

The Centre Democrat.

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The Centre Democrat.

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Editorial.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention:

ELLIS L. ORVIS.

Subject to action of district conference.

Jury Commissioners—GEORGE BOWER.

THE HON. W. I. Scott, the great democratic leader, of Erie, is seriously ill and his recovery is considered with much doubt.

JUDGE FURST'S indictment against the County Commissioners for maintaining a nuisance (?) flavors too much of political buncombe.

THE Philad. Record declares that at this day there is not a single complete tin plate manufactory in the United States. See the article in another column.

THE Commissioners are thinking of having a steel crate built in their office which they can occupy when Judge Furst sentences them—instead of going to jail.

TIN plate is not manufactured in this country. The imported rolled plates are only coated—a very simple process that can be carried on in a small room ten feet square.

GENERAL Hastings, at the personal invitation of Major McKinley, will make a number of speeches in Ohio in Oct. General Hastings is very popular in the Buckeye State, having aided in the canvass there in the last Presidential campaign.

UNDER the workings of the McKinley bill the price of home wool has fallen while the foreign article has advanced. That is the benefit (?) the farmers derive. Protective tariff always robs them of their product and advances their cost of living.

If the county commissioners should follow Judge Furst's idea in regard to building new water closets they would be compelled to lay a sewer pipe to the creek. This would entail an expenditure of several thousand dollars and there is no money on hand for such purposes.

THE Secretary of the Interior has directed the third payment of \$17,000 to be made to each State Agricultural College which has complied with the terms of the act of August 30, 1890. Penna. State College is entitled to this annual payment—Dr. Atherton was one of the chief advocates for the passage of this measure.

In one breath our republican contemporaries praise Blaine's reciprocity scheme which admits of free trade with a few foreign countries, and in the next they proclaim the high restrictive McKinley tariff the only true policy for the American people. Free trade on one hand and restriction on the other—where is the consistency. These republican papers are like Edison's talking doll, when you pull the string they only utter what some one else has given them. No freedom to form their own opinions, only repeat the words of those paid to frame legislation for the benefit of the monopolists and boudlers. Should McKinley declare for free trade, these mouthpieces would do the same. They only repeat what others tell them.

THE democratic state convention will be held at Harrisburg to-day, Thursday, to nominate candidates for Auditor General, State Treasurer, and delegates at large to the proposed constitutional convention. The name of Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, is most prominently spoken of as being the choice for Auditor General. Charles W. Raymond, of Middletown, Stephen McCandless, of Pittsburg, A. L. Tilden, of Erie, and several others are being urged for the position of State Treasurer on the ticket. As there is no boss to dictate, no safe prediction can be made as to the selection. The platform will not cover everything in the heavens above or the earth beneath, but will be confined strictly to state issues, as the election will be for state officials to fill positions of unusual importance, owing to the recent exposure of corruption in these very departments.

TARIFF IS A TAX.

DOES INCREASE THE COST OF WOOLEN GOODS.

The Decrease in the Price of Sugar, which is Now Admitted Free, Verifies the Assertion.

The Gazette has been trying for years to make its readers believe that "tariff is not a tax." This week they attempt to reply to an article that appeared in last issue showing how domestic wool decreased in price under the McKinley bill. It is a fact that all woolen goods containing any per cent. of foreign wool, manufactured at home or abroad, have increased in price. Our narrow minded, bigoted, prejudiced and befuddled contemporary is not aware that the domestic wools and finer grades of foreign wools are always combined in the manufacture of clothing, etc., and the grade of clothing is regulated according to the amount of foreign wools used. We need not back down when we say the McKinley tariff has increased the price of woolen goods. The tariff, which is a tax on the consumer, increases the cost of foreign wools which enters largely into the manufacture of every kind of woolen garment made in this country. In this instance the Gazette is excusable, for, as usual, it didn't know any better.

TARIFF IS A TAX.

