

# The Centre Democrat.

Beaver & Gephart v 1 n 1

Vol. 14

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

NO. 34

## The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Regular Price . . . \$1.50 per year.  
When Paid in Advance . . . \$1.00  
When subscriptions are not paid inside of three years \$2.00 will be charged.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
ADLAI STEVENSON,  
OF ILLINOIS.

### STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,  
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie,  
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,  
MORTIMER F. ELLIOT, Tioga,  
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia,  
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin,  
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

### FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Samuel G. Thompson, Clem't R. Wainwright,  
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,  
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss,  
John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull,  
William Nolan, James Duffy,  
Charles D. Brock, S. W. Trimmer,  
Wm. G. Yungling, Samuel S. Leiby,  
Azur Lathrop, T. C. Hippie,  
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelreich,  
F. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,  
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,  
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,  
John A. Mellon, Michael Liebel,  
Thomas McDowell, James K. Folk Hall.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,  
HON. GEO. F. KRIBBS,  
of Clarion county.

For Associate Judge—C. A. FAULKNER,  
JNO. T. MCCORMICK,  
For Legislator—J. W. SCHOFIELD,  
For Prothonotary—W. F. SMITH,  
For District Attorney—W. J. SINGER, Esq.,  
For County Surveyor—HOGACEB. HERRING.

### Editorial.

Be sure you are registered; Thursday, September 8th is the last day.

TYRONE's chief Burgess has been arrested for refusing to show his docket and he will be compelled to appear before court.

THE ticket nominated by the republicans in the county has created very little comment so far. The common opinion is that they might have done better.

THE calling out of troops to guard the property at Homestead has already cost the state \$200,000. It is a big sum, but it is nothing in comparison with what the Carnegies annually take from the people in the way of tariff bounties.

ON an inside page will be found a brief yet complete summary of Senator John G. Carlisle's attack upon the McKinley bill. It was a reply to Senator Aldricks' speech in support of the bill and is considered the keynote of the present tariff discussion. Every democrat should read the article carefully and thoughtfully.

BECAUSE Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, opposed in Congress the World's Fair appropriation the Chicago people want him to resign the position as orator at the opening ceremonies. That is the style of Chicago; they are in everything for the boodle, that is all. The World's Fair promises to be a big "skin game."

THE republican orators are again pointing to the "protective tariff under Washington" as a justification of McKinleyism. The Washington-Jefferson tariffs ranged from 5 to 15 per cent. and contained but two or three hundred articles. The McKinley tariff, with "infant industries" a hundred years old, averages nearly 50 per cent. and covers more than a thousand articles. The one was made to protect, the other to monopolize.

### THEY WERE FRIGHTENED.

A 4-foot Black Snake Crawls from Under a Sofa in a Parlor.

One day last week several ladies made a call in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joshua T. Potter, about two miles west of Centre Hall, and the hostess ushered her visitors into the parlor. The hostess and her friends were soon engaged in an interesting topic of conversation, when a snake was seen to creep from under the sofa in the room. The conversation was dropped all of a sudden, and the parlor was the scene of a panic. One of the ladies fainted at the sight of the reptile and the others beat a hasty retreat. His snakeship however was dispatched. It was a black snake and measured over four feet in length. —Reporter.

### THE TIN PLATE FRAUD.

Mr. Molin, one of the young voters of the country, very naturally wants to know what the people get in return for the tariff tax of \$16,000,000 levied upon every family of the land ostensibly to protect the tin industry. He submits the following pertinent inquiries: To the Editor of the Times:

Will you kindly state in the columns of the Times what the annual consumption of tin is in the United States; how much we produced before and after the McKinley bill; how many people are employed, what the quality of the tin is compared with the imported, and whether the plates, etc., are all made here or some imported and only dipped here. By stating the above with any additional information you will greatly oblige a young voter. Yours very respectfully,

J. W. MOLIN,  
S. E. Cor. 24th and Oxford sts.  
Philadelphia, August 22, 1892.

1. The annual consumption of tin in this country is 680,000,000 lbs.

2. We produced no tin plate in this country prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff.

3. The official report from the Treasury department for the year ending June 30, 1892, gives the production of American tin as follows: For the 3 mos. ending Sept. 30, 1891, 826,922 lbs.; for the next three months 1,409,821 lbs.; and for the next three months ending March 31, 1892, 3,004,987 lbs.

4. The total production of tin plate in this country for the nine months since its alleged manufacture in the United States was 5,240,830 lbs. The American consumption of tin is about 2,290,000 lbs. per day of eight hours, and the American product of nine months would supply the American market less than three days.

5. The tariff tax on the tin consumed in the nine months under the McKinley bill was about \$11,220,000, all of which was paid by the American consumer. The tariff tax to protect American tin, estimated on the nine months' American product, amounted to about \$2 per pound on what we produced.

