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W. H. MILLER, President.
State College, Centre county, Pa.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 11, 1898.

What Does Protection Protect?

Tariff discussion in our country hinges upon the question, "Whom does protection protect?" Those who ignore this question or try to evade it are seeking to confuse the discussion; for, until it is answered, there can be no clear understanding of the real points at issue in the controversy whether protection is right or wrong, sound or unsound, just or unjust. All those who have honestly sought the answer have arrived at substantially one and the same conclusion; namely, that protection protects considerably less than one-tenth of our industrial population from injurious foreign competition. To do this, it taxes all the American people.

Do not fold pieces of silk. Use a clean, smooth towel to sponge the fabrics on. A good renovating fluid for black silk is a little rock ammonia and a piece of common soda, put into a bottle and dissolved in 3 parts of boiling water. Sponge with this and iron; this is also good for restoring a rusty-looking black woolen goods. A French recipe says to clean black silk by sponging on both sides with spirits of wine and ironing on the wrong side. The sponging with coffee removes all of the greasy appearance that especially affects gros grain silks.

Black ribbons are cleaned like black silks, and there are also several receipts for ribbons only, as washing colored ones in suds made of fine soap and ironing with a muslin cloth between the iron and ribbon. Ribbons that are actually soiled may be freshened with a tablespoonful each of soft soap, molasses and brandy; mix well and then apply with a soft brush, and then rinse in cold water, roll up in a cloth until nearly dry and iron. Dip colored ribbons into a bowl of naphtha to clean quickly; silk throws or scarfs and neckties are renewed in the same manner.

Protectionists, though often invited, invariably refuse either to join in such investigations or discuss the estimates. Nor is this strange, for candid discussion must result in a substantial agreement as to facts and a fatal blow to protectionist arguments. If these facts were spread before all the people, they would then see clearly that the real question to be decided is not, "Shall we protect all American labor?" but "Shall we tax all American labor, to protect 7 per cent. of it?"

Such an investigation reveals other facts which protectionists are anxious to keep out of sight. Besides those protected from injurious foreign competition, there are others specially favored by the protective tariff who would still be able to prosper if trade were entirely free. Such is the case, for example, with some of the powerful combinations of individuals or corporations, known as "trusts." Protection, by excluding foreign goods, secures to these combinations a monopoly which enables them to make our people pay them more than their goods are worth.

These aspects of protection are not popular. Protectionists do not openly endorse them, and would not dare to ask the people to support them. Yet experience has proved that they inevitably accompany the attempt to protect the 7 per cent. by taxing us all.

The great mass of those who uphold the protective tariff have apparently taken it for granted that "protection" was something for the benefit of all, and that their support has been given to what they supposed protection to be rather than to what it really is.

As a matter of fact, the protective tariff does not and cannot protect even half of those who are subject to foreign competition. More than 7 per cent. of our workers depend for their support upon the production of our exports, and the number is constantly increasing; yet they are compelled to meet severe competition in foreign countries, where it is impossible for our tariff to protect them. Instead of protecting them, indeed, it hampers them by increasing the cost of growing or manufacturing their products, it increases the difficulty of attracting foreign customers, and it leads foreign governments to place all sorts of obstacles in their path.

When the narrow limits of actual protection are perceived, the pretence that it is of considerable indirect benefit to all is no longer so plausible. How much benefit can the 93 per cent. receive from the taxes which they themselves pay to the 7 per cent.?

It is true that, if a great invention or a fortunate combination of circumstances should increase the welfare of 7 per cent. of our workers, the benefit of their prosperity would be felt by all. The 7 per cent. would then have more means with which to employ the other 93 per cent. But the protective tariff attempts to benefit 7 by letting them exact taxes from the 93 concealed in the price of their products. If the 7 do not retain a part of these taxes, how are they to be benefited? If they do retain a part, then the 93 cannot be benefited; for they do not get back even what they have been given.

The people are sometimes willing to tax themselves for the benefit of a few; but is not this always intended to be a reward for services rendered? In the case of pensions they know how much they pay, and they give it with a grateful recollection of the past; but the tax payers contribute \$140,000,000 a year to benefit the veterans, not themselves, and they do not labor under the delusion that this heavy burden is of itself a blessing to the country.

