

The Centre Democrat.



Beaver & Gephartville

VOL. 16.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

NO. 22

The Centre Democrat.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Regular Price - \$1.50 per year.
If paid in ADVANCE - \$1.00 "

CLUB RATES:
THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT one year for \$1.75
and N. Y. Weekly World one year
THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT one year for \$1.45
and Phila. Weekly Times one year

Editorial.

COXEY is in jail where he will have plenty of time to think and reflect. Let others take warning and "keep off the grass."

THE democratic primary elections will be held on Saturday, June 9th, one week from Saturday. The county convention assembles the following Tuesday.

THE republican state platform has a silver plank in it calling for the inflation of our currency. It is a wild proposition only to catch populist notions. That with the family howl constitute the chief portion of the document.

The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp at Gettysburg from August 11th to the 18th, an order commanding the division to prepare for field service was prepared at the Adjutant General's department Thursday afternoon last. It is expected that several United States Army organizations will go into camp with the guard. No enlistments will be allowed a month before the encampment.

THE attention of our readers is called to the two leading articles on this page—Senator Gorman's speech, and a summary of what the democratic party has done in the past year. Many people at this time seem to be laboring under the idea that the present administration has been a failure while in fact just the opposite is the case. Give both articles your careful attention and thought. It is time for the party to be getting on its war paint; we have made a good record thus far only many don't see things in their proper light.

LAST Thursday evening the republicans of this vicinity had a big time, as they supposed, welcoming the next governor of Pennsylvania to his home. The democrats may be a little quiet just now. Some imagine they are asleep but they have their arms by their side. They have a supply of fireworks that will be set off later and when the bands begin to play there will be some heavy skirmishes along the lines. There is a small cloud in the western horizon that will startle some by its growth. Those two hundred thousand majority for Hastings is all nonsense.

THE republicans now assert that the Coxe movements are due to the present administration. Who taught people to go to Washington for the purpose of having favorite legislation? The republican party has pursued that policy for the past thirty years. Whenever any line of business does not become profitable a raid is made on congress for special favors, taxing the public to benefit private enterprises and investments. Is that not the protection theory of the republican party? Will they deny history. Coxe and the tramps want a slice too, quite natural. Protection, reciprocity, legalized robbery and Coxeism are the outgrowths of the past thirty years.

GRANDFATHER HARRISON and his son Benny had a log cabin. Abraham Lincoln and Garfield were fortunate in the same respect. "Our Dan" has a little old log cabin story too. His Honor, Judge Furst, last Thursday evening, made claim to a log cabin story also. Poor "Jack" Love wasn't born in a log cabin, never cut down an apple tree or drove a long eared mule along a tow path—he has no mascot period in his life to catch votes except that he simply grew up, successfully pursued his profession, made a man of himself and happened to have a great many friends. Log cabins are great, but a man can't live on that issue. It is no disgrace to be born either inside or outside of one nor, does it add one particle to true worth or manhood.

THE Difference.
The town man thinks all a farmer does is sit out in the shade and watch things grow. A country man thinks all we do in town is to sit behind a counter and rake in money. This is the reason every farmer wants to move to town and every town man wants to be a farmer.

GORMAN CONFIDENT.

THE TARIFF BILL WILL BE PASSED.

Progress Being Made—Difficulties that were Met—It will be a Great Reform Measure—Sure to Pass—Republicans Cause Delay

The following are brief extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Gorman in the Senate last week, upon the present tariff bill. Being one of the leaders of that body his utterances are always looked upon reliable, as and, in this case, are very encouraging for success of tariff reform for which the democratic party is committed:

"Mr. President—We are nearing the end. After twenty years of political progress, of positive growth, of constant development, and of universal enlightenment, the democratic party and the American people are within sight of the promised land. Emancipation is at hand—emancipation from partisan oppression, from the greed of classes, from extortion, from wilful extravagance, from financial fantasy, from spoils, from restrictions upon individual liberty, from jingoism, from all those evils, in brief, which the democratic party inherited as a hateful legacy from three decades of republican maladministration."

He then touched upon the difficulties which had confronted the democratic party on its return to power, after thirty years of opposition, and the vehemence of the demands made upon them. "We were not only urged," he said, "but ordered preemptorily to reform the tariff at once. Why wait? Vote first. Talk afterwards."

He asserted that time and plenty of it had always been considered absolutely essential in reforming tariffs. The Mills bill did not pass the house till midsummer. The McKinley bill did not receive the signature of President Harrison till the last day of September.