6. It is impossible to estimate the number of people employed in American tin establishments. The N. & G. Taylor Co. of this city, reports to the Treasury Department that, with the latest improvements, two boys can make 70 boxes of tin plate per day. At that estimate 580 boys could produce our entire annual consumption, and allowing each boy to earn \$400 per year, the total wages would aggregate \$232,000, while the tax on the people would be about \$16,000,000.

7. How the tin plate industry progresses after it is established under the inspiration of a direct tax of \$16,000,000 on the people, may be learned by the official treasury reports. The first summary for 1st of September, 1891, shows that Cronmeyer produced 139,000 lbs. the first quarter, 161,000 lbs. the second and 129,000 lbs. the third. The Pittsburgh Electro-plating Co. produced 550,000 lbs. the first quarter, 255,000 lbs. the second and 98,000 lbs. the third. Marshall Brothers produced 450,000 lbs. the first quarter, 259,000 lbs. the second and none the third. The second summary to December 31st, 1891, shows that William P. Simpson produced 7,500 lbs. the second quarter and 995 lbs. the third. Fleming and Hamilton produced 225,000 lbs. the second quarter and none the third. The Apollo Iron Co., Apollo, Pa., produced 31,000 lbs. the second quarter and none the third. The McKinley Tin Plate Co., of Pittsburgh, advertised samples of tin plate in May last and a month thereafter Dun's Mercantile Agency of June 4 announced that the corporation had "dissolved on a vote of the stockholders."

8. Not only nearly or quite all the plates used in the alleged manufacture of American tin plate are imported but the pig tin is imported and the skilled men are imported. So-called American tin is, therefore, as a rule simply foreign block plates imported; foreign tin imported; foreign workmen imported; foreign tin dipping pots imported, and all the American industry about it is the dipping-shed, and for that luxury, the people are taxed some \$16,000,000 a year on their dinner pails, kitchen ware, roofs, fruit cans, etc. It is not an American industry at all; it is a palpable fraud and simply oppressive taxation on all without compensation to any. —Philad. Times.

### The Trial Ballot.

Election time is not so very far distant and there are many voters anxious to learn something in regard to the present style of voting. For this reason some arrangements should be made for holding trial elections in different parts of the county so that the people will become acquainted with it.

—See the lady walk in the air at Keller's. Opera house, Sept. 7, '92.

### Congressional Convention.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, the delegates and conferees of this, the 28th, congressional district assembled at Ridgeway, and renominated the Hon. Geo. F. Kribbs, of Clarion, for Congress.

The gathering was of more importance than merely making the nomination, as there was a contention for a change which would allow each county a representation in the convention proportionate to their respective party strength.

Clearfield and Centre county were the prime movers for this change and went there with thirteen and ten delegates respectively, while Elk, Forest and Clarion counties were represented by their usual three conferees.

These latter counties objected to the change as it reduced their strength, and the result was that two meetings were organized. Clarion county was anxious to have Kribbs re-nominated, and Centre and Clearfield were willing to concede that providing they promised to adopt the delegate system for every 500 democratic voters instead of the usual three conferees for a county. This being agreed to Clarion joined Centre and Clearfield, and so did Forest county. Elk county refused to adopt the delegate system and instead of having five votes they voted but three, but finally joined the convention.

The balloting for congressman was as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2nd Ballot.
Williams of Centre.....	10	6
Brisbin of Clearfield.....	7	6
Truby of Clearfield.....	6	5
Kribbs of Clarion.....	8	19
Siggins of Forest.....	5	2

On second ballot Messrs. Weber, Irvin, Graham and Meyer, of Centre, voted for Kribbs; Elk cast her three votes also for Kribbs.

The nomination of Kribbs was made with less trouble than was anticipated and the change in the system of making congressional nominations was accomplished with very little trouble.

### IS PROTECTION ROBBERY?

[Opinion of the U. S. Supreme court, 20 Wallace, 657.]

To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. A "tax," says Webster's Dictionary, "is a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by the government for the use of the nation or state." Taxes are burdens or charges imposed by the Legislature upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes.

We have established, we think, beyond cavil that there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose.

It is said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufacturers the same may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the banker, the builder, the steamboat owner, are equally promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizenry by forced contributions. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the importunities of two-thirds of the business men of the city or town.

### True as Preaching.

Newspaper patrons discriminate outrageously between the city and country publishers. The city paper is paid for in advance, while the local paper is not paid for until a year's subscription is due, and not then nine times out of ten. The country subscriber to city papers will please throw a stone through our window when they find an obituary notice of departed loved ones in their cash in advance city paper, or see heralded in the great metropolitan chaff catcher the arrival of a ten-pound rural shoot of humanity at their domicile. If the city paper puffs your town or business, you may drop around and stick your finger in your eye. —Raftsmen's Journal.

