

The Centre Reporter.



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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

NO. 4

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

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.

The jig is up with Harrison--the people are going to vote for lower taxes.

A vote for Kerr, for congress is a vote in favor of lower tariff taxes, and against trusts and monopolies.

Carefully read the tariff articles in this issue of the REPORTER--they are plain, truthful and convincing.

Carl Schurz a leading Republican, has written a long letter plauding himself straight for Cleveland and lower tariff taxes.

Dr. Seitz, a leading Republican of Adams county, and Republican candidate for Congress against Col. Malish two years ago, is now speaking for Cleveland and tax reform.

This county is made up of millionaires and workmen, principally. The millionaires have amassed their wealth by high tariff. The laboring man has been kept poor because the capitalists rake in all their earnings. Do you see it? Who runs may read, so plain is it.

All the mechanics, masons, bricklayers and day laborers, in our county, and thro the country generally, are overrun with work. There never was such a prosperous time, for the working class in twenty years, as under Cleveland's administration and the prospect of the passage of the Mills bill.

The Bellefonte Watchman makes the following sharp point: "A month ago Curtin & Co, raised \$50 for the Republican national committee. Last Saturday they raised a Harrison and Morton flag at their works. Now, if they will hump themselves and raise a pay day roll for their hands everybody down about Roland should be happy."

Are you in favor of tax reform, cheaper food and clothing, cheaper machinery and farm implements, and against hoarding a surplus of hundreds of millions in the national treasury which should remain in the pockets of the people, then vote for James Kerr, for congress, a man of sterling integrity and purity of character with all the qualifications to represent this district in congress.

Messrs Holt and McCormick will be elected to the legislature beyond a doubt. Both are so well known as honest, hardworking men, of excellent character, that the taxpayers feel certain their interests will be safe in their hands. More faithful and consistent Democrats never were placed upon the Democratic ticket in old Centre. Democrats stand by them, they deserve your warmest support.

Republican papers are circulating the lie that the Milesburg woolen mill, in this county, had shut down on account of the Mills bill. The truth is there is no woolen mill at Milesburg.

Now let the same papers publish the following shut down item:

The woolen mills at Oak Hall and at Potters Mills, this county, shut down during the high tariff era, and long before the Mills bill was thought of. Why? because the tariff cut off cheap wool for successful competition.

The northern Republicans pronounce the Mills bill a southern measure, while the southern Republicans denounce it as a measure in the interest of the north. Hon. E. A. Jones, the Republican candidate for Congress in Mills own district, in his opening speech said:

So far from being a peculiarly Southern measure, if it has any sectional character, it (the Mills bill) is peculiarly a Northern measure.

The square truth is the Mills bill is a measure of tariff reform for the good of

TARIFF AND WAGES.

Col. Watterson made a good point in his speech at Cooper Institute on Friday night. The Republicans call the existing Tariff system an American system. But Colonel Watterson declared that "it is no more American than it is German, or Turkish, or Russian, for protection exists in all those countries."

He might have added Italy, too, for it is in that sunny southland, from which our protected industries are now recruiting so many thousand paupers every month, that this so-called "American system," is carried to a more ridiculous extreme than here.

How odd it is, in the light of these facts, that any man can be such a fool as to believe that high tariff makes high wages. Why does it not make high wages in Germany, Turkey, Russia, Italy and China? Why is it that free trade England pays far higher wages than either of them, and yet undersells most of them in their markets? It is because she uses untaxed RAW MATERIAL.

Neither high tariff nor low tariff makes high wages, but since, under low tariff profits cannot be so high, wages are likely to be higher, because wider markets are necessarily sought and employment is more regular and permanent. The freedom, intelligence and ambition of our labor, our superior machinery, the fact that we have yet large areas of unoccupied land, the trades unions and labor organizations--these are the forces that give labor in the United States higher rewards than it receives elsewhere.

High tariffs make high profits, over-production, trusts, restrictions, and reduce the purchasing power of the laborer's wages, and in all the ways affect labor injuriously. Lowering the tariff will not of itself raise wages, but it will help materially in bringing about conditions under which they will be raised.

FREE WOOL.

