



OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

NO. 28

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Republican campaign cry—Rum! Rais! and Rice.

Thurman and his old red bandanna will carry Indiana.

Tariff is a tax; a vote for Harrison means heavier taxes, dearer food and clothing and free rum. Which do you want?

The Democratic party favors low taxes cheap food and clothing. The Republican party heavier taxes on food and clothing and free rum.

The morning Patriot has been greatly enlarged. The Patriot is one of our favorite dailies and is the earliest to reach our county.

Tariff is a tax; high tariff means high taxes on the necessities of life; a vote for Harrison means higher taxes for the poor and free rum. Don't forget this.

The Republican party is a free trade party. It is in favor of free whiskey, free tobacco, free bogus butter and importation of pauper labor for the benefit of protected capital. That's the kind of free trade the Republican party favors.

Show us the stiffest kind of a high protective tariff Republican and we will show you a man who will buy every thing he needs where he can buy it cheapest—whether it be in England, Africa or America. That is, he is practically a free trader.

Allegheny county Democrats are jubilant. A Republican has flopped to Cleveland. Charles F. Knight, of the North Side, who has been a life-long Republican, has declared for the Democratic ticket. The position of the party on the tariff question he says, has brought him to the fold. He favors the Democratic idea of lower tax on food and clothing.

Last week Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, gave a decision in the tax collector case. He declared the act of 1885 providing for the election of tax collectors, unconstitutional. The case was brought up by County Solicitor Fred M. Ott, who took exceptions to the bond of the tax collector for Susquehanna township. This decision replaces the appointive power in the hands of the Commissioners.

And still they are coming over in favor of low taxes. In Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. C. S. Haseltine, Wm. Widdicombe, G. M. Lemon and Joseph Martin announced they will vote for Cleveland. They have been staunch Republicans, and have stood high in social and political circles. Widdicombe was the Republican candidate for mayor six years ago. They say they cannot stand the Republican platform, and have great admiration for President Cleveland's business administration. The announcement made by these gentlemen has greatly agitated the Republican politicians.

The annual strike among the workers in the iron mills has come again, and 100,000 men are thrown out of employment, so we are informed, and all the mills are closed. The yearly recurrence of this state of affairs is a mystery to many; but it is simple enough. Work in the iron mills is almost unendurable in the very hot months, and the men are always glad of a pretext to quit. The employers are always glad to give them a pretext, and use the time in cleaning out furnaces and repairing. It is only a roundabout way of declaring a two months' vacation.

The G. O. P. which for years has been trying to pose as the great morality movement finds itself in another difficulty. But a short time ago in order to catch a portion of the temperance vote in this state and in the city of Philadelphia they antagonized the liquor interests. In the state a high license bill was passed and signed, by the Republican legislature and Gov. Beaver.

In Philadelphia as a last hope of electing a republican sheriff the cry of morality was raised to catch the drifting temperance vote and gain the day. This scheme was an insult to the temperance people and its result was a signal failure. These same pretending guardians of society, and moral advocates come before the people as the representatives of the same Republican morality party and advocate the most pernicious measures: free rum free whiskey, and high taxes on food and the necessities of life. Oh, the inconsistency and mockery of these moral reformers.

A REPUBLICAN WOOLEN MANUFACTURER FOR TARIFF REFORM

Benjamin C. Potts, the republican woolen manufacturer of Media, this state, in spite of the influence brought to bear upon him, will argue the tariff question with Judge Broomall this week. Mr. Potts, who formerly was a republican, has been converted to the democratic party by its position on the tariff. He believes in the admission of raw materials, duty free; and being a manufacturer of woolen articles will base his arguments purely upon practical knowledge obtained as such.

Judge Broomall is one of the ablest republican speakers in that section of the state and will devote his efforts to sustaining the republican idea of a high tariff. As has already been stated Mr. Potts challenged Judge Broomall to debate the tariff question, and immediately an effort was made by influential republicans "to shut him up." People who are interested in the reduction of the oppressive tariff duties and have the welfare of the country at heart are to be silenced by monopolists, and Mr. Potts will explain why, as a republican, he is in favor of the democratic doctrine on the subject of the tariff.

