

The Centre Democrat.

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The Centre Democrat.

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Editorial.

FARMERS, if you want to be represented in the next Legislature, vote for John T. McCormick who was born and raised on a farm and lived on a farm all his life. He knows the needs of our farmers better than any lawyer or college professor.

HON. Geo. F. Kribbs is a candidate for re-election to Congress, having been unanimously nominated by the District Conference. He has made an efficient and obliging official, faithfully looking after the interests of his constituents. On all questions before the House during his term of service he has voted for the interests of his party and his people. He deserves to be re-elected, and should receive the vote of every democrat in the district.

CENTRE COUNTY is a democratic county, but for years our courts have been in the hands of the republican party, and many times during these years have democrats been made to feel this severely. Now is the opportunity to change this state of affairs. Elect Mr. Faulkner and the republicanism of the court will speedily become a thing of the past. The judiciary should be non-partisan, and when the court was composed of democrats it has always been strictly so. A vote for Faulkner is a vote in favor of a non-partisan court, while a vote for Mr. Gray is a vote in favor of a continuance of the present policy.

MR. SMITH, the democratic nominee for prothonotary, speaks German and English, is thoroughly qualified, and will make a competent and obliging officer. He is a representative of the laboring classes and should receive the support of the farmers and workmen in preference to the republican candidate, who by his training and associations has on sympathy with the laboring people. If any one doubts what we say let them inquire of the men employed about some of our furnaces, where he had been employed in the capacity of clerk or manager.

THE anti-Quay movement is taking definite shape all over the state, and it is certain that the republicans will lose enough legislative and senatorial districts to insure an anti-Quay majority if the democratic districts remain firm and elect the democratic nominees. Quay and his aids are now working to carry enough democratic districts to retain their hold upon the legislature. They expect to elect one of the members in this county by obtaining democratic votes for Hamilton. Democrats be on your guard. A vote for either Dale or Hamilton is a vote for Quay for United States Senator, and a vote for republican apportionments, legislative, senatorial, judicial and congressional. There is too much at stake to risk even a complimentary vote for either of the candidates.

THE Massachusetts Independents have issued an address to the voters of the county endorsing the candidates and principles of the democratic party. The address is signed by Henry L. Peirce and Theodore Lyman, both ex-congressmen elected as republicans, Wm. Lloyd Gamison, Prof. N. S. Shaler, President Elliott, of Harvard University, Charles Francis Adams, Prof. Norton, Richard H. Dana, and many other men of prominence, and all old-time republicans.

The address denounces the administration of President Harrison and urges the election of Mr. Cleveland in the strongest terms. After asserting that many of the independents voted for Harrison in 1888 and give their reasons for their support of Cleveland now, they close the address in the following forceful language:

"We trust Mr. Cleveland as a man who has never deceived us. His election, in our judgment, is demanded by every public consideration, and we urge all our fellow citizens, thereof, to give him their hearty support."

This address, with the declarations of Judge Gresham, Wayne MacVeagh and other prominent republicans, shows the immense force of the current in favor of Mr. Cleveland. His election, it seems to us, is now only a question of majority.

—Get the DEMOCRAT.

DECEIVING THE FARMER.

HOW THE MCKINLEY BILL PROTECTS WHEAT.

An Example Brought Home to Them—Prices of Grain Declining Under Protection—The Truth Shown up.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS.

By Reducing Both Exports and Prices of American Products.

"This Measure [the McKinley Bill] Will not Open a market for a Single Barrel of Pork or Bushel of wheat."—JAMES G. BLAINE IN 1890.

TWO SEPTEMBERS COMPARED.

	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Corn.....	2,838,916	1,830,553	56	55
Oats.....	322,696	104,015	43	40
Rye.....	3,161,527	172,157	94	70
Wheat.....	19,498,174	10,091,800	1.65	.80

Total decrease of exports of breadstuffs, 13,620,994 bushels
THAT IS CAUSE.
Average decrease in prices per bushel.....15 cents.
THAT IS EFFECT.

The population of Centre county is chiefly composed of people engaged in the agricultural pursuits. When they prosper, the community at large alike enjoys prosperity. When the farmers have good crops and receive good prices for the same, they are able to pay promptly all obligations; and with the balance, or the profit arising from their toil, they can purchase those things which make the home more cheerful and the burdens of life much easier.

