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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

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Editorial.

ICE six feet in thickness has been harvested from Vadsnals lake in the State of Minnesota. That is good news for the ice cream girl.

JUDGE KREBS, of Clearfield county is said to be thinking of forbidding the newspapers in his district publishing the jury list. Your Honor, aint you getting a little gay, of late?

THE matter for the Auditors Statement is being set up in type, at our office, this week and supplements containing the same will likely be ready for distribution the first week in February, through the various county papers.

BELLEVILLE boro will elect a number of new officials this year. No man should be nominated for Council who has an axe to grind, or wants to furnish any supplies, or in any other way would likely work for a "pull." That kind of business puts a heavy debt on the shoulders of our tax payers, and they must bear it. A little more care in the selection of public officials is needed.

THERE is one special advantage in belonging to the state legislature this year; in addition to receiving a lot of pocket knives, brushes, combs, etc., on the 17th of this coming May that entire body will take a trip to Chicago, for the purpose of dedicating the Penna. State building at the World's Fair. It will be a great trip and there will be considerable fun until the ceremonies are completed. Of course the state pays all the bills.

DEMPEY, the Master-Workman of the Homestead Assembly of Knights of Labor, was recently convicted of poisoning non-union workmen, and ex-Burgess Luckie in appealing to the public for aid, says: "I am out of jail, after having served thirty-three days, and have been sick since. Out of work, out of money, a family to support and on trial for my life—not a pleasant outlook." That is the fate of two of the principals in this unwarranted riot and wanton killing of those sent to maintain order. The result of this strike was a severe blow to organized labor throughout the country. Lawlessness will not succeed in the end.

STATE SENATOR NEEB, of Allegheny, has prepared a bill to legalize the Sunday sales of newspapers, ice cream, etc., and likewise the running of street cars and the operating of telephones. Not one of these blessings of civilization was known in 1794. There is such a thing as, desecrating the Sabbath day, by worldly pursuits and there is also an obsolete blue law of 1794 upon the statistics that, in various ways, should be amended. A bill passed containing some of the above provisions, would be appreciated and would meet with the hearty approval of well thinking people, who have first of all the sanctity of the Lord's Day in view.

CROWDED WITH PRESENTS.

SOME OF THE THINGS SENT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Presents of Every Description, Consisting of Hats, Canes, Raccoons, Photographs, etc.—How They are Disposed of—Evidence of Good Will.

From all over the country presents and reminders of various kinds have been sent to Mr. Cleveland since the last election. Only a small percentage of these have come from persons known to him; by far the larger number have come from entire strangers. They consist of every imaginable article, from elaborate embroideries, patiently made by ladies who have given a great deal of time to them, to live animals sent by over-enthusiastic persons. The latter have included a raccoon, a deer, and an enormous rooster.

Mr. Cleveland has had a good many more than his share of canes, gold-headed and less elaborate, and a large number of photographs of individuals, mainly of the donors themselves, have been sent with explanatory letters. Sometimes a man has sent two photographs, one to show how he looked smooth-faced, and the other to show how he looked when he had become thoroughly bewildered. A great many articles that can scarcely be described, many of them bulky, and nearly all of them of no practical use, have been received from many directions.

The president-elect has looked upon all these as expressive of the good-will of his countrymen. But, as from the early days of his public career, whether as governor or president, Mr. Cleveland has always refused to receive as a present anything of value, such as have been sent lately have been uniformly sent back without delay. Most of Mr. Cleveland's presents are of no real value to him, to any member of his family, or to any one else. Still they have come in numbers that they would tax the storage capacity of houses much larger than he has thus far occupied. In many cases they must be disposed of when he removes from one house to another in a way no more pleasant to him than it would be to the donors. Many of them must be destroyed or merely thrown away.

