



OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

NO. 39

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, J. H. HOLT,
J. T. MCCORMICK.
Jury Commissioner--GEO. BOWER.
Coroner--DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

Harrison can't make it--that's settled already.

I am in favor of repealing the duty on coal.--James A. Garfield.

I recommend an enlargement of the free list.--President Arthur, 1882.

Fine wools, dyes, etc, should be placed on the free list.--President Grant, 1874.

Levi P. Morton voted for free salt in Congress, April 5, 1880. Was Levi a free trader?

Holt and McCormick have been consistent Democrats all their lives. No good and true Democrat will fail to stand by them.

If the Mills bill is a bad measure, why does not the Senate take it up and defeat it? Or why don't they offer a better one after having taken all summer in trying?

Cyrus Hoffa, candidate for Senator in Union, Northumberland and Snyder district, is one of the best men in that district. He is deservedly popular and will be elected on his own merits.

In the tariff reform movement the Democracy is simply true to its platform and promises of 1884. The Republicans made a similar pledge in their platform of 1884, but are going back on that now.

Remember, voters, tariff means tax. When Republicans argue in favor of a high tariff, that means a high tax. If you favor a high tax on all you eat and wear, vote for Harrison; if not, vote for Cleveland.

When a high tariff tax man tells you, for want of better argument, that the Democrats are for free trade and intend to ruin the business of the country, just put that on one side of the scale. Then put on the other side their charge in 1884, that the Democrats, if Cleveland is elected, would pay the rebel debt and the value of the freed slaves.

The 1888 talk will balance nicely with their 1884 talk.

There will be an earnest contest in the Northumberland, Union and Snyder district for Senator to succeed Wolverton, who declined to serve another term. The Republicans have nominated Samuel D. Bates, and the Democrats have nominated Cyrus Hoffa, both residents of Lewisburg. Both are worthy citizens, but Mr. Hoffa's popularity has been tested by his election to the local Judgeship in the face of a large majority, and his election to the Senate seems to be reasonably certain.

And here comes another bit of his record to trouble the managers of General Harrison in their search for that uncertain quantity, the Irish Republican vote. In a dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated the 25th, it is shown that William Condon has made an affidavit, supported by the affidavits of various other persons; that in making a speech at Durley Hall at Blooming, Ill., a few days before the presidential election of 1876, General Harrison pointedly omitted in a passage complimentary of naturalized American citizens all mention of those from Ireland, and that when a person in the audience drew Harrison's attention to the omission, he said: "It is easy to know that man's race; 'you all know what they are; if it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries; they are only good 'to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for 'worth, as they are not acquisitions to 'the American people."

A MONUMENTAL LIAR.

The Republicans had a large rally in New York city last Saturday evening and had Jim Blaine and Foraker on hand to amuse the crowd and make wonderful revelations in regard to the tariff. In fact they revealed what never occurred, and we suppose many were duped and took it as Gospel truth. The Harrisburg Patriot reviews Blaine's speech in the following style:

It is, indeed, amazing that any public man and especially one so prominently before the public as James G. Blaine, can have the effrontery to stand up before an audience of his fellow citizens and deliberately undertake to falsify the facts of history. Yet that is just what Mr. Blaine did in his speech (if speech it may be called) at the Polo grounds in New York on Saturday evening last. He said that the "protective" policy began with the administration of George Washington and lasted until 1816, when the tariff was reduced, until in 1824 it was again increased and in 1832 was once more reduced through the efforts of John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Blaine's statement is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The tariff established under the Washington administration was a low tariff and it was not materially increased until the exigencies of the government growing out of the war of 1812-14 required that additional revenues should be raised. There was no reduction of the tariff in 1816; on the contrary the war tariff of that period was added to from year to year until in 1828 its exactions became so oppressive that the farming interest revolted against it. Nor is it true that the Democrats reduced the tariff in 1832, but in 1833 Henry Clay, the father of the "American system," brought a bill into Congress providing for the gradual reduction of the tariff to 20 per cent. That bill was passed and under its operation the reduction was made. Henry Clay was the idol of the whig party and a protectionist, but he believed that a tariff of 20 per cent. afforded ample "protection" to American industry. It must be remembered, too, that no tariff before the present war tariff was laid on more than a few hundred articles, while at present tariff taxes are collected from nearly 3,800 different articles.