### Pigeon English.

The following is quoted in an English newspaper as having appeared in a Hong Kong journal issued in the English language. It is certainly a choice specimen of the "pigeon" variety of that tongue. A Chinese dollar is about 75 cents:

I have a tame cat is lost it is about nine pounds his breast are all white the hands and legs both are white but one of his behind leg out side part have a spot Gray Colour and his back are all gray but the back have a white blue spot on it his muzzle is red and his head is light black his nake have an iron ring on it and with six Chinese money to tie it tight on the iron ring in his nake if any people know where he was bring back to me I will prefer to give him two dollars for reward.

FANG LEE YUM.

### Send for Samples.

Wall paper from one cent a bolt; better grades 2c. 3c. 4c. Gilt paper 3, 4, 5 & 5c. F. L. Wilson, Rochester, Pa.

### IMPROVED COUNTRY ROADS.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. So in the summer when the editors of city newspapers go off to the country on their vacations their thoughts turn lightly to the condition of the roads. They never see the roads at their worst, in the spring, when the frost is leaving the ground. Much, if not most, of the agitation for better and smoother roads comes from the bicycle riders, who are doing a good work in the discussion they have raised. The promise of a special road exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair has added another topic for editorial comment and inspiration. Meantime, however, the roads are no better. A little—a very little—care would improve them at least 50 per cent. and almost without cost.

The first essential for good roads is to have them dry, and kept dry by drainage. The next is to gather and keep off the loose-rolling stones and boulders, grubbing out all that show their tops at the surface. These matters once attended to, the running of the road machine or scraper once a week, or after each rain, will put the roads in a condition that will surprise everybody. If the farmers in each township would cooperate, and each owner take care of his own front, road improvement would begin at once. An organized movement for repairs should be begun at a designated time—say 3 o'clock every Saturday afternoon. As a result the roads of the country would soon be well made. This movement, of course, would be but the beginning; the extra drainage, culverts and other incidental improvements would soon follow. The present method of making a week or ten days' job of repairs on township roads in the spring and then doing nothing for a year is of but little use—almost a waste of the money expended.

In Michigan a law has been passed requiring the remission of half their road tax to farmers and others who have their wagons constructed with broad tires. The broad tread of the wheels does much to keep roads in good condition, and the farmer finds a further advantage in driving heavy loads across his fields. It would be well to try this law in Pennsylvania. —Record.

### Don't Fail to be Registered.

All who desire to vote on November 8th, must be registered before Thursday, September 8th, that being the last day for registering.

The Act of May 29th, 1891 (P. L. 134), provides that "it shall be the duty of the assessors to assess, from time to time, on the personal application of anyone claiming the right to vote." Under this provision of the law, the voter must make personal application to the assessor to have his name added to the list of voters. The assessors will be present at the election houses of each district on Wednesday, Sept. 7th and Thursday, Sept. 8th, between the hours of three o'clock and six o'clock p. m., on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon applications for assessment and registry.

No person shall be permitted to vote at the election, whose name is not in said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as heretofore required by law.

In view of the difficulties that will arise under the new Ballot Law from want of knowledge on the part of the voter, democratic committeemen will readily understand the importance of having the voter's name upon the list, so that he may have as little trouble as possible in casting his ballot. Therefore, see that every democratic voter is registered.

### Queer Case.

The following item is going the rounds of the state papers:

A queer case has recently developed in Bellefonte in the person of a young woman who in clear, sunny weather is possessed of a remarkably pleasant disposition, but when clouds begin to gather she becomes morose and ugly. If it storms she becomes almost unmanageable; the greater the agitation of the elements the worse she becomes, until it is necessary to tie her in an empty room, where she can do no harm. As soon as the storm is over the young lady is all right again. The physicians have made a study of her case and are a loss to account for it.

Who this peculiar young lady can be everybody would like to know. We think she should be shipped to California where threatening clouds never gather and sunshine is continual.

—Get the DEMOCRAT.  
—Reserved seats for Kellar, the magician, at Parishes.  
—The Lock Haven ball team was beaten on Tuesday by the Bellefonte team by a score of 23 to 2.

### NOT AN INTRICATE SYSTEM.

Much is being said about the new ballot law calculated to convey the impression that it is a very complicated affair, difficult to understand, and likely to prove very embarrassing to the voter. Such things as this will naturally be expected from those who desire to bring the new system into disrepute for the purpose of getting the old one restored; but no one who impartially views the law can have any reason for apprehension on account of it.

