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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, EDITOR

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Editorial.

Democratic County Committee, 1891.

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L. A. SCHAEFFER, Chairman.

That war scare about Italy has dwindled down and the members of the National Guards are breathing freer than for some time. Italy has no time to hunt trouble with the United States; her treasury is depleted and her people are taxed beyond endurance.

The Republican party leaders have thus far disregarded their promises made to the people during last election. No ballot reform measure has been enacted nor will there be one. No attempt has been made to frame and pass a law that would relieve the farmers of unjust taxation, but instead are opposing every attempt made towards the passage of such measures.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and family, with members of the cabinet, and friends started this week by special train to take a trip through the South and West. Some bitter partisans may find fault in this and term it an electioneering tour or working up of a boom for a re-election. The head of the government should frequently make such journeys as the people, regardless of politics, are glad to do honor to the chief executive of the greatest nation of the earth. Further it enables him to more fully realize the great extent of the nations domain and the many and varied industries that will prosper or decline according to the wisdom of the legislation enacted at Washington and sanctioned by the President. Let President Harrison travel around; there are many things for him to learn.

Leaks to be Stopped.

The Harrisburg Patriot, which has all along favored the passage of the granger tax bill, said recently: "The granger tax bill has been sharply criticized by its opponents, and if it should be enacted into a law it will certainly bear hard upon everybody who uses machinery of any kind, in fact upon all who employ implements of labor in any shape. But all tax laws bear heavily upon the people, especially upon labor in all its forms, for labor is the sole producer of the wealth from which tax monies must be derived. It matters not how taxes are laid, or upon what sort of property they are imposed, they eventually come out of the earnings of labor. While it is right and just that taxes should bear equally upon all species of property in their assessment, the legislature might secure a more wholesome reform by the enactment of laws which would have the effect of reducing the cost of local government. There are tremendous leaks in the administration of county and municipal offices which must be stopped if ever the burden of taxation is to be lightened and the sooner the work of stopping them is begun the better."

-Col. Woodford, the temperance lecturer who so successfully conducted a series of lectures at this place last winter, is back again. He is working to strengthen the organization and reclaim some of the fellows who failed to keep their pledges.

ITALIAN COMPLICATIONS.

It is not strange that the sorely pressed Government of Italy should eagerly seize upon any pretext or occasion for diverting popular attention from home affairs. A foreign question skillfully managed by the Ministry may serve to fire the national heart and thus give a truce to the conflict of parties. This quarrel with the United States over the New Orleans lynching is not the first by any means which the Italian Government has sought with a foreign power in order to obtain temporary relief from the embarrassment of domestic politics. Yet these are extremely hazardous experiments with the popular temper, at home as well as with foreign Government. The very means taken to play upon the excitable Italians may precipitate the very danger which the Ministers of King Humbert are so anxious to avert. Mazzini predicted that "Crispi will be the last Minister of the Italian monarchy." The early return of Crispi to power is on the political cards, and this prediction of the Italian patriot may yet be verified to the letter.

A writer in the *Contemporary Review* for April, who is evidently a close observer of European politics, describes with great force the perils that beset the House of Savoy. These dangers spring from two opposite but converging elements, the Italian democracy and the Church. The Radicals of Italy regard the present dynasty as a reaction against the Revolution from which it arose to power. One of its first acts was to form an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary to promote dynastic interests and militarism at the expense of the people. As a result of this policy the Italian treasury has been drained, and the poor people are overwhelmed with taxation, in order to create fleets and to maintain a gigantic standing army. To promote the interests of the alliance the Italian Government also entered upon a tariff warfare with the Republic of France, which in crippling agriculture and commerce has increased the sufferings and discontents of the masses.

While the Italian Democrats are making their revolution to inaugurate a monarchy with a Republic, the party of the Church, so far from discouraging, would welcome such a movement. This opportunity would come with the first serious mistake of the Italian Ministry. The Church has given up for ever all ideas of restoring its temporal power, and seeks only to extend its spiritual sway over the Papacy and the Dynasty in Rome. These irreconcilable rivals and foes of the Conservatives and the Radicals, alike the only solution of the crisis would be in a Republic acting in concert with France and the rest of Latin Europe. Upon the first hostile demonstration against the Government France could throw an immense army across the Alps to co-operate with Italian democracy, and the monarchy would fall like a house of cards.

Such are the forces that are enveloping the Italian Government, and it is not by making a frivolous quarrel with this or that Ministry that the embarrassments of the Italian Ministry may be lessened. The Democracy of Italy would not be in sympathy with the Government in conflict. But the only feasible way to escape from the present situation would be in abandoning the Triple Alliance and its dynastic interests, in order to exhaust the industrial resources of Italy with a ruinous system of tariff and in conciliating its people by liberal methods of government and in the nature of the Italians to end such longer the enormous burden of taxation which King Humbert's Government is imposing upon them.