The pretence that it benefits the whole people to tax them for the benefit of a few is extremely dangerous. Every argument in support of this pretence advanced by those whom our tariff protects in supplying the home market may with greater force be urged by the still larger number whom it cannot possibly protect in supplying the foreign market. If every benefit to one class benefits all, then no protectionist can consistently oppose a bounty on exports or on the production of important staples, like cotton, sugar, and certain minerals, whenever the business of producing them is unprofitable. Indeed, these bounties are already demanded, and the popular support of them is growing, under the principles which protectionists proclaim. It is impossible to extend these benefits without ruinous taxation. It is equally impossible to refuse to extend them without arousing a spirit of popular discontent at evident injustice.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

To remove tartar from the teeth, use the tooth-brush night and morning. Once or twice a day rub the brush lightly two or three times over a piece of soap, then dip it in salt, and with it well clean the teeth. Eat freely of cress, the same as used with mustard, and with salt only. If used for two or three consecutive days, it will effectually loosen tartar of long standing. The same effect is produced by eating strawberries or raspberries.

Do not fold pieces of silk. Use a clean, smooth towel to sponge the fabrics on. A good renovating fluid for black silk is a little rock ammonia and a piece of common soda, put into a bottle and dissolved in 3 parts of boiling water. Sponge with this and iron; this is also good for restoring a rusty-looking black woolen goods. A French recipe says to clean black silk by sponging on both sides with spirits of wine and ironing on the wrong side. The sponging with coffee removes all of the greasy appearance that especially affects gros grain silks.

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It is already time to talk of what the new shirt waists will be like, because the manufacturers and the tailors always work one season ahead of time, and have just completed their stock for the spring trade. All the smartest of these little bodies are made of checked gingham, and there is scarcely an exception to the rule in favor of tucked bosoms. There is no monotony in the tucking, however. One pretty pale, blue waist will have fifteen fine tucks, forming on either side in front a pointed yoke, thus throwing considerable fullness over the bust. Another bosom is tucked in diamond shape, another laid in perpendicular plaits, wide or narrow, and then we have a change in the arrangement of buttons. Studs will be little used, for down the front clusters of three or five tiny pearl buttons are at intervals, sewed on very close together. These properly do not hold the fronts of the shirt together, while the pearl knobs are for decoration purely.

In case anybody is desirous of asking the question, it may as well be affirmed here that shirt fronts will pouch just a wee bit; that on many a sensible shirt the back is quite as elaborately tucked as the front, cuffs and sleeves are in no salient points different from those worn last year.

Next after gingham, the typical woman's shirting of this season, in cotton goods, will be white and colored, widely corded pique. They have in the majority been made with three deep horizontal tucks across the full bosom, and are caught in either three or four very broad white pearl buttons.

One of the best uses gives the following directions for taking care of the skin. "Soften the skin first, that the muscles and cuticle can be more easily manipulated. Try the value of steam carefully. Some skins do not take kindly to much heating. It brings out pimples and eruptions. Try just sufficient heat to start a perspiration, that is all one needs.

"For the appliances a basin with a Turkish towel thrown over the head to exclude the air will do very well."

"Before steaming I should advise a loosening up of the cuticle by a little massage. It makes the action of the steam on the skin the more satisfactory."

"Dip the fingers of each hand in the cream and gently rub the face and throat and behind the ears. Let the rotary motion be up and out. This detail is very important. Whenever you touch the face give it this motion. A good cool will let you it ruins dough to beat it up in any but the right way. A cat will spit if rubbed the wrong way. You say of social life, 'that certain people affect you unpleasantly; they rub you the wrong way!' That is the first philosophy of a friendship between you and your skin. Don't rub it up the wrong way!"

"Round and round the fingers should go, up and out toward the temples and ears. After five minutes of this steam the face. Let the perspiration pour freely, but don't overheat the cuticle. It is no respect to your fortune that you stand it very hot."

"Lifting the face into the air dry it softly with an old soft towel. Remember these two things: never use a crash towel or wash cloth on the face, especially when it is tender from steaming, and never rub the face very vigorously. The cuticle profits in an ugly manner over violent friction."

"Wipe the face and throat very gently with an old, soft cloth, for the pores are open and this is one's chance to extract all the dust from them."

"Then begin the massage. Rub with cream from the nose up to the ears, from the chin around and out to the ears, from the centre of the forehead to the temples. If the skin drinks in its first nourishment of cream it needs more. Give it more. If the skin is dry nothing so fattens and softens it like a plentiful use of harmless cold cream. Thin-faced women would do well to remember this."

"Massage the face as long as it wants the cream. Then sponge it off with benzoin to close the pores and prevent one from taking cold."

"A little fresh talcum powder on a puff takes an oily look away, and your face is as fresh as a baby's!"

He Never Spoke.

