



The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

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Editorial.

HARRISON prosperity—\$1.10 per day for labor in the mine banks.

The republicans of Centre county have thus far failed to unfurl any Harrison and Reid banners.

QUAY, of Pennsylvania, and Tom Platt, of New York, engineered the Blaine movement—they were side tracked.

The defeat of James G. Blaine, at Minneapolis last Friday, was a sore humiliation at the close of an illustrious career.

BLINE's resignation from the Cabinet and the bitter fight at Minneapolis against Harrison is a pointer that all is not serene in the republican camp.

ON the inside page of this issue will be found a complete report of the republican national convention at Minneapolis last week. A large number of illustrations are given of the prominent men of that party who took part in the convention.

WHITEHEAD REID, the republican nominee for Vice President, is a newspaper man—editor and proprietor of the New York Tribune. It may be a pointer that newspaper men will be recognized this year. They are as deserving as any.

REID was nominated by the republicans to give strength to their ticket in New York. Reid has been the worst enemy the Tammany democrats ever had. They now will bend every energy to repay editor Reid for the abuse heaped upon them for years past through the Tribune.

PRESIDENT Harrison gained his strength for his renomination mostly from delegates that came from democratic states. All the out and out republican districts that elect republican electors sent delegate to this convention who were against Harrison. This is an indication that he will not be a strong candidate in the republican states.

The Hill people in New York state declare they will see their favorite nominated at Chicago. At the same time they have pledged themselves to stand by the nominee, even if it be Cleveland. They believe in the rule of the majority and will stand by that doctrine and not allow personal preference to cloud their democracy. New York state will be all right—mark that prediction.

In Massachusetts, where the bicycle is regarded as something more than a costly toy, there have been planted the germs of a reform movement having for its object the improvement of the roads in the state. The Legislature has been stirred up, and has taken the initiative in a movement designed to secure the exhibition on an extensive and elaborate scale at the World's Fair of methods of road making and samples of road-making machinery. Good roads are a necessity of civilization, provision for which has been sadly neglected in this country.

THERE is no doubt but that President Harrison's nomination was better for the republican party than Blaine's could have been. Blaine's course toward Harrison was not dignified, neither was it becoming his high rank and political position. Many of the best republicans in this town expressed themselves in that way and the same sentiment was prevalent throughout the country. Blaine was the choice of the party, but his last position as a candidate did not merit any support. It pays to be honorable in politics as well as in other matters.

THE democratic delegates from this district, to the democratic national convention, at Chicago, next week, have but one distinct duty to perform and that is to carry out the wishes of their constituency in the selection of a presidential ticket. From close observation for months past, it is not a mistake to say the democratic masses are overwhelming in the majority for Cleveland. They are clamoring for his re-nomination. Every means possible should be employed by them to accomplish this result. Give the party Cleveland and some western man and the people will give us a great victory in November.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Mr. Harrison is nominated on the first ballot. This result is quite as it should be.

Mr. Harrison is in every way representative of his party as it is in these latter years. He is in hearty sympathy with its policy, its traditions and its purposes. He has stopped at nothing to promote its ideas. His Administration has ably and undilutely—perhaps some would say unscrupulously—served its desires.

Mr. Harrison is a man of large intelligence—larger than anybody thought when he was elected. His ability has shown itself in his speeches, in his shrewd management of public affairs in his own and his party's interest, and in the skill with which he has contrived to shift from his own to his rival's shoulders the odium of Quay, Platt, Clark and the bosses generally as tools and supporters.

He has managed to do with dignity much that the party wanted done which would have subjected a less adroit self-respect to a good deal of embarrassment. He has succeeded in rewarding the collector of a corruption fund with a cabinet office, without offending the better sentiment of his party beyond forgiveness. He has saved his personal dignity by cutting Dudley's acquaintance, and at the same time he has rendered Dudley's "dynamite" innocuous by protecting him from prosecution.

