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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Sherman got licked—where's Quay now?

Even Gen. Hastings' eloquent appeal could not save Sherman.

New York on Saturday reports twelve deaths by sunstroke.

The Republican platform declares for untaxed whiskey but has no word as to the saloon in politics. Oh, where is the sacred issue?

Harrison's nomination does not create much enthusiasm among the Republicans. This is observed all over the country—we notice it in Centre county, too.

With Harrison, the grandson of his grandfather, the Republicans will revive the log cabin and hard cider barrels of 1840 and drink till they feel like a Topsy-canoe.

Ben Harrison is so little known that when his nomination for President was announced here, a Republican asked "whether it was one of these Harrisons over at Pleasant Gap."

Among the congressional aspirants this year, on the Democratic side, will be J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, Ker, of Clearfield and one in Clarion, with a chance for one in Forest.

In the Republican convention of 1879 at Cincinnati, Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot; at Chicago, in 1880, Garfield was named on the thirty-sixth ballot; and at Chicago, in 1884, Blaine on the fourth ballot.

Blaine is real smart—he can run over two things at the same time, with an ocean between. While running over Scotland in Carnegie's coach, he at the same time ran over all the presidential nags at Chicago.

Hastings' speech, nominating Sherman, at Chicago, was a credit to him. We are proud of the General, and glad that a Centre county man brought down the house. It certainly was not the General's fault that John Sherman did not get there.

Quay is a boss among Pennsylvania Republicans—a veritable Tycoon, whom all obey—but when he gets to a national convention of his party he finds there are still bigger fish in the puddle. Quay had the contract to make Sherman's nomination, but John kept losing right along until he and Quay were knocked out.

Hastings opened his speech by saying that Pennsylvania had enough of Grover Cleveland. We know Daniel didn't mean it, for he is half-inclined to Grover himself. However, at the winding up of the Chicago circus, Daniel might fittingly put the cap sheep on Sherman by saying, that neither the Republican party nor the country wanted John Sherman.

The President having approved the bill creating a Department of Labor, much speculation is indulged in just now as to who will be appointed at its head. The man chosen will represent the cause of the industrial interests in the Cabinet, and naturally there are any number of candidates for the place. The New York World says: "What is needed is a skilled statistician, and a man who not only knows the condition, needs and wants of the working people, but is capable of putting that information before Congress and the country in a manner to enlighten our Legislators and to help the cause of labor."

Johnny Sherman didn't make it at Chicago, after all. Dan Hastings most certainly is not to blame for it. Among all the nominating speeches, Gen. Hastings made the best, which is the verdict of all the leading journals.

John Sherman is not to be the Republican Moses, and he may now view the white house from the dome of the capitol. Sherman picked up his grip sack and left Chicago for home, very much down in the mouth. He will get off the train the next station before reaching Mansfield at midnight, and foot it for home, a distance of 2 1/2 miles, so as not to be seen and for the next three weeks will be reported to all callers as "not at home." Good bye, Johnny Sherman. Good bye, Eliza Pinkston, you won't be chief cook in the white house kitchen.

THE CHICAGO FAILURE.

The Patriot says the nomination of Harrison was made in sheer despair by the weary, worn out delegates who have been struggling for a week against the plotting and juggling of the Blaine conspirators. It was not the outcome of a deliberate choice; it was the only alternative of the anti-Blaine element. While a majority of the convention would have nominated Blaine had it dared, there was a compact and determined minority in opposition and the more prudent of the Blaine leaders feared that if their favorite were nominated by a simple majority of the convention he could not receive the united support of the party. The Blaine men would not go to Sherman or Gresham and Allison and Alger were not regarded as at all available. Sherman's unyielding persistency in his candidacy prevented a concentration upon McKinley and the convention was reduced to the alternative of taking Harrison or sweltering for days in the torrid work of finding a "dark horse." Harrison was, therefore, a sort of Hobson's choice, or rather a choice of evils.

What strength has the Republican nominee? the reader will ask. No personal strength whatever. As coldblooded as John Sherman, he is much more aristocratic in his bearing. Without executive training, without ability or statecraft, without personal following, he cannot fail to prove a weak candidate. His six years' service in the United States senate showed him to be a man of mediocre talents and of slight equipment for the public service. His name is not connected with any important measure of legislation. He originated nothing nor has he impressed his personality upon federal legislation. He has been regarded by the leading men of his own party as a political failure. He was beaten for governor of Indiana in 1876 in a canvass in which the whole power of the Grant administration was thrown in his favor. He was defeated for United States senator in Indiana last year after a disgraceful participation in a partisan election of honestly and fairly elected democratic members of the legislature. How can such a man lead his party to victory?