When the McKinley bill and Blaine's free-trade-reciprocity scheme went into force, April 1st, 1891, the former heavy tax on sugar was repealed and foreign sugar is to-day admitted free of tariff duty. A new form of protection has followed by which the U. S. Government pays the home producer a bounty of two cents per pound. Now to prove that tariff is a tax let us look at this question. To prove the Gazette's own inconsistency we will quote their own words:

"Sugar, which sold last year for twelve cents a pound, is now being sold to the consumer at five and six cents per pound."

Last year a tariff-taxed-sugar compelled the consumer to pay 7 cents as a bounty on every pound. At present there is no tariff on sugar and it retails for one-half its former price. By the Gazette's own words it proves that tariff on sugar was a tax of 7cts. per pound to the consumer.

Now, you poor alects "go and bag your heads," your argument is too slim for further consideration, as your own statements are contradictory and inconsistent. When political prejudice ceases to cloud your reason, and your moral status is raised to that point when you will search after and insist upon the truth your readers will be told that "Tariff is a Tax."

Then only, and not till then.

The tariff on sugar was repealed not in order to relieve the taxpayer, but to fasten more firmly upon the country the policy of protection. Concurrently with the abolition of the sugar tax the average of protective duties on other necessities of living was raised from 49 to 67 per cent. The tax on sugar went into the Federal Treasury and helped to pay off the public debt. The added protective taxes, on the contrary, never reach the Treasury. They go into the pockets of the people who devised them and who elected President Harrison in order to have them put in shape for collection. But nearly always some good comes out of evil doing. There never was a more effective object-lesson to show that tariff duties are taxes than has resulted from putting sugar on the free list. People who were paying 7 cents a pound for granulated sugar a year ago, and who are now getting it for 4 cents a pound, can no longer be bamboozled into the belief that protection protects the consumer. And they will ask for the repeal of the duty on coal, salt, lumber, wool and other things of use and necessity, knowing that they will reap the full benefit therefrom.

A Deep Hole.

The deepest hole in the world is said to be in Wheeling, W. Va., says the Intelligence of that city: "It is well on to a mile deep, drilled for a gas or oil well and for scientific purposes turned over to the United States Geological Survey, which has made interesting tests as to temperature. With so good a test, and in view of the scientific results, it would be well worth the government's while to carry the hole down as far as the drilling tool can be made to operate. From the interest that has been taken by scientists in this well, and the general desire to know as much as can be known of what lies below, it is reasonable to suppose that on a proper presentation of the case, Congress would appropriate the necessary money."

A PERPETUAL DEBT.

The republican leaders have evidently adopted as their own the theory that a "National debt is a National blessing." Secretary Foster, who is just now engaged in extending rather than in paying the maturing 4 per cent. bonds says in an interview: "I am considering the advisability of converting the 4's in time in the same way." Indeed! And so the continuance of the \$50,000,000 of maturing bonds is to be followed by a perpetuation of the more than \$500,000,000 of the bonds which falls due in 1907? Debt-paying is to stop that the demands of Billion Dollar Congresses may be met! Nor is this all. The last congress heaped to the \$150,000,000 point that new form of debt, indefinite in amount and in duration, required annually to pay pensions. It also voted sugar bounties and steamship subsidies, which will call for nearly \$20,000,000 annually for years to come. If a National debt is a National blessing, the party in power has ordained that this country shall be abundantly blessed.—World.

A Good Agent.

Our good friend, W. C. Heinle, esq., of this place, has determined to enter the Life Insurance business in earnest, and will hereafter present to the people of Centre and Clearfield counties the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. It is one of four of the largest companies in the United States, and is purely American. While we take no sides with any one in the insurance business, yet from the past history and record of Mr. Heinle we are satisfied that he will present this company to the people of his district fairly and honorably. Since he has been in the insurance business he has earned the reputation of standing close to his policy holder, and every loss that his companies sustained was always promptly and liberally settled.

We congratulate the Northwestern Insurance Co., as well as the people of the district, that the company is represented by a man who so far has filled every position held by him with the strictest fidelity.

Conscientious Criminal.