His ability has shown itself in other ways also. He has managed to get the business of the Government fairly well done while using the public service as spoils for the promotion of the party's welfare and his own ambitions. He has turned foreign complications to account by blustering when it was safe to bluster, and by reporting his peremptory demands upon foreign governments only when he had information that those demands had been complied with.

It must be frankly admitted also that his administration, so far as the routine business is concerned, has been successful. He has approved the squandering of the surplus and the extravagance of the Billion Dollar Congress, and he has put a man at the head of the Treasury who knows how to juggle the figures so as to hide the deficiency until after the election. In brief he has shown himself to be a man of ability, devoted to the accomplishment of the ends aimed at by his party and able to lend to the task a personal dignity which has saved it from much of the criticism to which it would otherwise have been subjected.

And for the future. Mr. Harrison's aims are those of his party. He believes in the control of elections by an army of "Johnny" Davenport under a force bill. Those who desire to have party supremacy maintained by such methods cannot wish for a candidate more satisfactory than Mr. Harrison.

He favors such use of the pension list for party purposes as Raum has made. Those who desire such use of the Government's bounty will be more than satisfied with his nomination.

He approves the maintenance of worse than war taxes in time of peace for the sake of turning the earnings of the many into the coffers of the favored few. Those who desire to see the rule of the trusts and monopolies made permanent will rejoice in his renomination as a step in that direction.

Mr. Harrison is a much better representative of his party's ideas than Mr. Blaine would have been. It was Mr. Blaine and not he who at the critical moment thrust a reciprocity contradiction into the McKinley bill with the candid declaration that the measure as framed at the dictation of the fat-friers did not make a market for a single additional barrel of pork or bushel of wheat.

How strong a candidate he will be we must wait and see. But it is upon record that a number of the most experienced and sagacious politicians of his own party have openly declared that he cannot be elected, while it is in evidence that several of the most powerful of republican party bosses will not desire his election, after their failure to secure for the Plumed Knight the nomination Mr. Harrison has captured by the aid of the office-holder delegates.

Mr. Blaine has friends of staunch loyalty and long memories, and the issue between him and the President has left them resentful in an unusual degree.

More important still, the American people have given their verdict once and may be trusted to give it again in condemnation of all that this nomination means—Force-bill legislation, the squandering of the people's substance, the unnecessary burdening of poverty with taxes, the prostitution of the public service to partisan ends, the rewarding of corruption, the protection of rascality, the building up of a privileged class

by legislative favoritism and the abuse of the tax-laying power for the enrichment of monopoly at the expense of the people.

The Democracy will accept the nomination gladly as one which brings into direct issue the real questions of present politics and fixes upon their opponents a just responsibility for the record of the last three years.—N. Y. World.

CLAY AND BLAINE.

There is a strange and weird parallel between the efforts of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine to reach the presidency. Clay was the idol of the Whigs and was followed in all his various campaigns with a devotion and enthusiasm never before given to any public man. Blaine has been the republican leader who inspired his party as Clay did the Whigs of old. Both dreamed the dream of the presidency, as all men logically do who see it even within their remotest grasp, and both have been doomed to repeated and bitter disappointments.

Clay was twice defeated in Whig Conventions when he could have been elected. In 1839 he was narrowly defeated by Harrison, who swept the country in 1840. In 1848 he was again defeated by the Whig National convention held in this city, and Taylor was nominated and elected by an overwhelming vote. In 1854 he was made the nominee of his party and beaten by a man who did not approach him in either national or world-wide fame. In his last effort to obtain the Whig nomination for the presidency, he openly proclaimed himself a candidate by an address to the people of the Union, and fell in a contest of his own choosing.

Blaine, like Clay, was defeated in two republican national conventions when the candidate nominated over him was elected. In his first contest at Cincinnati in 1876 he received the votes of a majority of all the delegates of the convention on different ballots, but never at any one time, and he was defeated by the most desperate effort of the republican leaders of his native state. In 1880 he was again defeated after the most protracted struggle ever had in a convention of his party, and the nomination finally fell to Garfield, who was elected. In 1884, just forty years after Clay's defeat, he was given the nomination, and like Clay, was defeated by a man who was little known to the nation, and whose fame had never exceeded the limits of his country until he became a presidential candidate.