Col. McClure, in his speech at Media, said: "Let me say here that two years ago I opposed the free list proposed by the Mills bill. I opposed free wool and the entire list because I believed the manufacturers, who said it would imperil American industries. Two years ago my attention was first called to this error by an address sent to Congress by the Wool Manufacturers' Association. I went to Mr. Bullock, one of the largest Republican manufacturers of Philadelphia, and asked: "Do the woolen manufacturers of the country demand free wool?" He said: "They do, and unless we have it, industry will languish and die."

"I went to Mr. Singler, a Democrat, who has 500 men in his woolen-mill. When I asked if he wanted free wool he said: "I cannot operate my mill and pay my labor fair wages without it." I went to a dozen different Republican manufacturers and said: "Tell me whether wool should be free." All said yes, that it was essential to their prosperity, but added: "I don't want you to say so; do not quote me." Is it surprising that I changed my judgement about free wool?"

"I called upon Mr. Berwind, the largest coal operator in Philadelphia and a very liberal Republican," as Mr. Cooper knows, and asked whether coal should be free. He said that no man but a lunatic would levy a tax on coal. "The tax of 75 cents a ton affects only Nova Scotia coal," he said. "If it should be taken off Canada would take off her tax on our coal, and we could send to Canada, 5,000,000 tons a year."

I went to Charles Potts, who has one of the largest tin houses in Philadelphia, and said: "Tell me, Mr. Potts, should tin be free?" "If any man says that tin ought not to be free I would send him to an insane asylum," he replied. "We don't make a ton of it. Why should our people pay \$7,000,000 a year in taxes on it?"

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

The whole earnings of labor in the protected industries only amount to \$18 in the \$100 of product. The average tariff tax is \$47 in \$100. If foreign labor should be twice as cheap as our own labor, a tax of \$9 on the \$100 would make good the difference in labor cost. The earnings \$38 in \$100 is wrung from the earnings of workingmen, who receive no equivalent in wages or advantage. It is this \$38 of "protection for the sake of protection" that fills the pockets of the few and fleeces from the pockets of the many.

James Kerr, our candidate for congress, is one of the most respected citizens of Clearfield county, as well as one of its most prominent and useful business men. Mr. Kerr is a friend of the laboring class, and an outspoken opponent of monopolists and trusts. He is an advocate of lower taxes to relieve the burdens resting upon the farmer, mechanic and laboring man. His vote in

HIGH TARIFF RUINED AMERICAN SHIPPING.

EX-SECRETARY McCULLOCK, A LIFE LONG REPUBLICAN GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Hugh McCulloch, a life long Republican and ex-Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Lincoln and Arthur, will support the Democratic ticket for the first time this year. His ideas upon our commercial standing and the effect of high tariff laws are given in Scribner's monthly Sept. We make the following extracts:

The decline in shipping is the great humiliation of the United States. Less than half a century ago, it was second only to Great Britain, with strong indications that it would soon be her superior as a maritime power. The best ships in the world were then built in the United States, chiefly in New England, and our ship-yards not only supplied the home demand, which was very large but to a considerable extent the foreign demand also. Now, except for the home trade, the building of ships has substantially ceased.

It makes one who saw the ship yards, along the New England coast half a century ago and as he sees them now. A few steam-ships are being built there and in the other Atlantic States for coast-wise or West India and South American trade, but none for the European. In ship-building and ship owning, the United States are behind nations that, a few years ago, were not known for either. The carrying trade between the old world and the new is in the hands of Europeans. It is their ships that are crowded with American who are constantly visiting the old world on business or for pleasure; it is their ships that bring emigrants to our shores; their ships that carry our cotton, our wheat, our beef and pork, our tobacco and petroleum and what not, to foreign markets. We no longer share in the glory and the gain which attend upon maritime enterprise.

The decline of American shipping commenced with the substitution of iron for wooden ships. It was hastened by our refusal to permit our ship owners to protect their ships by a foreign flag during the late war, and the finishing blow was given to it by a tariff which, by taxing the materials that are used in the construction of ships, made them too costly to invite capital in that direction and forced it into manufactures. That the United States have been enormously enriched by their manufactures, is undeniable, and it is equally undeniable that their rapid growth in manufacturing industries is very largely attributable to high duties upon imports.