The feature which most generally concerns the public is that which provides for the preparation and casting of the ballot. It is the only one which affects the action of any but certain officials and election officers. It is a perfectly simple and straight forward provision, and easily understood by any one fit to exercise the franchise. The voter receives from the election officers an official ballot upon which are printed under the proper party designation the names of all candidates of all parties which have been properly certified. This ballot he takes into a compartment in the polling place and marks it so as to indicate for whom he desires to vote for the several offices. The ballot is then returned to be deposited in the box. That ends the duty of the citizen, and there is nothing complicated about it.

But it is said that there will be confusion in marking the ballot. There need not be. One of two ways of marking is provided in the law. The citizen who wants to vote for all the candidates of one party has only to put an X in the space for that purpose opposite the party name, republican or democrat, as his choice may be. If, however he wants to split his ticket, voting for some of the candidates of one party and some of the other, it will be necessary for him to put an X opposite the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote. This is not difficult. He has only to read down the list of candidates, marking those he prefers and not bothering at all with any others. Only the names of the candidates so marked will be counted. No names must be erased.

If there is any chance for the voter to become confused it grows out of the fact that he is permitted a choice of one of two ways of marking a ballot. Provisions for a single method would doubtless have been better, and a single method would have made it necessary for him to mark individually the name of each candidate of his choice. Under such a system he would know exactly what he was doing, and his vote for each candidate would amount to a separate and deliberate act, which cannot always be said in the case of a ballot marked only at the party name. This is one of the features of the law that will probably require amendment sooner or later, as a change would still further simplify the voting.

The law ought to be given every chance for a fair trial at the coming election, and attempts to alarm the voter with the idea that it is an intricate affair deserve to be deprecated. It is not intricate, and its enactment was a long step in the direction of an excellent reform. It may not be perfect, and experience will undoubtedly suggest some needed changes; but the principles which it embodies will be the leading feature of our election system in the future, as they will be in nearly every other state. This is not a good time to attempt to discredit the law.

### Populations.

The populations of the five continents of the earth as estimated by M. Emile Levasseur are as follows:

Countries.	Population in millions.
Europe.....	390
Africa.....	253
Asia.....	824
Oceania.....	38
North America.....	88
South America.....	51

Total..... 1,497

By the foregoing we give the world as it were on our thumbnail—one thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven millions of souls. North and South America figure but slimly.

### Bugs Kill Suckers.

The Tyrone Times says: The Juniata river is full of dead and dying suckers, and on examination for the cause it was discovered that on the tops of their heads there was a bug, similar to the bed bug, that eats into the flesh and down through the bone, which causes them to sicken and die. Can any of our piscatorial friends fathom the mystery and give their diagnosis to the public? In the meantime it would be well if these fish were not eaten, as they might produce disease.

Are you sure you are registered? Next Thursday is the last day.

### THE TAX ON THE CONSUMER.

Large amounts of money were paid to the government during the year 1891 in tariff taxes. This money was in the first instance paid by the importer but eventually it was paid by the consumer, that is the person who purchased the goods to make use of them for his own or his family's benefit. One or two examples will serve to explain the matter and show upon whom the tax falls. For instance a great many cotton goods were imported. Their value was \$29,142,000. The tax on them was \$14,852,696. In other words, for a dollar's worth of cotton goods the importer paid about \$1.50. If he made an average profit of 10 per cent. on his outlay the obber paid at least \$1.65. If the jobber made 15 per cent. the retailer paid about \$1.90, and if he in turn made 20 per cent. the man or woman who bought the goods paid \$2.28 for a dollar's worth of the cotton goods.

Of woollen goods \$43,000,000 worth were imported, and on them the Government collected a tax of \$35,000,000, or about 80 per cent. Therefore the importer paid about \$1.50 for every dollar's worth of woollens, and if the various dealers made the average profit assumed above, the consumer paid for his dollar's worth of woollen \$2.70.

Tariff taxes grow until the consumer finally pays them. The consumer's tax on cottons, in the case supposed, would be 128 per cent., 78 more than the importer's; his tax on woollens would be 170 per cent., or 90 more than the importer's.

This is what a tariff tax signifies to the consumer of cotton and woollen goods.

### THE LAWS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Money and trouble saved by Keeping them in View.

Newspaper subscribers are probably ignorant of the law protecting the publisher, and what follows will no doubt be news to many people in some respects. When it is taken into consideration that an individual who takes a paper gets it for a mere song, the wonder is that any should neglect to pay for it, or not wanting it, should fail to notify the home office of that fact. As will be seen by a careful perusal of the decisions of the United States court on this subject, as recently compiled by Dr. Tuckerman, editor of the *Workman*, at Cleveland, much trouble may be avoided and money saved. Here are the decisions:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.
  2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
  3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
  4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
  5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
  6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.
- The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

### F. E. NAGINEY'S

### Furniture Parlors

Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

You can find anything and everything 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 pieces will suit you.



### UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

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