It is charged and the proofs will no doubt be forthcoming that he was a sworn and active member of the Know-Nothing organization.

In looking over some tariff discussion in Congress in 1870, it is astonishing to find the tone of the speeches made by a number of the leading Republicans. They could be made by Democrats in support of the Mills bill with scarcely a change. Many of the same gentlemen are still in Congress, and they and their Republican colleagues make speeches of a very different sort now when the tariff is under discussion. Even so recently as 1883, a man could be a member of the Republican Church, in good and regular standing, and still favor enlarging the free list or lowering a good many duties. To-day the only duty whose reduction he can support, without serious danger of excommunication, is the duty on sugar, which is protective only in Louisiana, though some sanguine admirers of sorghum, beets, and corn stalks think it is prospectively protection in other states. I think it is beyond dispute that the Republican party has for several years been consolidating into a protective tariff party, pure and simple. Every year there is less and less potency in the war issues and they must be replaced. They are being replaced—they have been replaced by the protective tariff. Mr. Sherman's expressions are not what they were twenty years ago; Mr. Allison's expressions are not what they were fifteen years ago; Messrs. Long and Lodge do not talk in Congress now as they talked to the Republicans of Massachusetts in 1884. Mr. Blaine was no such protectionist when Speaker of the House or even so recently as when he was Secretary of State, as he is now. The Republican party is solidifying around protection and will not tolerate the suggestion that any duty can be too high; it has already decreed it to be heresy to believe in raw materials.

At Canton, China, some 250,000 people live continuously upon boats and many never step foot on shore from one year end to another. The young children have a habit of continually falling overboard and thus cause a great deal of trouble in effecting a rescue, while in many instances this is impossible and a child is drowned. China is an over-populated country and the Chinese have profited by this drowning proclivity in reducing the surplus population. They attach floats to the male children so that they can be fished out when they tumble into the river. The females are without such protection and are usually left to drown.

In the last few days three churches were struck by lightning—one at Milesburg, one at Selingsgrove and one at Wilkesbarre.

BEN HARRISON NOMINATED.

The agony at Chicago ended on Monday, by the nomination of Benj. H. Harrison, of Indiana, for President. Harrison is a pretty fair man, better than Sherman, but by no odds as good as Gresham or Allison. He belongs to the Bourbon faction of Indiana Republicans, who have been trying to knife so good a man as Judge Gresham, for a number of years because of his purity of character and because he would never lend himself to boss politics in his state. Harrison has been at the head of the worst Republican element in Indiana, and his nomination will be taken very coldly by a large proportion of the better element of Republicans in the Hoosier state.

The nomination of Harrison has been brought about after a bitter wrangle of factions, and it is only the bandaging of an ugly sore which is likely to give the patient considerable trouble until the polls close in November and the election of Cleveland puts the patient to sleep. The Harrison managers will make all possible noise during the summer and sing of Tappan, but the party will plainly be seen suffering from a serious liver complaint, which will prove fatal.

Governor Hill, in his recent speech before the Tammany Hall Democracy, uttered these words: "The Democratic party is the party of trust protection to American workmen. It aims to leave him free to enjoy the blessings of our republic without making him pay tribute out of his hard-earned wages to the monopolists, the combinations, and the trusts, which have originated and grown fat and flourishing under the system of high taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. Honor to whom honor, credit to whom credit, praise to whom praise is due. And the honor, the credit, and the praise are due to the American workman himself for the position he today occupies. Not the tariff or any other tax, not protection by any party, not the fostering care of any set of men has put him where he is. Not these have accomplished the work. His own hands, his own brain, his own energy, his own industry, his own activity, his own sobriety, his own vigor, his own honest, hard work, under the blessing of the government of a free country, have done it all. I put the industrious workman in America the first of the workmen of the world, and I give to himself the honor, credit and praise for reaching that first rank. I do not claim for my party the credit that is due to man himself. Neither will I allow the claim of any other party that seeks to take that credit to itself. Such claims degrade, not elevate, the workman. They rob him of his due. The American workman today stands first in all the world, and I would have him maintain himself there."

If the policy indicated by the republican platform should be adopted by the federal government the farmers of the United States would have to produce on an average five hundred millions of dollars worth less than they have been producing annually, or their surplus product to that extent would be wasted.