Three Cents a Cass.
G. W. Stroh, who has just retired from the office of mayor of Sunbury, was arrested and brought before the court last night on the charge of selling twenty-seven times the legal rate for a piece of ground in Sunbury. The fine was \$20 in all. Stroh had a law suit last week for the rent of a piece of ground in Sunbury, and while there was a controversy with the property which time the oaths were sworn, Stroh, a personal and personal enemy, was in the office at Sunbury. The erection of the buildings will have to be considered in the suit, which created an excitement.

No appropriation has been made for the benefit of the Sunbury College. The erection of the buildings will have to be considered in the suit, which created an excitement.

READY FOR AN INVADER.

Foreign Belligerents Advised to Test American Inventions.

It was after midnight at the Washington Board of Trade banquet in honor of the Patent Centennial on Friday night when Acting Secretary of War Grant arose to respond to the toast, "Patents in the War Department." His exact language, which was constantly and enthusiastically applauded especially by the Cabinet officers and other heads of departments, is as follows:

SUBMARINE TERRORS.

"Within the last few days much has been said about the powerful navy and the heavy guns of a European nation, and fear has been expressed that such heavy armament might enter the harbor of some of our larger cities. So far as the army is concerned, we would gladly let them come. Let them come in if they want to; they would go no more out forever. So perfectly and effectively has the work of destruction been planned and carried out that within a surprisingly short time there can be placed beneath the water's surface an indefinite number of destructive explosives, and those can be so arranged that the vessels passing over them will cause explosion and their own ruin; or, they may be so arranged that the vessels may pass over them unharmed and arrange themselves in line of battle ready for attack, and then by a single touch on the shore—it may be from the hand of a small child—there will come instantaneous explosions all along the line sufficient to destroy in an instant of time the largest fleet finding room in one of our harbors.

HOT RECEPTION FOR INVADERS.

"There is also ready and waiting for any foreign invader the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun, wholly an American invention. It is a veritable innovation, in that compressed air is used in place of gunpowder to propel the projectile. Charged with high explosives, it is capable of hurling a tremendous mass of dynamite through the air and against a vessel, causing its complete destruction. Again, if the work of destruction is not already complete, we will plant on shore in safe positions groups of mortars, sixteen forming a group, from which the most destructive explosive can be shot at once directed high in the air, and so be the propulsive force, distance of range and other considerations taken into calculation, that they may be made to drop with wonderful accuracy upon the offending vessel. It will do more than pierce the joints of the vessel's armor; these huge and destructive missiles will drop upon the upper deck, penetrate the ship, explode and destroy it.

3,000,000 MEN READY FOR THE FIELD.

"These things are not mere theories in the minds of the American inventors; nor do they exist simply in the models in the Patent Office, but they exist in terrible reality, and any nation belligerently inclined is respectfully invited to test them.

"With the best of guns and small arms, and all the equipments of war, with all the appliances and inventions for moving troops and concentrating armies, with an effective force of more than 3,000,000 of stalwart men ready for the field, sustained and supported by more than 60,000,000 loyal hearts, among whom are the mothers and daughters of the nation, our army is invincible to any force that can be brought against it."

TRIAL LIST.

For April term of Court commencing April 27, 1891.

- FIRST WEEK.
- The following is the list of cases on the list for the first week:
- H. W. Delm, vs. E. P. McCormick.
 - Wm. Walker, vs. Geo. B. Weaver.
 - James Ardery, vs. W. S. Williams.
 - L. F. Drake, vs. G. W. Ardey et al.
 - Daniel Smay, vs. John Dale.
 - Samuel Steele, vs. Daniel Yolthers.
 - M. E. Brown vs. Jared Harper.
 - Chas. Witmer, vs. Bellefonte & R. R. Co.
 - Wm. R. Ettlinger vs. J. C. Motz.
 - Dale Hart & Co. vs. H. W. Hoover Agent.
 - William Wolf vs. John Snyder.
 - Margaret Miller vs. Harry Simler.
 - John Gray vs. W. H. Blair's Adms.

The Y. M. C. A. of Bellefonte has learned a valuable lesson and that is, be sure you are right then go ahead. An expense was incurred, but there was no fund on hand to meet the same and the organization's property came very near passing under the constable's hammer. Too many charitable institutions do this kind of financiering, and when heavily in debt, depend upon the good graces of some monied man to help them out. There are always a dozen men urging such expenditures, to one that is on hand to help meet the expense.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WORK.

George W. Childs' Example for and Advice to Young Men.