One of the latest instances of this sort of present-giving was revealed recently by the publication of a correspondence about a hat made for Mr. Cleveland and sent by a manufacturer in Rochester, in that state. The gift was recognized as one of the great number of kindly-meant acts, and after a second letter from the hatter, formal acknowledgement was made through Mr. Cleveland's secretary. It was not an article that the president-elect would use or that he had any idea whatever of using. So after the discovery, by the publication of the correspondence, that the donor had used it merely as an advertisement for his business, one of the last things that the president did before leaving his house for Lakewood was to direct the return of the article.

If a good many of the persons who, however kindly they may feel, would bear in mind that Mr. Cleveland is as thoroughly convinced of the good-will of his countrymen as he can be, and that the sending of such articles in no way increases his sense of obligation to them, they would save themselves a good deal of trouble and he would not be in receipt of a large number of articles absolutely of no use to him or anybody else.

PENSION INSPECTION.

[From President Andrew Jackson's message to Congress in 1834.]

"I recommend that an actual inspection should be made in each State into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have heretofore been suspected."

NO. OF PENSIONERS IN 1893, 876,000!

SENATOR MEEK was only the object of a practical joke when he missed \$100 worth of stamps from his desk, in the State Senate chamber. They were returned later, and he feels that much better. As Mr. Meek intends to lick the stamps himself, the joker was allowed to get away unharmed.

"The Fast Mail" company, which plays here on Saturday evening, comes directly from Washington, D. C., where they had a one week's engagement and then goes to Pittsburgh. It only appears in the larger towns and for this reason Bellefonte people will have a special opportunity.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

"The Carlisle tariff bill." How does that strike you as a popular title for the democratic tariff bill which is to be passed by the Fifty-third Congress? Unless a number of gentlemen who are in positions to know, are wrong in their calculations Senator Carlisle, whose resignation as Senator will take effect the fourth of next month, is the man who will frame that bill. The great success of the Walker tariff bill, framed by President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, was, it was said, what induced Mr. Cleveland to follow the same plan and entrust the framing of a tariff bill which is to be strictly in accord with democratic ideas, to his Sec. of the Treasury. It is not to be understood or inferred that this move is intended to deprive the Ways and Means Committee of the next House of any of its rights. The idea is merely to put into the hands of that committee a complete tariff bill, leaving its members to decide whether it shall be accepted as prepared or amended before being reported to the House. Whatever one's opinion of this method of preparing the tariff bill may be, it cannot be denied that John G. Carlisle is by experience and ability specially well qualified to frame the democratic bill. He has for many years been a leading tariff reformer, and his name attached to the bill would of itself make it popular with the rank and file of the democratic party.

Representative Bynum's resolution, which has been adopted by the House, calling on the Civil Service Commission to furnish a list of all the men reinstated in the classified service of the Government, under rule 10, since March 4, 1889, together with the date of their dismissal or resignation from the service, the states they were from and the state charged with their appointment, the date of their reinstatement, and the departments in which they were reinstated. Rule 10, referred to in this resolution was gotten up by republicans ostensibly to allow the reinstatement within one year of their dismissal or resignation of ex-soldiers, but if the information called for by the resolution be truthful given it will be seen that it has been terribly stretched, both as to time and persons. It would be much better to absolutely suspend the Civil Service law so far as it relates to appointments and removals, for the first year of every administration, as proposed by Representative DeArmond's bill, now in the hands of a House committee, than to evade it, as has been done under this administration; besides, it would be much more manly and honorable.

The favorable report to the House on the bill repealing all federal election laws contains some very strong language but, as the report truthfully says, "these laws are a continued menace to the peace and welfare of the country," and nothing said against them can be too strong. The house will pass this bill, not with any expectation that it can get through the Senate at this session, but to emphasize the position of the democratic party against these laws.

Senator Wolcott has been having some fun at the expense of the Postmaster General. He don't like the Columbus stamps, and Saturday he made a humorous speech in favor of his joint resolution directing the Postmaster General to stop the sale of them, and he raised a laugh by saying that he had a letter from a physician who said that if the sale of these stamps were stopped the stock on hand might be utilized as chest protectors. He intimated in relation to Mr. Wanzmaker's statement that \$1,500,000 profit would be realized from the sale of these stamps to collectors that this government was too big to go into the chromo business, a business that might do some little Central American state, that was a few thousand dollars "shy."

