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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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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, Charles E. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway, George R. Guss,
W. Rodwood Wright, Cornelius W. Bull,
John O. James, James Duffy,
William Nolan, S. W. Trimmer,
Charles D. Breck, Samuel S. Leiby,
Wm. G. Yuengling, T. C. Hippie,
Azur Lathrop, W. D. Hummelreich,
Thomas Chalfant, H. B. Piper,
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Andrew A. Payton, Michael Liebel,
John A. Mellon, James K. Polk Hall,
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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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

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

Editorial.

Now that the Sullivan-Corbett prize fight is over, the attention of the public will likely be directed to the merits of the presidential candidates.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on Tuesday gave the Press his letter of acceptance. It is a long, lengthy, wordy epistle and the DEMOCRAT would suggest that he would place an explanatory note at the bottom to explain what he means beyond accepting the nomination for president on the Republican ticket.

THE republican papers are just now parading a Col. Findlay as a convert from democracy to republicanism. Upon examination it turns out that he has voted the republican ticket for years, had voted for Harrison in 1888. Such conversions will not add anything to Mr. Harrison's vote and are feeble offsets to the many converts from republicanism.

AMONG the tin-plate mills enumerated by the republican campaign documents is one at Anderson, Indiana. This same mill was just sold by the sheriff and purchased by a democrat for the enormous (?) sum of \$295. The purchaser has sent for McKinley, and expects to make him a present of it, to be used in his campaign speeches as an example of the tin plate industries fostered by the McKinley Bill.

ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other western states heretofore solidly republican, are every day becoming more doubtful, with the chances decidedly favorable to the democracy. In most of these states the German and Scandinavian vote has in national campaigns, been cast solidly in favor of the republican candidates. This year the votes of these people will in a large measure be cast in favor of the democracy. Of eighty-five German papers in Illinois seventy-eight are supporting Cleveland and Stevenson, and German Democrat clubs are being numerously organized all over the state. In Iowa prominent German papers heretofore republican are acting in their support of the democratic ticket. The German and Scandinavian voters of Wisconsin and Minnesota have tired of the republican system of protection and are supporting Cleveland and tariff reform. In North Dakota all the Scandinavian papers in the state are for Cleveland, and their readers are rapidly falling in line for tariff reform. The tide in that section is strongly in favor of the democracy and nothing the republicans can do will prevent their utter route in November in many states where formerly they were positively certain of success. To make the battle more hopeful the democratic national committee have established branch headquarters at Chicago to give special attention to the northwestern states.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

For many years ex-Senator Schurz was recognized as one of the leading republicans of this country. He presided over the convention of 1868 that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency; represented the republican party in the senate of the United States; served as secretary of the Interior during the Hayes administration, and since early in the sixties he was heard pleading in behalf of the republican party in every important campaign. He was particularly in demand among the German Americans in the west and it was largely through his efforts that this class of citizens were held to the republican faith. While Mr. Schurz has not for the last few years been an enthusiastic republican he voted for Harrison in 1888, and only a few weeks ago the Tribune, Mr. Whitelaw Reid's paper, announced that Mr. Schurz would undoubtedly take the stump for the republican ticket again this year. To the astonishment of the republicans Mr. Schurz a few days ago declared in favor of Cleveland and actively identified himself with the German American Cleveland Union of New York. As chairman of a committee of representative Germans he issued an address to the German Americans calling upon them to vote the democratic ticket at the coming election. For the benefit of our readers we quote portions of this address:

"Impressed with the unusual importance of the coming Presidential election, we regard it as our duty to give you our reasons for believing that the welfare of our adopted country requires the election of Grover Cleveland and that he deserves the votes of the naturalized Germans.

"Above all, we wish to state that he is an honest man, which fact even his most bitter enemies do not dare to dispute. No one ever attempted to create the slightest suspicion in this respect. When he returned to private life, after having held the highest position in this country his name was as unsullied as that of Washington."

