

The Centre Democrat



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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR.

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Democratic County Committee, 1889.

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Democratic County Ticket.

- ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
THOMAS F. RILEY,
of Harris twp.
- PROTHONOTARY:
L. A. SCHAEFFER,
of Bellefonte.
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
J. CALVIN MEYER,
of Bellefonte.
- COUNTY SURVEYOR:
GEORGE D. JOHNSON,
of Howard.
- FOR CORONER:
DR. J. W. NEFF,
of Snow Shoe.

The Grand Jury beg leave to remind the Commissioners that the yard in front of the Court House is in a shabby condition, and is being used as a play ground, disfigured by pitching quoits; and we are also informed that the Court House has been granted for holding exhibitions, band meetings etc., which we disapprove, as this is a MISUSE OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Editorial.

A. V. MILLER, wanted the collectorship but he did not belong to Hastings' gang and got left.

PROF. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Boston, Mass., wants to go to Congress and says he is a Democrat. There is but one way about it and that is to let him go.

GEORGE D. JOHNSON, of Howard, for County surveyor will poll a strong vote in his section as he thoroughly understands his business and is a popular candidate.

THOMAS F. RILEY, is a man of good sound judgement and experience and fills all the requirements for an Associate Judge. He is neither a crank or fanatic on the temperance question and would strongly insist for the enforcement of our present laws on that subject.

In the struggle for the Bellefonte post office would it not be a good idea to recognize Editor Tuten of the *Republican*, as a deserving man for the place. Mr. Tuten is an old and faithful worker in his party, never was rewarded and never asked for a public office. Feidler gets all the county printing and would not be more than fair for Editor Tuten to have his share of the spoils. Everybody would be satisfied to see brother Tuten as our post master for the next four years.

There is a little trouble in store for R. H. Thomas, the big granger. He is said to be a great mogul among the grangers, prints their papers, holds their picnics, and they pay their tribute to him as though he were a little tin God. It is claimed that the Granger's picnic at Williams Grove is not under the auspices of that organization but is owned, and operated by R. H. Thomas, a shrewd financier, and that he realizes over \$12,000 each season from it. The Grange is opposed to monopolies and trusts, and if this is not a great big monopolist trust, at their expense, we are badly mistaken.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

THE HASTINGS COMBINE SLAUGHTERS A GOOD REPUBLICAN.

How Guyer Mattern was Defeated—Is Popular Among the People—Was well Qualified for the Position.

Mr. Guyer Mattern, the popular young Republican of Patton township, made that honorable and upright canvass for the nomination for Prothonotary which characterizes everything which Guyer does. Every man who ever met Guyer Mattern admires him. His bright, open countenance tells at once that he is an honest and true man. He is the soul of gentility. But for the fact that such a strong candidate as Mr. Fleming was also seeking the nomination Mr. Mattern would have made the nomination triumphantly.—*Daily News*.

The *Daily News* speaks in very complimentary terms of Guyer Mattern, the defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary, of this county. They have not exaggerated in the least, as we are well acquainted with Mr. Mattern and know him to possess those qualities which win for him the respect and confidence of all who know him. In his own neighborhood he is highly spoken of and in his business relations he is strictly upright and honest. We are not writing an obituary notice for Guyer—he is not dead, only abused and shoved aside by a set of political schemers in Bellefonte, who manipulate the Republican party and select men of their own stripe for the representatives of their clique.

