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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

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OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ADLAI STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

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FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
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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.

DURING ten years of high tariff more mortgages have been filed in the states of Kansas and Nebraska than there are inhabited houses in these states. This is one reason why these states are in open revolt against the republican party.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's letter of acceptance contained 150 words; Harrison's 8,000. The reason for this great difference is that Lincoln did not have so much to cover up. Unfortunately the covering is so transparent that every body can see through it.

BLAINE fails to mention the name of Harrison in his long looked-for letter. Without any other information than that contained in the letter, a person would fail to learn that Mr. Harrison was nominated for re-election. The "ice cent" seems to have completely chilled him.

BLAINE's letter is fully as favorable to Mr. Harrison's cause as were the speeches of Senator Edmunds to Mr. Blaine in 1884, and the returns from Vermont indicate that the effect upon the final result will be the same, except that the victory will be more decided than that of 1884.

W. E. SHARON, member of the National Republican committee for Nevada, has resigned because he cannot support Harrison and Reid. There is no longer any hope for Harrison in that state, and the chances are that the democratic ticket will be elected. The people party and silver men have combined but the joint vote is less than the democratic vote.

DURING Cleveland's administration the expenses of the government were largely decreased, notwithstanding the increased pension appropriations; the national debt was paid off at the rate of \$7,000,000 a month; the public lands that had been recklessly voted to corporations were reclaimed; and a large surplus remained in the treasury when his term expired. As soon as Harrison was inaugurated the old crowd returned; they have wasted the surplus; there is a large deficit in the treasury; the national debt has been largely increased; the already excessive taxes upon the necessities of life have been constantly increasing and the expenses of the government have been greatly augmented. This is the record of the two parties. Can there be any question how every good citizen should vote? Cleveland's record is a sure guarantee of what he will do if again elected. He regards public office a public trust, and insists that this principle should be enforced in all the departments. Harrison's administration enforced the reverse rule, and he would continue to do so if re-elected.

HE WENT BELOW.

McKinley's Interview With St. Peter and What Came of It.

Under the supervision of St. Peter some scores of cherubs were oiling the rusty locks of heaven's gates. There had not been many visitors of late, and the old doorkeeper had almost thrown his arm out of place the last time he unlocked the portals. On this side the gates the streets were worn into deep ruts from constant travel, but on the other side the grass grew up between the joints in the golden bricks. Another host of cherubs were burnishing the jewels and gold forming the portals of the inner gates. Old St. Peter sat dozing in his huge arm chair, when he was suddenly aroused by a knocking at the door.

"Who's there?" he demanded.
"Major McKinley, of Ohio."

"Are you the Governor of that State?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You are the author of the McKinley bill, too, I suppose?"

"I confess that I am, sir."

"What was your object, Major, in making that bill?"

"Protection."

"Protection? I don't understand you, sir. Please explain yourself."

"Its object and scope was to protect the American manufacturer from foreign cheap labor."

"How did you prevent this?"

"By putting heavy duties on foreign product."

"Did this make the manufacturer sell his wares cheaper?"

"I don't believe it did."

"Did he pay his laborers higher wages?"

"No, sir, but he did not lower them."

"Isn't it a fact, Major, that the manufacturer raised the price of his goods under your bill?"

"It may be so."

"Do you not know it to be so?"

"Yes. But I was a weak mortal and the manufacturing people are very rich and powerful. I could not resist the temptation to labor for their money. May I come in?"

"Wait a moment, Major. You did not lend your talents, then, to benefit the poor?"

"I am sorry to state I believe not."

"And your labors as a statesman have been for the luxuries of the few by the oppression of the many?"

"That's what President Cleveland, Roger Q. Mills, Colonel Jones and Colonel Wattersen have said."

"That won't do, Major; answer my question. Did you or did you not?"

"I am sorry to say I believe I did."

"Major, do you remember Dives?"

"I think I have read of him somewhere."

"He made his home with the rich?"

"Yes, sir."

"Dressed in purple and fine linen?"

"Yes, sir."

"And fared sumptuously every day. Do you know where he is now?"

"I have heard that he was in hell."

"That's where he is now. You sought the friendship of the rich, did you not?"

"You framed laws to enable them to pile up monster fortunes?"

"That is what I have been accused of."

"Is it true or not?"