An exchange states that twenty-four years ago, Samuel S. Hull stabbed to death Conductor Charles Packer, of the Johnstown accommodation, in a fight at Nineveh. He was promptly arrested and as promptly tried and convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the Western penitentiary and to pay a fine of 6 cents. He was taken to the pen, served his sentence and released, after which he returned to his home where he has since lived undisturbed. Friday last, in talking about the matter and the circumstances, it occurred to him that he had not paid the fine, and Saturday last he boarded the train and went to liquidate the indebtedness, which owing to its being a half holiday and observed by all the court house officials, he could not do. He however, left the money with his attorney to pay and take the county's receipt for it on Monday.

Militarism in Europe.

The people of Italy are sorely tax ridden and the country is almost bankrupt, yet the government is going to build three 12,800 ton ironclads in addition to the enormously expensive fleet that Italy already possesses. In Russia the grain crops this year are a failure, and the poor people may have to suffer in consequence, but the Czar has just ordered the purchase of a million new rifles for his army. Mothers and little ones may go hungry, but each King and Emperor is determined to make his fighting force stronger than those of his neighbor, regardless of the cost.

A Steal as Well as a Lie.

From the New York Sun.
The total cost of the tenth census complete was stated by the late Samuel S. Cox in the House of Representatives on July 11, 1888, at \$4,794,096. Porter's census bids fair to cost twice as much as General Walker's. Eight million dollars for a huge aggregation of pretended statistics which nobody accepts as true, a dishonestly contrived scheme of misrepresentation, a scandalous and worthless and personal malice. It is too much. The eleventh census is not only a colossal lie, but it is also a stupendous steal.

Another Victory.

Last Thursday's ball game at this place resulted in a defeat of the Clearfield ball team by a score of 6 to 7. It was a fine game and attracted a large audience.

—The Philad. Branch tailoring department is always busy. Their tailor made suits always give satisfaction—and then they are so much cheaper than anywhere else.

THE DIFFERENCE.

An exchange says: Fifty years ago tramps were unknown and almshouses were tenanted. But then there was no importation of hired pauper labor to undermine the honest labor of Americans, and the party who inaugurated the system and is to-day fostering it was not born. To-day the country is full of insolent, striking foreigners, who are not citizens and never intended to be, the roads are full of begging, thieving, murderous tramps and the almshouses contain thousands of inmates who were brought here under the infamous pauper contract labor system, who through some misfortune have been thrown upon the charities of our people. How long is this state of affairs to continue? We answer, just so long as the people continue in power a party through whose instrumentalities these unfortunate matters have been brought about and fastened upon the neck of a patient and long suffering people. With the voter of the country rests the responsibility. He can make and unmake. At the polls he can work a silent but powerful revolution. He there makes the lawmaker and the lawmaker makes the laws that govern us all.

We Can Build Cheap Ships.

Such steamers as the City of Paris and the City of New York or the White Star boats could be built as cheaply in America as in England.—Record interview with Mr. Charles H. Cramp, August 25.

This utterance, made by one of the most experienced, skillful and successful shipbuilders in the United States, after a recent examination of shipbuilding establishments in Great Britain, is a striking confirmation of the contention of tariff reformers that the superior effectiveness of American laborers and American laborers and American methods fully compensates for the advantage to British shipbuilders derived from cheaper material. We respectfully commend the frank testimony of Mr. Cramp to attention of subsidists and protectionists throughout the country who cannot be made to believe that the best labor is the cheapest.—Record.

Funeral Displays.

It is gratifying to note that ostentatious display at funerals is becoming more and more a thing of the past. Outward show is never a true indication of what is felt for the loss of loved ones, and a general acceptance of this fact has had a wholesome tendency in doing away with much of the former displays at funerals. When death occurs friends and relatives are naturally both willing and anxious to do everything possible in remembrance, and in this endeavor too often follow the example set by others under similar circumstances, and those who are often unable to do so feel constrained to do all the things done by wealthier neighbors. The feeling is perfectly natural, and no one can be blamed for entertaining it. However the matter is gradually being righted by the increasing unostentatiousness of all funerals, and will become still more sensible when present prejudices are removed, and cremation becomes the universal mode of disposing of the remains of our dead.—Ee.