During the past few years the crops in our county have been large; there was an abundance of everything, yet many of our farmers are cramped for money. They can't meet their many obligations; mortgages and notes are on the increase and Sheriff Ishler is compelled to tack up a bill of sale on many a poor toiler's barn door, and take what little there is left, to satisfy the money lenders. To tell the truth, farming don't pay. What is the reason? Let us take an object lesson.

The republican party believes—at least it says so in its platform—that we need a protective tariff for the benefit of home industries; a tariff to protect the American laboringman and mechanic from the pauper labor of Europe, which means better or higher prices for the articles manufactured in this country. As the farmer is not a manufacturer, but the largest consumer, that advance in the prices bears upon him quite heavily.

THE PROMISES.

When the McKinley tariff was being framed many intelligent farmers objected, as it increased their cost of living. Boss McKinley promised them like favors by placing high protective tariffs upon the products of the farm and sent them home rejoicing to dream of the good times coming in the McKinley era of great prosperity.

THE RESULT.

We need not repeat the condition of the farmer as we find him to-day. But to show one of the causes leading to his financial distress we will try and show what the McKinley bill has done for the farmer in one of the main products of the farm. On October 6th, 1890, the famous McKinley bill went into effect, which greatly raised the cost upon the necessities of life in his home and upon the farm implements. At that date, we find by referring to the files of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT, Jackson & Co., millers, Bellefonte, were paying to the farmers of Nittany Valley the following prices for their grain:

October 6th, 1890.
Red wheat.....65c
White wheat.....50c

The McKinley bill at that time put a duty of 25 cents on a bushel of wheat and that was the part of the divy the farmers were to have for voting for Harrison, and they were again made happy. It is now two years since that bill went into force and what has been the result? What part of the divy did the farmers get?

Jackson & Co., according to the last market quotations, are paying the following prices:

October 20, 1892.
Red wheat.....70c
White wheat.....65c

Now if the McKinley tariff of 25 cents a bushel, actually protects the farmer and is a benefit as the republicans say, this protection brought about a clean loss of 25 cents on every bushel of wheat he sells. Is that not correct? Can you prove the contrary? Dare these cold facts be denied by an honest man? No, not one.

THE TRUTH.

The real truth of this matter is that we can not directly charge the McKinley bill for the decline of the price of wheat. The price of grain, in this country, is regulated by the price of our surplus wheat shipped to Liverpool,

England, where it comes in competition with the product of the grain growers of South America, Russia and the fertile plains of India. The farmers product needs no protection, for we raise more wheat in this country than we can consume. Wheat is exported by us in large quantities instead of us buying it; and that tariff duty of 25 cents per bushel is a bold, glaring piece of deception. No foreigners will come to our shores to sell their wheat, as long we have more than we can use. Occasionally a few bushels of seed wheat are shipped into this country and that is about all. This tariff of 25 cents per bushel was put on the list to simply "pull the wool over the farmer's eyes." Since it has been in operation his product has greatly decreased in price, from 95 to 70 cents; and under any aspect you may view McKinley's tariff of 25 cents on wheat, you must arrive at the inevitable conclusion that it has proven an absolute failure, and a contemptible piece of imposition upon the farmers of this country.

On the other hand the manufacturers can and do form combinations to limit the supply of their products; raise the price to within a notch of what the foreign article would cost after paying the high tariff duty, and in that manner they exact enormous prices from the consumer, of which the farmer is the largest portion.

Since we have placed a high restrictive-protective tariff against the products of England, she goes elsewhere for her grain. In other words England says: "If you don't take some of our goods in exchange for your grain, we will buy wheat elsewhere," and that is what England is doing to-day. From statistics in another column you will find that since the McKinley bill went into effect our exports of grain have fallen off nearly one-half. It is accumulating in our graneries in the East, South and West by the millions of bushels. The supply is greater than the demand, and that has brought about these sad results, due indirectly to the operations of the McKinley bill.

Farmers of Centre county, this is a matter for your serious consideration. Farmers, if it is time that you cast aside all party lines and look at this matter of "McKinley tariff" from a business standpoint. You work from early morn until dusky eve; you toil and labor year in and year out, but do you ever stop to consider these questions thoughtfully so that you can vote intelligently.

Again, the price of wheat in the past two years, since the McKinley tariff, Harrison's pet measure, has been in force, has fallen 25 cents on every bushel you raise or sell.

Don't you think it is about time for a change?

THE LOSS TO THE FARMER.