"I'm afraid it is. But I've repented on my way here."

"Never mind about that just now. These laws you framed—did they clothe the naked, feed the hungry or heal the sick?"

"I believe not."

"Did they not deprive the naked poor of comfortable clothing?"

"It is very likely."

"Did not your bill make every 40 cents worth of woollen goods cost the poor man a dollar?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the 60 cents went into the pocket of the rich manufacturer?"

"I suppose so."

"Major, I can't let you in."

"This is exceedingly painful intelligence. May I be permitted to inquire why not?"

"Certainly. We have Protection here. We protect the unprotected from their oppressors."

"Then I may go?"

"Yes, below. Gabriel will conduct you to the apartments of Hades.—Ee.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Mr. Blaine in his letter to chairman Manley of the Maine Republican State Committee undertakes to misrepresent the views of Thomas Jefferson, and thereby tries to make it appear that the position of the democratic party on the tariff is in opposition to those of Jefferson. He says in his letter that:

"The democrats are in the habit of naming Thomas Jefferson as the founder of their party and yet on the subject of tariff they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Towards the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was what should be done. Should this surplus be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asks: 'Shall we suppress imports and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?' For himself he recommended that the imports be maintained; and that the surplus created should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education. If the Constitution as may be approved by the people warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to."

A reference to the message of President Jefferson from which Mr. Blaine pretends to quote reveals the fact that the quotations are garbled and distorted to suit his purpose. The word "tariff" does not appear in the message, and whenever the subject is mentioned the term "revenue" is invariably used. Mr. Blaine says "Jefferson pointedly asks shall we suppress imports and give the advantage to the foreign over the domestic manufacturer? For himself he recommended that the imports be maintained." Nothing of this kind occurs in the message referred to by Mr. Blaine. Here is what Mr. Jefferson did say and it condemns Mr. Blaine and his unfair attempt to bolster up the republican system of protection:

"The situation into which we have thus been forced by the suspension of our foreign commerce has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. * * * The probable accumulation of the surplus of revenue (mark the word revenue, not tariff) beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers education and other foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?" (Jefferson's message, Nov. 8, 1808.)

The surplus revenue mentioned were collected under a tariff enacted during the administration of the elder Adams, and not during Jefferson's administration, as Mr. Blaine asserts. The part of the message quoted condemns this mode of collecting revenues and clearly indicates that a tariff for revenue only is the correct system and the only honest method of raising revenues.

This is not the only evidence we have of Mr. Jefferson's views upon the question. In 1825 John Quincy Adams in his message to Congress boldly championed "the levying of duties for the protection of domestic manufacturers." Mr. Jefferson was painfully alarmed at this violent departure from the moorings of the Constitution by Mr. Adams, and sent to the Legislature of Virginia, and through that body declares the following "protest against the views of Mr. Adams."

"This Assembly does further disavow and declare to be most false and unfounded the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its Federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever they may think or pretend would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that of itself a complete government without limitation of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning was that they might levy the taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them, and by no others." (Randall's Jefferson III., 325.)

This is a plain and unequivocal declaration against protection and in favor of a tariff for revenue necessary to provide for the necessities of the government economically administered.

We might bring many other proofs equally as strong but these are sufficient to contradict the assertions of Mr. Blaine and to show beyond contradiction that the present position of the democracy on the tariff question is the same as those advocated by its founders.

The democrats have an elegant opportunity to gain Senators in the Union-Northumberland district and the Perry-Junata and Mifflin district. In the former Mr. Henry E. Davis, of Sunbury, is nominated by the democrats, and in the latter J. C. McAllister, of New Bloomfield. Both men are popular and will poll more than their party vote, while their republican opponents are unpopular and will not be able to poll the party vote. A united effort on the part of the democrats of these districts will elect our candidates, and give us two senators in districts now represented by republicans.

In nearly every town in this state extensive arrangements have been made for the celebration of "Discovery Day," Friday, October 21st, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus upon this continent. Thus far Bellefonte has done nothing.

THE FORCE BILL.

In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Harrison refers to his annual message to Congress for his views on the Force Bill. In that message he says:

"The law of elections as relates to the choice of officers of the national government, should be adjusted with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as attainable. The demand that the limitation of suffrage shall be formed in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man will resist or resist it."

