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The Centre Democrat.

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Editorial.

"HOW'S POLITICS?"

That is the question frequently asked, and it may be difficult for many to properly answer. Generally considered with former years, in the county, state and throughout the country at-large, it is a quiet presidential year. There is little brass-band, sky rocket and fire-alarm nonsense in it. The candidates nominated by the two leading parties, for the head of their respective tickets, Cleveland and Stevenson, Harrison and Reid, are considered thoroughly clean, honorable and respectable men, with no besmirched records or questionable characters. The issues of the campaign are therefore the only points at variance and can be reduced practically to two great questions—Tariff Reform vs. Republican Protection—Elections held by the people vs. the Force Bill and federal bayonets. This is fittingly termed a campaign of education; and while there is little noise made, the people are reading the papers, listening to campaign speeches and seriously thinking for themselves.

In the elections held in the past few weeks in Arkansas, Vermont and Maine, the democrats have made large gains; they won decided victories in the first skirmish which may be a safe guide of what is coming later on.

In New York, the pivotal state, the two factions of our party, the Hill and Cleveland followers, have buried all their differences and are making a united effort to carry its thirty-six electors for Cleveland. Senator Hill has taken off his coat and is stumping the state for the ticket. Tammany will prove its strength when the votes are polled. From the present outlook Cleveland and Stevenson are quite sure of carrying that state, which means almost a certainty of their election. In short, in presidential politics, every indication points strongly to a democratic victory, and an ultimate triumph for the party and its great principles.

In county politics everything is exceedingly quiet. The republican organs are unable to find any damaging arguments or facts against any single man on the ticket. The county ticket will, without a doubt, receive the full party vote, which means a majority ranging anywhere from 600 to 1,000, for each and all of them. For that reason there is no occasion to be alarmed.

But one thing need be done. Many voters are prejudiced against the Baker Ballot Law and may be inclined not to vote this year. To overcome this it will be necessary to instruct them by sample elections held in every district and to have active work done on the day of the election in getting out our full democratic vote. Attend to this in time and the victory will be larger than ever.

GENERAL Hastings is in Connecticut this week stumping the state for Harrison and Reid.

SENATOR Hill has actively entered into the fight for the democratic ticket, and the republicans are extremely unhappy. They had finally hoped to see him sulk in his tent. He is a democrat and democrats never sulk.

THE Maine and Vermont elections have fallen short of a complete knockout for Harrison but they have sent him soggy to his corner, with very little chance of a sufficient recovery to make even a hopeful fight.

THE republicans have discovered to their sorrow that Senator Hill is a democrat. A united party in New York will make the state sure for Cleveland, and with New York democratic his election is assured.

THE veterans of this place who attended the G. A. R. reunion at Washington last week are home again. All express themselves as having a delightful trip and good accommodations while at the National Capitol.

In Philadelphia it has been decided that the payment of poll taxes by party committees is illegal. This practice should be abolished. Any man who is unwilling to pay that small sum for the right to cast his vote should be denied a vote. Such voters are a menace to popular government restrictions should be placed upon them.

WHAT BLESSINGS.

The blessings of the McKinley Bill are showered all around us. They are, figuratively speaking, heaped up all over us. These blessings have been here ever since the passage of this wonderful measure, which so fittingly protects us all. Everybody is paying higher prices for everything by reason thereof, and so of course is better off than he was. The laborer and the farmer pay more for the necessities of life than before, and of course the laborer gets better wages, and the farmer a higher price for his farm products and so everything is equalized. This is what our republican friends tell us. But the laborer protests that his wages have not been increased, but lower in many instances, and the farmer asserts that he is receiving less for the products of his farm than he did before the McKinley Bill went into effect. Who then is benefited by this measure? Who receives the protection we are told is intended by it? It must be the protected manufacturer who is constantly getting richer, while the consumer is becoming poorer. By virtue of the McKinley Bill the manufacturer is enabled to avoid competition and thus command higher prices for his wares. By reason of this he was to pay better wages to his employees, and pay higher prices to the farmer for what he has to sell. This promised blessing has not been realized and the manufacturer still has in his pocket all the money he was thus enabled to accumulate by means of this measure. He has been industriously reaping the benefits, but persistently refuses to share them with those who it was said should be benefited alike with him. Here these people demanded their share of the spoils. Yes, frequently and emphatically, but they have constantly been answered by higher prices on what they consume, lower wages and reduced prices for what they have to sell. The laborer is answered by a discharge, and the filling of his place by a foreign pauper laborer, and the farmer by the lower prices and a foreclosure of the mortgage, his necessities compelled him to piece upon his home. The manufacturer does not expect to share these blessings of the McKinley Bill, because Congress has omitted to pass a law compelling him to do so, and Congress failed to pass such a law because the manufacturer paid for his law in the form of campaign assessment in 1888. There are the blessings of the McKinley Bill. How do you relish them? Will you vote to continue them or will you vote to repeal this fraud and enact a measure that will do equal and exact justice to all.