The exports of farm products continue to fall off, notwithstanding the McKinley law, and it would be gratifying if the statesmen who have been "pointing out" to the farmer the value to him of reciprocity should undertake the explanation of the present condition of things.

The following table shows the exports of agricultural articles for September, 1892:

Articles.	1892.	1891.
Corn (bush.).....	1,830,551	2,838,916
Oats (bush.).....	104,015	322,692
Oatmeal (pounds).....	27,644	1,255,737
Rye (bush.).....	172,157	3,161,527
Wheat (bush.).....	10,091,800	19,498,174

This falling off is very serious. It means, so far as the farmers are concerned, that republican reciprocity is the merest sham. The decline has been so great that the total exports of some articles for three months ending Sept. 30th have been decreased as follows:

Articles.	1892.	1891.
Corn (bush.).....	6,395,541	7,997,242
Oats (bush.).....	431,877	528,915
Oatmeal (pounds).....	961,841	2,640,527
Rye (bush.).....	482,448	1,250,956
Wheat (bush.).....	31,700,796	50,414,808

The value of the total exports of all breadstuffs was only half as great in September this year as in the same month last year, while for the three months ending Sept. 30th the values were more than \$20,000,000 less in 1892 than in 1891.

Besides exporting less, the farmer receives less for what he sends abroad, as is shown by the following table of September prices:

Articles.	1892.	1891.
Corn (bush.).....	56.25	80.65
Oats (bush.).....	43.10	65.45
Oatmeal (pounds).....	0.09	0.08
Rye (bush.).....	0.70	0.94
Wheat (bush.).....	0.80	1.05

This shows partly what the McKinley law is doing for the farmer. It also adds to his cost of living. If he likes it he will vote for Harrison; otherwise he will vote for Cleveland.

WHY should farmers vote for lawyers or college professors when a life-long, intelligent farmer like Mr. McCormick can appreciate your needs and carry them out much better.

CALLED DOWN AGAIN.

It seems to be a regular thing for us to call down our dear friends of the Gazette. As they are in the habit of saying many crooked things, during a campaign, they cause us the trouble of showing to the people wherein they have been guilty of a little political lying. We made two corrections last week, and here goes for another:

One of the prominent democratic politicians, and an old soldier, of New York city is General Daniel E. Sickles. At the recent reunion in Washington, D. C., General Sickles presided at a meeting of the old soldiers and made a short address.

The Gazette of October 6th, in an editorial, told its readers that General Sickles was now opposing Cleveland and asked his comrades of the G. A. R. to do likewise, and that while at Washington, in his address to the old soldiers, said:

"No Union soldier can consistently vote for Cleveland."

On Monday last General Sickles, in accepting a nomination for congress in New York city, among other things, said:

"I accept this nomination as the very best proof I can give of my loyalty to Grover Cleveland and devotion to all other nominees as well as principles of the Democratic party."

Then later, in an interview for publication in the New York World, in reply to the statements that he had repudiated Cleveland in his camp fire talk, at Washington, he said, with emphasis:

"There is no authority whatever for the statements so repeatedly made that in my Washington speech, to the soldiers of the Third Army corps I had made political allusions of any kind * * * These quotations have been put into my mouth, as if I had used them, and from them the inference has been drawn that I desired to reflect on Mr. Cleveland. I repeat that all such intimations or insinuations are absolutely unauthorized by anything I have said either in Washington, or elsewhere, since the nomination was made at Chicago."

That should be sufficient to convince any fair-minded man that the Gazette has not been telling the truth to its readers in regard to Gen. Sickles. In order to be honest with themselves and to their readers and fair, only, to Gen. Sickles, they should make this correction.

Here is an opportunity to build up your broken and shattered reputation for truth and veracity.

Will you embrace it? Dear Gazette, you might be able to regain, in a slight measure, the lack of confidence now placed in you by an intelligent community.

There is time for the vilest sinner to repent.

Gen. Sickles Defends Cleveland.

From a speech by Gen. Sickles in Utica. Now as to President Cleveland's record in behalf of the soldiers. They charge that he has vetoed a good many pension bills. So he has. I have read his vetoes. I am a soldier. I love my soldiers. Had I been president and a congress had passed such bills for my soldiers, I should have vetoed every one of them, too. They were mostly all frauds and shams, and I had no frauds under me. Any right-minded man, sworn to discharge his duty, would have signed these vetoes as President Cleveland did.

Morals from England.

England supplies her own home market with manufactured goods and articles much more fully than our manufacturers supply this market, after nearly a hundred years of protection.