But why have our tariff laws been so framed as to prejudice and destroy one great interest while fostering others? Why have our people looked on with indifference? Why have our law-makers been inert, while our ships have been disappearing from the ocean? The answer must be found in the lack of broad and comprehensive statesmanship in Congress and in the Executive branches of the Government. There are, I am happy to say, indications that the importance of having something done for the restoration of American shipping.

Over-production in manufactures for the home demand, the want of foreign markets for the surplus, are awakening public attention in this direction. The party of the future will be that party which, comprehending the interests of the whole country, fosters all alike, or relieves the people altogether from the burdens which a partial policy now imposes. If protection is to be the continued policy of the Government, ship-building should be encouraged, and maritime interests protected, as well as manufactures. If restrictions are to be removed, and taxation for revenue only is to be the policy, the shipping interest, largely relieved from the burdens now imposed upon it, with fair compensation to steamships for carrying the mails, will take care of itself. It will be a proud day for the United States when American ships share with those of other nations in the business of the seas, and the American flag is seen again in ports from which it has been long banished. On one point there should be accord between men of all parties: if by reason of the tariff or any other cause we cannot profitably build ships, we should not be prohibited from buying and putting them under our own flag. It is urged, I know, that the building of ships could not be a profitable industry in the United States, even if the duty on all articles which are used in their construction and outfit were taken off, by reason of the cheaper labor on the other side of the Atlantic. If this were a fact, which I do not believe, what justification can there be for keeping on the statute book the law that prohibits citizens of the United States from buying foreign built ships and putting them under our own flag? If we cannot build ships, why should our citizens be prohibited from purchasing them? In no country in the world except this great, free country of ours, does such a barbarous prohibition exist. If we need

the right to buy be denied? OUR TARIFF LAWS.

This leads me naturally to say something upon a subject which ever since the formation of the Government has been fruitful of discussion--the tariff. That in the infancy of our manufactures, protective laws were needed, and that the country has been in times past, greatly benefited by these laws, is admitted by the advocates of tariff reform, if not by free traders. Without Government protection against the competition of British manufactures, capitalists in the United States would not have engaged in manufacturing. Great Britain, early in the present century, became the workshop of the nations. From 1831 to 1870, she controlled the manufacturing of the world.

Conceding that protective tariffs were needed to induce investments in home manufactures, and to sustain them when they were too feeble to compete unaided with Great Britain, it is clear to my mind that our tariff laws should have a thorough revision, for the purpose of accommodating them to the changed condition of the industrial interests of the country. Protection was originally and properly advocated on the ground that without it manufacturing could make no headway against the crushing power of British capital, and on this ground only. Thirty years ago, few if any of the advocates of protection were bold enough to advocate it as a permanent policy. It was to be temporary--not perpetual.

Revenue was what was needed and taxation was chiefly submitted to, not only for revenue, but to give credit to the immense loans that the Government was obliged to resort to, and it so happened that these taxes, heavy as they were, and indiscriminately as they were levied, neither diminished production nor checked importation. On the contrary, both were increased. So great were the necessities of the Government in the prosecution of the war, that existing cotton, woolen, and iron mills were worked to their full capacity, and new ones were created, while at the same time foreign importations were greatly stimulated.

Manufacturing of all kinds has been overdone. Mills have been built where they can never be profitable, no matter what governmental protection may be given to them. Our agricultural productions are declined in value. The tariff is gradually shutting off foreign markets against our manufactured goods, and favorable crops in Europe are diminishing the demand for our bread-stuffs.

Foreign nations, upon whose productions heavy duties are imposed, buy of us only what they greatly need, and cannot dispense with the use of, and these articles are chiefly limited to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, petroleum, beef and pork, and our markets for some of these articles are in danger. India is becoming a formidable competitor in the great wheat market of Great Britain, and petroleum from Russia is competing with the petroleum from the United States, in the markets of which, on this article, we have had for years the control.

What is now needed in the United States, and needed more than anything else to promote general prosperity, is such a modification of our tariff as will facilitate exchanges with other countries. The protective policy must be abandoned. A revenue tariff we must have. Absolute free trade will be among the things hoped for, but not to be gained until the people are prepared to support the Government by excise duties or by direct taxation. The Government is mainly to be supported as it was before the late civil war by a tax upon imports which, although the most insidious, and in some respects the most unequal of all taxes, is, as it has always been, the most popular, by reason of its being felt only indirectly by consumers.

