

The Centre Reporter.



OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

NO. 34

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. MCCORMICK.

J. H. HOLT
FOR CORONER,

JAMES NEFF, M. D.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

Thurman says Tariff is a TAX, and he is about right.

Judge Mayer is a candidate for re-election in the Clinton district. He has been a good judge.

Have we a British Senate? Those fellows have gotten into a hole and the sooner they get out on the American side, the better. We certainly haven't got a British president.

The Republicans, on Tuesday, nominated Wm. M. Allison, of Gregg, and Chas. Fryberger, of Phillipsburg, for Assembly. Two pretty fair men, but very much misshipped in their politics.

Congressman Ermentrout was defeated for a renomination to a fifth term and Professor David B. Brunser will represent the Berks-Lehigh district in the House of Representatives after March 4 next.

The Democratic County Convention met in Lock Haven on Tuesday, made the following nominations: President Judge, Hon. C. A. Mayer; Congress, Ex-Senator S. R. Peale; Legislature, Hon. John M. Shaffer; register and recorder, James C. Smith; jury commissioners, C. M. Walker and George Kleckner; coroner, Dr. J. S. Mader. Hon. S. Woods Caldwell was re-elected county chairman.

The Philadelphia Ledger, whose editor was a good enough Republican to be talked of as the party's candidate for president, says of the man in the White House: "Mr. Cleveland continues to go upon his official way apparently undisturbed by the campaign which is waging about him. He is evidently something of a philosopher to be so unconcerned in respect of a contest in which he is one of two central figures. His position is that of a man who stands and waits, ready to accept if called, without undue elation, and ready to step down and out if not called, without undue depression or regret. The conduct of Mr. Cleveland during the present campaign has been most admirably dignified and manly."

The sharp advance in wheat which has taken place in the last few days is doubtless owing to the poor crop outlook in Europe. The harvest there has proven a sore disappointment, the continued cold, wet weather having resulted in irrevocable damage to the wheat. As our own crop was below the average the advance was inevitable, as soon as the European situation was fully known. Dollar wheat is one of the good things the American farmer has not been able to place in the list of mercies for which he returned thanks in a good while. He is to have it to console him this year, as an offset to some of the other ills incidental to Presidential years. It will be hard for the political demagogue to manufacture a business scare that will scare with the mills all running and dollar wheat making the farmers both glad and confident. Wheat has had a decline since Tuesday.

Because the Mills bill proposes a reduction of 7 per cent. in the average of tariff tax on imports the cry of "free trade" is raised, with the object of alarming unsuspecting persons who imagine Free Trade to be a calamity something in the nature of a famine or a pestilence. A little reflection will serve to abate alarm. In 1872 the Republican Congress made a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. in tariff rates, without incurring or deserving the desire to bring about free trade. The duty was reduced from 41 per cent. to 31. The Mills bill proposes to stop reduction at the point where the Republicans began it in 1872. It would not lower the average rate of duty below 41 per cent. Again, in 1883 the Republican Tariff Commission, made up of protectionists, recommended a reduction of the average tariff rate from 42 per cent. to 22 per cent. Was that the work of free-traders? Those who are deceived by the cry of Free Trade are the victims of their own credulousness.

BLAINE'S BAD BREAK.

The Plumed Knight, alias the Un-crowned King, alias the Real Leader, has delivered the monopoly party a blow from which it shall not recover before election day. In a speech at Portland, Maine, on Monday last, he used the following remarkable language: "I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere."

What is a trust? When a number of persons, natural or artificial, who are competitors in any kind of business, combine together and agree not to compete with each other any longer, but to commit the regulation of the price of their product to a committee or agent of their combination; and to divide their joint profits according to the amount of capital each has invested, a "trust" has been established. On this plan we have had the Steel Trust, the Structural Iron Trust, the Jute Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Copper Syndicate, the Type Founders' Combine, the Salt Monopoly, and others, most of which are still in existence.

It must be admitted that Mr. Blaine is consistent with himself if not with the platform of his party, which declares in favor of legislation to restrict "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens." He defends the monopoly tariff which enables capital "to control the conditions of trade among our citizens," and which by shutting out competition protects capitalists in organizing and maintaining trusts. His Portland deliverance is therefore the logical outcome of the republican position on the tariff question, startling as it is to the politicians of his party who had hoped to hoodwink the people with a platform declaration against trusts while they support the trust-producing and trust-protecting tariff and conduct their political canvass with money contributed by the very trusts they profess to abhor.

Here is a challenge to the workingmen of America. Here is a public bid for the support of the capitalists.

