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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

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Editorial.

Democratic County Committee, 1891.

Bellefonte, N. W.	W. S. Galbraith
" " " "	S. W. Joseph Wise
" " " "	John Dunlap
Centre Hall Borough	John T. Lee
Howard Borough	H. A. Moore
Milburg Borough	A. M. Butler
Milheim Borough	A. C. Musser
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	James A. Lukeas
" " " "	C. A. Faulkner
" " " "	A. J. Gorton
Unionville Borough	E. M. Griest
Burnside	Eugene Meeker
Benner	Harvey Benner
Boggs, N. P.	Philly Coner
" " " "	T. F. Adams
" " " "	G. H. Leyman
College, E. P.	W. H. Mogle
" " " "	Jas. Foster
Curtin	N. J. McCloskey
Ferguson, E. P.	Daniel Dreiblebis
" " " "	Geo. W. Reichline
Gregg, S. P.	Chas. W. Fisher
" " " "	James P. Grove
Haines, E. P.	Isaac M. Orndorf
" " " "	Geo. B. Shaffer
Halfmoon	Ellis Lytle
Harris	J. W. Keller
Howard	John J. Shaffer
Houston	W. T. Leathers
Liberty	Henry Hale
Marion	Alfred Ritter
Miles	John J. Smith
Patton	P. A. Sellers
Penn.	J. C. Stover
Potter, N. P.	James Carson
" " " "	S. P.
Rush, N. P.	Jas. R. Spangler
" " " "	Jas. Dumbleton
" " " "	Hugh McCann
" " " "	Thomas Turbidity
" " " "	E. P.
Spring, S. P.	Jerry Donovan
" " " "	James Carson
" " " "	E. Ardy
Taylor	W. T. Hoover
Union	Chas. H. Rush
Walker	D. A. Dietrich
Worth	O. D. Eberts

L. A. SCHAEFFER, Chairman.

If Bellefonte had but one acting overseer of the poor the borough treasury would be in better financial standing.

SENATOR MEEK has introduced a bill into the House regulating the granting of liquor licenses upon a basis of population. There are many good features in such a measure.

It can no longer be asserted that Republics are ungrateful. Congress will appropriate for the payment of pensions this year about \$145,000,000—a sum greater than the yearly pensions paid by all the other civilized countries of the earth.

THE Republicans of the borough are looking around for a suitable candidate for Chief Burgess. Capt. S. H. Williams refuses to be a candidate. Would it not be better to place W. I. Swoope, Esq., on the head of the ticket; let him be promoted from Assistant to that of Chief.

By examining the county statement our readers will see from the bridge account that many large accounts due and rendered in 1889 were not in the statement for that year. The Coms. tried to make the people believe that there was a surplus of \$23,000—for campaign purposes.

LAST week the commissioners accepted the Hutter-Fiedler blanks for \$250. The first price asked, under the republican bid, was over \$400. Mr. Adams voted against this as he claims they could have obtained the same order from a Pittsburg firm for \$200 and thereby saved \$50. That difference of \$150 would have been a fine divy for Fiedler and Henderson had John Decker not stopped the steal.

SENATOR INGALLS' case again illustrates the fate of politics. Last fall he was the most confident of a re-election, but he was badly fooled. His campaign speech at Pittsburg and his recent speech in the Senate, made after his defeat, furnishes a strong contrast. The first was abusive and defiant sarcasm hurled in all its contempt at the democracy, with exulting praise of his own party; in the Senate his last speech was censure and rebuke for his own party, which he claims is responsible for his defeat. How the mighty have fallen.

THE British Medical Association recently made observations on longevity in 4234 deaths picked out at random, and found the average life of the following five classes to be: Total abstainers, 51 years, 22 days; habitual moderate consumers of alcoholic beverages, 63 years, 13 days; careless drinkers, 59 years, 67 days; free and habitual drinkers, 57 years, 59 days; total, 53 years, 3 days. There is a dreadful inference of some sort lying around loose among these figures.

Nail Works seized by the sheriff. The Lewisburg nail works were seized on Monday by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of \$55,000. The property of the firm will be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 22d inst.

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY.

IT IS TARIFF REFORM, NOT RECIPROCITY.

The Republicans Advocate Free Trade and Call it Reciprocity—The same should be Made with other Countries.