England's exports in 1890 were valued at \$1,597,274,000, against \$854,480,000 from the United States—or nearly double. But while nearly 80 per cent. of our exports were of food or natural products, more than 80 per cent. of England's exports were of manufactures.

England pays wages as much higher than are paid in any protection country in Europe as our wages are higher than England's.

England is the greatest commercial nation in the world, while under a high tariff our flag has almost disappeared from the seas.

America is perfectly competent to settle her own policy without regard to that of any foreign nation. The great majority of our voters, as shown by the elections, do not believe in the policy of taxing a nation into prosperity. And the experience of other nations sustains them.

—Have you been to see the new stock of goods, at B. A. Noll & Co's. new store, Zion. Everything is bright, new and of the best. Selling nothing but standard and reliable goods that will prove satisfactory.

—The CENTRE DEMOCRAT 3 months for 20 cents.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Senator Quay is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and if the Republicans succeed in electing a majority of the senators and members of the Legislature at the coming election Mr. Quay will be returned to the senate for another six years. It is no secret that in many sections of the state the better element in the Republican party is in open revolt against Mr. Quay's election, and the Democrats will undoubtedly make large gains in these sections. The Republicans concede that the Democrats will carry enough senatorial districts to make the senate very close, if not actually Democratic. The Republican majority is only nine now, so that it will take only a gain of five to accomplish this result. The house is strongly Republican, but it will not require many changes if we hold our Democratic counties to make it at least anti-Quay.

Mr. Quay is fully aware of this fact and is also satisfied that his only hope is in securing a few members in Democratic districts. To this end he and his henchmen are bending all their energies. It may be surprising to Democrats, but it is nevertheless true, that this man Quay expects to secure one vote from Centre county. His friend and henchman, Gen. Hastings, has undertaken to hand over to him the vote of Mr. Hamilton, who is now canvassing the county and soliciting Democratic votes. Mr. Hamilton is very mild in his politics just now, when he is trying to get Democratic votes to help Mr. Quay and Mr. Hastings along in their little scheme, but it is a significant fact that both Mr. Hamilton and his running mate, Mr. Dale, have refused to pledge themselves against Quay, although frequently asked as to their position on the senatorship. They simply answer by saying "that is an after consideration." It may be "an after consideration" with them, but it should not be with Democrats, especially when a United States Senatorship is at stake. All other political questions are at stake as well. The Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and Legislative apportionments will be made by the Legislature to be elected, and we should by all means see to it that our members are Democrats so that our county will not be misrepresented. A few years ago we allowed a Republican to be elected, a very nice man indeed, but for what Democratic measure did he ever vote while in the Legislature? Not one, but on the contrary he was always against us. See to it, Democrats, that every Democratic vote in the county is polled on election day, and that all our votes contain the names of our legislative candidates, McCormick and Schofield. A vote for either Republican candidate is a vote for Quay for United States Senator, and for Republican apportionments. If Mr. Quay were on the Republican ticket to be voted for directly, not a single Democrat in the county would ever think of voting for him. Then why should we so far forget ourselves as to vote for men who would vote for him, if elected to the Legislature. Our candidates, if elected, will not vote for Quay, or any Republican measure. The only safety is in voting for our own candidates, who we know will vote right.

An Impressive List.

Hugh McCullough, the financial member of the Lincoln and of the Arthur cabinets, is supporting Cleveland.

General Cox, of Grant's cabinet, a gallant soldier and ex-Governor of Ohio, has just declared for Cleveland.

Carl Schurz, of Hayes' cabinet, and republican senator from Missouri, is supporting Cleveland.

Judge Gresham, of Arthur's cabinet, and a prominent republican candidate for president in 1888, is supporting Cleveland.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Garfield's cabinet, and republican Foreign Minister, spoke for Cleveland to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Philadelphia.

Thus five republican cabinet officers are now leading in the great battle for tariff reform and honest government.

THERE are a few democratic candidates on the ticket this year who have failed to take much interest in the campaign. This is a serious mistake on their part, and may turn out seriously. Because you receive a nomination, it does not imply that you can quietly fold your arms and expect the party to guarantee your election. Such nominations are a mistake and prove an injury to a party and a weakness to a ticket. Gentlemen, get out and look after your canvass, if you want to make sure of the full party vote this year.

—B. A. Holl & Co's. store, at Zion, has caused a sensation by the low prices.

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

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

Lyon & Co.