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The Centre Democrat.

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Editorial.

A vote for Hamilton is a vote for Quay.

ANDREW CARNEGIE thinks protection is the proper thing for America, where he made many millions and then left for Scotland where he is spending it.

MR. HAMILTON has thus far evaded the question in our last issue whether if elected to the State Legislature he would vote for M. S. Quay's re-election to the U. S. Senate. We now think he would, as he seems unwilling to answer that point. Democrats who vote for Hamilton will be voting for M. S. Quay also. Remember that.

DR. DOANE, of Union, N. Y. state, has come out for Cleveland. Dr. Doane formerly resided at Williamsport, and is a very prominent republican. He is recognized as a man of ability and quite a popular campaign orator. Some years ago he addressed a republican meeting in Bellefonte. Dr. Doane's change is an indication of what many more will quietly do on election day.

THE republicans have instituted proceedings in the supreme court, at Pittsburg, to have the present Baker Ballot law declared unconstitutional. They declared several years ago for such legislation, the bill was framed by them and Gov. Pattison signed it, because the republicans passed it. As it will prevent them from intimidating voters and buying wholesale, now they want it repealed.

MR. CARNEGIE has endowed thirteen libraries in Scotland. The republican tariff enabled him to exact his many millions which he has since taken back to Europe. It would have been better for him to have paid the workingmen, at Homestead, better wages and in that way it would have brightened many a workingman's home, and the money would have remained in this country. Great is protection (?)

THE penny-liner who sends so many sensational and unfounded reports to the city papers from Bellefonte ought to be called down. From last week's papers, there was no water in Centre county and the fish were all dead, that typhoid fever was raging in most places and so forth. It simply was untrue; the reports must have been financially embarrassed and hard up for a bit of news.

HON. GEO. F. KRIBS, of Clarion county, will be returned to congress from this district with little or no opposition; it will only be a question of majorities. He made a good representative during the last term and always was found on the right side and on time when he was needed. We have no knowledge of a single democrat who will not support him, and there will be many republicans vote for him.

THE republicans have received several very appropriate and timely accessions to their ranks within the last month. They are O'Donaven Rossa, the dynamiter, Herr Most, the anarchist, and Michael C. McDonald, the Chicago gambler. Rossa and Most have both served terms in prison for serious crimes and McDonald is now under bail for bribery. No doubt these men have noticed what class of statesmen vote the republican ticket and flopped in order that they may have congenial associations. Why does not the *Gazette* note these worthy (?) accessions to the cause of protection. Surely they are practical exponents of the cause, and fit companions of Hackett and Martin.

THE democrats must have the house and senate, as well as the president, if they expect to enforce their tariff reform ideas. The present democratic majority in the house can not well be overcome, but the republicans still have a small majority in the senate. A democratic senator in place of Quay, whose successor will be chosen by the next legislature, would make a change of two in favor of the democrats. Quay can only save himself by securing republican members in democratic counties. He expects to secure the election of Hamilton in this county. Are there any democrats willing to assist him by voting against either McCormick or Schofield? A vote against either of them is a vote for Quay and his methods.

LINCOLN'S PREDICTION.

The name of Lincoln is revered by every true American, and the republican party to-day laud him as their Moses, chiefly for the reason that his candidacy for the presidency brought that party into power in 1860, and into the possession of nearly all the public offices of the government. His wisdom and humane administration of 1860 did more to build up republicanism than anything else; it secured for that party the confidence bestowed upon it since then.

During the war eminent men like ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. A. K. McClure, Secretary McCullough and others were Lincoln's near friends and private counselors, because they were heart and soul in sympathy with him in his administration and his policies. All these men have renounced their political faith in the degenerate republicanism of to-day, because that party has departed from its moorings of 1860, and the teachings of their great leader and memorable president.

In a letter written a short time before he was assassinated, Abraham Lincoln wrote and predicted as follows:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

That is the condition of our country to-day—exactly what Lincoln predicted in 1864. "As a result of the war" tariff duties were levied to collect revenue, to meet the heavy expenses it incurred. That system kept out foreign competition and gave the home market to the "money powers," who have grown to gigantic proportions. "Corporations have been enthroned" since 1864 that are drawing the very sap, life and blood out of the many million toilers in our great country. They are enthroned in power, and they have retained the leaders of the republican party to continue their existence by favorable legislation in congress, in the U. S. senate and by the president.