Last week a treaty was affected between the United States and Brazil which is of vast importance to the industries of both countries. This treaty is known as a reciprocity agreement. That is, new commercial relations now exist between these two great nations which will greatly encourage trade in most all articles of commerce. It means that most articles manufactured in this country, and formerly excluded from Brazil, by large customs revenue will now be admitted almost free of duty. On the other hand such articles as coffee, tea, sugar, hides etc., from Brazil will be admitted to this country free of duty also. That is reciprocity as advocated by Jim Blaine; and almost every democrat in the land says it is sound and good, only it is traveling under an assumed name. Our republican friends admit that it is a great advantage to have free and unrestricted commercial relations with Brazil. It will give an impetus to many industries of our land as it furnishes a new market for our surplus products and will relieve our overstocked markets. Yes, it is good, but the entire scheme is a gross misrepresentation when termed "Reciprocity"—it is a delusion. When both countries break down their high custom duties and admit foreign products almost free of duty that is nothing more and nothing less than unrestricted and free trade. It is *Tariff Reform* in the full sense of the term, only traveling under the assumed name of "Reciprocity."

Take another view of this case. If the republicans claim, and we agree, it is good to have Reciprocity (free and unrestricted trade) relations with Brazil; if it gives new life and energy to our home industries; if such relations with but one nation results in so much good, why then not establish Reciprocity (freer trade) with the entire world. It is reasonable—it would be democratic. It would be protection to our home industries in the full sense of the term, as it would insure employment to all and result in general prosperity throughout the land.

EXPENSIVE SERVICE.

According to the last auditor's statement Capt. A. Mullen managed to draw the modest sum of \$545.08 from the county for services rendered. Last week we said that in addition to the \$240; he managed to obtain at least a hundred more but we are surprised to find it is over three times that modest sum.

The various items are as follows, the first item coming under the head of "costs in sundry commonwealth cases" and is rather indefinite for the amount. It reads:

A. Mullen sp. guards for Hopkins execution	\$275.00
A. Mullen sp. guards for Andrews execution	\$14.00
A. Mullen expenses to Lock Haven searching for Wilson	\$16.00
A. Mullen county detective salary for 1890	\$5.08
Total	\$545.08

According to that he performed work to the amount of \$545.08, less the \$240 his salary, or \$305.08. Now to earn this \$305.08 he is paid a salary of \$240 for "keeping ready." It is always slightly professional, where you pay for what the employee knows.

But one \$240 is paid for "keeping ready" and if what a county detective knows were also added it would make it mighty expensive for the county.

Big Injns.

The big Injin chiefs who were engaged in making all the disturbances on the western frontier are now in Washington to see the "Great Father" and present their grievances to him. While in Washington they are being wine and dined, petted and admired like British royalty. They no doubt are having a good time, all at the expense of Uncle Sam. These red skins are a very expensive liability on the hands of the government and troublesome as well. On the other side it is claimed that the government has not kept its pledges toward these people and is greatly at fault as well. The Indian is here and we must treat them humanely and deal with them honestly.

According to the *Phila. Press* John M. Ward the base ballist and his wife (Miss Helen Daverny) who had separated have laid aside their differences and will live happily together. Miss Daverny has given up all inclinations for the stage and will retire for good.

A NOVEL BILL.

The most novel bill yet introduced in the Penna. Legislature is that by Davis, of Schuylkill county, taxing all coal mined in the anthracite regions one cent a ton for the benefit of injured miners. This would create a fund of over \$300,000 a year for this purpose, but as the bill has been amended to include the bituminous regions it is probable that the tax will be reduced to one-half cent per ton. The money will be expended in this way: Any person injured in or about the mines will be entitled to \$1 a day as long as he is incapacitated for work. If the injury should result in loss of limb, \$60 additional will be allowed, and a like sum will be paid for funeral expenses. Widows of persons killed at the mines will receive a pension of \$8 a month and \$2 a month for each child under 14 years. Only naturalized citizens, or persons who have declared their intentions to become such, would be entitled to aid under the provisions of the bill.

TO RELIEVE TAXPAYERS, TOO.