As the spokesman of the Republican party he has received notice that the friends of the corporate conspiracies called trusts belong to his ranks and the friends of the people, the victims of the trusts, must go to the Democratic party for protection, defense and sustenance against their avaricious oppressors.

The die is cast. Harrison stands for the money kings; Cleveland for the people.

Let the people rally around their champion and down the money tyrants, whose behests the Republicans are pledged to carry out to the impoverishment of the honest families, the men, women and children of our land.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The high tariff is a precious thing in the sight of the monopolists, but plain common people since they find what an expensive luxury it is are not so fond of it. When they look at the tariff schedule they find that it costs them many a dollar in the common necessities of life.

A dollar's worth of common earthenware, with the duty added, costs you.....	\$1.55
A dollar's worth of common cutlery, with duty.....	1.59
A dollar's worth of raw clothing wool.....	1.55
A dollar's worth of axles.....	1.62
A dollar's worth of worsted goods.....	1.71
A dollar's worth of woolen clothing.....	1.61
A dollar's worth of woolen dress goods.....	1.72
A dollar's worth of flannels or any kind.....	1.70
A dollar's worth of wool blankets.....	1.79
A dollar's worth of common cotton cloth.....	1.75
A dollar's worth of brown sugar.....	1.82
A dollar's worth of yarnish.....	1.95
A dollar's worth of starch.....	1.95
A dollar's worth of lead paint.....	1.75
A dollar's worth of horse shoe nails.....	1.75
A dollar's worth of small size common window glass according to size.....	\$1.69 to 2.06
A dollar's worth of whitening and Paris white, dry.....	2.34
Five cent's worth of castor oil.....	15
A dollar's worth of manufactured brass.....	1.42
A dollar's worth of brushes.....	1.20
A dollar's worth of chemicals.....	1.75 to 1.11
A dollar's worth of Flaxen thread.....	1.40
A dollar's worth of bags or bagging.....	1.40
A dollar's worth of oilcloth.....	1.40
A dollar's worth of tinware.....	1.34
A dollar's worth of salt.....	1.80
A dollar's worth of cotton thread.....	1.46
A dollar's worth of cotton yarn.....	1.46
A dollar's worth of cotton stockings.....	1.46
A dollar's worth of corsets.....	1.35
A dollar's worth of needles.....	1.41

This list might be extended, but these items are quite sufficient to show the cost of a high tariff to the average housekeeper and to working people generally.

A FACT FOR SOLDIERS.

The official report of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, shows that 5000 more original pensions were allowed and paid than in the history of the government. This fact is given for the benefit of that class of people who have been trying to make themselves and others believe that a Democratic administration is adverse to the interests of deserving soldiers.

FISHERY TREATY.

The Fishery Treaty, before the U. S. Senate, to establish more amicable relations between this country and Canada, was defeated by a strict partisan vote. The republican senators are responsible for the move. This treaty would have put an end to the trouble our fishermen have had with Canada had it been adopted.

Canada was in favor of the treaty and had made concessions to have it adopted. The situation may be summed up as follows:

Our fishermen have been subjected to all sorts of annoyances, the greatest of which is the refusal to allow them to ship their fish free of duty. It was a disputed question whether they had this right under the treaty of Washington which has expired. At all events they have no such rights now. That is plainly shown.

To settle everything peaceably a commission was appointed to draft another treaty. Meanwhile the act of 1887 known as the retaliation act, was passed, giving the President power in case of provocation to suspend all commercial relations with Canada.

Supposing that article 29 was still in force, Mr. Edmunds led his partisans into a declaration against any new treaty, claiming that all that was necessary was to enforce our rights. Article 29 is dead, consequently there is nothing left for Mr. Edmunds to base his claims upon. He has rejected the new treaty and has refused to suggest any amendments that would be satisfactory to him.

Negotiations with Canada are now on. The President has done his best to settle all questions by arbitration. The Senate has defeated this, and he now meets the Senate on its own ground.

The action of the Senate majority on the treaty was a desperate play at partisan politics. On the one hand was the President offering a treaty which men in both America and Canada accepted as fair and which only desperate politicians rejected. It was beaten for mere party gain. Now the President has overturned all criticisms by a broad, patriotic and thoroughly American document. No wonder Edmunds squirms. His whole ground has been shot from under him, and he is now forced to squally back down and adopt these suggestions or stand before the country as a statesman short of all his statesmanship and clad in the garments of the veriest ward politician who stops at nothing to gain a partisan end.

BLAINE AND TRUSTS.

In a speech at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, Mr. Blaine had a word to say about "Trusts," as follows:

When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of "Trusts." I think there has since been no Democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the possible danger of "Trusts." (Laughter) Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere. Quite aside from that the point which I was to impress upon you is that "Trusts" are not the outgrowth nor in any way the incident of the protective policy, as the President charges.