After quoting portions of this message he says our old republican battle cry "a free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us not only from Alabama but from other states. While the republicans have been making strenuous efforts ever since the nomination of Harrison to eliminate the Force Bill issue from the campaign, the letter of acceptance has again forced it to the front. The message quoted from was addressed to the Congress that passed the obnoxious Force Bill, with the express purpose of inducing Congress to pass a law that would enable Mr. Harrison to count the electoral vote of the southern states for himself in 1862. This bill would have become a law had it not been for the intervention of republican senators who had large interests in the southern states. It is fresh in the minds of everybody how Mr. Harrison cajoled and threatened these republican senators to compel them to favor his crusade against the liberties of the people. The old battle cry of "a free ballot and a fair count" is only a pretext for a federal election law that would again enable the republican party to control the elections in the democratic states by federal bayonets, and to hide their villainy in stealing state government and United States Senators. "A free ballot and a fair count." Forsooth do we have "a free ballot and a fair count" when Mr. Harrison's party stole the governorship in Connecticut and Nebraska and United States Senatorships in Montana and New Hampshire, and when the republican party robbed and plundered the southern states under the notorious carpet-bag rule, upheld by federal bayonets. But Mr. Harrison says the question might be submitted to a commission. No doubt he means a commission similar to the one that enabled Mr. Harrison's party to steal the Presidency in 1876. The measures proposed and advocated by Mr. Harrison are the same measures by which Czar Reid boasted, in a speech at Pittsburg, that they would "control the election, count the vote and make out the returns to suit themselves." Mr. Harrison's language, interpreted by his record, means exactly the same thing, but he does not have the courage of Reid to say so in plain language. No one is deceived by what he says in his vain attempt to hide the cloven foot when his record, both as Senator and President, show him to be in advance of his party upon the question of federal interference in elections.

HARRISON says, "I regret to say that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits." An honest confession is good for the soul, and we hope this one will do Mr. Harrison's dear little soul good. Does he mean Mr. Carnegie and the rest of the tariff robbers? The inference is that he does. Who else could he have in his minds eye? Mr. Harrison should have added that these same "employers of labor" have been enabled to retain these profits, that in part belonged to the laboring men, because of the advantages given them by the republican system of protection. He might also have added with profit that these same "employers of labor" are amply and fully protected by this same system, but that it does not protect the laboring man against the importation of foreign pauper labor. He did not refer to this phase of the question, because he is not interested in the welfare of the laboring man near as much as he is in these "employers of labor." The size of the campaign contributions undoubtedly influenced the President to allow this part of his letter to go unfinished.

If the foreigner pays the tariff why did Wanamaker, and other republicans, bring suit against the government to recover the duty paid upon goods imported by them, and which they allege was not subject to duty. The consumer pays the tariff and the manufacturer reaps the benefit. Taking the property of the many and bestowing it upon a few favored individuals to build up private fortunes is robbery pure and simple. This is what the republicans call protection.

VERMONT'S ELECTION.

The republican majority in Vermont is the smallest ever given at the state election in a presidential year since the organization of the republican party. In 1876 the majority at the September election was 23,735, and in November Mr. Tilden was elected. In 1884 the majority was 22,704 and the election of Cleveland followed in November. This year the republican majority will not exceed 18,000, thus indicating the triumph of Cleveland and Stevenson. The result in this rockribbed republican state is especially gratifying to the democracy in view of the fact that the republicans made special efforts to bring out their full vote. Mr. McKinley and the republican leaders of national reputation spoke in many of the towns in the state and the local leaders were conducting what the New York Tribune designated as "a winning campaign," and one which would result in a majority of not less than 30,000 for the republican ticket. Senator and ex-Secretary Proctor, in a speech at Rutland, told the people that the vote cast for the state ticket in September is really the vote for president, and that "if the republican party maintains its average majority it will be hailed as a republican victory. If the democrats reduce that majority it will be heralded far and wide as an omen of democratic success in the nation."