Mr. Blaine tends the public once more the ancient republican chestnut of the story of the panic of 1837 in that year. He knows well enough that the panic of 1837 was a bank panic; that it originated in the failure of the Ohio Trust company and other banking institutions which were banking on wind, never had any capital and swindled their creditors just as hundreds of banks have done under the present high protective tariff. But Mr. Blaine very carefully omits to mention the panic of 1873 which occurred under a high protective tariff and while the republican party had unlimited sway in this country. The country did not recover from the effects of that panic for seven long years; and it would be quite as fair to attribute that terrible financial disaster to the high tariff as it is to lay the panic of 1837 at the door of the low tariff enacted in that year.

Most irreverently Mr. Blaine exclaims "Thank God I in 1861 we were blessed with a protective tariff!" Aye, but the curse of a bloody civil war, with its four billions of debt, gave us that tariff. The civil war, therefore, according to Mr. Blaine, was a national blessing. The million lives that were lost, the sorrow and agony of thousands of bereaved families, the billions of treasure that were sacrificed, the bloody sweat of a nation struggling in fratricidal war, these brot on the present glorious and sacred tariff and therefore were a blessing from heaven vouchsafed on account of our national deservings and not the curse of God inflicted for our national sin. The fact is all high tariffs 'at all' times have been the outcome of war. Therefore according to Blaine, it is well that there should be periodically a slaughter of our people and a sacrifice of the public treasure, for only in that way do high tariffs come.

If the Mills bill, which levies an average duty of 42 3/4 percent on over 3,000 articles is free trade, the tariff in Washington's time which levied a duty of 11 to 17 per cent. on only a few hundred articles must have been the freest kind of free trade. Let Mr. Blaine keep on quoting Washington's tariff as an example of protection if he wants to take the prize as the champion campaign liar of the United States.

There is not a landlord in Centre county, who does not believe that raising sheep is a positive injury to the land, and, in consequence, the tenant is restricted in the matter to the least possible number of sheep. Then why the nonsense of putting a tariff on wool? With free wool and no sheep, both landlord and tenant make more money in this country.

THAT INDIANA CHALLENGE.

SECRETARY GOULD OF THE K. O. F. PROVES HIS CASE.

One of the most important pieces of information which reached the Democratic National Committee was the announcement that Edwin F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106, that of the Knights of Labor of Indianapolis. Mr. Gould is the author of the charges against Benjamin Harrison relative to his course pending the strike of 1877, in which, as secretary and by authority of the Executive Board of that body, he claimed the \$2,000 reward offered by John C. New, proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party, for proof that Mr. Harrison, as chairman of a Conference Committee, said to the strikers that "\$1 per day was enough for any workman, and that were he authorized he would force them to return to work, even by the point of the bayonet;" said reward having been offered by Mr. New to any person who would furnish proof that Mr. Harrison had made such a statement. Mr. Gould says: "I furnished to Mr. New twelve statements from twelve bonafide members of labor organizations who participated in the strike and who were present at the meeting at which Mr. Harrison made the statement, all of which furnish conclusive evidence that he is guilty of the use of such evidence. Mr. New made a proposition that the language should be submitted to a committee of business men. After procuring the statements, I appointed my portion of the committee and invited Mr. New, according to agreement, to appoint his members. Instead of appointing his portion of the committee, he placed himself in the position of a juror on his own case, and declared the evidence of no value, claiming, however, that I would procure an affidavit from any person to the effect that Harrison used the language with which he was charged, he would prosecute such person for perjury, thereby giving the courts an opportunity to determine Harrison's guilt or innocence in the matter. Mr. New having gone back on his first proposition, I accepted his second, and procured an affidavit, the original of which I have with me in my possession, verifying everything contained in the statements."