Mr. Blaine is the advocate of, and the apologist for, all sorts of monopoly, and combination, and his remarks on this occasion, as above quoted, prove that he even looks with favor on the thieving and outrageous "Trusts" that are making corners and putting up the prices of coffee, sugar and all the poor man's necessities. His effort, as the World remarks, was to prove that Protection does not engender "Trusts" because Free Trade England is afflicted with them. But the important point of his speech was that he would not commit himself by declaring that Trusts were either advantageous or disadvantageous. "They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor private citizens have any particular right to interfere," said Mr. Blaine.

Let this not be forgotten. It would be strange indeed if Mr. Blaine were not found arrayed on the side of every form of monopoly. A defender of subsidies, bounties for manufacturers and a national surplus for politicians to squander would naturally see nothing reprehensible in a "Trust."

THAT LABEL CASE.

That libelous case against the Reporter, which should have been tried this week, did not come up, altho we tried our best to urge it on. It goes over to next term—the ways of the law are slow and oft mysterious.

James K. P. Hall, who lost this strong Democratic district to his party in 1886, was again endorsed for Congress by the Elk County Convention on Tuesday, by a vote of 17 to 8, with power to appoint his own conferees.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

BUSINESS CONTINUES TO IMPROVE UNDER THE PROSPECT OF TAX REDUCTION.

The pet cry of Republican politicians was that the tariff tinkering and passage of the Mills bill would have a disastrous effect upon trade in general. The citations of several operators closing up was used as a clincher. Our false prophets need only glance over the monthly reports published below from the leading authority on the subject and see that everything is prospering and trade is increasing; the Mills bill has given confidence to our merchants and manufacturers.

From R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency report. A better feeling grows in every direction. Crop prospects improve, manufactures are gaining confidence and dealers, no longer operating on a falling market, keenly appreciate the difference. The movement in foreign exchange may be significant. But the state of business is clearly encouraging, larger in volume than a year ago and growing more confident in tone. Though dull or quiet trade is still noticed at many points, improvement is more frequently reported.

From Bradstreet's Report.

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of general business, particularly at the east, to a large extent West and Northwest and less conspicuously at the South. This has been shown prominently in the demand for woolen fabrics, which in turn has reacted upon the demand for price of raw wool, some qualities of which have advanced 11 1/2c per pound within a month.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The steady improvement in the condition of manufacturers is reflected in the report from manufacturing centres published in today's Bulletin. The improvement in iron and steel manufacturing last week, an exception to general advance, is marked even among the rolling mills, and there is a healthy tone generally in machinery and metal working. In spite of the suspension of two of the smaller shoe factories the shoe and leather workers show a steady gain in numbers.

The silk industry present and unbroken record of extension and activity. The increase in imports of foreign wools is possibly the cause of the dullness still existing in certain quarters in the wool industry, notably among wool hosiery and shoddy mills. There are, however, two new woolen mills announced, with a very general resumption of business by mills that have been idle.

BLAINE'S ESTIMATE OF JUDGE THURMAN.

His rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed to the body. He left behind him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service.—From "Twenty Years in Congress."

THE TARIFF CATECHISM.

SOME POTENTIAL POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE ON PROTECTION.

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection. An excellent idea. The New York Herald seconds the motion.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for \$23, the amount of protection he pays for is \$9. The clothes without protection would cost \$14.

If he buys a \$1 hat he gets 40 cents' worth of hat and 60 cents' worth of protection.

If a young couple just beginning house-keeping buy a yard of Brussels carpet for \$1 they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection—or, say, for a whole room, \$12 worth of carpet and \$18 worth of protection. With free wool \$18 would be saved.

If the young woman pays \$9 for a shawl she gets \$6 worth of shawl only; the other \$3 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him.

If she buys a dress for \$18 she gets \$12 worth of dress and \$6 worth of protection.

If, however, she wants a pair of shoes, which formerly cost \$4.50 to \$5.50, she has only to pay \$2.50 or \$3.50, according to quality, because some of the "protection" has been taken off hides from which the leather in the shoe is made.

If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection.

If she buy a clock for \$3 she receives \$2 worth of clock and \$1 worth of protection.

If she wants a sewing machine and pays \$20 for it, she gets \$11 worth of sewing

machine and \$9 worth of protection.

If she pays \$16 for a watch, \$12 represents the timepiece; the other \$4 go to "protect" somebody.

If she buys a lamp for \$1 there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some "protected" individual.