STILL COMING OVER.

Owen G. Lovejoy, of Princeton, Ill., a son of the Owen Lovejoy of anti-slavery fame, who has never voted a democratic ticket, is now an open and avowed supporter of Cleveland and Thurman and of the democratic revenue reform policy.

"The Brooklyn Republican Club since its formation," says the Eagle, "has conferred the honor of presiding over its deliberations on four gentlemen, namely, the Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Horace E. Deming, Mr. William H. Nichols and Mr. William H. Williams. Two of the four Messrs. Deming and Nichols, are cordial and outspoken advocates of President Cleveland's re-election. Ex-Mayor Low, a life-long republican, has formally announced his opposition to the Chicago ticket.

William Weibe, of Pittsburg, who has been announced as a convert to Harrison, has written a letter in which he denies the statement and adds that his friends need have no fear that he will join the republican party. Mr. Weibe is president of the Amalgamated Association of iron and steel workers.

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR FOR CLEVELAND.

The latest accession to the ranks of tariff reform is Judge Frank T. Reid, a leading republican and the republican nominee for governor of Tennessee four years ago, when the republican ticket received the largest vote it ever received in Tennessee. In reply to the question, "Is it true that you intend to support Mr. Cleveland in the pending presidential campaign?" the judge answered in the affirmative. "Will you take the stump to explain your allegiance to the republican party?" "Whether I shall take the stump during this canvass will depend on circumstances," replied Judge Reid. "I still believe in the creed of the republican party, with the exception that I no longer believe in the doctrine of a protective tariff, and as that is the distinctive, if not the sole, issue in the present canvass. I think it my duty to vote against the party that maintains it."

FREE WHISKEY OR FREE WOOL?

Which shall it be, voters, free whiskey or free wool?—free whiskey or free sugar?—free whiskey or free lumber?

The issue is made up to be decided in November—which will you have? The republican party through its national convention declares for free rum, and the voters are asked to ratify its decision in favor of taking the tax off whiskey, and letting the price down to thirty cents a gallon.

Rum! We all know what rum is and the harm it does. We all know how it debauches men, young and old, and the misery it causes. What does the republican party care for this? Nothing! To win the election, it would "wear the lividity of Heaven to serve the devil in."

While the republican party declares for free rum, that men may get drunk cheaply, it calls for a high tax on wool, an article that enters into the consumption of every family in the land, and especially the family of the laboring man. Cheap rum and dear woolen goods. This is the cry of the republican party, and, if it wins, will be the corner of its administrative policy. Which will you have, voters? Cheap rum that your sons may the more easily become drunkards, or cheaper clothing to cover their bodies? The democrats are for free wool—the republicans for free whiskey.

Subscribe for the Reporter for the campaign.

WOOL NOW ON THE FREE LIST.

A TEST VOTE ON THE MILLS BILL SHOWS A LARGE MAJORITY.

Washington, July 16.—The house in committee of the whole resumed the debate on the tariff this morning. The free wool clause was discussed till 1 p. m., and then by a vote of 192 yeas to 120 nays, the house refused to strike wool from the free list. October 1, 1888, was fixed as the date on which the free wool section should go into effect. The discussion of the woolen schedule was continued and after a slight change in the carpet and carpeting clauses the woolen schedule was finished and January 1, 1889, fixed as the date on which it should go into effect. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Foran, of Ohio, were the only democrats voting in the affirmative, while Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the negative. This finished the woolen schedule. The amendment excluding convict-made goods was rejected. On motion of Mr. Mills the amendment was adopted, fixing October 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of the taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff, shall go into effect. Pending the vote on Mr. Sowden's amendment, abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits, the house adjourned.

