

The Centre Democrat.



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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR.

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Editorial.

A WARNING TO OTHER CITIES.

Now that the country has been visited by a deluge accompanied by an appalling loss of life and fearful destruction of property, it is opportune for the American people to lay aside for a time political rancor, give up their interests in trivial amusements, forsake their greed for the almighty dollar and unite in one grand effort in devising means whereby the future safety of life and property may be secured against another catastrophe, such as terminated so suddenly the existence of thousands of human beings and destroyed the beautiful and flourishing city of Johnstown.

Experience is a dear teacher. Anyone who, a week before the flood, had predicted that the quiet, limpid Conemaugh would some day become a raging torrent, strong enough to destroy cities and devastate the country for miles, would have been looked upon as a crank, if we may use the expression, and an alarmist.

True we are living in a country where great extremes of temperature and violent floods and winds are happily infrequent and almost unknown, and perhaps to this very infrequency is due the neglect to guard against calamities the like of which resulted so disastrously to the people of Johnstown. Had there been an example illustrative of the evil effects of maintaining a large dam or lake above a city, would not the officials of Johnstown have taken precautions to prevent a repetition of the evil? Most assuredly they would have opened the flood gates so that there could have been no accumulation of water which would finally break away and destroy everything in its path.

In the destruction of Johnstown the people of the United States have an illustration of the awful results of damming up a mountain stream. Will they profit by the fate of that city, or will they continue to imperil their lives and property by obstructing the flow of streams merely to gratify the whims of the opulent?

The present generation may not again see so destructive a flood, but its recurrence in a hundred years is often enough to impress upon the people the necessity of guarding it at all times. Let no syndicate of wealthy pleasure seekers maintain anything that endangers the lives and property of fellow creatures; let no railroad use upon its line a bridge or trestle that is believed to be unsafe and let large dams everywhere be provided with flood gates and sluice ways so that in time of flood the waters may pass on and not accumulate in such quantities as will finally break away in a volume carrying death and destruction before it.

A LAW passed by the late Legislature and approved by the Governor makes special provision for the punishment of bribery and corruption at the election when the two amendments to the State Constitution will be voted upon. Any person who shall give, promise, or offer to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote, or for withholding the same, or who shall give, or promise to give, such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive, or agree to receive for himself or for another any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote, or for withholding the same, is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Gazette, a bright newsy paper just started at Tyrone, is on our table and is worthy of the patronage of the citizens of that place. It will be a Democratic paper and is just the thing to convert some of those ungodly Republicans in that section. It no doubt will supply a long felt want and become one of the leading papers of that section.

For the news of the Johnstown disaster see our inside pages.

LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION.

HOW THE QUESTION IS VIEWED BY OUR READERS.

Articles Contributed and Selected—How the Amendment Would Affect the Farmer Discussed.

Editor of the DEMOCRAT.

I see in your paper that you receive many letters from farmers asking whether the prohibitory law, if passed, would interfere with the sale of cider; I think it would not when unfermented. I also saw it stated that the Republicans were the liquor men. Now for myself I am strongly opposed to the Prohibition Amendment for several reasons.

The Prohibitory law will not prevent those persons addicted to the use of strong drink from obtaining their liquor from other States. They will send their money out of Pennsylvania for their supply and in this manner a great deal of money that should remain at home is sent abroad. Again at our breweries and distilleries the offalls are fed to cattle and swine and is an important item. If their license is taken away and are closed up the supply will be cut off and our groceryman will have to send to other states for bacon. The result of this plan will be to raise the price for the customers and the poor will suffer the most therefore.

Another bad feature is that there are many people in this State who have all their money invested in breweries and stock and this Amendment would ruin their business and leave many financially bankrupt. For instance I refer to Mrs. Haas, at Reepsburg this county, who in this event would have her only means of support taken away and would be left in a miserable condition—would that be charitable?

Another evil feature of this measure would be to lessen the demand and consequently the price of the coarse grain raised by our farmers. If the breweries and distilleries are closed it will have a tendency to lower the market price of rye, barley, corn and other grain and our farmers will suffer thereby. We hear the continual cry of "Protection to Home Industry," would the Amendment protect the interests of our farmers?