The "Record's" Position.

As the discussion for and against the holding of a Constitutional Convention proceeds it becomes more apparent that the weight of public opinion is opposed to the proposal. The people are well satisfied with their organic law and with the means of piecemeal amendment provided for as occasion may seem to demand it. They have no idea of throwing the work of 1873 into the melt pot and of taking the hazard of a recast.—Philad. Record.

Good Advice.

An autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln to a friend is said to contain the following: "Do not worry. Eat three square meals a day. Say your prayers. Think of your wife. Be courteous to your creditors. Keep your digestion good. Steer clear of billiousness. Exercise. Go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your especial case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon, will give you a good lift."

Mrs. Aker Breaks a Leg.

Mrs. A. Aker, of Lock Haven, fell and broke her left leg at her residence on Tuesday. She was outside of the wash-house door when she slipped and fell, breaking both bones between the knee and ankle.

—The Philad. Branch is now prepared for the fall trade and they have unpacked an immense line of clothing—new styles, new goods, new designs and the very lowest prices.

THE FACTS ABOUT TINPLATE.

Many inquiries have been received of late by the Record asking for information in regard to spurious tinplate works in Philadelphia. To all these it may briefly be answered that there is no tinplate-mill in Philadelphia. The concerns which tin the black plates that are already rolled are not tinplate mills. They merely buy the black plates and then dip them; a process both cheap and simple. A dipping pot, with a man and a boy to handle the sheets, can be run in a space not more than ten feet square. But a complete tinplate works is essentially a rolling mill, with all the costly appurtenances and appliances of such an enterprise. The actual tinning of the sheets is one of the smallest items connected with the manufacture.

The dipping of black plates to make bright tin or terne plates—the terne mixture being composed of lead and tin—has been carried on in this country with more or less success for the last fifteen years. This portion of the industry is no new thing in the American industrial world. Up to the present time there has been found no American iron or steel suitable for making tinplate or American pig-tin in sufficient quantity to constitute a commercial factor in the tinplate trade. The supply of bright plate for canning and of terne plate for roofing must largely come, as heretofore, from importations. The price to consumers will be enhanced by the difference between the old duty of 1 cent per pound and the McKinley duty of 2 2-10 cents, that is all.

Careful investigation by experts has shown that to establish a genuine tinplate mill in this country would be a task involving a year's time in the construction of buildings, furnaces and machinery, and an expenditure of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 before a single plate should have been dipped. Such a mill would be large enough to make tinplate in commercial quantities, and if the product should compare favorably in quality and in price with the imported plate it would find a ready market. It is needless to say, however, that the dealers in tinplate are ignorant of the existence of any such plant in this country, nor has the construction of it here been seriously proposed. All talk of tinplate-mill building in the United States at the present time is indulged in either for advertising purposes or for political effect.

It Did Not Close Up.

When a protected industry threatens to close up business at the old stand and go to the land where the woodbine twines if you cut down its protective duties, it is generally safe to assume that such an industry is playing a big game of bluff. If you are plain spoken you may even say that somebody is lying.

Here is a case: When it was proposed last year to make a slight reduction in the binder twine duty, the twine men signed a paper and sent it in hot haste to Washington, saying that if the proposed duty should be adopted they would be compelled to shut down their mills. Their alarm was still greater when fifteen northwestern Republican senators united with the Democrats and voted to put twine on the free list.

After a great amount of lobbying by the trust and certain Republican politicians, backed up by leading high tariff journals with profuse and picturesque abuse of men who had voted for free twine, a part of the duty was saved. The old duty on manilla twine was 24 cents a pound, and on sisal twine 32 cents. The trust succeeded in saving 7-10 of 1 cent from the wicked Democrats and northwestern Republican senators. This duty was less than one-third of the duty which the trust had said would close up its works.