DANIEL WEBSTER FAVORED FREE WOOL.

In the course of a speech delivered in the house of representatives on April 1 and 2, 1824, Daniel Webster said: "It is said this tax on raw wool will benefit the agriculturist; but I know it to be the opinion of the best informed of that class that it will do them more hurt than good. They fear that it will check the manufacturer, and consequently check his demand for their article. The argument is that a certain quantity of coarse wool, cheaper than we can possibly furnish, is necessary in order to enable the manufacturer to carry on the general business, and if this cannot be had the consequence will not be a greater but a less manufacture of our own wool."

The wool argument, as to the reform tariff bill, has been well nigh exhausted; but an occasional illustration hits the mark, especially as to the effect free raw material would have on our manufacturers and developing new markets. Thus Clinton B. Davis, treasurer of the Higganum Manufacturing Company, of Connecticut, talking to a Hartford Times reporter the other day, said:

You ask about the Mills bill? Well, so far as that measure is concerned, if passed by the senate, it would be the greatest blessing this country could have, looked at from a business point of view. Take, for instance, our export trade. Every month we send larger quantities of our harrors to customers in South America, New South Wales, Sandwich Islands, and several other countries. These people buy our goods because they are far superior to English make, but they do not buy them in the quantities they would like to. The reason is obvious, England takes their wool free of duty, and sends back agricultural implements and other goods in exchange. For the goods we send out to these places we are obliged to draw on England for our pay. The money they get for their wool is all deposited in English banks of exchange. Give us free wool, and instead of the South American, New South Wales, and Sandwich Islands people buying their goods in foreign countries, we would here get the benefit of their orders and send goods in exchange for their product of wool. I estimate that New England alone would be benefitted in its manufacturing industries 100 per cent.

The Democrats of Clearfield county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, James Kerr, Esq; Assembly, John F. Farrell, P. S. Weber; Sheriff, Edgar L. McCloskey. Mr. Farrell is a miner, a man of intelligence and will make a good legislator.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

CHEAPER WHISKEY AND TOBACCO AND DEARER CLOTHING IS ITS PURPOSE.

The main features of the dark secret Republican tariff bill are said to be "free tobacco, free alcohol for use in the arts, free brandies distilled from fruits, and a cut of one half in the sugar tax, with an increase of one cent per pound on the finer grades of wool."

This is a happy combination of Mr. Blaine's Paris plea for "a free chaw" with the Chicago platform's declaration in favor of free whiskey and increased duties on necessities.

The "moral side" of the liquor question is recognized by keeping the tax on whiskey. But with free native brandy and free alcohol "for use in the arts"--an open door to frauds--and sugar relieved 50 per cent., the great moral desideratum of a "free chaw and cheap toddy" would be realized.

An increased tax on fine wools means dearer clothing. Cheap toddy, free tobacco and high-taxed necessities will be an inspiring war-cry among the people.

The past week will undoubtedly go on record as the most extraordinary of the year in the grain markets. The market which attracted attention was in Chicago, and quotations elsewhere were almost nominal. Early in the month Hutchinson, the big grain operator of Chicago, openly bought one million bushels of wheat for December delivery. A great deal of ado was made over this, and as December was the active month all eyes were kept upon it. Hutchinson was also selling December, but not with so much bluster. His actions in regard to December were merely a blind, for all the time he was quietly buying September wheat, and when he had control of nearly all the wheat in store at Chicago he notified the shorts that they could settle at 95 cents. The shorts laughed at the old man and said he was only bluffing. They continued to sell Hutchinson wheat and he bought all that was offered. Later he proposed settlements on higher terms, and not until the price advanced to \$1.25 on Wednesday did the real situation dawn on the shorts. Friday the price was advanced to \$1.50 and Saturday \$1.75 was officially quoted, and rumor on the streets stated that sales were made at \$2.