If she has to buy a range or stove for \$25 she gets \$17 in goods and \$8 worth of protection.

If she buys a dozen steel knives and forks for \$3.50 she gets about \$1 in knives and \$1.50 in protection.

If she buys a dozen glass tumblers for \$1 she receives in glass 55 cents and 45 cents in tariff.

If a young farmer buys \$100 worth of implements to start out in farming he gets \$55 in machines and \$45 in tariff wind pudding.

If the farmer purchases a barrel of salt for \$1 he gets 64 cents in salt and pays 36 cents in protection to companies in Syracuse, Warsaw and Saginaw.

Mr. Blaine and Field Marshal Matt Quay are at liberty to use these facts in their new political catechism for the present and coming generations.

LET THEM ANSWER.

SEVEN QUESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Will some protectionist please answer the following questions:

1. The cry of the protectionist is that "high prices will insure an increase in wages." If this claim be well founded, why, may I ask, do the anthracite coal miners fail to receive a ten per cent. advance in wages at a time when the product of their labor is sold at an advance of not less than fifty per cent?

2. If the manufacturers who are demanding protective duties are solicitous for the welfare of their employes, why do they deal in store orders and pluck-me stores?

3. If the coal operators and protected manufacturers claim that a tariff is beneficial to the farmer by giving him a "home market for his produce," why do they maintain "company stores" thereby lessening competition between buyer and seller?

4. If protective tariff duties are beneficial to the workingmen, why did the trades union congress in England pass resolutions in favor of absolute free trade?

5. If England pays the duties on the goods she exports into this country, does she do it for fun, or from a humane desire to give away her products?

6. If a workingman labors 200 days in a year at a ten per cent. advance in wages over his fellow workingman in England, and consumes products taxed thirty three per cent. more than the same cost the English workingman who labors and draws wages for 300 days in the year, how much is the American workingman the gainer?

7. If a tariff protects labor, why did three fourths of the blast furnaces and rolling mills lie idle from 1874 to 1879, and why were there 3,000,000 of men thrown out of employment during this period?

REDUCED RATES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Association will hold its thirty fourth annual exhibition at the fair grounds in Philadelphia, September 3d to 15th, 1888. Since the last exhibition a large amount of money has been expended in improving the grounds, enlarging the buildings, and adding new accommodations for exhibits and stock, so that the equipment of the grounds is now unsurpassed in the country. The display of agricultural products, implements, machinery, and live stock will be very large, and the \$25,000 offered in premiums will render the competition spirited. Beside these departments the trotting races, polo contests, athletic sports, and a large number of novel and interesting special features will add a variety of entertainment and instruction never before offered.

The proximity of the fair grounds to the Pennsylvania Railroad renders access from all parts of the country very easy. For the accommodation of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets September 3d to 14th, from principal stations on the main line and branches, at greatly reduced rates. Special arrangements will be made, and trains will run as occasion requires, due announcement of which will be made later.

The midsummer holiday number of The Cosmopolitan (for August) is the strongest number ever published by that bright young magazine. The magazine has now every appearance and assurance of success, being managed by a combination of publishers who represent a half million of capital, while its editorial conduct remains the same. There will be no change in its style or policy except to make it still more crisp and journalistic, keeping it entirely distinct from the other magazines. There certainly is room for such a monthly, and the people are bound to recognize its merits because of its unparalleled cheap price.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Usher Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manager of the New York "Press."

At this late day anything like an eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet, inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpses of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to beset him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor, 1882, the year of political change and upheaval, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns, criticism of the biography, however, upon Mr. Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great care and variety have not led to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference. Space forbids any extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found the excellent Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Chicago Hand Book" (a large reference book in this) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

Peirce College of Business.

RECORD BUILDING,
No. 917-919 Chestnut St
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Morning and Afternoon Sessions every
Weekday except Saturday.
Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and
Thursdays.

At the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuation of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed. He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial science without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 8 o'clock. Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
Feb 23 Principal and Founder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMillan, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. B. JORDON,
Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvass for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unsurpassed facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1848.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS

of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDZLA KRUMBINE,
Administrator, Centre Hall

CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERRING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.

Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor.
Free Bus to all trains. aug27/88

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red..... \$5 Oats new..... \$ 25

Wheat, white..... \$5 Eye..... \$ 25

Corn,..... \$2 Barley, No. 1..... \$ 45

Wheat, new..... \$ 75

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour..... 1.55 Bran per ton..... 30.00

Best Roller Flour..... 1.40 Bran, extra..... 19.00

35 Best Roller Flour..... 1.30 Middlings retail..... 1.20

Middlings per ton..... 22.00 Chop retail..... 1.20

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WOLF & SON