Another reason why this Amendment should be defeated is that it would destroy an immense source of revenue to the County and State. Above all, I do not believe in voting away the personal rights and liberties of an American citizen.

It is the adulteration of liquor that causes so much danger and if we had the genuine, pure whiskey of old there would be little danger from its use. There are too many criminal cases saddled on our liquor men and are due to other causes.

C. B. HOUSER,
Centre Hall.

June 9th 1889.

The following Appeal is in circulation in Huntingdon county:

In 1885 there were 14 licensed bars, 2 distilleries and one brewery in the county. In 1888 there were no licenses—the distillers and brewery closing May 1st.

SOME OF THE ACCOUNTS PAID BY THE TAX-PAYERS.

In 1885 In 1888

| Commonwealth orders in prosecutions. | Prothonotary. | District Attorney and Witnesses. |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|
| \$498 90 | \$237 84 | |
| Sheriff for boarding prisoners, summoning Jurors, &c., 273 31 | 54 62 | |
| Jurors, Court crier and Tip-staves. | 637 89 | 425 54 |
| Boarding Jurors, Oyer and Terminer cases. | 128 00 | |
| | \$1378 41 | \$7408 00 |

SAVED IN 1888 OVER 1885, \$6290 41.

The real debt of the county in January, 1889 is less by \$16,846.62 than it was in January 1885; and the county and State Taxes in 1888 were less by \$389.13 than in 1885.

The question to be voted on June 18th is, Shall the saloons open again in all the towns and villages of the county? If you vote against the Amendment, it is a vote in favor of opening the saloon again. If the saloons open again, you must furnish the money to carry on the Criminal courts. If the saloons open again you must furnish boys to frequent them. It takes money and boys to sustain saloons, and you tax-payers must furnish both.

For the sake of saving your hard-earned money and your boys—and maybe your girls—VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION ANSWERED.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:
As all your readers may possibly not

attend Amendment meetings, will you allow me space in your valuable paper to answer briefly some of the reasons advanced to farmers to induce them to vote against the amendment.

I. "Persons wanting liquor will send out of the state for it and thus the money will go out of the state."

Answer. By far the greater part of the liquor and beer now consumed in Pennsylvania is manufactured outside of the state and the money therefore now goes out of the state to buy it. The adoption of the Amendment will so reduce the consumption of liquor in the state that far less money will be sent out of the state for strong drink than at present.

II. "If the supply of offall from breweries and distilleries be stopped we will have a scarcity of bacon, for want of feed."

Answer. Not at all. There will be a much better market for the farmer for his coarse grain and the consumer will get a far better article of pork and bacon.

III. "It will lessen the demand for coarse grain and thus operate against the farmer."

Answer. This objection is in direct contradiction of the last one. Again less than two per cent. of the grain raised in the United States is consumed in the manufacture of strong drink and not one per cent. of that raised in Pennsylvania is so used. If the wives and children of men who now waste their earnings for liquor could have all the bread and meat they need there would be a greatly increased demand for all the farmers could raise.

IV. "It will destroy the personal liberties of the people."

Answer. In what way will the wiping out of the "saloon trade" affect the personal liberties of the people? Is the business one in which anyone can engage? Not so. Only a very favored few can enjoy the privilege of selling that which brings ruin and destruction to hearts and homes. Is not the present high license law which says to 10,000 people of this county "you shall not sell liquor" and to 19 or 20 others "you may sell liquor" a monopoly of the worst kind? It is un-Democratic and un-Republican alike, and no farmer should be found voting against doing away with it.

V. "It will cut off a large revenue."

Answer. Centre county receives less than \$5000 yearly from license fees. The State, County, Boroughs and Townships together not \$2,000. Three cases at January court all directly traceable to liquor have cost Centre county over \$1,500, already, and there will be the cost of supporting a convict in the penitentiary for five years yet to follow. The Culvey murder trial (traceable to strong drink) cost Clinton county \$10,000. The Cleary trial several thousand dollars, and in short it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that for every dollar received by the township and county from liquor business five if not ten dollars are paid out in county and poor taxes which would be saved if the trade in strong drink were abolished, and who pays the bulk of these taxes? They fall principally on real estate and the farmer pays the lion's share.