Guyer Mattern appealed to his party for recognition heretofore. Three years ago he asked for the nomination of Prothonotary, but was strongly urged by the leaders of the party to stand aside for Geo. Boal, of Potter twp., which he did like a man. Then, as a compromise, the nomination of Representative was given him, for which there was no shade of a chance of success. Guyer stood by his party and worked harder for the success of Mr. Boal than for himself. He remained true to the end. To show that he was a popular candidate and could hold the vote of his party and even more, glance over the returns for 1886. That year Gov. Beaver was elected and received but six more votes in the county than Mattern. John G. Love, Esq., one of our able attorneys and an old politician, could not keep up to Mattern. Both were nominees for Legislature, Mattern receiving 3974 votes, and Love 3957, being seventeen ahead of Love. An effort was made to trade Mattern at that election, but, with all, he came in with a round vote. When Mr. Boal decided this year not to be a candidate, Mattern expected that his party would treat him fairly this time. He made a fair and square fight but every politician in the Hastings' faction set to work booming Fleming. It was not a fight between Fleming and Mattern but, in fact was a "dozen dogs on one" Mattern managed to get near forty instructed delegates, while a third came without instructions for Prothonotary. To show how complete a job it was, on the day of the convention, Fleming's men were stationed on the street corners, in the hotels, at the station and everywhere, and tried to pick up the uninstructed delegates for him. As a special inducement, they offered to pay delegates' expenses and hotel bills, providing they would support Fleming. In one case we heard a delegate say he could pay for his own dinner and would vote as he pleased. This is a fact and can give the names of several delegates to whom the above proposition was made. The Fleming men used boodle and it worked effectually. If any one disbelieves this assertion let him inquire of Guyer Mattern or any of his friends. It was Hastings' gang and "boodle" that defeated Mattern in the convention.

That Guyer Mattern was well qualified is well known, as he has been employed in various capacities about the Court House, being adapted to clerical work of that nature. While on a visit to Johnstown, after the flood, he was asked to assist in the commissary department, and so faithful and efficient were his labors that they positively refused his request to leave and urged him to stay and was given charge of one of the largest commissary departments in that section. After the affairs were turned over into the hands of the citizens of Johnstown, the former employees of the state were sent home. Gen. Koons, who took charge of the supplies, made a special request that Mr. Mattern remain with him as he needed a capable man and appointed him First Assistant.

We mention the above facts to show that the Republican party of Centre county is run by a set of heeled and politicians who worship D. H. Hastings because of his prominence. We also want to point out to the Republican party that they threw aside a good man, popular in the county, capable to fill the office, faithful to his party and from a large family who are heavy taxpayers and always vote the Republican ticket, but never received any recognition from the party. We are glad, politically that Mr. Mattern was defeated as many Democrats in his section would have given him their support. We are glad that they took a weak and incapable man for Prothonotary and makes a Democratic victory a certainty. When we say that Mr. Fleming is incapable we mean that we want and need a man for the office of Prothonotary who understands the work and is methodical and efficient. Mr. Fleming is a tailor by trade, runs a tailoring establishment and never had any experience whatever for such a position. Mr. Fleming is, as far as we know, a respectable citizen of our town, is considered honest and upright, all of which are most estimable traits of character, but we need more than that, we want trained and efficient men in that position and no misfits. There are too many of them in the Court House at present, and especially in the commissioners office where everything is garbled and jumbled, the county run in debt and the taxes raised from mismanagement. One example is enough.

We don't want the Prothonotary's office turned into a sporting rendezvous, baseball headquarters, or a nest for politicians. Under such circumstances no county office can be properly managed. We have spoken.

REPUBLICANS AND OLD SOLDIERS.

The Republican administration has again set aside the old soldier and appointed E. R. Chambers, a young lawyer, Deputy Revenue Collector of this District. It is well known that A. V. Miller, an old soldier, battered and worn, was an applicant for this place, and it was of course promised him by Beaver, Hastings, and Coburn, verbally while they were in writing, endorsed the application of Chambers. It may not be any of our business but we would like to know what that brand of the Republican party known as the G. A. R. thinks of this? How does this come up to the promise made the old soldiers.