Things are now going with a rush at the headquarters of the Inaugural committee, and so great has been the demand for hotel accommodations that good quarters are getting scarce.

The reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming, by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kline, last Thursday evening was attended by about sixty guests. During the evening the Zion band rendered some good music, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Among those present who attended from Bellefonte was editor Fiedler, who especially enjoyed the supper. At three different times he was noticed going to the table. But then that is nothing for a printer to do.

John Bauer is still confined to the house with a very sore limb. He is slowly improving though.

BEAVER FOR HASTINGS.

Last week Gen. Beaver and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Davies were in Philadelphia. When interrogated on the question of Governor Pattison's successor, Governor Davies said: "The Republicans of the Northern Tier, in my judgment, will be for General Hastings. He is very popular with us, and there is a growing sentiment for him." "Yes," said Gen. Beaver, "I am for Hastings. He was my personal friend and adviser in both of my campaigns for Governor. He was my Adjutant General. I have been intimately associated with him in business. I know him like a book. He is the son of Scotch-Irish emigrants, and was born in Clinton county, just below us. He had nothing but a common school education, but he has made his own way and has done it well. He has worthily filled every position to which he has been called. He is the right kind of timber, and his record, public and private, is as clean as a whistle."

THOUSANDS of people are starving in the capital of Germany, yet the Kaiser's thoughts are centered on the increase of his army. A similar condition of affairs is presented in Russia, where heavy military forces are being massed on the western border of the empire. There may be great wrongs perpetrated upon our people from time to time, but it is not probable that this country will ever adopt the soldier-craze of foreign lands. Like big, overgrown school boys, strutting around aching for a fight, are the crowned heads of Europe. Their military training, war tactics and army discipline are rigidly enforced from tender youth to old age, and are handed down from generation to generation. The best and quickest methods of destroying human life, to have poor subjects pour out their life blood upon the field of battle, are eagerly sought after, and it is instilled and bred in their minds as a noble art, all to gratify the false ambitions or satiate the jealousies of rival monarchs and rulers. All this is being done in this nineteenth century of enlightenment and advanced civilization. Oh, what fools these mortals be.

Dairy Tests and Experiments.

This program of events has been prepared for the next three months at the agricultural experiment station of Pennsylvania State College. On January 27 and 28 the entire dairy herd will be subjected to Koch's test for tuberculosis, and the results will be carefully noted. Throughout the remainder of this month butter making on the creamery plan in which a loss of only three to five hundredths per cent. of butter fat occurs in either skimming or churning, will be shown. Churning will be done at specially low temperatures, and the Babcock test of whole skim milk and all waste products will be paid for on the basis of the Babcock test. During February cheese making and in March home dairy methods will be tried and through out both months the Babcock test of milk and waste products will be done.

Ground Hog Day.

One week from Thursday will be the 21 of February and ground hog day. According to believers in the ground hog's ability to prognosticate the weather, if that day be clear and the sun shines, the animal will be scared at his shadow and retire to his winter quarters, there to remain during six weeks more of winter weather. If on the contrary the day is cloudy, the backbone of winter may be considered broken.

Shooting Match.

Mr. C. K. Sober, of Lewisburg, and Mr. Frank Troxell, of Northumberland county, have arranged for three matches—fifty birds for \$50 a side. The first match is to take place on the association grounds in Lewisburg, on Feb. 4. The other matches will come off at Danville and Williamsport.

BELLEVILLE boro has an indebtedness of \$100,000 which bears 7 per cent. interest. The old 7 per cent. bonds expire April 1st, 1893, an attempt is being made to issue new bonds for the same amount at or below 4 per cent. It would be a great relief to our taxpayers and there is no reason why our boro bonds could not be placed at that rate.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural society of Penna., at Harrisburg last week, Hon. John A. Woodward, of Howard, Pa., was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the board. Mr. Woodward takes a live interest in all agricultural interests and is always duly recognized upon such occasions.