THE HOUSE BILL.
Speaking of the house bill, he said: "In obedience to the obvious wish of the country, the house of representatives passed a tariff bill early in the session. Comparatively little time was given to consideration of the various schedules and many changes in the bill as reported were made in committee of the whole without due regard for their ultimate effect or for existing industrial conditions. The result was necessarily an imperfect measure, which not only failed to meet the requirements of the treasury, but actually increased the deficit created by republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that this bill would become a law without change. But no sooner did the finance committee begin its work than the cry for 'action' was renewed with extraordinary vigor. This imperfect bill was upheld, not as a suitable basis for tariff revision, but as a democratic principle in itself. We were informed that any change whatsoever would be set down as 'betrayal of the party's promises.'"

"Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory this bill was constructed. I will tell them. It was constructed upon the democratic theory of a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to the industries of the country. It follows strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance. It is not a free trade measure but it is a long step for freer trade than either the Mills bill or the tariff of 1883. It is not a protection act for the sake of protection but it does discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of difference between European and American wages. It is not a deficit creating bill, such as either the present law has proven to be or as the bill which passed the house was certain to be if enacted."

"It is democratic, because it reduces taxation to the actual requirements of the government. It is just, because it eliminates the favoritism of the present law and lessens the burdens upon the great majority of the people. It is wise, because it makes possible the quick revival of business activity so sadly needed and universally desired. It is business-like because it provides sufficient revenue to meet necessary expenditures without further issue of bonds. It is patriotic, because whatever of discrimination it contains is in favor of American citizens. It is prudent, because it does not attempt to ignore facts in bearing out a theory."

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.
Discussing the republican position on the bill, Mr. Gorman said: "During my service in this chamber, Mr. President, I have seen many examples of inconsistency, some of demagoguery, a few of hypocrisy, but I never saw, and I

hope never again to see, so many of all combined injected into a single debate as have been crowded into this. Where do they (the republicans) stand? What do they want? What do they advise? They insist, first, that we are pledged to enact a free trade measure. They declare, second, that such a measure would bring disaster upon the country. They demand, third, that this be done.

"Why?" Because disaster to the country would mean defeat of the democratic party at the next election, and they who have been tried, found guilty and sentenced to oblivion, would have another chance. On their own statements they are ready and willing, even eager, to sacrifice their country to save their party. These are the unselfish patriots who arraign us for not accomplishing in April what they failed to do until September. These are the men who talk to us of breach of trust, betrayal, and perjury. Condemnation, sir, from such a source is the highest praise. We can accept it as such without the slightest apprehension that the people will err in the judgment.

ANXIOUS TO TAKE A VOTE.
"We are ready for a final vote to-day—now, at once. Every hour occupied by useless debates from this moment must be charged up to the republican party. If the representatives of that party are sincere in their expressions of belief that a return of prosperity can only be achieved by the definite action of congress, the remedy is in their own hands. If they are honest in their expressions of confidence that the passage of this bill will drive the democrats out of power, their opportunity is here now. We are more than willing to let the country judge between the revenue measure which we shall pass and the existing protection law."

"To my friends on this side of the I say, in conclusion, that we have only to stand firm. There has never yet been a time in the history of this senate when a clear majority was unable to enact a law. Manifest obstruction, however, concealed by a pretence of legitimate debate, cannot prevail against a determined effort to accomplish a purpose absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country and approved by a vast majority of American citizens."

Resuming the prophetic strain in which he began his address Mr. Gorman said in conclusion: "There need be no fear of the result. This people will soon understand, if they do not fully comprehend, the true situation. Only let the millions of patriotic citizens who stood shoulder to shoulder in the great crusade against usurpation and wrong, reflect that performance is difficult in the same degree as criticism is at least easy, and be at least tolerant on the eve of fulfillment, never forgetting that, while opinions may honestly differ, the one underlying patriotic purpose still unites all."

"Patience. Forbearance. Courage." "The shadow is not that of the horizon. Now, of all times, the sun of democracy is at the meridian. Before the second year of responsibility shall have ended, the cloud before it shall have rolled away and its radiance will rest upon a land blest with peace and plenty, and upon a people prosperous and happy in the knowledge that, after 30 years in the wilderness, they have at last come to their own."

There is something in it.
The Philadelphia Journal man says: If there is one thing above another that ought to be abolished by the courts it is the publishing of the jury list after they are drawn. The publication of these lists at times gives the parties interested an opportunity to influence those with whom they chance to be acquainted, thus defeating the ends of justice. Now if the jurors were unknown until court week this sort of thing would be done away with, and prosecutor and defendant would have an equal chance. Each and every juror receives a notice of his selection and outsiders have no right to know who the jurors are in advance of the session of court."

And yet, the publication of the jury list has always been a matter of news, and is depended on largely by those whose names are drawn to inform them just when to attend, as the published list is oftener more correct than some of the notices sent out.