After referring to the particular acts of Mr. Cleveland's administration that commended him to the favorable consideration of all good citizens, he closes the address in the following effective language:

"Therefore we earnestly beseech our fellow citizens to aid us in securing the election of Grover Cleveland, the independent, far-sighted statesman, the true patriot, the honest and courageous man. We do not hesitate to make this appeal to our countrymen, because the platform of the democratic party is entirely satisfactory in regard to the main questions. It calls for civil service reform; it advocates that gold, silver and paper money shall be placed on an absolutely equal basis, and that the obnoxious so-called Sherman law be repealed. It aims at the reformation of the existing protective tariff system, that only tends to enrich the owners of industrial establishments and to impoverish the masses of the people, and strives to re-establish the good old principle of limiting the amount of duties levied to the actual requirements of the government."

This address is signed by the entire committee, consisting of Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway, Henry Villard, Louis Windmuller, Gustav Schwab, all prominent and influential Germans, and a majority formerly members of the republican party. An organization headed by such men as these must necessarily have a powerful influence in the campaign, and bring thousands of former republicans to the support of the democratic candidates.

Mr. Schurz has also tendered his services to the National Democratic Committee, and will speak in Illinois, Wisconsin, and other western states. His first speech will be delivered at an early day in Chicago under the auspices of the Central German American democratic association on that city. He will spend several weeks in the west when he returns to New York to aid in the campaign in that state and New England. A revolt against latter day republicans, headed by Mr. Schurz and others of equal prominence and influence, must be a source of great annoyance to the republicans, and is certainly very gratifying to the democracy and a sure harbinger of victory for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

Here's Fighting Talk for You.

From the St. Joseph's Herald.
The Hon. William J. Stone, of Kentucky, speaking at Maysville, Mo., said: "If Mr. Harrison should be elected to succeed himself, and if by any possibility the republicans should gain the lower House of congress, as sure as there is a Lord in Heaven a force bill will be passed. If this should be done, and I were your Governor, I would spit upon the federal statutes; would use all the power of the state to prevent its enforcement, and if federal officers, possibly from Chicago, should come into our state on election day nosing about the judges' tables we would take them by the heels and throw them into the Mississippi river for food for the fishes."

COMMISSIONER PECK'S REPORT.

New York has a commissioner of labor by the name of Peck, who has just made a report that has created no little stir in political circles. The republicans praise it and the democrats criticize it severely. For some reason this man Peck has conceived the idea that he must annually make eccentric reports in order to keep himself before the people. Each successive year he reports that the wages of labor has been increased and assigns what he conceives to be sufficient reasons for such increase of wages as he reports. In 1890 he says wages went up because of the increasing power of organization among workmen. In 1891 he thought that wages increased because of the strikes. And in 1892 he thinks the increase he reports was occasioned by the McKinley bill. These different reasons assigned show conclusively that Mr. Peck has no mind of his own. In fact he admits that these reports were made up from statistics furnished by interested parties. The report for 1892, he says, was made from information furnished by the protected manufacturers of New York, and freely admits "that a tabulation of the data and statistics of the industrial census will furnish the most complete refutation of the theories of the protectionists in regard to wages that has ever been published."

Mr. Peck also states in a letter to a newspaper friend that there was no actual increase of wages but that the production of 1891 exceeded that of 1890 and consequently the men employed in these industries had to do more work in 1891 than in 1890, or in other words more work was done in 1891 than in 1890 in the same class industries. This does not show an increase of wages to the workmen, but shows that more work was done in one year than the other. This admission, coupled with the fact that 1892 had many more strikes and lockouts than 1891, clearly demonstrates that in 1892 wages will be far less than in 1891, and even less than 1890. According to Mr. Peck's report for the last three years show that the McKinley act has fostered labor organizations, and bred constant strikes among the protected industries and that these strikes increased wages in the year 1891. The report in the whole is unreliable, and untrustworthy, and if the republicans can get any comfort out of it they are welcome to it.

IS PROTECTION ROBBERY?

[Opinion of the U. S. Supreme court, 20 Wall. 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. If it be 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 citizens 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.

Look Out for Him.