Now, what is the result? The farmers are buying their twine this year at much lower prices than last year; and is the trust meanwhile shutting up its mills? On the contrary, it has just been announced by a high tariff organ that the trust has bought the eight cordage works of Canada for \$4,000,000.

In New South Wales, the free trade colony of Australia, farm laborers get an average of \$225 a year, with food and lodging, or nearly twice as much as was paid thirty years ago. In the United States our protectionists have the cheek to claim that protection makes wages higher even on the farm. Wages are doubtless higher with us than they were some years ago, but if farm wages doubled in New South Wales without protection, how can the increase here be due to protection?

Woolen hosiery and underwear costing thirty cents a pound started out 100 years ago with a protective duty of 5 per cent. These goods have gradually climbed up the protective ladder till now, McKinley having put on a duty of over 200 per cent. When do stockings cease to need protection? Is this a decent way for our stockings to celebrate a century of protection?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Issued During the Past Week—Taken From the Docket.

John H. Ukkerd, Tyrone and Alice Brown, Phillipsburg.

Albert Box and Edith Smith, both of Powelton, Pa.

Homer O. Barr, Jennette and Ellen Harpster, Centre Hall.

Spring Mills.

Miss Carrie Secrist has gone to Johnsonburg, Elk co., where she has been chosen one of their teachers.

Mrs. James Seltyell has returned home from a visit to relatives, in one of the lower counties.

Prof. Wolf cut his foot with an ax the other day, which discommodes him very much. This week closes his school.

Rev. C. V. Aurand was taken seriously ill on last Saturday night so that he could not fulfill his Sabbath appointments. We hope he may speedily recover. Rumor says he intends leaving this charge to accept a charge of the Bowman's wing of the church at Allentown. This will be the second minister to this circuit since its formation a few years ago. It is reported that the members do not pay their preachers sufficient to live upon.

The campmeeting is over but its evil effects are only coming. The ministers illness is attributed to the exposure encountered there, and it is feared that others may suffer from the same cause.

The members of the George's valley and Penn Hall Lutheran churches, who reside in Spring Mills, are taking steps towards effecting the organization of a congregation.

George Miller, an old resident, died on last Saturday morning after a lingering illness. He formerly kept hotel at the Old Fort, Penn Hall, and lately at Spring Mills.

Just a Moment.

Whilst others are accumulating wealth in a very brief period of time, we are still plodding our way, slowly, content with a small margin on all our goods. We give you a few of our prices and ask to compare them with prices that you are paying elsewhere; and if you find that you can save a dime on a dollar or more by dealing with us, then we think it is your duty to yourself and family to have your money where it will be of most use.

We claim that all our goods are staple, in fact no one, and any goods bought of us not turning out as represented will be cheerfully taken back and money refunded, so that you see we give a grand guarantee as to the quality of our wares and merchandise. Children's caps we have made a heavy reduction and for the next thirty days we will sell them at astonishingly low prices. Other lines of our dry goods we are cutting down considerably. In our line of groceries we will not be undersold. We sell coffee at 23, 24 and 25cts. per pound, sugar 4, 4 1/2 and 5cts., tomatoes 3 cans for 25cts., spices whole and ground we are way below. Meats we have been selling below the market all summer. Flour and feed you cannot buy it anywhere in Centre county at our prices. Come and see us; you will not go out without buying.

M. NOLAN & BRO.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription list, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50 per month or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2 cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, Nov. 1 La Plume, Pa.

Shot with an Air Gun.

A few nights since Dr. Armstrong, of Lock Haven, was roused from his slumbers about midnight and requested to give a man surgical attention who had been shot by an air gun. The physician found the man suffering from a wound on the side of his nose close to the eye and removed the ball after some difficulty. The accident occurred while shooting at a target and the ball rebounded and struck him.

—This month, September, has an "O" in it and oysters are in season.

—The Centre Democrat and Philad. Weekly Times will be mailed to any address for \$1.45 a year.