So faithful and so hopeful have the Republicans been in their promises to the old soldiers that we dare not for a moment doubt Mr. Miller's appointment. Then Miller and his chum Math Riddle have been so faithful in doing all the hard work of the party in Spring township that we felt sure, as they were both old soldiers, they would be recognized. Miller and Riddle you know, drum up and haul in all Republicans from Pleasant Gap to all Republican meetings, stand at the windows, bulldoze voters on election day, go a great distance to help Republican meetings, all this in the hope that, as old soldiers they would surely get something. Then why was not Miller endorsed by the G. A. R. Poor Miller! Poor Riddle!! Chambers, a stripling, who was in his swaddling while Miller's body was being broken and shattered that the country might live, gets the Deputy Collectorship and Strohm becomes Commissioners clerk over Riddle.

How faithful the Republicans are in promises to the old soldiers, but slow to be fulfilled. Does the old soldier or the G. A. R. see anything wrong in this?

THE "PROTECTED" MINERS.
The coal districts of Illinois are and have been for some time the scene of great distress among the miners, who are suffering for the necessities of life, and Rev. J. V. S. Huntington tells a sad story about them. But even this mournful tale, as is remarked by the *Philadelphia Herald*, "Americans will be glad to trace a spark of genuine Yankee feeling in the men who, whilst suffering hunger and pain, maintain their self-respect and do not whine or grovel or abuse themselves in any way."

"But does not this whole story go to show that these unfortunate men are the victims of some terrible mistake? Were they not assured only six months ago that the very condition would not come to pass if they would vote for Mr. Harrison for President? And having bartered away their political independence for a promise, has not the very thing come about that they were told would not? What return can make the political liars of the last campaign to these starving people? This is the finest opportunity for a distribution of "fat" that we recall having seen.

"Step up, gentlemen of the Republican party and make good your campaign promises to the starving wives and children of the 'protected' Illinois miners."

TANNER AND SURPLUS.

From N. Y. World.

In addition to items given in Wednesday's World, Commissioner Tanner on August 3 issued certificates for accrued pensions based upon renting as follows: George W. Clark who had for several years drawn a liberal pension, was re-rated, and pocketed the sum of \$5,623.99.

Lewis Mallin's case was reviewed and he received a re-rated pension, \$6,035.72.

Frank Rose got a pension check for \$6,035.72 as his share of the surplus.

Charles Lovely had his case reopened and under Tanner's instructions was awarded \$6,042.12 in arrears upon re-rating.

Philo Bierce, already generously pensioned for disability incurred in the line of duty, was re-rated by Tanner and scooped in \$6,341.72.

Henry A. Kirsch's case was in many respects identical with that of Bierce and he also caught on to the tune of \$6,341.72.

The six cases above described, taken together with the five given in Wednesday's World, made a grand total of \$72,622.92, of which Richard Whiting, of St. Louis, received \$15,251.59, and the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Hiram Smith, himself pocketed \$6,035.72.

Is it any wonder the Treasury officials assure the financiers of the country that no panic menaces the land on account of the locking up of a great surplus?

The Prohibitionists are hustling around this fall with much life and energy and seem to be none the worse from their overwhelming defeat last June. At their State convention held at Harrisburg recently they were a full attendance and harmonious feeling prevailed. In this county they are stirring about and intend to place a full ticket in the field and wage an active campaign. They are becoming more independent of late and know from last summer's experience that they have nothing to expect from their Republican friends who continually pose as the "God and morality party." They well know the trickery and deception practiced in former years and will not be misled.

They well know that the Democratic party is not hypocritical on the temperance question. The Democratic party never declared for or against temperance reform and never committed itself, while the Republican leaders have in order to trick the temperance people and secure their support. Their convention will meet in Bellefonte on the 19th of this month.

THE chief trouble of Corporal Tanner, according to the *Philadelphia Press*, is an "utter inability to realize that all that money belongs to the people and not to him." The Corporal grows in recent speeches that "those fellows," meaning the taxpayers, do not relish the idea that he will expend thirty millions extra, or \$120,000,000 altogether next year. We don't know the Corporal is so much to blame after all, for the Republican press and the Grand Army, aided by the claim agents, is largely, if not entirely, responsible for the demoralization of the veterans on the pension question. At Milwaukee Tanner has been the hero of the grand encampment, and one correspondent says he reduced General Sherman to the proportions of a second fiddle, in the patriotic orchestra. The administration wants to unload Tanner, but doesn't know how.—*Pittsburg Post*.