The members of the Episcopal congregation have a fund of over \$2000 for the purpose of purchasing a new pipe organ. They will add a little more to it before making a selection.

OUR STATE ORGANIZATION.

AN OPINION OF ITS PAST SERVICE.

How State Chairman Wright has Shown "Efficiency and Skill as Leader of the Democratic Forces"—"Promising Future Harvests."

(CONTRIBUTED.)

J. Marshall Wright's unanimous re-election as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was a just recognition of his efficiency and skill as the leader of the Democratic forces. Chairman Wright didn't bring Pennsylvania into the revolutionary line last fall, but he cut off nearly 20,000 of the average majority, with Philadelphia not in battle line, and he has sowed the seed for promising future harvests. There will be a perfunctory sort of a battle in Pennsylvania this year, but it will be something of a drill parade for 1891, when both sides will buckle down to business; and Chairman Wright won't be likely to miss any tricks in the game—*Phila. Times*, Jan. 23 1893.

The above, taken from the editorial column of McClure's paper, is a fair specimen of what that, and certain other newspapers are publishing from time to time, for the purpose of reconciling the democrats of Pennsylvania with the present condition of the party in this state, and satisfying them with our inefficient and absolutely useless state organization. Thousands of democrats would be glad if the *Times* could furnish any proof that Chairman Wright possesses "efficiency and skill as the leader of the democratic forces." He may be efficient and skillful in a very high degree, but as yet he has furnished no evidences of it as far as practical results are concerned.

The writer of the above admits that "Chairman Wright didn't bring Pennsylvania into the revolutionary line last fall," but claims that "he cut off nearly 20,000 of the average majority, with Philadelphia not in battle line, and he has sowed the seed for promising future harvests." We are tired of these promising future harvests. A little present reality is worth more than all the promises of great results in the future. But why was "Philadelphia not in battle line" in 1892? State Chairman Wright had his headquarters there; National Chairman Harry lived there; City Chairman Wilhere, being a brother-in-law of Harry, of course was in accord with the National and State committees. The city was tired of the domination of the Martin-Porter gang; the manufacturing interests of the city were suffering under the oppressions of the McKinley tariff; large numbers of former republicans and protectionists, like McClure, McVeagh and Harrah, were openly exerting their great abilities and influence in favor of Cleveland and tariff reform. No better opportunity will ever exist for putting Philadelphia "in battle line" than existed 1892. It will be said however, that the factional fight in the third congressional district made it impossible. Who was responsible for the condition of things in the third district? The democrats of that district by a large majority, nominated McAleer for re-election. The city committee, by the exercise of arbitrary and despotic power took the nomination from him and gave it to Capt. Kerr, and then complained because McAleer appealed from their dishonest and corrupt decision to the people of the district. Had National Chairman Harry displayed anything like the ability and skill in managing the politics and politicians of his own state, that Whitney displayed in New York, every vestige of factional feeling would have disappeared from the party in Philadelphia as well as from all the other parts of the state, and the republican majority in Philadelphia could have been reduced below 10,000. Who was responsible that Philadelphia was not in battle line?

Let us now examine the claims that Chairman Wright "cut off nearly 20,000 of the average majority."

For President in 1888:
Blaine had..... 473,804 votes.
Cleveland had 392,785 " "
Blaine's plurality..... 81,019

For State Treasurer in 1888:
Quay had..... 324,694 votes.
Day " " " " " " 281,178 " "
Quay's plurality..... 43,516

For Governor in 1884:
Beaver had..... 412,285 votes.
Black " " " " " " 369,634 " "
Beaver's plurality..... 42,651

For State Treasurer in 1887:
Hart had..... 385,514 votes.
McGrann had. 340,269 " "
Hart's plurality..... 45,245

For President in 1888:
Harrison had... 526,091 votes.
Cleveland " " " " " " 446,633 " "
Harrison's plurality..... 79,458

For State Treasurer in 1889:
Boyer had..... 341,244 votes.
Bigler " " " " " " 280,358 " "
Boyer's plurality..... 60,906

For Governor in 1890:
Pattison had... 464,209 votes.
Delamater " " " " " " 447,655 votes.
Pattison's plurality..... 16,554

The same year for Lieut. Gov:
Waltres had... 467,371 votes.