To-day is a great "era of corruption." Thousands and thousands of dollars, as in 1888, are being contributed by the corporations, (the money power) for the purpose of debauching the voters of New York, Indiana and West Virginia. It was John Wanamaker who collected \$400,000 in 1888 and turned it over to Quay to continue the republican party in power. Andrew Carnegie, for whom this same party has so favorably legislated, has contributed his many thousands for Harrison's re-election, and so have others, until the total reaches many millions. The money power is doing all it can to "prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people." And were Lincoln spared to-day, we have no doubt but that he would be with Gov. Curtin, Col. McClure, Secretary McCullough and the many other ex-cabinet officials who to-day are fighting under the banner of the democracy to stamp out these grave and threatening evils to our country.

THE Legislature to be elected this fall will apportion the state into legislative, senatorial, judicial and congressional districts. Democrats, if you desire a fair apportionment do your part by voting for the democratic nominees for the legislature. Senator Meek and two democratic representatives would exert a controlling influence for our county in shaping democratic districts in our section of the State. A vote for McCormick and Schofield is a vote in favor of fair apportionments, while a vote for Hamilton and Dale is a vote in favor of a republican gerrymander.

THE republicans have resorted to personal attacks and abusive newspaper articles for the purpose of defeating Mr. Faulkner, for Associate Judge. These things will be refuted by the public wherever Mr. Faulkner has lived, or wherever he is known. Because he, years ago, was engaged in the hotel business, it is assumed that he would be in favor of granting license for every cross-road hotel or lunch room in the county. That is nonsense. Mr. Faulkner is not that kind of a man, decidedly the opposite; at the same time he is not a crank either, but one of those calm, deliberate, reserved and thoughtful men who would preside with dignity and would always endeavor to deal out to each his just deserts. Above all, he would not be a tool for the present republican judge to manipulate.

ANOTHER LESSON.

We wish to call the attention of our farmers to another object lesson on the tariff, which comes directly to their notice. The *Gazette* recently contained the following article:

Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, for the Grangers of Pennsylvania, has placed a contract for all the twine needed by that organization with John T. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, which firm refused to join the Binders' Twine Trust.

It is estimated that during the past year 100,000 pounds of binding twine were used by the American farmers in harvesting their crops. On binding twine there is a tariff duty of 7-10 of a cent per pound. On the total consumption that would be a total of \$700,000, which our farmers must pay out on account of this tariff duty.

About forty binding twine factories are in operation in this country, under the name of the National Cordage Company. That means that they control the supply, and since the tariff keeps out the foreign twine manufacturer, by the tax of almost a cent on every pound imported, these forty mills regulate the home price, and in a busy harvest season twine invariably jumps up a couple of cents, and it comes off the poor farmer.

The tariff keeps the foreign goods out, and enables the National Cordage Company to have a great monopoly of the American market.

In the last session of congress the democrats introduced a bill to put binding twine on the free list; the republican party defeated the bill and it never became a law. Instead, their McKinley bill put a duty of 7-10 of a cent on every pound, and you must pay it. How do you like it?

Farmers who approve of such legislation will vote again for President Harrison, who signed this infamous McKinley bill; those who do not believe in being taxed to death, for the benefit of the trusts, will vote for Cleveland. On November 8th you make your choice.

McKinley Prosperity.

According to President Harrison everything is prosperous under the McKinley tariff. It is evidence of prosperity that 40,000 workmen during August were on a strike or locked out? Is it evidence of prosperity that in the iron and steel business, the most highly protected on the list, except the clothing of the people, there has been a reduction of wages of from 10 to 20 per cent? Is Homestead an object lesson that high tariff is for labor and not for capital? Finally in the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association we find these admissions:

"We have never known a period in the history of the American iron trade when prices have been so generally low and unremunerative as during the past twelve months, and yet production has never been so great. The explanation of the continued low prices is that our producing capacity is still beyond our enormous consumptive wants."