VI. "It will destroy the capital invested in revenue and distilleries."

Answer. What if it does? Nearly every brewery or distillery which has been in operation 5 years has cleared over 100 per cent. profit on the investment. The men who have started in the business within that period have done so with their eyes open, and if their business is a public nuisance they should not complain if it is wiped out by the voice of the people. But the buildings, the water and steam power will not be destroyed, it will only require a change of machinery to turn these buildings into places of productive instead of destructive industry. Far better that these distilleries and breweries be turned into factories and work-shops at once, than to exist as many of them do without license now under the high license law.

All this has been written from the dollar and cent stand point alone. But is it to be supposed that the farmer is less awake to the claims of God, the church and humanity, than any other class of men? Will he not apply the same test to the question as is expected of every other good citizen? If the saloon or rum traffic is a good thing a blessing to the community, if it makes happier homes and better parents and children, then he should vote for saloons, the more the better. But if this trade injures the community, if it degrades manhood, breaks the hearts of wives and mothers, robs children of their parental care and guidance, will he then be entitled and makes men for-

getful of their duties to their God, their church, their country, their families and their fellowmen, then the farmer like every other good citizen should vote to do away with it. To the farmer as to every other citizen comes the solemn admonition "Behold I set before you a blessing and a curse! choose ye between them."

TAX-PAYER.

A STRICT ELECTION LAW.

An Act to Punish Bribery at Certain Elections.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election held for the purpose of voting on an amendment to the Constitution or any other public purpose, or for withholding the same, or shall give, or promise to give, such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof; and any elector who shall receive, or agree to receive for himself, or for another any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at such elections, or for withholding the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year.

It will thus be seen that the offering to buy or sell a vote for any valuable consideration whatever is a misdemeanor, punishable as above provided. A flask or a drink of whiskey is a "valuable consideration" within the meaning of the law.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the first conviction for a violation of the above law at the coming election; \$20 for the second conviction; \$15 for the third, and \$10 for each subsequent conviction.

D. S. Keller,

Chairman Amendment Co. Com.

D. F. Fortney,

Member State Committee.

C. M. BOWER,

J. C. COOK,

JOHN P. HARRIS,

WILBUR F. REEDER,

J. W. GEHART.

Es. Com.

BELLEVILLE, PA., JUNE 6, 1889.

Temperance Meetings.

THURSDAY, June 12.—Millheim, D. F. Fortney; Potters Mills, Dr. Wm. Laurie; Penna. Furnace, A. E. Clemson; Wolf's School House, Haines twp., C. M. Bower; Farmers Mills, Prof. John Hamilton; Unionville, Rev. W. L. Hayden and Rev. Geo. Elliott; Coleville, Alex. H. Cooper; Walker School House, Boggs twp., J. W. Gehart and C. P. Hewes; Oak Hill, D. S. Keller and Jas. L. Hamill; Walnut Grove, Harris twp., J. C. Harper and A. A. Dale; Jacksonville, Ellis L. Orvis and N. B. Spangler; Fillmore, Rev. W. A. Honck.

FRIDAY, June 13.—Woodward, C. M. Bower; Tusseyville, J. C. Harper and A. A. Dale; Pine Grove Mills, Prof. John Hamilton; Snow Shoe Rev. W. A. Honck; Rubersburg, Ellis L. Orvis and N. B. Spangler; Spring Mills, D. F. Fortney; Pike School House, Penn twp., Hon. W. K. Alexander and Rev. A. Bearick; Lemont, D. S. Keller; Eagleville, Rev. W. L. Hayden; Red School House, Spring twp., J. W. Gehart and James Harris; Maringo, A. E. Clemson.