Thus the efforts of these great leaders to obtain the presidency run almost in strictly parallel lines with each other. Both have been twice defeated for the nomination when the party succeeded. Both were defeated by less eminent men than themselves, and the parallel continues even to the end, as Blaine's resignation just on the eve of a meeting of the Minneapolis Convention, proclaimed himself a candidate only to be defeated, like Clay in 1848. They will go into history as the two most brilliant political leaders of the century, and as the two men who, while most honored by their political followers and most enthusiastically supported, were fated never to be President.—Philad. Times.

SINCE the republicans have nominated Harrison and Reid there has been very little sentiment aroused for that party. Sentiment and enthusiasm don't always win. Hancock's campaign was one of excessive enthusiasm—but he was defeated. When Blaine was nominated in 1884 against Cleveland, republicans went wild—but Cleveland got the vote. Cleveland's re-nomination in '88 was a wonderful demonstration by the party for their favorite candidate—but he fell short at the November election. These examples of popularity, sentiment and enthusiasm show that they are not the ruling factors in politics. The brass band, hurrah, cyclone campaigns don't win always. There is entirely too much of it in our political methods. Let us have a decent, respectable campaign this year, and leave out the monkey business of former years.

Summer Suits.

Some of the noblest and dressiest summer suits worn this season are being sold by the Philad. Branch. Their assortment is large; their prices are very reasonable; their goods are always found as represented, and everybody who deals there once becomes a permanent customer.

THE name of M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, appears in this issue as a candidate for Prothonotary. Mr. Gardner is a young man of good character and is fully qualified for the position, should he be nominated and elected.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted at Minneapolis is Bourbonish to the last degree.

The republican party has forgotten nothing but its promises and learned nothing from its discipline of defeat.

It reiterates its preposterous claim that the country has been made prosperous by taxation—which is equivalent to saying that if crops grow in spite of frosts, frost is good for crops.

It favors the admission free of duty of "all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries," while 80 per cent. of the revenue from its tariff is collected from necessities. On imports competing with American labor "there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and home." But many of the duties under the McKinley act exceed the entire labor cost in the article taxed, and wages have fallen since the duties were raised.

It asserts that "the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890." This is true of sugar and the few other articles on which duties were repealed or reduced. It is false as to the hundreds times greater number of articles on which duties were increased. But if prices have been reduced, how does protection protect? How can wages be maintained? What becomes of President Harrison's "contempt for cheapness?"

It praises reciprocity—a one-sided step towards freer trade, untaxing foreigners only. It straddles the silver question, and by leaving the value of money to be fixed "by legislation" and requiring only that "the purchasing and debt-paying power" of dollars shall be equal it sets up a standard which would be met perfectly by the fiat legal-tender Bland notes, though issued without limit.

It conceals a purpose to revive the force bill, with undisputed truisms about "a free and honest ballot." It flaunts the mildewed, ragged remnants of the bloody shirt by a libellous insinuation of "continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States."

For the rest, the platform is mostly pure bancombe—mere flapdoodle. The most imprudent thing in the whole structure is a four-line resolution "commending the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service." This in a convention dominated by 200 office-holders, in behalf of an Administration that looted the public service for spoils quicker and cleaner than the job was ever before done in the history of the Government.

After that, what does it matter how the platform reads? The republican record is the republican platform. Actions outvocalize words.—N. Y. World.

A Boy's Essay.

A boy in the Wichita schools, California has been suspended for reading the following essay on "Pants," says the Philadelphia Record:

"Pants are made for men, and not men for pants. Women are made for men, and not pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses, they are thicker in hot weather and thinner in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during an eclipse. Don't go to the pantry for pants you may be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes makes breaches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether "pants" is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear any they are singular. Men get on a tear in their pants and it is all right; but when the pants get on a tear it is all wrong."

Good Roads.