A fraud was discovered doing up the housekeepers of Milton on Saturday morning, says the Milton Record. Procuring a bottle of pure extract of vanilla from Krauser Bros., he went down to Alleman's drug store and purchased some coloring and chocolate and compounded the preparation at a pump near by. He then started out to sell the mixture as pure extract of vanilla, exhibiting the genuine as a sample. He was caught up at his trick and arrested, but for some reason permitted to leave town. The same afternoon he was working the racket on the unsuspecting citizens of West Milton, and later was heading toward New Columbia. There is one sure protection against all these frauds—don't buy from them. Get what you want from responsible dealers. You will save money in the end.

FREE.

A handsome hunting case GOLD WATCH either ladies' or gents', will be given to any GIRL or BOY who will sell 2 doz. cans of our GIFT BAKING POWDER. For particulars address with stamp, E. L. LOWREY & Co., Box 517, Leechburg, (Sep 24) Armstrong Co., Pa.

A FARMER TALKS.

Last winter Mr. John A. Grundy, of Lewisburg, attended several of the Farmers' Institutes in this county and made a number of very interesting talks that were highly appreciated. At the Farmers' Encampment, at Mt. Gretna, last week, Mr. Grundy spoke upon the tariff question. His address contains much sound sense and is worthy of careful study. We give extracts of the same:

In opening his address, Mr. Grundy said:

"The world is divided into nations and this nation into states, counties, townships and down to school districts. Take your own school district. Does every man make his own hats, his own shoes, wagons and clothes? Is not one man in your neighborhood a blacksmith, another a tailor and so on through the customary lists of occupations? Why don't each of us make all the things we need for ourselves? Because the man who makes a specialty of one thing does it cheaper and better, and we trade our products for the others that we need with our neighbors. Each man should do that for which he is best adapted, and the same rule should apply to nations. We want to buy where we can buy the cheapest and sell where we can sell the dearest, and to do this with just as few restrictions as possible.

"To use a homely illustration, I like onions, and unpatric as it may seem, I have a preference for Bermuda onions. I cannot raise any that compare in quality with those raised on the peculiar soil of that island. But I have to pay a tariff of 40 cents on every bushel of those onions that I buy. Now, the Bermuda Islands are not well adapted for wheat and my farm is.

"Would it not be better all around for me to exchange my superior wheat for their superior onions, without any such obstruction as a tax, and if, as we are told by some political economists, work is the thing greatly desired, there will be plenty of it provided by the resulting commerce and shipping.

"Most of the power of protection lies in the word itself. It appeals to a popular instinct, but it will not bear investigation. Beware of these arguments based on the increase or decrease of prices under certain rates of tariff. They are largely deceptive. For instance, reporters are fond of telling us that the cost of steel rails has been brought down from \$100 to \$28 a ton by the tariff. As an actual fact, all who have the slightest acquaintance with the subject know that the reduction was caused by the discovery of the Bessemer process and other new and improved methods by which steel is made more cheaply than wrought iron.

"I have here a circular from N. & G. Taylor, of Philadelphia, tin merchants, who are defending the new tariff on that article. In big headlines I read the statement that when America began to make tin the price in Great Britain went down to the lowest point on record, and a little further on the statement that the price in this country has not increased since the McKinley bill went into operation.

"That last statement is true, but the price did go up \$2 a box just before the law was passed and because it was going to be passed, and it has never gone down since. If the figures have gone down in Great Britain it is because the manufacturers crowded their works there, and supplied our markets for two years, one year in advance, and are consequently comparatively idle, but why this protection exultation because the price of tin plate has gone down abroad? I am not a buyer and user of tin plate in England. I buy and use it here, and I want it to go down here.

"You see the inconsistency of the favorite Republican argument of lower prices on manufactured articles. No wonder they are lower. The figures on your products and nearly every thing else, except salaries for Government officials, have gone down too. It has been caused by improved methods of production and new machinery, not by any tariff high or low. The Democratic party is no longer altogether alone in the struggle for tariff reform, although it is still the leader and pioneer. Three of the four parties now before the country have declared in the platforms for such reform.

"Even James G. Blaine, the high priest of the remaining organization, has declared for tariff reform. To be sure he calls it reciprocity, meaning I'll trade with you if you will trade with me. If a wicked Democrat said that, it would be called free trade. But we are told that the tariff is the best and easiest way to raise the revenues necessary for the Government. It is true that it is comparatively easy to collect

taxes from a man every time he buys clothes, but it is a rather mean and unfair way after all.