Main Anxious, too.
The Harrisburg Patriot says: Next to Lewis E. Beiler, of Philadelphia, W. L. Malin, of Bellefonte, is regarded as the most formidable aspirant for private secretary to General Hastings, should he be elected governor in November. Mr. Malin is superintendent of the Pennsylvania telephone company's lines in Centre county and has long been a close friend of General Hastings. He is one of the most active young republicans in that county.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To the democratic electors of Pennsylvania: In accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the democratic state executive committee at its conference on April 16, 1894, I hereby give notice that the democrats, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 27, 1894, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives-at-large in congress, (two to be nominated) Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

In accordance with rule 6, section 1, unanimously approved by the state convention, September 19, 1893, the representation shall consist of representative delegates, one for each one thousand votes cast at the last preceding presidential election, or for a fraction of such vote amounting to five hundred or more, in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

JAMES A. STRANAHAN,
Chairman Dem. St. Central Com.
OLIVER R. SNYDER, Sec.

The democratic vote in Centre county for president was 4,624, which entitles it to 5 representatives.

Hastings' Reception.

On Thursday evening Bellefonte was the scene of a large and enthusiastic demonstration upon the arrival home of Gen. Hastings from Harrisburg where he had been attending the republican state convention, which nominated him as their candidate for governor the day previous. He was accompanied by Col. B. F. Gilkeson, republican state chairman; Col. Lambert, of the Philadelphia Press; Gen. Beaver, Jas. P. Harris, the Philadelphia glee club, and others who had been attending the convention. When they stepped from the train there was a blaze of fireworks all along High street. The Bellefonte and Coleville bands were there and played inspiring strains. The gentlemen were escorted to carriages and the procession formed and proceeded along High street and out Allegheny to Gen. Hastings' home. About 250 cadets from State College, in full uniform, accompanied by a drum corps, were in line and made a fine appearance. As the procession proceeded along the route there was a continuous display of fireworks that illuminated the sky. The General received lusty cheers along the line; the streets were densely crowded. The spacious grounds about his residence were illuminated and there a public reception was held. W. F. Reeder, Esq., the county chairman, called the assemblage to order and introduced Gen. Beaver as master of ceremonies. He made a brief address and introduced Gen. Hastings, who in well chosen words warmly thanked the citizens of Bellefonte for this kindly mark of appreciation. He was followed by others.

The reception was intended as a public demonstration in which neighbors and friends, without regard to political affiliations, participated alike to pay a compliment to one who had won high honors in political life.

The Tariff Bill

Signs are plenty that the republican Senators are ready to give up their useless fight against the tariff bill, and intimations have been given to Senator Harris by their leaders that if he would not carry out his announced intention of compelling long night sessions this week an agreement might be reached upon a date for the taking of a final vote upon the bill. As the easiest way is always the best way Senator Harris will defer for a few days the holding of night sessions, in order to see whether an amicable arrangement can be reached with the republicans. If so, all right and good; if not, the democrats are all prepared to endure any amount of personal hardship that may be necessary to force a vote. It is the expectation of the democratic Senators that the bill will be passed in time for the conference committee to act and get their work endorsed by both House and Senate and the bill signed by president Cleveland before the first of July. Only one democratic vote is in doubt—that of Senator Hill and after he fails to get the income tax struck out of the bill it is believed he will fall into line and vote for the bill.

May be You.

An exchange publishes the following touching suggestive poetry: "How dear to our hearts is cash on subscription wher generous subscribers present it to view; but the man who don't pay—we refrain from description, for perhaps gentle reader, the man may be you."

A GOOD RECORD.

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE.

Obnoxious Legislation Repealed—Pledges Being Fulfilled—A Great Battle for Commercial Freedom that will Win.

The question is frequently asked what has the democratic administration done during the first year of its existence? Before this question can be answered we must first inquire what the people expected the democratic party to do when they acquired full power. The platform upon which the campaigns of 1890 and 1892 were successfully fought emphasized four cardinal principles:

1. Placing the currency of the country upon a sound basis, by the repeal of obnoxious republican legislation.
2. Economy, retrenchment, and reform in expenditures of the government in all its departments.
3. Repeal of the obnoxious Federal Election laws.
4. Repeal of the McKinley bill, reversing the tariff policy of the country, and making public, not private interests its fundamental principle.

Being brought into power upon this platform of principles, the country expected the democratic party to fulfill their promises. Has this been done, or has the administration been faithful to the trust confided to them by the people of this country?

The Sherman Act of 1890 was upon our statute books, placed there by the republican party. Under it the load of useless silver was increasing, our necessary gold reserve decreasing, and our expenditures exceeding our revenues, thus confronting the administration with a bankrupt treasury. The Harrison Administration, in its closing days, saw the crisis coming, but did nothing to bring relief. Having promised to put the country upon a sound financial basis, it was the first duty of the democratic party to repeal the laws that brought about such a state of affairs. This promise was fulfilled by the calling of an extra session of congress, and the repeal of the obnoxious Sherman Act.

The expenditures of the government in all its departments have been materially decreased, and the appropriations will be many millions less for the current year than they were for the preceding year, or any year during the Harrison Administration.