In the anthracite counties the poor tax is an onerous burden, and this bill is intended to afford relief to the taxpayer as well as the miner. At first glance it looks like a large sum to distribute among miners, but an examination of the death records at the mines shows that there would be many persons to share in the money. Statistics for 1889, the last year for which they have been compiled, show that 385 persons were killed in or about the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania and 997 injured. There were 157 widows left and 507 children orphaned. In the bituminous regions the fatalities were nearly as great. This is a terrible record; but the present year will far exceed it, the harrowing disasters near Scottdale and Hazleton having in one month swelled the figures to one-third the average fatality of a year. It is expected that there would be a balance in the county treasuries after making the pension and damage payments provided by the bill, and this surplus could be used in any manner to reduce local taxation.

HOW INDIANA WAS CARRIED.

"Gentlemen: a Boodie Did it in 1880 and 1888." A special despatch from Indianapolis, Indiana, says: At the recent meeting of the Republican State committee, joy and harmony did not prevail.

Before balloting for chairman the committee indulged in speech making, in which the advisory members participated.

When the Eighth district was called for views on the deplorable state of the party W. T. Brush, a prominent lawyer of Crawfordsville, created a genuine sensation. Said he: "Gentlemen, you can talk about harmony an more cheap newspapers and organization, but that will not restore us to power in Indiana. It is no use to deceive ourselves. There are more Democrats in this State than Republicans. The only way we can win is by inducing Democrats to vote our ticket. Can we induce them to vote the Republican ticket with cheap Republican newspapers and lots of harmony? No. But 'boodie' will do it. 'Boodie' did it in 1880 and 1888, and 'boodie' can do it in 1892. Gentlemen, you must devise some scheme to evade the Australian election law which the Democrats adopted to protect themselves against our effective methods."

"An't you givin, it to us pretty raw?" Interrupted a Gresham man with a shrill voice.

"Oh, what is the use of denying it gentlemen. You all know Indiana was carried for Harrison with 'boodie,'" answered Brush.

This was received with great applause. "Yes gentlemen, if we can't beat this new Australian law, we cannot expect to win," he continued. "I do not know how it can be done. I admit that it is more than I can do. Now for chairman I want a man who is smart enough to find some way to use 'boodie' in 1892, notwithstanding the election law. Who is the man for the emergency?"

The committee evidently thought that John K. Gowdy, of Rushville, would fill the bill, as he was elected chairman.

Notice to Farmers.

We have made a contract for a large steam baler, which will be delivered in early summer. We will then be prepared to make contracts for the baling of hay and straw in Centre county. The price will be from 50 to 60 per cent. lower than what is now being charged. We will also be connected with a New York commission house and be prepared to pay the highest prices for hay, straw, and heavy grains.

BELLEFONTE FUEL & SUPPLY CO.

INGALLSAD AND SUBDUED.

His First Appearance Since His Defeat Excites Sympathy.

Senator Ingalls, who returned to the Senate from his unsuccessful visit to Kansas, looks sad and subdued. He is a changed man. He preserves his would-be dignified composure, but his manner is melancholy. He came into the Senate early, as his custom is, dressed in the height of fashion. His appearance in the Senate chamber, with its reminder that in one month he would leave it for years, and with his long held prominence and influence, touched men on both sides of the Senate. The Democrats forgot all his diatribes; the force bill Republicans forgot his adverse pair, and everybody on the floor came up and shook hands, with some word of appreciation and condolence which were evidently sincere. Now that he is beaten the very men who desired it reject it, as they think that Ingalls would be missed.

Ingalls talks very philosophically. He says of the election in Kansas, that it was a square fight, or rather a triangular fight, and each side stuck to its guns manfully. The Republicans supported their candidates most loyally, and he fully appreciated their devotion. He has not as yet made up his mind just what he will do. He will probably practice law in Kansas. He is not without hope that he may return to the Senate before six years have expired, since a vacancy might occur after the Farmers' Alliance shall have spent its strength.

Decline of the Negro.

Some of our English friends have taken alarm at the possibility of the Africanization of the United States. They look forward to the time when the colored people will overspread our country like locust, and crowd out the white race. To avert such events the *London Times*, with utmost seriousness, has been discussing a proposition for the removal of our colored population to the heart of Africa.

There is some excuse for the ignorance of the Englishman who broches such a scheme. He knows the negro only as a curiosity. When turned loose among the five million inhabitants of London the African is a rarity. In discussion he is dealt with as a sentiment not as a neighbor.

