

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, -- EDITOR & PROP

Actual average, sworn circulation, of this paper, for the past year, 1897, was OVER 2000 COPIES PER WEEK.

Telephone Call 1183.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Regular Price \$1.50 per year. If paid in ADVANCE \$1.00 "

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THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT will be sent one year with any one of the below named papers, at the following low rate: With Pittsburg Weekly Post \$1.50 Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer 1.50 New York 3-times-a-week World 1.05

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, Lehigh County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PATRICK DELACEY, Lackawanna County.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE.

CALVIN M. BOWER, Centre County.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, Cumberland County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

J. M. WEILER, Carbon County.

FRANK P. LAMS, Allegheny County.

For Congress—J. K. P. HALL, Elk Co.

For Senate—WM. C. HEINLE, Centre Co

DEM. COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly—J. M. FOSTER

For Prothonotary—M. J. GARDNER

For District Attorney—N. B. SPANGLER, ESQ.

For County Surveyor—HARRY HERRING.

EDITORIAL.

A CONTRAST.

This is a sample of what Mr. Elkins calls "magnificent financing," and a part of the record of the republican party to which he points with pride.

Here is another sample: Under Gov. Pattison's administration the expenses of the government were as follows:

For the years 1891-2..... \$59,450

For the years 1893-4..... 552,659

Total during the entire term \$1,112,109

Under the republican administration immediately following four years of democratic rule the records show the following:

For the years 1895-6..... \$1,369,816

For the years 1897-8..... 1,223,502

Total for entire term..... \$2,593,318

This shows an increase of \$1,481,209 in the expenditures during the present republican administration over that of the last democratic administration under Gov. Pattison. Yet the Quay people say nothing was gained by electing a democrat in the past, and nothing will be gained by electing one this fall.

STATE BANKRUPT.

Chairman Elkin, of the Quay State Committee, in his speeches advocating the election of the Republican ticket, points with pride to the record of the Republican State Administrations, and their system of finance. Among other things, he asserts that the state debt is practically paid, and that there is a surplus in the treasury, of \$3,956,811. It is true that the last State Treasurer's report shows this balance in the treasury, but it also shows that the State at the same time owed the following amounts, which were due and payable:

Due counties on state tax... \$1,505,255

Due common schools for '97... 3,439,998

University of Penna., for '95... 75,000

Western University for '95..... 45,000

Making a total of..... \$5,065,253

Deduct balance claimed..... 3,956,811

\$1,108,442

Add to this the amount admitted by the St. Treas. to be due. 1,034,746

Amount not provided for.... \$2,142,188

It is thus seen that the State is practically bankrupt.

ROBBING SCHOOLS.

The last State Treasurer's report shows due to the common schools, for 1897, the sum of \$3,439,998, and at the same time a much larger amount of money is shown to be deposited by the State in favorite banks. Why is this money deposited in the banks throughout the State where it is of no use to the people, and the school funds withheld from the people of the State? This certainly is not good financial housekeeping. It has been testified in open court in Chester county that this money is given to the banks without interest, but in return the banks pay political assessments to the Quay campaign committee. This clearly shows that this money is withheld from the schools of the State to create a fund out of which campaign funds can be secured to keep Quay and his followers in office.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Sowden, in a speech, a few days ago, made the following serious charge against Wm. A. Stone, Quay's candidate for Governor:

"I assert here and now that, Colonel William A. Stone charged the State a fee of \$10,000 for an unsuccessful attempt to collect \$3,000. I challenge a contradiction. Mr. Stone's only reply to this charge is that the money was there and that he might as well have taken it. Is that honest? Is such a man fit to be your

governor? We have a candidate who will not steal. Do you want an honest man as your executive? Are you interested enough in your own affairs to exert your manhood? These are questions the voters must answer for themselves in this campaign." Mr. Sowden then spoke of the soldiers enlisted by the State machine to keep the soldier vote in line, and called attention to the fact that these men were given lucrative State positions merely for this purpose.

HE PAYS FOR ALL.

No class of our citizens are more deeply interested in the election of the Democratic state ticket than the workingmen. The Republican administration is squeezing \$12,000,000 annually out of its taxables for state purposes, and will have to squeeze a good deal more unless machine extravagances and steals are speedily checked. It is true that a considerable share of this money comes from the corporations. But in the final reckoning the people pay it, as they pay all taxes, however levied, unless it is an income tax, which the Republican party will not permit to be levied. Ex-Governor Pattison use to be wisely fond of telling his hearers that if an additional tax is put upon a railroad company the company adjusts its freights and fares accordingly; if upon a house, the landlord adds it to the rent; if upon any article of consumption, the dealer fixes his scale of prices to suit. And this is always and inexorably true. The people must have found out from their experience with the war taxes who must pay them and that escapes from payment is impossible.

The people must pay the more than five million dollars annual increase in the cost of the state government that has been piled up since we last had a Democratic house of representatives and a Democratic governor in 1883. They must pay the \$170,000 biennial agricultural department steal, the \$124,000 banking department steal, and all the other steals of greater or less magnitude. The corporations do not pay them; they are merely the intermediaries in the payment.