J. W. Gephart announces himself in favor of Harrison and high tariff. That is quite natural since Wes has an interest in iron and nails. He is looking out for No 1. The same reason should lead every consumer of iron and nails in favor of Cleveland and lower tariff. It is all self interest. The iron interest is for high tariff because that unduly enriches that interest to the tune of several hundred per cent., at the expense of the consumer. Mr. Gephart also disapproves of Cleveland's course in turning out Republican officeholders, yet in 1884 our esteemed friend Wes chimed in with the Democratic cry of "Turn the rascals out" and the Democratic platform in favor of tariff reform.

The good Harrison folks talk about the fathers of the Republic having been protectionists and high tariff men. To such the Reporter would give the information that the tariff of Washington and Jefferson was a 7 per cent. tariff, while the present tariff, which is grinding the change out of the pockets of the people and into the coffers of the capitalist, is a 47 1/2 per cent. tariff, which the Democrats propose, by the Mills bill, to reduce to 42 1/2 per cent. There is a wide difference between the 7 per cent. tariff of the fathers and the present 47 1/2 per cent. tariff of the skinners.

The Maine election has nothing comforting for the Republicans. The Democrats have increased their vote, 3,279 and the Republicans 1,625. The Republican gain as compared with the September vote of 1884 is nearly 2-1-10 per cent., while that of the Democrats is 5-7-10 per cent. A proportionate gain in New York would give that State to Cleveland by over 21,000 plurality; Indiana, by over 16,000; New Jersey, by about 9,000; Connecticut, by 3,700, and Michigan by 3,400.

Flopping over to Cleveland is so common that we do not keep tally anymore. Dr. Jordan, President of the State University of Indiana, one of the brainiest and most influential gentlemen of the educational circles of Indiana and Prof. Lind, of the Danville Normal College, both heretofore Republicans, announced their purpose to support Cleveland.

GARFIELD'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 2.--Messrs. Harry and James D. Garfield, sons of the late President Garfield, now engaged as partners in the practice of law, are quoted in interviews on the tariff question in a local paper regarding their father's tariff policy.

Harry Garfield read from a scrap book an extract from a speech delivered by General Garfield in 1871 before the congressional committee having a tariff reduction bill in charge. In it General Garfield said:

"I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate international trade. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with foreign products, but not so high as to enable them to strike down our foreign products, enjoy a monopoly of the trade and regulate prices as they please. This is my doctrine of protection. If congress pursues this line of policy steadily we shall, year by year, approach more nearly to the basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a protection which leads to an ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be acquired through reasonable protection."

The eastern Pennsylvania iron market has assumed a more satisfactory shape. Nearly all kinds of iron, and finished iron dealers and manufacturers report a steady run of orders for delivery between now and November. There is more confidence in the steadiness of prices and in a larger consumption. The exceptionally low quotations that have been heard of for weeks past are heard of no more, and manufacturers are willing to take orders for forward delivery at standard quotations.--Railway Review.

Oh, the Mills bill! the Mills bill! The labor on a ton of steel rails at the Braddock mills in 1887 was \$4.09 per ton and is less now; the government bounty in the shape of protective duties is \$17.00 a ton, giving capital more than four times what labor gets. On steel beams, which have become a millionaire trust under the skillful business manipulation of the late chairman of the Republican national committee, the duty is \$28.88 per ton, or 103 per cent., while the wages paid labor on a ton of steel beams is \$5.33.

The cost of a ton of pig iron, is about \$6, labor, ore, etc. The tariff on a ton is \$17, and the selling price runs from \$25 to \$30 per ton. It is plain that the laborer don't get any of the \$17 tax or tariff. Now who can guess into whose pocket the \$17 does go will hold up hands. All hands are up--it goes into the pockets of the iron manufacturer, and at that rate he can't help but become a millionaire. All in favor of such a tariff vote for Harrison.

There is no use in talking--every Republican is a free trader, he will buy where he can buy cheapest. Deny it if you can. We don't know of a single Harrison man in Centre county, who is not in favor of having things low in price as possible, and who does not insist upon the right of buying where he can buy cheapest, and practices it every day, while shrieking for a prohibitory tariff.