Black " " " " " " 445,000 " "
Waltres' plurality..... 22,365

For Auditor General in 1891:
Gregg had..... 414,583 votes.
Wright " " " " " " 356,431 " "
Gregg's plurality..... 58,152

For President in 1892:
Harrison had... 516,011 votes
Cleveland " " " " " " 452,264 " "
Harrison's plurality..... 63,747

In each of these years there was from 17,000 to 37,000 votes cast for the candidates of the Prohibition, Grenback and Labor parties, but this vote did not materially affect the relative strength of the two great parties.

Of the eight elections immediately preceding 1892, there are three that deserve special notice. In 1884 Blaine was very popular with both the politicians and masses of his own party, and in addition to their solid support, he drew a large percentage of the Irish-Catholic vote from the democrats and this made his phenomenal majority of 81,018. In 1888 many farmers, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the northern states were made to believe that an increased tariff on wool, and a tariff tax on other agricultural products would greatly benefit the farmer and accordingly voted for Harrison, thus giving him New York and Indiana and driving his majority in Pennsylvania within less than 2,000 of what Blaine had in 1884. In the beginning of 1891 the republican party was in a state of chaos. The defeat of Delamater in 1890; his subsequent failure, with accompanying criminal prosecutions; the defalcation and embezzlement of Bardsley; the evidence of complicity with his crookedness on the part of the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's departments—all disgusted the masses of the republican party, and made many of them anxious that the democrats should elect their state and city tickets. Hon. James Kerr, who had conducted the brilliant and successful campaign of 1890, was chairman of the state committee, and everything pointed to a clear and straight democratic victory. All this was ruined by the ill-advised and suicidal act of Gov. Pattison, in issuing his proclamation convening the republican Senate for the purpose of their asking him to remove two republican state officials, during the campaign for the election of the successors of these same officers! This proclamation did what neither the genius of Quay nor any amount of campaign bludge could have accomplished—it electrified and solidified the republican party, and enabled it, in an off year, to poll the unprecedented vote of 414,583 nearly 20,000 more than the party had ever polled in an off year.

Including these three unusual majorities, and taking the vote for Lieutenant Governor instead of Governor in 1890, and the average majority at the eight elections preceding 1892 was 54,164 or nearly 10,000 less than Harrison's majority in 1892; and this with a strong tide running in our favor all over the country, from Maine to California.

The increase of population in Penna. from 1880 to 1890 was 22.7 per cent. or 2.27 percent. per annum. The total vote in this state for President in 1888 was 997,644. This vote should have increased from 1888 to 1892, 9.08 per cent., or 90,578, so that the total vote which should have been polled in 1892 was 1,088,222, whereas in fact there was polled only 1,003,010, or 85,112 less than might have been polled without polling the vote any closer than was done in 1888. The republican machinery was in perfect order and that party had all the campaign funds it could use; and yet it polled 10,080 less votes than it polled for the same candidate in 1888. The experience of all classes, but especially, laborers, farmers, and manufacturers, with the operations of the McKinley tariff made it possible to poll that entire 85,112 stay-at-home vote for Cleveland and thus have given him the electoral vote of the state by over 20,000. This would have been done had our National, State, and Philadelphia City Chairman, shown "efficiency and skill as the leaders of the democratic forces."

We do not mean to say that State Chairman Wright is to blame for the result. He has no state committee to work with. Under Hensel's rules the County Chairmen constitute the State Committee and if they do not work cordially with the State Chairmen, he is powerless—he has no machinery through which he can organize the State. (X)

SENATOR QUAY was re-elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, with little or no opposition. It seems that he has the hold upon the party machinery and can call the party heels into activity by merely making his desires known.

Gerbrick & Hale's new mill will soon be in operation. They are receiving grain at the elevator at present.