"It certainly is not levied in proportion to the property possessed. I am a poor man with four boys, and every time I buy a suit of clothes for myself and them I pay five times as much taxes as my neighbor without a family, who is worth ten times as much as I am. The tariff is a tax levied on large families which have always been considered the proudest possession of a nation. At least that is the way it looks to a plain farmer."

A Hot Game.

On last Saturday an interesting game of base ball took place at Tyrone which resulted in a defeat for the Bellefonte team by a score of 9 to 3. Base ball enthusiasm has been stirred up between the two towns as both are making a hard fight to win the championship of the Mountain League. The Tyrone people were anxious to give our boys a dose of the same kind of medicine they received here the previous Saturday. A special train from Bellefonte conveyed a large delegation to Tyrone which along with their own people made an immense crowd.

Tyrone played a good game and were in luck. Then they were determined to win under any circumstances. To find fault with the umpire is a common excuse, but on this occasion Tyrone's umpire was manifestly unfair, as he did more to win the game than the players. His sympathy was with the home team; he showed that by his decisions during the game and more so by his actions that night in helping the Tyrone ball players to "celebrate," in which he was the hero. He is by no means a fair man.

School Warrants Paid.

State Treasurer Morrison has paid since June 1 to the various school districts of the state \$4,081,612.59 out of the \$5,000,000 appropriated to the public schools of the state by the last legislature. The warrants for the entire appropriation are practically all out. Some few districts have not yet made their report to the superintendent of public instruction, who draws the warrants in favor of the treasurer of each district. The warrants are deposited in banks and forwarded by them to the state treasurer for payment.

The Game Laws.

For the benefit of hunters and others we give a synopsis of the game laws of this state, as follows: Turkey, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; ducks, Sept. 1 to May 1; plover, July 15 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 4 to Jan. 1; quail, Nov. 1 to Dec. 15; ruffed grouse or pheasants, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; rail and reed birds, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; elk and deer, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; squirrels, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; hares and rabbits, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1.

Have Your Dog Loaded.

The people of the southern part of Cumberland Valley have been troubled with a swindler who offers a box of soap for a dollar and gives as a prize a rubber door mat with the initials of the purchaser on it. He delivers the soap, which is a fraud, and promises to deliver the mat as soon as it can be manufactured with the owner's name upon it, collects the dollar and vanishes to be seen no more.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of those desiring to attend the interesting reunion of the Army of Cumberland, to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sep. 15th and 16th, a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan has been authorized. Application should be made to T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jewish Festivals.

The Hebrew New Year occurs on Thursday, September 23d, beginning on the eve of the 21st. The New Year's day is the beginning of the year 5,653 of the Jewish calendar. The next holiday in the Jewish calendar is Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, which occurs October 1st.

Blaine will not make any speeches this year for Harrison. Jim may not be interested in Ben's political aspirations.

—Don't fail to see the "Bleak House" on Monday night.

—There were several light frosts during the past week. No damage was done to fruit.

—Mr. James Ginter has opened a restaurant in Lyon & Co's. building, on Allegheny street. He will be prepared to furnish meals, lunch, oysters etc., in good style and at reasonable prices.

Pennsylvania Railroad to the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington during Sep.

Undoubtedly the most interesting encampment of G. A. R. men ever held will convene at Washington during September. The interest manifested in the encampment has been national, and the Government and local authorities in the National City are making elaborate preparations for entertaining the old soldiers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Washington, from September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, inclusive, at a rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be valid to stop off at Baltimore and Philadelphia in each direction within limit. A stop-over privilege will also be allowed at Harrisburg and other points south of Washington on foreign roads' issue of tickets from the West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has also issued one of the most comprehensive guides as yet compiled of the National Capital.

—Did you get a communication from the business manager of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT recently? If you did, you are in debt to this paper for several years subscription. It should be paid.

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 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 their discontinuance.
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.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of John J. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in his hands, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 27 day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties can attend if they see proper or be debarred from making claims against said fund. D. F. FORNEY, Auditor.

F. E. NAGINEY'S

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 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 calls will be promptly and satisfactorily answered.