In a few weeks the Pennsylvania railroad company will test the advisability of laying down steel rails sixty feet long, instead of thirty feet, as now used. The advantage claimed for the long rail is that it makes the track smoother and there is less noise on account of less joints used. The experiment will be made on the main line, between New York and Pittsburg, and if it proves satisfactory the long rail will be the standard. The rails are now being rolled at one of the large steel works in Pittsburg. The question of adopting a longer rail has been considered by the company for a long time, and the trouble in handling has been a great drawback. The present size, thirty feet, is very handy in handling as it is just the size of a freight car. If the new size rail is adopted it will then require two freight cars to haul them.

The Most Successful Advertiser: Are using Remington Bros.' County Seat Lists, issued at Pittsburg. They cover the ground the most thoroughly with the least expense.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

DECREASES CONSUMPTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.

The Effect is Injurious—Poor People Often Deprived of Food and Clothing—Depresses Manufacturing Industries.

The effect of a tax upon the consumption of luxuries has been demonstrated in the recent fiscal experience of Austria. In order to increase its revenues the Austrian government in 1888 raised the tax on cigars, but, instead of gaining, the treasury realized a heavy loss in receipts. During last year the Austrians smoked 177,000,000 less cigars than they did the year before under the lower rate of taxation—a disastrous fiscal experiment what ever may be said of the sanitary results of the diminished consumption of tobacco.

The same effect is witnessed in the taxation of luxuries in this country. When the duty on champagne wine was increased from \$6 to \$7 a dozen in 1883 it was followed by considerable decline in importation. In 1888 the imports of champagne wine from France in quart and pint bottles were 50 per cent. less than the imports in 1883. But his decline in importation has been largely compensated by the domestic production of "French" champagnes.

There is no doubt that if the internal revenue system should be repealed it would result in an enormous increase in the consumption of whiskey and tobacco. While this would involve a loss annually of \$135,000,000 in the public revenues, and diminish to that amount the means of paying the increased pension rolls, it is for the social economists to determine what would be the moral and sanitary effects of such a change of national policy.

The effect of taxation upon consumption is felt upon the necessities as well as upon the luxuries of life. By repealing the excessive taxes upon wool and its products the masses of American people would be enabled to wear better and more comfortable clothing.

During the last year the imports of raw wool and woolen fabrics amounted to upwards of \$70,500,000, paying more than \$50,000,000 in duties and costing American consumers at least \$100,000,000.

That this system of taxation enormously increases the cost and diminishes the consumption of comfortable clothing among the people none but the iron-clad votaries of tariff spoliation will dispute. By a species of logic peculiar to themselves the advocates of this system have reached the conclusion that these taxes are paid by the foreign manufacturers, by the importers, and by anybody, in short, by the consumer on whom they are levied.

As the cold season approaches many a physician will recognize the propriety of recommending an increased use of flannels and blankets to his patients. Flannels and blankets, however, are not in the *materia medica*, and the physician will prescribe instead of them a pill or a potion. But enlightened and humane statesmanship should have no difficulty in applying the legislative remedy by a repeal of the brutal taxes upon wool, and thereby promoting the comfort and health of the American people.

The question involving taxation and consumption of necessities will soon again press upon Congress for solution. To repeal the tax on whiskey and tobacco, and thus to promote the consumption of these luxuries, in order to preserve the taxes on wool, blankets, flannels, salt, coal, and other necessities of living, would be nothing short of a national crime.

Human Feet Were Made to Waltz.