It is clear that if the prohibitory tariff outlined in the republican platform were enacted inevitable ruin would come to the American farmer, many thousands of people now engaged in farming would be obliged to seek employment in other vocations, trades and professions already overcrowded would be sought by farmers children, the present wage-workers in mill and mine would find a new competition and a consequent reduction of wages, in fact the whole labor system would be revolutionized, while the farmer and the workman in the factory are the principal sufferers.

Are the American people ready to commit to stupendous an act of folly under the delusion that by stopping importation they will "protect home industry?" Let them think twice before they take so fatal a step. Especially let farmers and workmen study this question of a prohibitory tariff which is bound to work them irreparable injury if carried into effect.

FARMER AND WORKMAN.

The value of farm products of the United States shipped annually to foreign countries is greater than the value of the entire product of the highly protected industries, iron and steel and cotton and woolen manufactures. The value of farm products of the United States for which there is no home market and which must be exported annually over FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The national platform of the republican party just adopted at Chicago favors an increase of tariff duties to prevent importation, which would most certainly destroy the market for American products in foreign countries. For foreign countries cannot take our farm products if the American people would cease to take their products in exchange.

Eliza Pinkston has gone into mourning.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN WAGES.

LET REPUBLICAN WORKMEN CUT THIS OUT AND PASTE IT IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from one and one-half to twice as much work as the average European workman.—William M. Everts, report as secretary of state in the Hayes administration, May 17th, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operators are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—James G. Blaine, report as secretary of state in the Garfield administration, June 25th 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarr-et, now demagoguing for "protection," testified under oath before the United States senate Committee on Education and labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and steel Workers) are in the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this condition of things is simply the result of organization among the workmen; in other words, that were there no organization, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January, when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron company's works which had thrown out the Amalgamated) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as forty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which brought them to a rate of wages practically lower than that paid in England.

We grieve to see that the irreverent New York papers of both parties are disposed to throw fun at Pennsylvania's favorite, to be voted for at Chicago this week and so kindly picked out by Senator Quay and Charles Emory Smith. His name is Fittler, and he is burgomaster of the village of Philadelphia. The New York Press, intensely Republican, points out one of Fittler's elements of strength:

One of the reasons urged in favor of Mayor Fittler, of Philadelphia, as a presidential candidate is that he compelled the managers of variety shows in that God-fearing town to paste small posters over the limbs of all pictures of females with abbreviated costumes whose life-size portraits adorn the bill boards of the Quaker City. Mr. Charles Emory Smith will present the name of Mr. Fittler.

The Graphic says the Republican candidate will be "Fittler, Trainers and Victory." Comstock is already suggested as Fittler's associate on the Republican ticket. The one will attend to the bill posters and the other to the picture stores.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Adolph Loeb at one time had James Milliken, of Bellefonte, nominated for vice president, but it proved otherwise. It should have been Milliken, however, for he has a bar'l as well as Morton, perhaps some smaller, and that would have put Hastings, little sum of 100,000 up to 175,000 in Pennsylvania. It was a big mistake in not nominating Milliken, that would have brought out the enthusiasm.

S. Woods Caldwell, of Lock Haven, is mentioned as one of the applicants for the vacant post mastership of that town. Mr Caldwell would make an efficient and popular postmaster; he is a gentleman and a sterling Democrat, one of the best workers in Clinton county, with hosts of friends, and has rendered the party valuable service for years.

The Sun says: The weak point with Gen. Harrison is that he is the grandson of President William Henry Harrison and the great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, Governor of Virginia, and, as a delegate in the Convention of that State which ratified the Federal Constitution, gave his vote against ratification. It is a distinguished ancestry, but the American people have not hitherto regarded a man's ancestors as qualifying him to be President.

In the proceedings of the Chicago convention will be found the platform. It favors a high protective tariff to help the millionaires and skin the farmers and laboring men.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Work of the National Convention in Chicago.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Tippencanoe's Grandson Gets First Place on the Ticket.

MORTON FOR SECOND PLACE.

A Platform Declaring For Protection Enthusiastically Adopted.