The Fence Law.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' association of Franklin county, D. Z. Shook, resident board of the state agriculture, read a very interesting and instructive communication from T. J. Edge, secretary of this state board, on the repeal of the fence law of 1700 and the line fence law of 1842. The secretary, by quotations from the law of 1842, regulating fences, shows beyond a doubt that the repeal of the old law of 1700 in no way effects the line fence law and does not, as some think, relieve them of the obligation to maintain their line fences. The old law of 1700, which was repealed a few years ago, was confined in its application to outside fences whilst the law of 1842, known as the line fence law, applies in all cases where enclosures join and does not require line fence to be built of logs or rails and of designated height or closeness, but makes the appointed fence viewers the judges, and they are not bound by the log and rail standard or any such antiquated definition of what constitutes a lawful fence. The line fence law of 1842 has not been repealed and does not depend upon the law of ante-revolution days for its vitality but is complete in itself and in full force.

"The necessities of life should be substantially free, and the luxuries should bear the heaviest" burden. The McKinley Bill has exactly the reverse effect, paying the heavy burden upon the necessities of life. The democrats say this is a fraud, and promise to so reform the tariff laws as to place the burden upon luxuries, and thus relieve the masses of the people from an unequal burden of taxation.

Trustworthy—Serviceable.

Our complete assortment insures perfect satisfaction in the selection of goods to satisfy individual tastes. You will find our large stock made up entirely of goods that are trustworthy, serviceable and the best of their class. Everything goes at the lowest possible price. Come in and see how fair we will treat you, how well we will please you and how much we will save for you. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Less than a year ago Chauncy M. Depew at a banquet in New York city, given in honor of Judge Royer, introduced Mr. Cleveland as "The Typical American" employing the following significant language:

"If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man who determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot be swayed from the path, the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right, the man who thinks not of self, but of the country and of its needs, I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplished is the very highest tribute to the possibilities of American citizenship. A country lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he sheds luster upon the high profession which he had chosen. As the Mayor of his native city he presented as his record a clean and economical administration. Coming into the highest position in the land without previous experience and with scarcely a precedent to guide him, he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as the typical American."

This is the testimony of one of the leading republicans, of this country uttered when there was no political campaign in progress and at a time when all eyes were turned towards Mr. Cleveland as the democratic candidate for President in 1892. What Mr. Depew said of Mr. Cleveland is as true now as it was then, and his glowing tribute to Mr. Cleveland's high character for integrity, and his unswerving devotion to the best interests of his country will undoubtedly influence conservative people of all parties to give him their active support in the present contest. "A man who loves and believes in his country above everything else," who "cannot swerve from the path of duty," and who "won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents," should be preferred to the man who forced his renomination through the instrumentalities of an army of office-holders, and who carries out to the letter the system of politics represented by the Reid's the Quay's, the Dudley's and the Platt's.

Another Fire.

On Tuesday evening at about 9 p. m. another alarm of fire was sounded for the north ward. A bright light soon lit up the town and this time there was no fear of a false alarm. The fire started in Josh Folk's stable on Lamb street. The building was filled with straw and Mr. Folk had not been in it for over a month. From this building the flames spread rapidly to Frank Strunk's stable. The two horses were rescued with difficulty as the flames were on the inside of the building.