The senate to day passed the house joint resolution electing General Hart-rant one of the managers of the national soldier's home to fill a vacancy. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for a monument to General George Rogers Clark, in the city of Louisville was also passed after which Senator Pugh in open executive session spoke in favor of the fisheries treaty, and Senator Chandler opposed it. Two vetoed pension bills were referred, and the senate bill for an adjustment of the claims of laborers under the eight hour law was discussed without action.

MR. MILLS MUCH PLEASED.

Washington, July 15.—Mr. Mills is well pleased with the unexpected progress made with the tariff bill to-day. He now believes its consideration can be finished within two days. It is the present intention to defer taking the final vote until Saturday.

DEFECTION AGAINST HARRISON.

The sense of disappointment among Republicans of Evansville, Ind., over Harrison's nomination cannot be concealed, and many are so impudent and outspoken as to declare their determination to remain away from the polls. This indignation, while not general, is nevertheless sufficiently positive to arouse some alarm among local leaders. The most prominent defections so far are two republican newspapers in this city, the Indiana Post (German) and the Daily Bulletin. The Post is a representative organ of the German people, and will antagonize Harrison on account of temperance views.

The Bulletin is the county organ of the Republicans, and an indignant leader this afternoon declares that Harrison's nomination was wholly unexpected and fell like a wet blanket upon Republicans of southern Indiana. It then says "the probabilities are that he will be beaten in his own State by 10,000 votes." These defections are supplemented by many individual ones, some on account of the candidate, and others on account of the unyielding tariff plank of the platform. The entire absence of enthusiasm and no attempt at a ratification are additional evidences of the disgruntled state of feeling.

CONVERTED TO CLEVELAND.

Charles F. Knight, of Allegheny, will cast his first Democratic vote for Cleveland and Thurman this fall. The position of the party on the tariff question has brought him to the fold. Mr. Knight is a member of Carpenters' union No. 211, of Allegheny, and has represented that body in the Carpenters' council ever since its organization. He is a well known writer on labor topics. Like all sensible men, Mr. Knight has good reasons for his change to the democratic faith. In expressing them to a reporter, he said: "I believe that the tariff gives the manufacturer a legal right to tax all consumers, while at the same time it gives the laboring consumer no means to get back the tribute he pays to his lord and master. Labor has no protection. I believe, further, that no government has the right to tax one class to benefit another, and as the present tariff accomplishes that, I am opposed to it. I am in favor of the Mills bill as a step in the right direction."

That veteran Democratic war horse J. H. Holt, of Snowshoe, announces himself as a candidate for assembly, in another column of Reporter.

The Philadelphia Press has gained its libel suit. The London Times has also gained its libel suit.

THE TWO FARMERS.

A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF HOW THE TARIFF DEALS WITH THEM.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in the small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple, and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony, Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and both were getting rich.

One day Farmer Simple said to his boys, (and he had four of them,) "I have been thinking it would be better for us to grow our own corn and save the cattle we now give for it. We shall then have plenty of work and be more independent."

"Father," said John, "I think we should have harder work and get less for it."

"How so," said Simple. "A good cow is worth \$24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel. For one cow we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the labor it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard land. For those two cows neighbor Grub will give us 60 bushels."

"Never mind," said the old gentleman, "I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors. I am in favor of 'home industry.'"

"So am I, Father," said John, "but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub, we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land as we can raise with the same labor on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle."

"I don't know how it is," said Simple, "but I am in favor of 'home industry,' and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home."

"Why don't you give Mr. Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn, which would be better?"

"How you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for a thing?" "You might as well do it voluntarily as to get the Legislature to compel you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it come in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of government."

"How you talk, John," said the old man; "but I am in favor of home industry, anyhow."

So he petitioned the legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him \$1.20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn of his neighbor at that high price than to raise it.

Says John to his father one day, "don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?"

"How so?" said Simple, "I see no such thing."