Does not this enforce the necessity of looking beyond the home market to dispose of our surplus? Is it not an admission, coupled with conceded facts, that McKinleyism has forced down wages and brought about low and unremunerative prices, the lowest "in the history of the American iron trade"—Pittsburg Post.

Republican "Calamity Prophets." Republican editors who have criticized the Democrats as "croakers" and "calamity prophets" will be pained to see that their own leaders have become so deeply alarmed that they have taken up their tale of woe and are making the air blue with prophecies of ruin. Chairman Tom Carter gives out to his Republican organs an interview in which he shows that he is wrestling with fear and doubt; but he nevertheless hopes that "the common sense of the people will prevent turning the country over to final ruin."

Chairman Carter's doleful forebodings are fortified with awful political weather predictions by Senator Aldrich and Secretary Charles Foster. These two prophets of evil assure the American people that if Cleveland is elected the United States senate and house will also be Democratic, and Foster says that "such a result would be an undisguised calamity to the American people."

Another cup of "calamity croakers" The Republican outlook for victory on Nov. 8 has made the prophets unusually blue. They should brace up. Their ruin does not mean the country's ruin.

In 1890 wheat sold in Centre county for 95 cents. The farmers have been protected since then by the McKinley bill. To-day they sell their grain at 70 cents, or a loss of 25 cents on every bushel. On every 100 bushels they will lose \$25, and some who have 1000 bushels on hand lose \$250.00. All farmers who like the McKinley bill will vote for Harrison, who made it a law; those opposed to receiving low prices for their grain, will vote for Cleveland. In this matter you can vote for whom you wish; but you can't get more than 70 cents a bushel for your wheat. Do you see?

CLEVELAND AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Cleveland, during his entire administration, and since his retirement to private life, has always shown the heartiest sympathy for the honest soldier, and his administration did more for the cause of pensions than any other since the war, not excepting Mr. Harrison's. It is true, he stood like a rock against the abuse of our pension system by the camp-follower and skulker, who demoralizes the army in time of war and disgraces the true soldier in time of peace. He has always insisted that the pension roll should be a roll of honor, and all honest soldiers who merited pensions he welcomed with a generosity that far surpassed that of his republican predecessors. But the fraudulent claimant had no place under his administration, and the Raums and the Dudleys were unknown in the departments, as well as jobbers and profligates of all classes and descriptions. The crusade now waged against him by the republican party is most unjust, and will most certainly recoil upon those who have inaugurated it when the facts are fully known and impartially considered.

Mr. Cleveland signed more pension bills than any other president. Lincoln signed 44 private pension bills, Johnson 431, Grant in eight years 536, Hayes 324, Arthur 706, and Cleveland 1825. President Harrison during his term has not signed half as many private pension bills as did Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's approval of pensions is not confined to private bills. He approved the act increasing the pensions of our 10,000 maimed soldiers from \$24 to \$30, from \$30 to \$35, and from \$37.50 to \$45 per month. In the same year he signed the act increasing the pensions of 80,000 widows of soldiers from \$8 to \$12 per month, and by the humane efforts of his administration these extra pensions were issued to these widows without any expense to the claimants. He signed an act giving pensions to 30,000 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, and he also signed a general law relieving thousands of deserving soldiers who were prevented from procuring pensions by technical errors of the records. All these acts were originated and passed by a democratic congress and approved by Mr. Cleveland.

It is true Mr. Cleveland vetoed what is known as the dependent pension bill, but in doing this he simply obeyed public sentiment, clearly expressed by every newspaper of prominence in the country, whether democratic or republican. A similar measure, far less radical and profligate, had been condemned by republican soldiers and statesmen, and vetoed by Gen. Grant when he was president. Grand Army posts all over the country denounced this measure as a reproach upon honest soldiers, and the creation of pension sharks who sought to plunder the government in the name of patriotism, and declared it to be the duty of the president to veto the bill in the interests of the brave and honest soldiers of the land. Honest pensions always received Mr. Cleveland's approval, but he had no love for the professional pension sharks, who cared only to plunder the government, without any regard as to the merits of the claims.

COLLEGES FOR CLEVELAND.