By the close of 1898 the four years' term of Governor Hastings will have expended, in round figures, \$54,000,000. The receipts meanwhile have been \$48,000,000. But there was a surplus of \$4,000,000 left over from the last year of Governor Pattison's term. A simple calculation will show that that has been exhausted and that the machine treasury managers will still be \$2,000,000 in a hole. The people, the common people, the business men and the workingmen, will have to pay the additional taxes that will be imposed to cover this deficiency, though they may be levied nominally upon the corporations.

The old English ale house sign of "The Five Ails" applies always and everywhere:

- The King—"I rule all."
The preacher—"I pray for all."
The lawyer—"I plead for all."
The soldier—"I fight for all."
The workingman—"I pay for all."

IMMENSE GATHERINGS.

Last week Calvin M. Bower, Esq., of this place, and one of the democratic nominees on the State Ticket this year, spent several days with the Jenks party of campaigners in the western part of the state. He attended meetings at Greensburg, New Castle, Connelville and Pittsburg. He came home greatly encouraged over the prospects. Everywhere there was an immense turnout. People of every political creed seem to be aroused and enlisted in the crusade against Quayism. They are of one opinion, that this state must be redeemed from the clutches of unscrupulous politicians.

At all the points visited the meetings were so largely attended that only a portion could gain admittance to the buildings to hear the speeches.

On Wednesday Mr. Bower again joined the party at Altoona where there was another outpouring.

From there they go to Carlisle, Gettysburg and the southern section of the State, and will keep up the campaign until the eve of election.

The encouragement everywhere gives promise of democratic success. This is our opportunity. United action, a full vote, and Quayism will be dethroned.

TO ALL DEMOCRATS.

Every Democratic speaker and every party leader, should obtain at once a copy of the "Democratic Campaign Book," of 1898. It is a work of 275 pages, and is the most valuable and instructive book ever published by the party. It contains the most unanswerable facts and arguments on the money and banking question; the tariff, and has everything pertaining to the American-Spanish War. Don't fail to send for copy.

Single copy..... \$ .50
20 copies..... 6.00
50 copies..... 12.00
100 copies..... 20.00

Address: Democratic Congressional Committee, 726 13th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

GEN. BEAVER says he does not believe what the papers say of the neglect of soldiers in the camps. Several days later he was put on the investigating committee.

ALARMING EXTRAVAGANCE.

How The Expenses of State Offices are Increased.

At Pittsburg on Saturday evening candidate Sowden gave the following statement of how public monies were being spent for increasing the salaries of republican officials at Harrisburg:

A comprehensive way of showing the multiplication of public offices, with the increase of salaries, by which the governmental expenses have enormously swollen since the first term of Governor Pattison, is to place the tell-tale figures in parallel columns. The following comparison covers the approved appropriations to the executive offices only in the second legislative year of Governor Beaver's term, 1889; the second of Governor Pattison's term, 1893; and the second of Governor Hastings' term, 1897. Without going into particulars I will give the totals:

Table with 3 columns: 1889, 1893, 1897. Rows include Executive, Sec. Com. W., Audit. gen., State Treas., Attorney gen., Sec. In. Affs., Bank Com., Public Inst., Ad. gen., State Library, State Reporter, Grds. & Big., Bld. of pard., Sinking fund, Agr. depart., Print. & Bind., Revenue com., Factory Insp., Phila. harbor, Med. council, Total.

These figures show in a marked degree by contrast the necessity of a change of administration. The treasury, as has been shown conclusively by the statement submitted by my worthy colleague, the Hon. George A. Jenks, our candidate for governor, is entirely bankrupt, so that something must be done to lower the expenditures and bring them within the receipts of the Commonwealth.

FIGURES FOR HONEST VOTERS.

The appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the Commonwealth under the administration of Governor Pattison and Governor Hastings, also present in themselves an unanswerable argument in favor of a change of administration. These appropriations in 1891 were \$559,450. (See P. L. 1891, page 216). In 1893 they were \$552,659. (See P. L. 1893, page 300). Total under Pattison's administration \$1,112,109.28. In 1895, under Governor Hastings' administration, for this same purpose, the appropriation was \$1,369,816.48. (See P. L. 1895, page 547). In 1897 there was appropriated for the same purpose, under Hastings' administration, \$1,223,502.92. (See P. L. 1897, page 471); making the total expenditures on this account under Governor Hastings' administration, \$2,593,319.40, from which deduct the total expenditures for four years administration under Governor Pattison, amounting to \$1,112,109, shows an excess of expenditures under Hastings' administration over Pattison's of \$1,481,210.40. Any administration responsible for this extravagance and waste of the people's money must stand discredited before the community and the tax-payers of this Commonwealth. These figures show an increase of more than 100 per cent in the ordinary expenses for running the government, not including the tremendous increase in expenditures covered under other appropriations.