Much the larger part of the revenue required for the support of the Government and the payment of the national debt, must be derived from duties upon imports, and it will, therefore, be impossible so to reduce them that they will not be protective. A tariff for revenue which must necessarily be to some extent protective, is what is now required to increase and enlarge the foreign markets for our various manufactured goods, and our agricultural productions. Without these markets, our great industrial interests can never be permanently prosperous. Time will be required to overcome what has already been lost, but it will be recovered, and more than recovered, if wisdom prevails in our national councils. That a country with sixty millions of people rapidly increasing in population, washed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with thousands of miles indented with the finest of harbors; with unequalled facilities for ship-building; with a soil better fitted to produce cotton, tobacco, maize, cattle and hogs, than is possessed by any other country; and with equal capabilities for the production of wheat;--that such a country should be without ships to transport its surplus to foreign ports, is

in such a country, with manufactures of all descriptions well-established and skilfully managed, with plenty of capital and cheap money, "manufacturers who have become enriched by our protective tariffs should claim more protection than a tariff for revenue will afford, is unreasonable and unjust.

No nation can be truly great that depends upon other nations for the means of transporting its productions to foreign markets, or lessens the demand for them by restrictions upon trade. A half century ago the United States were almost supreme upon the ocean. Now they have no rank as a maritime power. I am proud of my country, but I cannot help being humiliated by the consideration that our merchants must establish credits in London, in order to pay for their purchases abroad; and that our Government is compelled to maintain an agency in that city, for the payment of its representatives in foreign lands, and the expenses of its ships of war in foreign ports.

Senator Allison, who is to make the opening speech on the senate tariff bill, in 1888 made a broad and comprehensive speech in favor of tariff reform, which for the most part is just such a speech as Chairman Mills would now make and is making. Mr. Allison concluded with these words, which seem wonderfully applicable to the present time:

Our policy should be to so cheapen manufactured products that we can receive our export trade now swept away because we cannot compete with other nations in the markets of the world. If we could restore what we have lost, and in addition greatly enlarge our exportation of manufactures, we would then have an enlarged home market for our agricultural products which would then be exported in a concentrated form in exchange for other products which we do not and cannot produce.

It was in this speech Mr. Allison endorsed the "free trade" tariff of '46 as the best the country ever had.

An unmanly attempt is being made to injure the character of John McCormick, in order to make votes against him. The character of Mr. McCormick is far above that of Toddy Feidler, who is doing this mean work of slander, as the sun is above a mud puddle. Mr. McCormick is as honest a man as lives in Centre county, he is a hard working farmer, with all the intelligence requisite to represent our county in the legislature, and if poor Toddy has one twentieth of the honest character possessed by John McCormick, Toddy might pass as an ordinarily good man. The Democrats have conducted their side without abusing the Republican candidates, but it appears Toddy and his sheet can't be anything unless it is a blackguard.

As a practical illustration of how trusts injuriously affect the laboring people, we have the news that the Bay State Sugar Refinery at Boston, acting under orders from the Sugar Trust, shut down for good on Saturday night, throwing out of employment 300 men. This is the method the trusts have of coining money. They limit the production to secure high prices, and thus not only deprive men of work, but rob the consumers. Down with trusts, and the best way to put them down is to vote for tariff reform.

Charles MacVeagh, Esq., son of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and grandson of General Simon Cameron, has taken the stump for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Republican party after the election will find itself so badly used up that what is left will join the salvation army.

Published by request.

HINDRANCES TO REVIVALS.

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D.

Among the hindrances to revivals may be mentioned with emphasis the many unscriptural, unseemly, and sometimes disgraceful methods resorted to by churches to raise money. I speak of "dolls," "festivals," "banquets," "sales," "broom-draws," "rainbow parties," "yellow parties," "apron parties," and a "thousand and one" other abominations which ought not so much as be named among the children of God in this connection. In almost every city and town, where we have gone preaching the word, and to conduct evangelistic services, we have found that these things have eaten the life out of the church, and in general prostituted its society and organization to the end of fleshly lusts and covetousness.