Sometime ago seventy of the one hundred professors of Yale College declared for Cleveland, and of the remaining thirty, a goodly number were against Harrison. A few days after this the professors and students of Harvard organized a Cleveland Club, with professor Elliott as chairman of the meeting. Now twenty-three of the thirty professors of Amherst college have issued an address, calling upon the voters of the country, irrespective of party, to elect Cleveland. Only a few years ago all, or nearly all, college professors were republicans of the strongest type. Now this is all changed, and the college influence is with the democracy. The influence of these people must necessarily be all powerful, and will add thousands of votes to the cause of tariff reform. The reasons that brought about these changes are the same that drove Wayne MacVeagh, Judge Gresham, Judge Cox, Carl Schurz and men of that stamp out of the republican party. Not since the Tilden campaign have so many prominent men come over to the democratic party. This is significant and shows the strong current in favor of our cause.

Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, always heretofore a staunch republican, addressed a democratic meeting in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on last Saturday night. Wm. Everett, of Mass., also a republican, made a speech at the same meeting. Both these gentlemen came over to Cleveland upon the tariff question and the Force bill issue.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE.

When parties are as evenly balanced as they are in this country, the so-called independent vote becomes very important. Whatever party is fortunate enough to secure this vote will always be successful. In 1876 Mr. Tilden received the majority of the independent vote, and was elected by a majority of a quarter of a million. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland received a fair proportion of this vote and was elected, but in 1888 the independent vote was against him and he was defeated. In the present campaign this class of voters is overwhelmingly for Cleveland, and unless all signs fail he will be elected.

The independent vote is found mostly among the business men, the educators of the country and the German Americans represented by the Gresham's, the Elliotts, and the Schurz's. All these elements are now actively supporting Cleveland and Stevenson. In every important business centre organizations of business men are found who are independent in politics, but who have organized to aid in the election of Cleveland. Ex-Congressman H. L. Pierce and Theodore Lyman, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, Judge Gresham, Judge Fields and ex-Attorney General Baldwin, of Indiana, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and others, represent the revolt among the business men against the policy of the republican party, and Professor Elliott, Norton, and the hundreds of other prominent educators who are supporting Cleveland, represent that powerful element among the independent voters. At Yale college alone four-fifths of the faculty are for Cleveland, while heretofore the great majority has been the other way. The same is true of nearly all the educational institutions of the country.

Another element of strength in Mr. Cleveland is the German American vote, which has always been largely republican. Under the leadership of Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer and others, a national German American Cleveland Union has been formed, with state organizations, and clubs in nearly every town in the country. These organizations are particularly strong in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is claimed that in the state of New York alone this union has from 30,000 to 40,000 voters enrolled who were formerly republicans. In Indiana and Illinois thousands of Germans who have always been republicans have joined the Cleveland union. The city of Indianapolis has one club of over four hundred members, who have always been republicans and in Illinois the Germans have deserted the grand old party en masse. In other states Cleveland is receiving earnest support from these people. The tide is in our favor and earnest and systematic work will bring us victory.

HOW TO MARK YOUR BALLOT.

A complete ticket, a fac-simile, of the official ballot, that will be used at all elections in centre county, this year, appears in the election proclamation, to be found in another page of this issue. The only difference is that the ticket is reduced in size.

All that any voter has to do, who wishes to vote the democratic ticket, is to place an X mark after the word "Democratic," which appears on the ballot in this form, above every group.

DEMOCRATIC

The voters X, or cross is placed in the square at the right, as seen above, so that the ticket voting a whole group of Democratic nominees will appear as follows, when properly marked:

DEMOCRATIC X

To vote the straight democratic ticket put an X after the word "Democratic" wherever it appears on the ticket. It will require five such marks to vote the straight ticket.

GEN. SICKLES AGAIN.

In a recent speech, Gen. Sickles, the most distinguished old soldier in New York city, and who lost a leg in the late war, had the following to say in regard to pensioners:

"What I want to say is this, and I say it to you and I say it to my veteran comrades here and everywhere, that Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of the established policy of this Government in regard to pensions and the claims of veterans is satisfactory to me, and ought to be satisfactory, in my judgment, to any veteran in the land, (cheers), and if he should happen to need a little help in Congress to make that policy solid and sure, and even to make it a little wider and broader than it is to-day, why, I'll try and help him, for I'm going to Congress just for that purpose."

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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