Were human feet made to waltz? Almost every pair of feet recognize the fact that lively music sets them in motion. From infancy upon the propensity is to beat time, at least; to the strains of music that are set to sedate or marching time, and begin to gyrate with the soul inspiring and feet moving waltz. With some feet it is impossible to keep them still while the music lasts. There is nothing wrong or unnatural about this. Even ostriches waltz. We are told that this is the funniest thing they do. The leader of a flock starts off by slowly but gracefully turning round and round. In five minutes all his companions are doing the same and it is quite a sight, their long plumes waving in the wind. The waltz is infectious.

Congressman Sunset Cox died at his home in New York city on last Monday evening.

MARRIED.
YOCUM-SWARTZ.—On the 25th inst. by the Rev. D. O. Shoemaker, Lewis H. Yocum and Julia E. Swartz, both of Hubersburg.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Since the year 1880 the people of the United States have paid to the officials of the custom house the enormous sum of Four Billions, Six Hundred Millions of Dollars.

This money represents the tax known as a "custom duty" upon commodities coming into this country from abroad which enter into the daily consumption of the people. The sum is appalling and well calculated to make the advocates of a "protective tariff," so called, but which is nothing better than a swindling tax upon consumers, feel like hiding it from sight.

In order that the people may fully appreciate the blessings of the tariff tax, they should know what this sum of money amounts to, and that they may know this, a few comparisons are here made:

If all the gold, silver, copper and nickel coins of all denominations, that have been coined by the United States mint from 1793 up to the present, were laid side with the tariff tax paid at the custom-house, the total amount would fall short of that tax by more than two billions of dollars.

If all the money that is annually appropriated to support the public schools in all the states and territories, was put into a sinking fund until the amount would reach the amount of the tariff tax, it would require the appropriation of seventy-one millions of dollars, the present sum, for the next sixty-five years. It exceeds by two billions, one hundred million dollars, the total value of all the horses, mules, milch cows, sheep, swine, oxen and other cattle in the United States.

It represents a sum of money nearly four times greater than all the pension money paid during the past twenty-four years. It is two billions two hundred and twenty million dollars more than the bonded debt of the United States was on August 31, 1865, when the interest bearing debt had reached the highest point. It is equal to the total valuation of the entire wheat crop of the United States and territories for the past nine years; and exceeds the total value of our annual production of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats and buckwheat by the sum of three billions, four hundred millions of dollars.

It is equal to what would be the receipts of the Western Union telegraph company for the next 230 years at twenty million dollars a year, the present annual receipts of that corporation. It is equal to the sum of the net annual earning of the whole combined railway interests of the states and territories for the past twenty years, and exceeds by the sum of three billions two hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars, the total amount of deposits in all the savings banks in the country.

Now, what has all this tax done for the people and who is the gainer by it? It has made millionaires like Carnegie Gould and certain other men, but how about the thousands of tramps, the mortgaged farmers, the insolvent traders of limited capital, the striking workmen, and the general materialistic spirit which is fast supplanting genuine Christianity?

Is it not time these taxes were taken off or reduced?

Bell, the photographer, will erect a portable gallery on the Granger picnic grounds, near Centre Hall, where he will be prepared to make first class pictures. Don't miss the opportunity and wait for a clear day, that is entirely unnecessary. Bring your sister, brother, father, mother. Bring everybody; all are welcome. Remember 12 fine Cabinet photos, all styles, \$1.50 per doz.

Swept by the Tide of Popularity.

To the topmost pinnacles of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guatemala and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most favorable kind—but unclouded—so well the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative are chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and acute croup, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, debility, kidney and bladder complaint. It mitigates the influenza of any system, counteracts, has a tendency to prevent ill consequences, sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it an ever useful tonic.

AUDITORS NOTICE

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 22 August term, 1889. In the matter of the assigned estate of Jacob W. Sook and F. T. McPuer, M. D. Assignees. To the creditors of Jacob W. Sook: you are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday the 30 day of September, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
Wm. J. SINGER, Auditor.