The average majority in presidential years, when the republicans elected their candidate for president, is 27,000. This year the republican majority is 18,000, fully 5,000 less than in 1876 and 1884 when the democrats elected their candidates. The country will accept Mr. Proctor's words and regard the reduced republican majority in Vermont as "an omen of democratic success in the nation." There is great significance in the result in Vermont. The explanation is "the farmers did not generally vote." Why did they not vote? Surely Mr. McKinley explained to them the blessings of protection, and they were expected to respond to the party call with a majority that would inspire the republicans of the whole country. Is it possible that the increased taxes on the necessities of life, and the reduced prices of their products, have tired them of the republican system of protection. When the farmers of Vermont refuse to vote the republican ticket in a presidential year, there is trouble ahead for the grand old party.

THE JUDGE'S GUN WAS LOADED.

Particulars of the North Bend Shooting Affair Last Sunday Night.

On Sunday night last week, a crowd of boys, of Renovo, entered the orchard of Judge James W. Crawford, at North Bend, for the purpose of taking a few peaches without permission. Upon being informed what the boys were doing, Mr. Crawford impetuously took down his shot gun and after calling to the boys to leave the premises, fired into the crowd. Upwards of sixty fine shot penetrated the back of William O'Connell and one shot struck a lad named John Sullivan. Young O'Connell went home and went to bed without informing his parents. During the night he became ill, when Dr. Roach was sent for who extracted some of the shot and administered to his relief. A warrant was taken out and served in the afternoon, when the Judge agreed to appear. Dr. Roach testified that the boy's life was in danger. Upon this the Justice refused bail.

Arrangements were made on the following day for a hearing before Judge Mayor on Monday.

THE ablest speakers of national fame, such as McKinley and Butterworth, were sent to Vermont by the republican committee. Senator Proctor and other prominent republicans spoke in every town of any consequence in the state, and notwithstanding this extraordinary effort the republican majority is the smallest since the organization of the party. The republican leaders well understood the importance of a large majority, and it is not at all strange that they feel their disappointment so keenly. A like falling off in the north west would defeat the republicans in a half dozen states heretofore safely republican.

FOR IVY POISONING.

If you have ivy poison treat it as you would a dangerous poison of whose undesirable presence you cannot get rid of. Don't scratch it and don't irritate it with strong medicines. Get some comfrey root, (schwartz-wartzel) fry it in sheep's tallow and apply it as often as convenient, and you will find relief.

—Get the DEMOCRAT.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Dr. J. J. Mott, of Statesville, North Carolina, has declined to accept a place on the republican state ticket to which he was nominated by the republican convention. His reason for declining is that he expects to work for the success of Cleveland and Stevenson. Dr. Mott has for many years been a prominent leader in the republican party of North Carolina. His action will add many votes to the democratic ticket in that state.

THE Canton, Ill., Republican has hauled down the name of Harrison and Reid and come out in favor of the democratic ticket, state and national. The reason assigned is the McKinley Bill and the Billion Dollar Congress. The Republican was one of the best known republican papers in the state of Illinois.

"PRIVATE Dalzell" the celebrated republican orator has had his eyes opened. He lately published the following card.

"I want it distinctly understood I am Private Dalzell no longer. I have been ground to pieces by that name. This love for the soldier is always and everywhere a sham and a lie. A fat pocket-book goes farther in a convention than a good record as a private."

This is the same "Private Dalzell" who was in such great demand in former campaigns and who so lustily shouted for the grand old party in every important campaign since the close of the war.

FIVE Scandinavian papers in North Dakota, heretofore republican, have come out in support of the democratic state and national ticket. The Scandinavian voters number many thousands in that state and their defection is almost certain to give the state to the democrats. The campaign in the north-west promises grand results for our ticket.

THE republican state convention of Nevada split in two at their late meeting. One faction nominating an electoral ticket, and the other, and larger faction, endorsing the Peoples Party Electors. This division will take the state from Harrison and more than likely give it to the democracy.

GEN. NUNAN, of New York city, a leading republican and Grand Army man has forsaken Harrison and announced his intention of supporting Cleveland. He will take an active part in the campaign.

BLAINE has written a letter instructing his friend, Chairman Manley, on what issues to conduct the republican campaign in the state of Maine. The tariff and reciprocity are the principal issues according to Mr. Blaine's idea of things political. Poor Harrison and his running mate Mr. Reid, are not even mentioned in the letter. Is it possible that Mr. Blaine has forgotten who heads the ticket of the grand old party, or as he still suffering from that little unpleasantness which sent him headlong out of Harrison's cabinet. It is very plain that Mr. Blaine is not over exerting himself to elect Mr. Harrison.

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