We have all met the man, who, in attempting to introduce a public speaker, apparently misconceives the situation, and thinks that it is himself rather than the man he is introducing who is to make the speech of the evening, the Youth's Companion says: "This man is not confined to any special locality. Ex-President Harrison tells a good story of just such a person. He says:

"Once in Southern Indiana in a campaign, I was told there was a gentleman holding the audience for my arrival. When we came down to the platform, and the little stir that was made advised the speaker of my presence, he turned and said: 'The distinguished orator who is to address us is now present, and I must bring my remarks to a close.' 'However, I was not present, and he went on to close just then, and he went on for a half hour he was reminded that I was there, and he again reminded the audience, in turn, that the distinguished orator was present, but still he had not found a fitting place to close.

"At first I was out of temper, but presently the humor of the situation got hold of me, and I interposed to prevent those who had the meeting in hand from putting him down. I told these gentlemen that it was the most humorous performance I ever attended, although it was not billed as such."

When the "queen came to the throne, omnibuses were a new but already popular institution. They were longer, narrower and lower than the present ones and had no seats on the roof. The passengers were carefully shut in by a door at the end, as if to make quite sure of them, once they were captured, till they had paid their fares. On a little round perch behind stood the conductor or "end," hanging on by a leather loop passed in front of him. Sixpence was the usual bus fare 60 years ago, whether you went from beginning to end of the journey or only a few hundred yards. As there was very little regulation of the street traffic of London in those days, if the bus was filled up at starting it went like a fire engine in order to get in an extra journey, but otherwise it crawled and pootled about till the requisite number was obtained.

Each omnibus was licensed only for a particular route. It paid the stage-coach duty of £5 when first started and a shilling a year for keeping the license in force, besides a mileage duty, varying with the number of passengers it would hold, but coming to about three pence per mile on the average.

The Cheewing Gum Habit.

Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church, told the Kansas Temperance union the other day that "the foundation of temperance reform should be laid at the cheewing-gum age of childhood, as the habit was a sort of self-indulgence that should be restrained." He called upon his hearers to drive the cheewing-gum vice out of Kansas. The friends of cheewing gum can be depended upon to come to its defense, and the best defense they can make will be to say that cheewing gum is not a form of self-indulgence, out of suffering. The world is altogether too full of persons who chew gum in the sight of the public. Did anybody ever see any other expression on the face of a straining, anxious, hopeless miser on the face of a gum chewer? Doubtless there are many persons with whom the process of cheewing gum takes the place of thought. But why do those chews thrust the painful substitute for thought into the gaze of gum eschewers? If gum is a necessity to certain jaws with a taste for continual movement, at least the sufferers should suffer in private.

Trying a Dead Man.

It is probably an unusual thing in any country for a court to sit in judgment on the dead, but in a Berlin letter to the Chicago Record an account is given of a trial in which the accused was a dead man. It was not his first trial that had taken place in his lifetime, and its result had been a sentence of imprisonment for 18 months. The delinquent was, however, chief in the tax office of Schweidnitz, Silesia, and it was proved that he had embezzled funds and forged documents. Soon after his sentence, however, he showed signs of unsettled reason, and at length died a maniac.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, BUT INSIST UPON HAVING CASTORIA, AND SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER. WE SHALL PROTECT OURSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AT ALL HAZARDS.

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Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As for those who are not acquitted with the German church calendar they are frequently caught.

Think About Your Health.

This is the time to give attention to your physical condition. The warmer weather which will come with the approaching spring months should find you strong and in robust health, your blood pure and your appetite good. Otherwise you will be in danger of serious illness. Purify and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus "prepare for spring." This medicine makes rich, red blood and gives vigor and vitality. It will guard you against danger from the changes which will soon take place.

—Investigations of supposed cases of hog cholera, where the animals had been fed on and solid goods thrown out from hotels contain soap or powdered soap, which caused the injury, the ailment being attributed to hog cholera.

Medical.

POISONED BLOOD.

DISAGREABLE ITCHING SPREAD ALL OVER HIS BODY—SLEEP DISTURBED—HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA DROVE OUT THE POISON AND CURED.

"I have been poisoned every summer for years. Last summer the poison came out on me worse than ever before. I would frequently be awakened during the night by the itching. I would scratch myself, but instead of being relieved the trouble spread to different parts of my body. I tried various remedies which people recommended to me, but none of them ever helped me. I made up my mind the poison could not be cured until my blood was pure and then I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. While taking the first bottle I felt relieved from the itching. I kept on taking the medicine and it has entirely cured me. I am now on my fourth bottle and I can sleep soundly at night." WILLIAM RAY, 3126 Westmont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, and recommend its use to anyone who is troubled with rheumatism or impure blood. We find that it rid's the system of the effects of impure blood." EARLE B. LAYERS, Easton, Pa.

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