"When corn was 80 cents a bushel two cows at \$24 each would buy 60 bushels. Now, when corn is \$1.20 a bushel, it takes three cows at \$24 to pay for 60 bushels."

"That is because the tax is not high enough," said Simple, "I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves."

Sure enough, he got the legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy it of his neighbor at all. His best pasture lands were plowed up to raise corn upon, the number of his cattle greatly reduced, and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the same good price; for neighbor Grub, not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers for it at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple and his boys had plenty of "home industry," and "well protected," too, but instead of getting richer every year, as formerly under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children.

FARMER SIMPLE WAS A HIGH TARIFF MAN.

SCOTT ON THE SITUATION.

Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, was one of the prominent Democrats who viewed the meeting of the Republican national committee from a distance. When asked what he thought of the situation Mr. Scott quickly replied: "Situation? I don't know anything about the situation. I only know about the result. We're going to have a 'walk-over,' he added, with emphasis, "a walk-over. This hurrah here is all fuss and feathers; had just as well pack up and get out, for all practical purposes. We shall have a walk-over."

—Go to D. A. Booser for light and heavy dynets.

GREAT SENSATION IN CHICAGO.

REVENGEFUL ANARCHIST PLOTS UNEARTHED IN THAT CITY.

Chicago, July 17.—By bold, timely action, Inspector Bonfield this morning probably saved the lives of himself and Judge Gary and Grinnell. In a small frame house in the vicinity of Ashland avenue, and Thirty-third street were found twelve dynamite bombs, a revolver and a knife, and as the owner of the articles stepped to the sidewalk, he was arrested by Bonfield in person and taken to the police station. Two other arrests were made later. When questioned as to what the prisoners intended to do, Inspector Bonfield confined himself to saying:

"There was a conspiracy of long standing, and it was about to be put into execution. They intended to use the dynamite on Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and myself."

The chief prisoner is an old time anarchist and was prominent in the schemes of Haymarket times.

The officers next went to a house some distance away which it is supposed was No. 3016 Quinn street. Here two other arrests were made and all three taken to the Central station.

About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy, and they were, to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these, and the powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time and a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated.

THREE MORE DISGUSTED REPUBLICANS.

A dispatch to the New York Evening World, dated Golconda, Ill., July 13, says: The republican anti-reform resolutions seem to have stuck in the throats of many republicans in Southern Illinois. This is notably the case with W. S. Morris and Major A. D. Pierce, both prominent and influential republicans of this place, and the latter chairman of the twentieth Illinois republican congressional committee. The former in a speech at a picnic in Massac county, Ill., several days ago, gave his views regarding the Chicago platform in a forcible manner and said that he could never stand upon such.

Colonel John H. Ward, a prominent republican who has been identified with that party ever since its organization, has announced that he will vote for Cleveland.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN AWGES.

LET WORKINGMEN PASTE THIS 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. Ewart's report as Secretary of State in the Hayes administration, May 17, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—Jan. G. Blaine, report as Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, June 25 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarret, 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 on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this condition of things is simply the result of organizations among the workmen; in other words, that were there no organizations, 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 simply brought them to a rate of wages practically lower than that paid in England."

A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR OIL AND GAS.

After expending \$8,000 drilling a test well for gas and oil at Drury's Run, Clinton county, the work has been abandoned at a depth of 3,885 feet. The well is one of the deepest in the United States.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "wheats, liver pills," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true.

BELLEVILLE CITIZENS ALARMED.

Belleville, July 17.—For several years this town has suffered from incendiary fires and the citizens have become greatly alarmed and indignant. Fully 500 of the most influential residents of the town assembled in the Court house last night to take action in the matter. They passed a series of resolutions demanding the Town Council to increase the police force; to put on a night patrol, to appoint a vigilance committee of ten, to be known to the Chief Burgess, of which he shall be chairman; to organize an efficient and more thorough fire protection service; to appoint a chief and two assistants, and make provision for paying volunteer firemen while on duty and to test the present apparatus, and if found insufficient, to purchase more.