Both buildings were small stables and were entirely destroyed. The great danger from this fire was from sparks. A good breeze carried a fiery shower of large sparks up on the roofs of the buildings along Lamb street. By the use of ladders and the bucket brigade the boys did some good work and prevented a spread of the flames.

The fire occurred on one of the highest points in town and for that reason the water pressure was weak, and the engine should have been put to use at once in case of the flames spreading.

It is the general opinion that it was set afire, as parties suspected of the act will likely be arrested.

Shipping Booths.

This week the county commissioners began shipping the voting booths, ballot boxes, etc., to the different sections of the county. The commissioners will have the ballots for the county printed soon, when sample ballots will be distributed over the county for the instruction of the voters. There will be no difficulty in voting the ballot after it is once explained.

Hill's Brooklyn speech completes the circle of democratic union and assures the state of New York for Cleveland. Governor Flower says the democratic majority will not be under 50,000 and he is a man who knows what he is talking about. With New York solid the election of Cleveland and Stevenson is a certainty.

MANY of the republican leaders, before Harrison was nominated, insisted that he could not be elected if nominated. The result of the elections held so far demonstrates that they knew what they were talking about. The republican losses in Maine and Vermont show that the drift is against the republican party. The people of these states are usually slow to change politically, but they have shown by their votes that they are tired of increased war taxes on the necessities of life, wasting of the surplus and of the reckless expenditure of the public money.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The republican party is the anchor of the McKinley bill; the measure having been enacted by a republican House and Senate and signed by Mr. Harrison, who is their candidate for re-election. The convention which nominated Mr. Harrison, and was presided over by Mr. McKinley himself, endorsed the measure, thus making it one of the fundamental principles of that party. The system of protection promulgated by the republicans, and as exemplified by the McKinley bill, is the republican system of protection, and so recognized by all, and so claimed by that party both in its platform and by its newspaper organs. This modern system of republican protection is condemned by all good citizens, and particularly by the democracy, as a fraud upon the great majority of the American people. Any revenue system that fleeces the many for the purpose of enriching the few is a fraud, yea more than a fraud, it is legalized robbery, and is no less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law.

Prior to 1888 there was very little difference upon this question between all parties, the leading spirits in the republican party advocating a tariff for revenue only, and condemning any system that was advocated for purposes of protection only. A few quotations from leading republican sources will abundantly prove this assertion. In 1880 the discussion of this tariff question revealed the fact that certain special interests were protected to such an extent that action on the part of the government became necessary in order to prevent a revolt against the party in power. The average ad valorem rate of duty was then 42.96 per cent. This rate was considered exorbitant and a republican commission appointed by President Arthur in 1882, recommended a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent, upon the then existing rate. That portion of the report of this commission is as follows:

"Entertaining these views, the commission has sought to present a scheme of tariff duties in which substantial reduction should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in rates, including that from the enlargement of the free list, and the abolition of duties on charges and commissions, at which the commission has aimed, is not less on the average than 20 per cent., and it is the opinion of the commission that the reduction will reach 25 per cent." Senator Allison, of Iowa, about the same time said that the "tariff of 1846 with a duty of 28 per cent, was as perfect a tariff as any we ever had, notwithstanding the fact that it was a tariff for revenue." In the same speech he said, "I will say with regard to the duty on woods and woolens, that I regard it not as an intentional fraud, but as operating as though it were a fraud upon the great body of the people of the United States. The free list might be enlarged without affecting injuriously a single American industry." Even Mr. McKinley, before he had become the special champion of the tariff plutocracy, said "I will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whiskey and free tobacco under all circumstances."

Justice Miller of the supreme court of the United States, in an opinion concurred in by all the Judges, says "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 enterprise and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."

If then the tariff system with a rate of duty of 42.96 per cent, was a "fraud upon the people of the United States," and a system of robbery under the law which had great need to be revised and lowered, how much more does the present system, with a rate of 70 per cent, duty, need revision, and is not the fraud more enormous and the robbery more heinous. The present republican system of protection with a duty of 50 per cent, is a fraud and robbery, which fact is abundantly established by the testimony of these eminent republicans. Besides this the working of this republican system of protection has fully demonstrated its fraudulent character. The rich have become richer and the poor poorer; the millionaires and monopolists are benefited by it, at the expense of all the other elements in the community, and the Carnegies of the land are built up, but it crushes out the day laborer, the mechanic and the farmer.