Mr Childs' Letter in New York World.

It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work and not to be afraid of any kind of work that is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was 12 years old and I have never been dependent on others since then. I had some schooling but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might not be a good thing for those who could afford it and who could make a good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important for me as to be earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia one of my relatives said that I would soon have enough of that, and would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I would never go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains.

I came to Philadelphia with \$3 in my pocket. I found board and lodging for \$2.50, and then I got a place as office boy for \$3. That gave me a surplus of 50 cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but I did all I could, and put my heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to clean and sweep and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary I would sweep out my office to-day, and I often carry bundles. But the other day a youth came to me to ask if I could find some employment for him. His father had died, and his mother could not support him, and he wished to support himself. I looked at him and saw that he had on very nice clothes, and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheelbarrow. He seemed surprised, and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he wasn't anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men, who talk about wanting work, but when it comes to the point, they want to do only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers, and what is worthy of one is not unworthy of any one. The Bible says that it is what cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.

Kiss Currency.

Agnes, aged 4, called at an up-town grocery store the other day. "I want a tick of gum," she announced. After getting the desired article she remarked that she hadn't "any penny." "How do you expect to pay for your gum?" queried the vendor of delicacies. "Well," announced the youthful philosopher, "I will give you a kiss." The kiss was taken, but Agnes stayed, and finally, flushed with success, she made another offer. "My cousin, Ethel would like a tick, and I'll give you another kiss for it." Both girls chewed that afternoon.

A Cat that Killed Pigs.

Jesse Richwine, a farmer in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, has, or rather had upon his premises a large Tom cat, which had a strong appetite for the gore of young pigs. One of the above farmer's sows owned a litter of pigs. There were ten in number. Every day or two Mr. Richwine noticed that the number of little pigs was growing less. A watch was set and the cause discovered. The cat would jump into the pen, seize a pig by the throat, carry it away and kill it by sucking its blood. Eight pigs of the litter were killed in this way. Mr. Richwine killed the cat and no more pigs have been missing.

On Sunday morning, the dwelling house of Mr. J. Ryan, in Curtin township, was destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by a defective fire and so rapid was the spread of the flames that nothing was saved.

Mr. R. C. Leathers, of Mt. Eagle, is in town this week with a force of men painting buildings and roofs with his patent water and fire proof preparation. Garman's hotel and opera house roofs and Gen. Beaver's buildings, in town, were treated to a coat of this paint.

On last Thursday Mr. Henry Geiswite, for many years a resident of Potter township, died suddenly at Tyrone where he had been living with his son-in-law, Theodore Steel. He was about 72 years of age; the remains were taken to Centre Hall for interment.

CHAIRMAN KERR SPEAKS.

Ex-Congressman James Kerr, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, when questioned as to the political situation in the state: "The Democratic party, as represented in the executive department and in the legislative branches of the state government, has been active and anxious during the present session to carry out the promises made to the people in the platform at Scranton and on the hustlings during the last campaign. When we declared by resolution and upon the stump throughout the state for ballot reform, the Republicans also insisted that they were for ballot reform. When the Democratic party proclaimed for a constitutional convention to enforce ballot reform the leaders of the Republican party in the late canvass sought to impress the people of this state by flaming posters and loud talk that they also favored a constitutional convention. The Democratic party said to the agricultural interests: 'You shall have equalization of taxation;' the Republicans, in the face of the fact that they had violated pledges already made to the farmers of Pennsylvania and notwithstanding that they had taken extraordinary measures at the closing hours of the last preceding legislature to defeat revenue legislation passed by both houses, came again boldly to the front and unblushingly proclaimed themselves the friends of revenue reform.

"The Republican Senators and Representatives," continued Mr. Kerr, "pledged as they are under the constitution to apportion the state into congressional, legislative and judicial districts at the first session of the legislature immediately after the census, by inaction violate their obligation of office. The efforts on the part of the Democratic party, through its senators and representatives in the legislature, to carry out the will of the people, as expressed at the polls in the late election, seems to be met with opposition; or, if not direct opposition, with silence and inaction. Every measure of the Democratic party for constitutional, ballot and taxation reform, every honest measure to fulfill promises that were honestly made, every measure tending to relieve the people as we understand the wants and necessities of the diversified interests of the state of Pennsylvania, are in the legislature opposed by the Republican club wielded in the hands of the agents of the boss."