"Old Hutch's" winnings in his September wheat corner are put down by the Chicago Times at \$2,500,000. It was closed out Saturday, "Old Hutch" offering "the boys" the cereal at \$2 to cover their shorts, while the nominal price for future delivery was half that figure. "The boys" thought "Old Hutch" rather worse than "Old Nick."

Grandpa's boy, Benny, is putting in 15 hours each day shaking hands at Indianapolis.

Along the early part of November, he will be grabbed by the big hand of Grover and with one jerk landed away up Salt river, and that will close the hand-shaking season.

Centre county mechanics and laboring men, what better times could you wish than now under a Democratic administration, all overrun with work. Never anything like it in your day!

A CAMPAIGN OF PEDIGREE.

America isn't England. Men don't get place and prominence in this country through pedigree. General Harrison's pedigree seems to run back to the time of Cromwell.

He is ignored as to his position on the issues of the day even by his own party. The issues that are now being fought are those of life and progress. Even General Harrison's pedigree cannot make the soldiers who fought under Cromwell vote in America in this year of grace and enlightenment.--Patriot.

Colonel McClure, in his speech at Media opening the discussion with Chairman Cooper, made use of some interesting statistics, showing that in Pennsylvania the wool crop was worth about \$1,300,000, while the consumption of manufactured woollens amounted to \$90,000,000. Were wool free, accepting the statements of such men as Mr. Dobson and Mr. Singerly that they could reduce the price on the manufactured goods, the saving to the Pennsylvania consumers on woollens alone would be \$12,000,000; and the people mostly benefited, the working classes. He took this line of argument on a number of other articles, and asserted that there was not a wool mill in the country that is not languishing nor a worsted mill that is running, yet the manufacturer is protected by a sixty per cent. tariff.

--Dry goods.--Germans.
--Dry goods.--Germans.
--Dry goods.--Germans.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE--LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp., 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.

M. L. REBEL,
Administrator, Farmers Mills, 40064

ASSIGNEE'S SALE--THE UNDERSIGNED

assignee of Jacob W. Snook, will expose at public sale in the Borough of Millheim, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, viz:
No. 1. A large three story brick business block situate in said borough.
2. A first-class Photograph Gallery situate in said borough.
3. An Elegant Brick Dwelling House situate in said borough.
4. A Plant Frame Dwelling House, situate in said borough.
5. Four Fine Building Lots situate in said borough.
6. Nine Building Lots in South Millheim.
7. Four Building Lots on Water street, Millheim.
8. A property known as the Dinges Lot, in said borough.
9. A Lot of Ground, west of Millheim.
10. A Good Dwelling House on Penn street Millheim.
11. Five Acres of Land along the turnpike leading to Aaronsburg.
12. A Plot of Ground, adjoining No. 11.
13. A Piece of Farmland in said borough of Millheim.
14. A fine Farm situate in Penn township.
15. A good piece of Farmland near the borough of Millheim.

On the premises in Miles township, east of Rebersburg, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:

A certain farm or tract of land, known as the Granley farm.
Adjoining the above tract is a fine tract of land, containing 101 acres, more or less.
A tract of 21 acres of land adjoining the above tract on the east.
A tract of Timberland, situated in Granley's Gap, containing 215 acres and 154 perches. The above properties will be offered separately or together as it may suit purchasers.

P. T. MUSSEY,
Assignee of Jacob W. Snook.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE--NOTICE IS HEREBY

given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Adm'r. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
Auditor.

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 OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, 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 a high state of cultivation.

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.

WM. WOLF & SON.

PUBLIC SALE--WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC

Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4 horse broad wheeled wagons, 2 horse wagon, log wagon, 2 horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, boat, sled, log sled, bench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 3 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 corncripers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cutting-mach, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pulleys, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, flywheels, etc. Household furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over \$5.

J. R. HECKMAN.

J. N. Leitell, aucr.