From some cause there is a generally accepted belief that the African has greater fecundity than the Caucasian race; but the census figures of the United States for a century fail to confirm such a notion. They are as follows:

Year	Percentage of increase of colored population at each census.	Percentage of increase of white population at each census.
1800	22	25
1810	27	36
1820	28	34
1830	31	34
1840	35	35
1850	37	36
1860	42	37
1870	49	39
1880	54	41
1890 (estimated)	63	39

The above table shows that the white population has been growing with greater rapidity than the colored population, and this is true regardless of the white immigration. Superintendent Porter's bulletin of October 31, 1890, discredited the apparently large increase of the colored population in 1880 by denying the accuracy of the census of 1870 in the negro States. His bulletin also showed an unusually large increase of immigration, the total for the ten years ended in 1890 having been 5,246,613, or 42 per cent. of the total growth.

The Englishman may safely dismiss his fear of our Africanization. The negro will remain with us, and will increase in number; but when considered in relation to the whole population the percentage of the negro will be a constantly diminishing quantity. Since the first census the proportion of the colored population to the whole population has been decreasing, as will be seen by the following table:

Year	Percentage of the colored population in total population.
1790	19
1800	19
1810	19
1820	18
1830	18
1840	17
1850	17
1860	16
1870	14
1880	13
1890 (estimated)	12

This record, covering more than a century of growth and embracing four generations, should effectually quiet the alarms of those who see a bogie every every time the negro question is discussed. At the beginning of the present century one-fifth of the total population was colored. To-day the negro numbers less than one in eight. During the last decade there was an increase of eleven whites for every additional negro.—*Record*.

BOROUGH POLITICS.

HOW RAY DOCTORED HIS STATEMENT.

\$12,000 Still Uncollected Instead of \$6,000—Should Select a Sensible Overseer of the Poor and Save Money.

What is the matter with Charles Gates, editor of the *Dailey News*, is he sick, crazy or drunk? In his issue of Feb. 9th 1891, he said S. D. Ray had paid over to the proper authorities almost \$34,000.00. At that date he had not yet paid the county treasurer, school treasurer, borough treasurer or overseer. He also said the borough duplicates is not quite \$40,000.00. Charley, you had better go to the Commissioners office and ascertain the valuation of this borough and you will find the valuation amounts to \$1,950,221.00. Multiply this amount by 35 mills, which is the millage of this borough you will then have

\$1,950,221.00 X .035	\$68,657.53
State tax	2,725.00
Water tax	1,500
	\$72,882.53

Am't col'd, by S. D. Ray to Feb 1, '91. \$12,000.00

Amount uncollected \$60,882.53

Mr. Ray has at present over twelve thousand dollars yet to collect and the five per cent is added to this amount. Of all the poor people in this town there are a great many tenants and single men in the town who would have paid him, in order to have saved the five per cent but he did not send them any notices of their taxes for the reason that they were poor. There is an old saying that "It is no disgrace to be poor, but it is mighty unhandy." Charley, you had better go to school and quit acting the monkey. Call on Mr. Ray who has his duplicates right with him and you will soon discover that you have made a mistake of \$6,000 dollars. He owes a balance on his duplicates of \$12,000.00, instead of \$6,000.00.

A REPUBLICAN.

Select a Good Man.

The *Gazette* is again setting up its own pets for borough officers. A week or two ago it highly recommended James McClure for re-election to the office of overseer. This is done because Mr. McClure has run his part of the overseer business as the post-office part of the *Gazette* wished he should, and not in the interest of the people, as was his duty.

It is time for the people to think over this business, and at the coming caucus act vigorously and nominate a man for overseer who will run the office in the interest of the people and not a clique. If the people of the borough will for a moment reflect on this matter, they will come to the honest conclusion that it would be much better to elect a man overseer who would conduct his office in harmony with the other overseer, one who would act and consult the other officer in the discharge of his duty, and not run around town and solicit people to come and get orders and pay rent for others.

It is well known that because of the conduct of Mr. McClure the expense for keeping the poor costs the borough at least \$1,000 more than it should. There is no earthly use in two men acting separate and apart, give us a good honest republican who has sense and honesty enough to act for himself and not as he is dictated from the post-office. If our republican friends can't do that then let the voters elect a democrat who will discharge the duties of the office in the interest of the taxpayers and no one else.