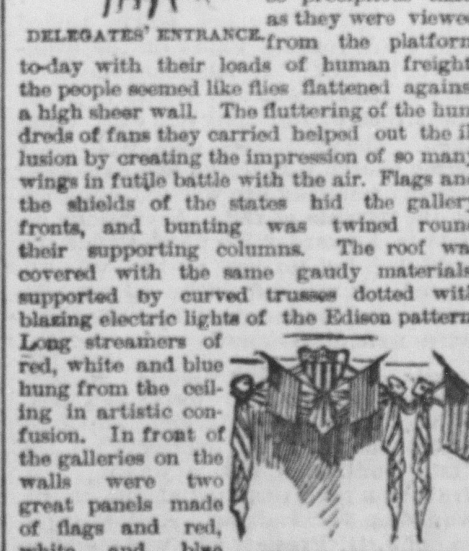
Messrs. Depew and Fittler Withdrew Early in the Contest and Were Followed on the Last Day by Allison—Two Cablegrams From Blaine in Which He Requests the Delegates Not to Vote for Him—William Walter Phelps Made a Gallant but Unsuccessful Struggle for the Vice Presidential Nomination—The Proceedings in Detail from the Beginning to the End.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The national Republican convention was transformed to-day from a shapeless congregation in the hotels to a formal meeting in its hall. The hall itself was an experiment. It is an unfinished place that looks like the ruins of something enormous. It was purely experimental as a meeting place, no one having tried its qualities. To-day it was instantly and universally pronounced a grand success. Chicago built it on purpose; hurried its biggest meeting room into temporary shape, and covered herself with glory. Under unfinished arches of



CHAIRMAN JONES OPENING THE CONVENTION. Brown stone and between half raised walls of brick 5,000 persons, flocking through all the streets that lead to the lake side, made their way to the big room.

The delegates filed into their seats in the central part of the main floor, which is fitted up on either end by inclined planes, and so surrounded by balconies that they seem to be in a well. Behind them rose a hill of spectators' seats. In front of them was the platform for the managers and the correspondents, and behind that was another hill of seats, with a rude pine board roof sloping down over it in the shape of a perfect sounding board, plentifully dotted with incandescent lights. At the back of the hall is a deep and broad gallery, built with a steep incline, and over that two shallow galleries seem to hang from beams. All three are so precipitous that, as they were viewed from the platform to-day with their loads of human freight, the people seemed like flies flattened against a high sheer wall. The fluttering of the hundreds of fans they carried helped out the illusion by creating the impression of so many wings in futile battle with the air. Flags and the shields of the states hid the gallery fronts, and bunting was twined round their supporting columns. The roof was covered with the same gaudy materials, supported by curved trusses dotted with blazing electric lights of the Edison pattern. Long streamers of red, white and blue hung from the ceiling in artistic confusion. In front of the galleries on the walls were two great panels made of flags and red, white and blue sheeting. Each formed a frame for a portrait, and each portrait, enclosed in a wreath of laurel, was again circled by a great ring of electric lamps, grouped in the form of five-pointed stars.



DELEGATES' ENTRANCE. The delegates to-day with their loads of human freight, the people seemed like flies flattened against a high sheer wall.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

It Gives Wise Fourteen of the Contested Seats and Mahone Eight. After a continuous session of six hours the committee on credentials came to an agreement upon the Virginia contests. It decided to recommend to the convention that the four Mahone delegates at large, John G. Watts, A. H. Harris, T. S. Brown Allen and Gen. William Mahone, be declared the regular delegates and seated accordingly; that neither the regular nor contesting delegates from the Ninth district be admitted, and that the Wise delegates in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts be recognized as the regularly elected delegates. There were no contests in the First and Fourth districts, and the Mahone delegates held their places. The decision gives Wise fourteen of the delegation and Mahone eight.

This deprives Sherman of fourteen votes, as had Mahone carried the day, the entire delegation would have ranged itself under the Ohio banner. The Wise contingent is divided between the various candidates.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

Addresses by Temporary Chairman Thurston, Gen. Fremont and Fred Douglass. CHICAGO, June 19.—At 12:30 p. m. all the delegates were in their seats, and Chairman B. F. Jones, of the national committee, looked out over the delegates and up at the tiers of spectators as if he thought it was about time to commence. Another minute elapsed before he acted, but at 12:31 the gavel fell, and Chairman Jones announced that the proceedings would begin. He said: "The convention will come to order, and will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gunasulus, of Plymouth church, Chicago."

Rev. Mr. Gunasulus made an eloquent prayer, and Secretary Fossenden read the call for the convention. Chairman Jones then addressed the convention briefly, congratulating the Republican party upon its auspicious prospects, and asserting that wise and courageous action by the convention would surely lead to victory in the coming campaign. If each party were tried by its record there would be no doubt of Republican success.