Half the inhabitants of the town are afraid to go to bed at night, while all are in a continual state of dread. Detectives are at work.

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

FOURTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

GRAND JURORS.
Henry Woomer, Taylor twp.
Theo Hutchinson, Rush twp.
Wm H Tibbins, College.
Charles Murray, Belleville.
Jeremiah Kelley, Benner twp.
Emanuel Schroyer, Boggs twp.
Emanuel Peters, College twp.
D M Stewart, Burnside twp.
Thomas W Fisher, Union twp.
Levety Shope, Boggs twp.
Curtis C Taylor, Spring twp.
Michael D Duck, Potter twp.
Cornelius Deale, College twp.
P S Meyer, Haines twp.
H Lytle, Ferguson twp.
H E Duck, Millheim boro.
H D Yeager, Belleville.
Thomas Dunkle, Walker twp.
G Green Irvin, College twp.
A H Hosterman, Haines twp.
George Hastings, Benner twp.
Q A Daniels, Belleville.
John C Hicklin, Snow Shoe.
Wm B Krise, Gregg twp.

TRAVELING JURORS.

John Biddle, Patton twp.
Wm Freeman, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Mattern, Halfmoon.
W L Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Charles Murray, Philadelphia.
C F Faulkner, Philadelphia.
Wm Madden, Howard twp.
A P Loe, Gregg twp.
Wm Kapp, College twp.
J A Meyer, Miles twp.
Elmer Miller, Spring twp.
John Griffith, Spring twp.
Lewis Roseman, Gregg twp.
Elmer Ross, Ferguson twp.
George W McAdiffe, Philadelphia.
A J Gardner, Howard boro.
A C Crider, Boggs twp.
Daniel Robb, Liberty twp.
J B Croamer, Miles twp.
G A Iddings, Boggs twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
George Weaver, Curtin twp.
R F Hunter, Benner twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
Leon Mobergung, Harris twp.
Mitchel Watson, Snow Shoe twp.
Geor. S. Senter, Union twp.
J A Luckens, Philadelphia.
Wm Thompson, sr, College twp.
W E Askey, Snow shoe.
Wm Gettie, Potter twp.
Wm Irwin, Huston twp.
Austin Gramley, Miles twp.
Grant Davidson, Union twp.
John Marks, Worth twp.
Jacob Croser, Liberty twp.
W H Goss, Ferguson twp.
G H Bower, Penn twp.
G M Keister, Haines twp.
James Irwin, Snow Shoe.
Uriah Reifnyder, Millheim.
Henry Lytle, Halfmoon twp.
J G Meyer, Haines twp.
John Spilcher, Potter twp.
C M Sellers, Patton twp.
Wm Hutton, Rush twp.
J W Keller, Harris twp.
George Swannery, Potter twp.
Clare McClintic, Marton twp.

—Ice cream every day and evening at Murray's ice cream parlors.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Mal J. L. Spangler, of Belleville, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Belleville, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

LOST—\$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all view. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, barn, bank, and all necessary out-buildings. A spring of never failing water near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation. At the same time and place will be offered a tract of timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

—Mr. George W. Canada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

MARKETS.

Wheat has dropped to 86 cents in the eastern market. We would advise the farmers not to sell, for the present, at these figures, chances are for a rise.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.
Prices subject to fluctuations of market.
Wheat, red \$ 85 Oats \$ 25
Wheat, white 83 Rye 25
Corn, 82 Barley, No. 1 45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour, 1 1/2 Bran per ton 20 00
Best Roller Flour, 1 1/4 Bran, retail, cwt. 1 10
No. 1 Best Roller Flour, 1 3/4 Middlings retail, 1 20
Middlings per ton, 22 00 Chop, retail, 1 20

When Italy was sick, we gave her Quinine.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castor Oil.
When she became a Man, she clung to Castor Oil.
When she had Children, she gave them Castor Oil.