—Hon John A. Woodward is spending most of his time at Harrisburg, in preparing for the State's exhibit to be made at the World's Fair.

THE NEW BALLOT.

Copies of the Official and Specimen Ballots Issued From the State Department.

Copies of the revised form of the official ballot and the specimen ballot which are to be used under the new election law together with a copy of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the attorney general in the matter were issued Wednesday from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to the various boards of county commissioners of the state, law judges, members of the house and senate, newspapers and leaders of political parties. The specimen ballot is printed on tinted paper and the official ballot on white paper in conformity with the provisions of the law.

The names of the candidates of republican, democratic and prohibition parties are in the first column, the democrats are in the second and the prohibitionists in the third. The prohibition candidates are placed on the ballot by "nomination papers," these words having been printed at the head of the third column in small black type. The fourth column is left blank with these words printed before the name of the various offices to be voted for: "The voter may insert below the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote."

The secretary of state gives notice to the county commissioners in a circular letter accompanying copies of the ballots that the forms which were sent out in March by him are not to be followed, but are to be entirely disregarded.

FIRE ON FRIDAY.

Large Building Destroyed at Morris' Lime Quarries.

On last Friday afternoon the alarm of fire was sounded that brought the different departments out in short order. The cause for the alarm was a telephone dispatch from Morris' large lime stone quarries about two miles west of Bellefonte along the Bellefonte Central railroad. They called for assistance as the large building connected with the operation was set afire on the roof by a spark from the smoke stack of the boiler in the building. The men attempted to check it but were unable. After some delay in getting an engine, the Logan steamer accompanied by a good force of local firemen were soon on their way to the conflagration. The steamer was fired up and ready when they arrived but the large building was all in flames and beyond rescue. The engine was at once put to work from the car. By pumping water from Buffalo Run creek they soon had several streams playing on the surrounding property and large trestle work which was saved.

The building destroyed contained two large stone crushers and boiler with other valuable machinery all of which is ruined. The loss will be about \$5,000; partly insured.

The works were very busy at this season and were unable to fill all their orders. The plant is a large one producing lime, lime stone, ballast for railroads and crushed lime stone for glass factories in other parts of the state. The plant will be restored as soon as possible.

Fire at Marsh Creek.

Late Monday night a fire broke out in the building occupied by the Enterprise store company, at what is known as Walker's settlement, along Marsh Creek. The building with all store goods, along with the household goods of a family living on the second floor, were entirely destroyed. The building was owned by Enoch Hugg, Milesburg, and was insured. There was no insurance on the store goods.

Death of an Aged Lady.

On Monday morning of this week Mrs. Elizabeth Harper died at the home of her son Simon Harper, in Centre Hall, where she spent the past eight years of her life. She was an aged lady whose 88th birthday anniversary would have been in December had she lived. Of late years she has been in feeble health. She was the mother of Wm. and Jared Harper, of Bellefonte; Simon Harper, of Centre Hall; Mrs. Philip Royer, of Clinton county; and Mrs. George Weaver, of Rebersburg. She was also the mother of the late Jonathan Harper, who died in Bellefonte about one year ago.

The interment occurs on Friday at Rebersburg where her husband and other members of the family are buried in the Reformed cemetery.

—The public schools of Bellefonte are preparing for the observance of Columbus Day. Large flags will be raised over the different school buildings.

Lyon & Co.

—ARE—

In Earnest.

The very best thing out—500 Boys Suits at \$1.25. They are given away at that price.

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth \$2 elsewhere, we half give them away at \$1 per pair.

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and \$8.00

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price from \$5 to \$25 a suit.

The greatest line of Dress goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. Send for samples.

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies, Misses' and Children's winter coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new dress goods, we have an immense line.

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a man's suit at \$3.50—a winter coat for \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids, and embroidered—2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and \$6. All sizes, 3 years up.

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed \$5, 5.50, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and \$15.00. Plain of any sort and from \$3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girls refers and long coats from \$1.50

Chenille table covers from 1.25 to \$5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

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