The truth is it is all folly to have two acting overseers in any borough at the same time, but as it is the law, they should in all conscience act in harmony and consult with each other; unless they do this the taxpayers always suffer. It was Mr. McClure's business, as he was the youngest in office, to go to the other overseer and try and act with him. Instead of this he took all his points and advice from the post-office and has not run his office in the interest of the people.

It is well known to the voters of the borough that Mr. Schofield offered to let Mr. McClure do the business of the office last year, and he would not undertake it. This proposition was made in the office of John Kline, one of the borough auditors. Mr. Schofield made this offer solely on the ground that it would save to the taxpayers much expense. Upon Mr. McClure's refusal to act alone, Mr. Schofield further proposed that they would then act in harmony. If McClure would have done this it would have resulted in much good to the taxpayers. As it is, removals are not made that ought to be made, and relief is given in many places where not needed, and at the same time the debts of the poor district are accumulating

with no effort to meet them.

Mr. Schofield has one year yet to serve. If the people would have only one overseer to act they should elect a good man who can and will fill the office in harmony with the one who now holds over.

"COMMON SENSE."

Exonerations Explained.

I have been informed that some taxpayers are complaining that the town council exonerated me of a large amount of taxes which they are not able to understand, and desire an explanation, and they should have one. The members of the town council did their duty and that is all. They relieved me of no taxes except what they had a right to exonerate. The ex-commissioners of Centre county, after the assessment and tax duplicates were placed in my hands as collector, reduced the valuation of a large amount of real estate in the North Ward which increased the list of exonerations hundreds of dollars. I have the certificates, issued by them, in my possession to explain to any person who desires, showing a reduction of the valuation of property in Bellefonte and a reduction of their taxes which increased the list of exonerations. The law compelled the council to exonerate me from these taxes; and there was other property also that was exempt by law. For instance, the Electric Light Co., and Shoemaker & Co. whose property was assessed in Spring twp., and all the parsonages in the borough, the Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist and Presbyterian, which increased the list of exonerations hundreds of dollars. I was charged with all this reduction of the valuation of property. Then there were mistakes and errors in assessments, and the taxes that the council exonerated the poor people in the borough during the year which does not come under the head of exonerations, for the reason that they were not asked for by me. The council will inform any person that the exonerations that I claimed, out side of the exonerations that I have mentioned, are small amounts. I have hundreds of dollars yet to collect from the poor people of this town, some of which I never expect to get. The reason that I presented my list for exonerations was that I preferred to settle with the old council as they understood all about these taxes. Another reason, I was anxious to pay over all the money I owed them so that the old council could go out with a good financial record. I venture to say that the present council will go out with the best financial record of any council within the last twenty years. If they do not, it is not my fault. The duplicates of 1888 and 1889 will be settled and the money paid over and the new council will go in with plenty of money, which has never been known before in the history of this borough. On the other hand there will not be any old duplicates to fall back on for funds. I am grateful to the borough Treasurer for courtesies extended me in the past. It is true that he would make me "get up and dust" sometimes and say that he was short of funds, but this was all for my benefit. I am also grateful to the finance committee for the good treatment received at their hands in the settlement of duplicates, and I am also grateful to the rest of the members of the council for passing the exonerations that were presented to them; also to the voters of the borough, republicans and democrats, for their suffrages. This is not my farewell address. I am going to stay right here with you, providing the Lord is willing. I am as good a democrat to day as I was the day I was born, and as good a democrat as I was last Spring when the democratic party defeated me. You will also find me taking an active part in politics at the coming election, providing a good ticket is nominated. I believe in honest politics, and I believe in electing honest men to office who will pay their honest debts.

J. M. KEICHLINE.

Lime Burners.

According to the Harrisburg papers Messrs Harry Keller and A. Wilson Norris, Jr., two young men, formerly of this place, have taken an interest in "The Central Lime Company" recently chartered to operate a valuable plant in Snyder co. Mr. Norris is secretary and Mr. Keller one of the directors of the company.

The "Doctor" Got a Start.

A *Livingston* county paper says: "A farmer near Jersey Shore had been sick with pneumonia. A traveling doctor came along and put him in a bath of ice-water to cure him. He died in twelve minutes, but the doctor was two miles ahead of the crowd at last report's and still going strong and steady." (Wonder if Dr. Pettigall could have been through there.)