Mr. Jones spoke in a low voice, and could not be distinctly heard. At the end of his address he was loudly applauded, and the applause was renewed when Temporary Chairman Thurston was introduced. Mr. Thurston's speech was delivered with a clear, resonant voice, and could be heard all over the hall. He first referred to the death

of Logan, and then touched upon Mr. Blaine's position by saying that with the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness he had denied them the pleasure of supporting him in that convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he had stepped from the certain leadership of his own honorable success that some other man might climb to power.

The chair then announced that the first presidential nominee of the Republican party was present as the guest of the Nebraska delegation. They wished to present Gen. John C. Fremont. This announcement was received with cheers.

Gen. Fremont was warmly greeted. After the applause and cheers had subsided he addressed the convention.

He thanked the convention for its enthusiastic greeting, given, he said, partly by the men and sons of the men with whom he had the conspicuous honor to be associated in the first opening campaign of 1856. He was glad to see the party moving onward and looking upon American interests from an American standpoint. The policy of the party had been a continuous one. Four years ago he had made the canvas of Michigan with Mr. Blaine. The same policy upon which the party stood to-day was then urged upon the people of that state. Had that election been successful we should have had a distinctive American administration. He trusted that this policy would soon bring to power the party charged with the solution of the great questions affecting labor, which are chief in importance to-day. It was not, he said, too much to say that the conditions of the country justified the belief that the result of the election would be favorable and successful to the Republican party.

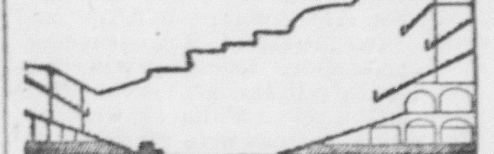
After the tremendous applause which followed Gen. Fremont's short speech had subsided, there were loud calls for Fred Douglass, who was seated by the side of Prince Roland Bonaparte, in plain sight of most of the delegates.

Mr. Douglass began his remarks by apologizing for being in poor voice. He hoped this convention would make such a record that it would make the leaders of the Democratic and Mugwump parties powerless to say that they saw no difference between the Republican party

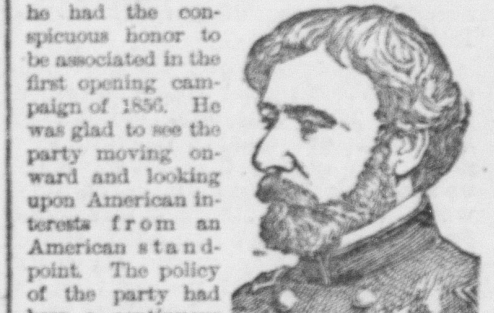
in respect to the claims he represented and the Democratic party. He had great respect for one Democratic attribute: Fidelity to friends; its faithfulness to those whom it had acknowledged as leaders for the last forty years. They were faithful to the slave holding class during slavery; they were faithful to them during the war and the time of reconciliation, and they had been faithful to them ever since. They were faithful to-day to the solid south. He believed that the Republican party would prove itself equally faithful to its friends, and its friends during the war were men with black faces. Mr. Douglass then asked that the colored men be remembered in the platform, saying that they were now stripped of their constitutional rights, and had to wade to the ballot box through blood. Mr. Douglass concluded: "Gentlemen, I speak in behalf of the millions who are disfranchised to-day." He was liberally applauded.

It was then stated by the chair that the national committee had decided to place on the roll the four unrepresented Virginia delegates and the four delegates at large, headed by Mr. Mahone. Congressman Wise arose and vigorously condemned him, his party methods—everything, in fact, with which Mr. Mahone is now, ever has been or is likely to be connected with, and was followed by Mr. Mahone, who did much the same for Mr. Wise that Mr. Wise had done for him. The debate was ruled out of order.

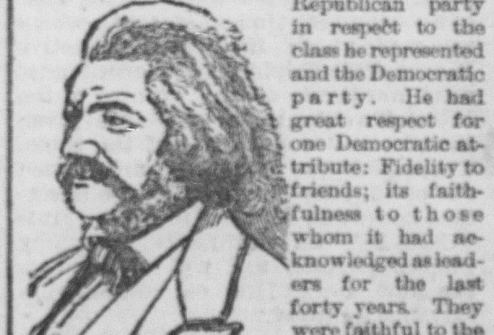
The chair then announced a long list of secretaries, assistant secretaries, sergeants at arms, etc., for the temporary organization. After the reading of the list of officers was completed and the band had played a medley of national airs, Mr. Horr, of Michigan, was recognized, and presented a gavel to be used [Continued on 4th page.]



SECTION OF CONVENTION HALL.



JOHN C. FREMONT.



FRED DOUGLASS.