The republican party had enacted the notorious Federal Election Laws, through which they sought to control the elections to their advantage, and when they found that these laws were inadequate they sought to force upon the country still stronger measures. This attempt the people repudiated, and asked the repeal of all federal election laws. All of this class of legislation has been wiped from our statute books by the present Congress, and to-day, all elections are free from national interference.

The people by their votes in 1890 and 1892 demanded a change in the tariff policy of the government. The republicans have written over the halls of legislation "whoever has influence here may have a share of the legalized pillage." There was wide-spread distress under the prevailing system of high protection, and the time had come when the unnecessary burdens should be taken from the necks of the American people. The legislation in existence failed to do this, but on the contrary taxation was levied for protection only, for private interests rather than for public revenue. Wealth was created for the few, and grievous burdens for the many.

The revenue bill now before the Senate, and which will soon become the law of the land, will reverse the policy of the former republican administration and impose taxes for revenue only, and which will equalize the burdens of government, and will not destroy any legitimate business or industry, but give employment to labor, and bring to invested capital its legitimate fruits.

But our republican friends say the hard times are the result of the democratic policy. To state the facts as they are is to answer this accusation. The panic of last summer was what is known as a money panic. All parties agree that it was the result of the Sherman Act. It was certainly the result of unwise legislation, and in that legislation the democratic party had no part. The republicans are responsible for all this legislation, and for the results that followed. The democratic administration repealed the Sherman Act, the recognized cause of the panic. The repeal stayed the panic, but the evil results are still here, although business is slowly resuming and labor is gradually being given employment at fair wages, equal to what was paid immediately prior to the panic. The republican party enacted the laws that resulted in

the panic, and they must take the responsibility. The democratic administration is called upon to do their utmost to restore confidence, and bring about prosperity as speedily as possible. They have endeavored to do this, but are met in every effort by the vicious obstruction policy of the minority. This policy of obstruction and interference may delay, but right and justice will finally prevail, and the democracy achieve permanent success.

JUNE FORECAST

The following is from Rev. I. B. Hick's publication, Word and Works: Fair weather will prevail in most parts of the continent at the opening of June. A storm period together with the new moon is central on the 3rd.

A warm wave of much severity will pass over the country from about the 2nd to 6th, the centre of dangerous storm disturbances being on the third, fourth and fifth. There are marked indications of earth perturbations on and about these same dates. A wave of cooler air from polar regions will flow in after the disturbances and dominate the weather for several days. On and touching the 9th and 10th it will grow very warm again and a series of rains and storms will set in with many prospects of continuing indefinitely.

A storm period is central on the 14th, an equinox of mercury is central on the 16th, and the full moon is on the 18th, all within a few days of the earth's turning point on the 21st. Therefore, many startling electrical storms will be natural from about the 14th, until after the reactionary disturbances due normally on the 20th and 21st.

About the 23rd to 25th much cooler weather may be expected, with a probable cessation of rains and heavy storms. The last June storm period is from 26th to 29th, during which time a wave of intense warmth will pass over this country, as well as other parts of the globe, and many atmospheric and electrical disturbances may be expected about 29th to 30th. The Venus equinox, central on July 11th, promises rain for the most of that month; but we believe the tendency will be to local cloudburst, with dryness covering many wide districts of the country. As a precautionary measure, we urge all our readers to make all possible provisions for retaining in cisterns and ponds all the water possible, during the rains in June and the first half of July. In cases of late crops give your soil thorough and repeated plowing as soon as possible after the rains. Never let it bake, especially in July.

St. Louis, May 17th.

To be Pardoned.
Last week the board of pardons, in session at Harrisburg, recommended William B. Hamilton, now in the Western penitentiary for embezzlement, to Governor Pattison for pardon. Hamilton is from Clearfield. He was a high-flyer and lived beyond his means. After he was imprisoned his wife went bravely to work and for the past three years has been earning a livelihood for herself and children by the needle.

Political Announcements.

FOR CONGRESS.
We are authorized to announce the name of WM. C. HEINLE, Esq., of Centre county, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress. Subject to the decision of the district conference.

We are authorized to announce the name of AARON WILLIAMS, of Centre county, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress. Subject to the decision of the district conference.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
We are authorized to announce the name of THOS. F. RILEY, of Harris township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Mingle's Shoes,

like hotel doughnuts, are hand-made and lasters.

Wise ones say that a man stands about sixteen chances of being struck by lightning to one of getting a good pair of shoes in these degenerate days.

MINGLE is the man who wants to meet you when in need of a Good, Honest, Faithful pair of shoes. He will sell you a pair for which the lightning has no liking.

A few crumbs of comfort may be gathered here and there, but if you want

A Whole Loaf of Satisfaction

Try MINGLE for Shoes.