SATURDAY, June 15.—Elpha's School House, Gregg twp., Afternoon, C. M. Bower, in German; Boalsburg, Prof. John Hamilton, Pleasant Gap, D. F. Fortney and Clement Dale; Centre Hall, J. W. Gehart and Rev. W. E. Fischer; Howard, Dr. Wm. Laurie; Milesburg, Rev. W. A. Honck; Houserville, Prof. J. W. Heston and Jas. Hamill; Burnside School House, Miles twp., J. C. Harper and A. A. Dale; Junction Chapel, Rev. W. L. Hayden.

MONDAY, June 17.—Gentzel's School House, Spring twp., D. F. Fortney.

I will undertake and give bonds for the fulfillment of the contract that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor, and give me as much as was expended here for liquor last year to run the city next year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person, and I will clear a half million or a million dollars by the operation.—P. T. Barnum.

Bailey Explains the Matter.

"This flood and other calamities are probably brought on the world because of the wickedness of the people and such disregard of Sunday seems like a further invitation for other scourings."

The disregard of Sunday of which he speaks was the selling of papers containing an account of the flood on last Sabbath. After Newton wrote the above he no doubt was greatly exhausted. It is a wonder that his mammy didn't spank him and put him to bed at once.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce the name of L. A. SCHAFFNER, of Belleville, Pa., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. J. HARRIS, of Woodbury, Pa., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

THE WEDDING MARCH.

AN ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE DONE AT MILLHEIM.

Places it at \$50,000.—Who Will Bear this Loss—Commencement Exercises at State College.

The suburban residence of Mrs. Harriet Kilpatrick was filled with a merry assemblage Wednesday, May 20, to witness the marriage ceremony of Marie Bell Kilpatrick, a niece of the well known Gen. John Kilpatrick, to Charles Pearce Hewes, of Belleville, Pa. The pleasant parlors were adorned with banks of cut-flowers and hot-house plants which rendered the scene a pretty and effective one. As the guests arrived an informal reception was held and promptly at half past eleven the bride and groom arose and were met by Rev. J. C. Wilson, pastor of the U. P. church, who performed the ceremony with a few well-chosen and effective remarks.

Luncheon, prepared by a leading city caterer, was partaken of shortly after the vows were spoken. Among the many handsome and costly remembrances was a silver tea service presented by members of the Belleville bar, associates and intimate friends of the groom, who for several years has practiced law there and met with conspicuous success. The bride, well-known in Erie society circles, leaves many friends who greatly regret her absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewes left on the 3:45 train via the Philadelphia & Erie railroad for Washington, Philadelphia and New York. After a brief sojourn in these cities they will be at home in Belleville, Pa.—Erie Gazette

Mr. Hewes and bride arrived home on Saturday morning, having been detained several days on account of the flood. Mr. Hewes was busy for some time receiving congratulations of friends, and complimentary expressions for the gallantry displayed in this recent move, for which members of the bar have conferred upon him the title of Colonel. Mrs. Hewes is highly pleased with Belleville and its beautiful surroundings, and after becoming acquainted with its people, will no doubt, be glad to remain here. To the young couple the DEMOCRAT extends its best wishes.

An Estimate of Millheim's Losses.

The figures given below are very low estimates of the principal and actual damages done and do not include the thousands of dollars which mechanics, manufacturers and merchants will lose indirectly during the coming summer in the way of stoppage, etc., we enumerate the great number that suffered damages amounting to over \$300. These in addition to what we do not mention in the list will bring the losses to nearly \$50,000:

Jesse Kremer, \$300; H. Lamey, \$300; Willis Bollinger, \$700; J. H. Reifnyder, \$800; Jno. Harter, \$300; R. B. Hartman, \$600; Dinges estate, \$300; M. E. Parsonage, \$300; Dennis Luse, \$1000; Mrs. S. Harter, \$400; Dr. Mingle, \$600; Wm. Shultz, \$400; Jno. Stoner, \$300; Jacob Sankey, \$350; Jacob Eisenhuth, \$400; W. Walker, \$400; Dr. J. F. Harter, \$600; Marble Yard, \$500; Dr. A. Musser estate, \$3,760; Jacob Gehart, \$600; Jacob Alters, \$500; E. C. Campbell, \$1500; Nittany Pike Co. \$1500; Geo. Peters, \$1000; H. M. Swartz, \$3000; Millheim Borough, \$1000; O. & L. Pike Co. \$500; M. & C. Pike Co., \$1000; W. F. Smith, \$1000; Musser & Gehart, \$4200; Walter & Musser, \$400.