"Three months have come and gone, the legislature is looking forward to an early adjournment. The small coterie that is attempting to boss and control legislation, by means of the Republican majority, has made everything subservient to the return of Mr. Quay, from a fishing excursion. Bills looking to every promised measure of reform have been delayed in committee to await the return of the boss; who, having attempted to whitewash himself from the effects of an inditement which was drawn by the people of Pennsylvania and emphasized by their verdict in the late election, believing that a denial of the charges made against him places him in a position to again dictate to and control the legislature of Pennsylvania, has directed his coterie of sympathizers and willing assistants to come to Harrisburg and, if possible, defeat the efforts of this legislature looking to ballot reform; and relying upon subterfuge and deceit, they are desirous of submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people at the next election. The Quay element of the Republican party hope to keep themselves in control by injecting into the next election the issue of a constitutional convention and dealing with the corporations for the defeat of the same at the polls; and thereby, if possible, defeat ballot reform and perpetuate the will and power of the boss."

"I have no idea that the farmers and laborers in the mines and workshops throughout this commonwealth, will allow themselves to be deceived by such a subterfuge. These leaders, anxious to adopt the same measures which were successfully employed in the submission of the prohibition amendment, hope to win again with the same methods. In the former election, they deceived the temperance people and secured the support of the liquor element of the state.

They now hope to deceive the farmers, miners and laborers of the commonwealth and receive the support of the corporations. Costly as that election was to the liquor element of Pennsylvania, if these conditions be brought about, so will this scheme be made expensive to the corporations."

"The methods employed by Mr. Quay and the so-called leaders of the Republican party of the state of Pennsylvania are always expensive. The people who

believe in honest politics, honest elections and honest methods in my judgment will not sustain them in their position."

"The business interests of this commonwealth, second to no other, are safe in the hands of the Democratic party. Believing that the people have become weary of Quayism and Quay methods, which seem to control the Republican party in the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, I do not hesitate to speak as I do. If they hope to deceive the people again and to perpetuate power and place for themselves in the future they will be badly disappointed at the next election. The people of Pennsylvania should understand that the Democratic party, through its representatives here, is ready and willing to enact proper legislation that will give justice to the farmer, protection to the laborer in his calling and encourage the business interests of every section of the commonwealth; but it is obstructed in that effort and handicapped in its action by men who are subservient to a boss anxious to keep himself in power and continue to dominate his party."

"It is generally conceded," concluded chairman Kerr, "that there is quite a respectable number of Republican members of the present legislature, of such character and independence as to make these restless and restive under Quay's direction and dictation and probably to assert their manhood in support of just measures; but it is likewise believed that the Quay combination is so strong as to be able to control its policy and action."

"The Democratic party is anxious to carry out its pledges made to the people and will do so unless obstructed in its action by the Republican leaders. To that event we will carry the issue to the people at the next election, confident of the result."

THE TARIFF ALWAYS A TAX.

A contemporary expresses the following forcible and correct view of the fact that the tariff on sugar was a tax, as is a tariff on anything. He says:

"The masses of the people all over the United States can now realize that the tariff is a tax, notwithstanding the fact that the tariff organs continue to impose upon their readers a beautiful lesson in political economy in the repeal of the sugar duties, which went into effect on April 1. This remission of taxation which they declaim with much pride will be felt by every family in the land, forgetting meanwhile, in their exaltation for free trade in sugar, their own assiduous teaching that the tariff is paid by the foreign manufacturer or producer and not by the American consumer. The sugar duty, amounting to \$60,000,000 annually (or about one dollar yearly upon each head of population) the high tariffites now admit, was paid by the consumer, and every farthing of it, save the small cost of collection, went into the treasury to help pay our enormously extravagant expenditures.

"That the tariff is a tax, is demonstrated beyond a peradventure, but as taxes must be raised to pay pensions, interest on the public debt, and to carry on the various departments of government, the aim of statesmanship should be to make them as easy as possible to bear, and they could not fall more lightly or evenly than upon the consumption of sugar, which is an article of consumption in every household.

"But why did not the statesmen of the last congress take wool, clothing and blankets, for instance, as the commodities with which to prove that the tariff is a tax? They are of all articles the prime necessity of every and all households in our climate at least, and enter into the domestic economy of rich and poor, high and low. There is no condition of human life that can be maintained without wool in some form or other, and it is taxed just outrageously. Then there are numerous other articles of domestic use, such as drugs, medicines, salt, lumber, fish, hardware, cutlery, etc., all necessities of living that are taxed almost without measure. Now let the taxes on these articles be repealed or reduced within reasonable rates. The masses of the people demand it, and will continue to do so, until their demands are heeded."

-Gen. Hastings is billed to deliver his lecture upon "Reminiscences of the Johnstown Flood" at a great many places throughout the state. From a booming politician he is developing into a popular platform lecturer. The Gen. seems to be quite a favorite. He no doubt is laying out the plan for his next attempt as a gubernatorial candidate. It seems that Bellefonters are always in demand for some prominent place.