An exchange has the following, which applies to this county as well as other portions of the country: "Enough money has been spent on the roads in this state to have made every main road in it as hard as a rock and as smooth as a floor, and reasonably level and straight, if only the money had been used systematically and not frittered away on wasteful experiments and in 'repairs,' which are worse than neglect. Enough will be similarly used in the next hundred years. Isn't it about time for the thrifty people of the state to begin to look at their own permanent interest in this matter?"

The biggest lot of men's working shirts, 25 and 50 cents. Dress shirts, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.50, at LYON & Co.

THE PLATFORM.

Principles Upon Which Republicans Will Fight the Battle of '92.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention at the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an inextinguishable republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the beneficent banner of the principles of our platform of 1890, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

The Tariff—We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We oppose the prices of manufactured articles have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks on wool, lead and lead ore, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, under which export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Silver—The American people from tradition and interest favor bi-metalism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with equal restriction, and under such provisions, to be determined by contemplation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar whether of silver or gold, shall be at all times equal.

Immigration—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution, the free and honest popular ballot; the just and equal representation of all the people as well as the just and equal protection under the laws as the foundation of our republican institutions; and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

Foreign Relations—We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships, and the construction of a navy for the protection of our national interests, the honor of our flag, its maintenance of the most friendly relations with foreign powers; entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of the seaman. We favor the enforcement of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminals, pauper and contract immigration.

Miscellaneous—We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of our citizens from the railroad companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employees engaged in interstate commerce and in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and maintenance of freedom among men. We declare anew our devotion to the liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1890, to all combinations of capital organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action taken on this issue, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the large cities of the country.

Territories—We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest possible moment, having due regard to the interest of the people of the territories and of the United States.

All the federal office holders appointed in the territories should be selected from the residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Democratic Delegate Election of Centre county will be held Saturday, Aug. 6th. Democratic County Convention assemblies at Bellefonte Tuesday, Aug. 9th, 1892.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL DECKER, of Walker twp., (Zion, Penna.) as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
We are authorized to announce the name of M. I. GARDNER, of Bellefonte, formerly of Howard, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHAS. R. KURTZ, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. R. FORSMAN, of Potter twp., North precinct, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN M. KEICHLINE, of Bellefonte, South ward, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. J. SINGER, Esq., of Bellefonte, North ward, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

FOR LEGISLATURE.
We are authorized to announce the name of DR. P. S. FISHER, of Walker twp., (Zion, Pa.) as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES SCHOFFELD, of Bellefonte, W. W. as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party of Centre county.

Across the Deep to the Far West.
On steam boats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and excruciating flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad and indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick headaches, and is an incomparable cure for constiveness and biliousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive lest they may be overtravelled, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

How it Works.
There is a tariff duty of about 400 per cent. on imported pearl buttons; but the girls who are employed in the pearl button factory in Detroit have been obliged to strike against a reduction of wages. It would appear that an absolutely prohibitive tariff rate is not sufficiently persuasive to induce the maintenance of a moderate wage rate. In the light of such facts the laborer can see without eyes the hollowness of the pretense that high duties are a guarantee of high wages.—Cambria Freeman.

Preserve Trout.
A veteran fisherman says: "An angler can by carrying a little bran with him keep fish in any creel by simply sprinkling enough of it to adhere all over them when first caught. It is surprising how fresh trout look when the bran is washed off even after three or four days, and it is therefore one of the best ways of packing fish to send a distance."

Men's working pants, strong and tough, \$1.00. LYON & Co.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
Miss Kate Clark, who spent several years in the study of stenography and typewriting and was recently graduated from such a college in Baltimore, would accept a position where her services would be required. For further information address, MISS KATE CLARK, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Furniture Parlors

Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

You can find anything and every thing kept by a first class furniture store. All grades and qualities of goods; the latest novelties in chairs, couches, etc. When in need of anything be sure and visit Naginey's store; the prices will suit you.



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Is a special feature of our business. With the latest and most improved appliances and the finest hearse in Central Pennsylvania, all calls will be promptly and satisfactorily answered.