It cost the people of Pennsylvania forty-five per cent. more to run the Government under Governor Hastings' administration than it did under the preceding administration of Governor Pattison. This means about twenty millions of dollars. That's a good deal of money. It is about twenty dollars apiece for every voter in the state. Are you going to vote to perpetuate this recklessness and extravagance?

JAMES K. P. HALL, of Elk, will be elected from this district for Congress. He is a prominent and successful businessman who appears to have the confidence and good will of all in his locality. He is said to be an honest, upright, moral man. In this respect he is far above Mr. Arnold whom his own party mistreats, and hold in disrepute.

SECRETARY ALGER had a horse-doctor in charge of the medical department at Chickamauga. He was a friend of Quay and Penrose. That is how he got his appointment.

Highly Endorsed.

The Beaver, Pa., Daily Star, of September 24th, has the following to say of Ernest Gamble, the famous basso, who will be at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening:

"Everyone was enraptured over Mr. Gamble's singing and it is impossible to describe the power he sways over an audience. He is a young man of fine personal appearance, but it is his beautiful melodious singing which captured the audience, before he had rendered the first stanza. \* \* \* The audience would have kept him singing until midnight, had it been possible."

"Miss Nellie Risher is a finished player, whom to hear is a treat."

Elected Military Instructor.

George B. Snyder, principal of the Centre Hall schools at the last term, has been elected military instructor of the Chester Springs, Pa., orphan schools. There were many applicants before the legislative commission, but Mr. Snyder's record won him the position. He is now a corporal of Co. B, 5th Regiment, and is home on a furlough.

OUR GALLANT DEWEY.

A Brief History of the Hero's Fighting Career.

Commodore George Dewey is an old warrior of the navy, who got his christening of fire aboard the old steam sloop Mississippi, under Farragut, in the early days of the civil war. Commodore Dewey is now about 61 years old. He belongs in Vermont and he was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in September, 1854. Four years later, when he was graduated, he was sent aboard the steam frigate Wabash for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Dewey got his commission as Lieutenant on April 19, 1861, eight days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he was immediately assigned to join the Mississippi and do duty with the West Gulf squadron. He was on the Mississippi when she took



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

part with Farragut's other vessels in forcing an entrance to the Mississippi River and again when the fleet ran the gauntlet of fire from the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and forced the surrender of that city. The ship he was in belonged to Capt. Bailey's division of the fleet which attacked Fort St. Philip.

The hottest fight that the Mississippi ever engaged in was her last one, and this was perhaps as hot as any of the war. In March, 1863, the fleet tried to run by the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. Some of the ships got as far as a narrow part of the channel, where they met land batteries almost muzzle to muzzle, and then they were forced to retreat. The Mississippi did not get as far as this. A foggy day had been chosen for the attempt, and this was soon made more obscure by the smoke of battle, and amid this the Mississippi lost her bearings and ran ashore.

Her officers found that she had struck just under the guns of a battery in the middle of the line of fortifications and one of the strongest of the lot. In half an hour 250 shots struck the vessel and she was riddled from end to end. There was no chance to hold her, and her crew took to their boats and landed on the opposite side of the river, after setting her on fire. Soon, lightened by the loss of the crew and by the fire, she drifted off, and, blazing and saluting with bursting shells, she drifted down the river, until finally the fire reached her magazines, and her career was ended in one great explosion.

Dewey was next attached to the steam gunboat Agawan of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and he took part in the two attacks made on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. In March, 1865, he got his commission as Lieutenant-Commander, and as such served on the famous old Kearsarge and on the Colorado, the flagship of the European squadron, until 1868, when he was sent for service to the Naval Academy. His first command was in 1870, when he had the Narragansett, doing special service. He became a commander in April, 1872, and, still on the Narragansett, was engaged in making surveys of the Pacific until 1876, when he was made a lighthouse inspector and later the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He commanded the Juniata in the Asiatic station in 1882-83, and in September, 1884, was made a Captain and put in charge of the Dolphin, then brand new and one of the four vessels which formed the original "white squadron." The following year he was sent to command the flagship Pensacola of the European squadron, and he stayed there until 1888, when he became the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with the rank of Commodore. This place he held until 1893, when he was made a member of the Lighthouse Board. He got his commission as Commodore on Feb. 28, 1896, and at about the same time was made President of the Board of Inspection and Survey. This place he held until he was put in command of the Asiatic station in January of this year.

Bellefonte Boy Married.

Henry D. Lyon, formerly of this place, was married to Miss Alice Zehnder, of Danville, on Wednesday, Sept. 28th. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Methodist church at this place. Miss Zehnder is said to be one of Danville's most charming girls.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easy and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparil

Advertisement for Ivory Soap featuring an illustration of a woman and children, and text describing the soap's benefits and safety.

Advertisement for Pennsylvania Railroad Company detailing travel routes, fares, and services between Gettysburg and Washington.

Large advertisement for FAUBLE'S FALL SUIT, featuring a decorative border, pricing information (\$5.00, \$7.00, and \$10.00), and a telephone call number (572).