State College Commencement.

The regular commencement of the Pennsylvania State College, in Centre county, will be held commencing Sunday, June 23d. Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., of Philadelphia, ex-President of Lafayette College. Monday, June 24th, Annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. T. T. Everett, D. D., of Harrisburg; Tuesday, June 25th, Examination of candidates for admission to College, Senior Class Day Exercises, Junior Oratorical Contest, Reception by Washington Society; Wednesday, June 26th, Artillery Salute, Annual meeting of trustees, Alumni Dinner, Meeting (in the Chapel) of Delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees, Exhibition Drill of State College Cadets, Annual address before the Alumni, by Selim H. Peabody, LL. D., President of Illinois State University; Thursday, June 27th, Graduation Exercises of the Class of '89, Commencement Address, by the Hon. Henry K. Royer, of Philadelphia, President's Reception.

—The largest and most complete line of suitings is now on exhibition on our counters that have ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,

An Explanation.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:—Please say for me that Mr. Fiedler and John Garis can't and are not able to audit my accounts. Fiedler is better at sending out whiskey and money on election day than making a fair statement to tax-payers.

John Garis tells Fiedler that (Garis) did not get \$7.50 from the Overseer of the Poor, that ought to settle it, if John says so.

I desire to state to the public that I charged John Garis with that amount, as this bill was furnished to his family while they were in the Poor House. Dr. Dart attended his sick child there.

JAMES SCHOFIELD.

Locusts are putting in an appearance in large numbers in different parts of the county. In the woods back of Snow Shoe the bushes are hanging full of them, and in Ferguson township, the clover fields are black with the plague of Egypt, while from every direction comes the shrill, monotonous cry of "Pha-ra-oh. Surely we are having calamities without enduring this administration.

—On last Thursday morning Belleville was quite flush for a short time and few were aware of it. The express train wrecked at Johnstown last week contained several large safes filled with gold coin in care of the Adams Express Co. The money was wagoned from that place to the nearest railroad station and started eastward. When they arrived at Belleville they had to be taken to Lewistown, by wagon. For this purpose a strong four horse team was on hand and away they went for that place never stopping until they had completed the journey. This safe contained six hundred thousand dollars and few knew it.

—Hans Adamson, a native of Siam, preached in the Presbyterian church on last Sunday evening. Mr. Adamson came to this country when 17 years of age in 1876. Since then he has taken a full college course at Lewisburg and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College last year. He is on his way to California where he will take ship for his country where he will devote himself to missionary work and the practice of medicine. He paid all his expenses while in this country by lecturing and is a deserving young man. He takes with him to Siam an American bride.

—Mr. James Ettinger, of Aaronsburg, was in Belleville last Thursday. Jim is a printer by profession having learned the trade in this office some seven years ago. Since then he has traveled through many portions of the west and spent several years in California. He is present in the employ of a tobacco firm as a traveling salesman.

It is not generally known that Dr. Cronin, the victim of the murder which is now agitating two continents, was once a resident of the town of Clearfield, in this State and that he has many mourners there. In 1867, the Dr. then a young man of 22, was employed as a clerk in a large Clearfield store. The store which gave him a place was induced to employ him, it is said, in order that the choir of the Catholic church at that place might be enriched by the addition of his voice. Cronin was then of distinguished presence, with a tenor voice that was the envy of every Clearfield singer, and he soon became a general favorite in the town. A year or two thereafter he started for the West stopping at St. Louis, where he studied medicine. Not much was heard of him for a number of years thereafter until marked copies of the *Celtic-American* which he published, was received by his former friends. In that town at least there is no doubt that he was the victim of a foul conspiracy.

MARRIED.

ERIHARD-LANICH.—At Fleming, Centre county, by Rev. M. B. Laning, Mr. Ronald A. Erihard and Miss Sadie Lanich.

Dismissing an Unseen foe.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Housen's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure sufficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.