The justification for these things is alleged to be the necessity of raising money for the church and affording entertainment for the "young people." Let us look at these two justifications. 1st. The modern fair and bazaar or sale and entertainment is, as a matter of fact, a cloak for covetousness. In nine cases of ten where these fairs and festivals are held the people are abundantly able to support the church by voluntary gifts, which is the true scriptural method of proceeding in this matter. The time spent in the work of fairs, the money invested in the purchase of articles sold, and the fact that they are expected to be purchased by the members of the church and congregation in whose behalf the sale or fair is arranged, is proof positive that there is not a lack of means in the church. It only proves that the people are unwilling to support the church by direct, out-and-out consecration of gifts and free-will offerings. If it is all that many outsiders come in and buy, then there is the rather shameful admission that the church is a second-hand man, making its money by

because the friends of Christ are too stingy and too bound up in covetousness to make the necessary gifts for that purpose. There is nothing more humiliating in the whole course of modern church proceedings than the spectacle of Christian women canvassing the town, going from store to store and from shop to shop, begging merchants and tradesmen to "contribute something toward our fair." If these Christian women could hear the curses, "not loud but deep," and see and hear the contemptuous sneers which follow them out after one of their begging visits, they would for very shame wash their hands of any further participation in these abominations. And then to witness young ladies who are the professed disciples of Christ, moving about a crowded room smiling and smirking over young men, and dragging them up, like unwilling victims, to buy wares that they would not buy but for this unmanly and insincere flattery of pretty girls!

Oh, it is shameful that these things should be done in the name of Christ and religion! But worse still, to witness christian men and women to whom God has given ample means, who each year squander on carnal self-indulgence twice or ten times as much money as is raised by the fair, standing about, holding on to their pocket books, and clutching their money will be coaxed and socially blackmailed out of "all sorts and conditions of people" to enable them to withhold their gifts and offerings, and thus prove God's indictment against them--"Ye have robbed" me, even this whole people; even in tithes and offerings!"

2nd. The other abominations, such as "broom draws," "rainbow parties," and such things, are gotten up under the cover of raising revenue, but really to afford carnal amusements for the unspiritual portion of the church, who tire of "this manner," and long for the "leeks and onions, the garlic, the melons, the cucumbers and fresh pots of Egypt."

It is alleged that if something of this kind is not resorted to "we cannot hold our young people to the church;" "they will go off to those churches where they can find entertainment," etc. Then let them go. If we can only win and hold young people by feeding them with flesh, better give them up for they will neither become Christians by this means, nor will they stay Christians even if they could be made so.

Let the church cultivate the life of Christ and its membership be filled with the Spirit, and there will be no lack either of money or attractive power for its use and for its delight.

---Dry goods---Garmans.
---Dry goods---Garmans.
---Cotton and woolen goods in all styles.
---Garmans.
---Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

---Don't forget Fleming's fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE--THE UNDERIGNED

assignees of Jacob W. Snook, will expose at public sale in the Borough of Millheim, Pa.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

- at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:
1. A large three story brick business block situated in said borough.
2. A first-class Photograph Gallery situated in said borough.
3. An Elegant Brick Dwelling House situated in said borough.
4. A Plank Frame Dwelling House, situated in said borough.
5. Four Fine Building Lots situated 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, adjoining No. 11.
12. A Plot of Ground, adjoining No. 11.
13. A Piece of Farmland in said borough of Millheim.
14. A fine Farm situated in Penn township.
15. A Good piece of Farmland near the borough of Millheim.

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

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

- A certain farm or tract of land, known as the Gramley 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 Gramley's Gap, containing 215 acres and 154 perches. The above properties will be offered separately or together as it may suit purchasers.

F. T. MUSSER,
Assignee of Jacob W. Snook.

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 1/2 horse broad wheeled wagons, 2 horse wagon, log wagon, 2 horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hensch cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, barrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, corral, 2 corner-caps, horsepower, machine and shaker, sawing mill, cutting-saw, hayrack, hayfork, rope and pulleys, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, axes, 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.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	85	Oats new	25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Barley, No. 1	55	Barley, No. 2	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1.55	Brn per ton	30.00
Best Roller Flour	1.40	Brn, retail, cwt.	1.10
Best Roller Flour	1.30	Middlings retail	1.20
Middlings per ton	22.00	Chop retail	1.30

COAL MARKET.

Broken	55.00
EE	5.50
EE	5.75
Small stove	5.75
Chick	5.50
Pa	5.25
Woodland	4.00
Soft	3.75