



OLD SERIES. XL
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

NO. 42

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.

Congress has adjourned; it was the longest session on record, and yet the Republicans backed out in taking a vote on their senate tariff bill.

Cleveland's Administration has paid off almost \$300,000,000 of the public debt during the three years and a half since he was inaugurated. This doesn't look exactly like ruining the country, does it?

A very discreditable attempt was made, from a very discreditable quarter, to injure the good names of Messrs Holt and McCormick, our nominees for assembly. We can assure all that they are gentlemen of spotless character and integrity, hence whatever may be said to their detriment can be put down as untrue. They are hardworking intelligent men and will be elected too.

Mr. Kerr, now traveling through our county, is gathering friends wherever he goes. He will be elected by one of the biggest majorities ever cast for any candidate in the district. On account of the real excellence of the man, the Republicans have made no nomination, and will pretty generally vote for him. A few will cast their votes for the green-back scarecrow, Rynder, simply to have fun at his expense.

The Republican orators of Centre and all other counties will keep as quiet as mice over the following:

The whole number of special pension bills which passed both houses of congress and sent to the president since March 4, 1885, to the close of the session just ended is 1821, of which 1567 have become laws and 254 have been disappeared.

If the figures were the reverse what a howl would go up!

In 1867, when the high wool tariff went into effect, there were 5,117,148 sheep in the State of New York. Under the prostrating policy of taxing imported wools the number of sheep in that State has been reduced to 1,576,856, and the price of wool is lower than it has been in forty years.

The same is true of Pennsylvania. In New York the number of sheep has diminished under high tariff much more than in Pennsylvania. We have only about 1,500,000 sheep in the Empire State now, against 5,000,000 in 1867, when the high wool tariff was adopted.

Our inquiry as to how much tariff the laborer gets upon manufactured articles, the Daily News answers that the laborer gets one half and manufacturer the other half.

Well lets see: The labor on a ton of steel rails is \$3.04—the tariff is \$17, then why don't labor have half of the \$17 added to his \$3.04 to make it \$11.54?

The total cost of that ton of steel rails is not \$7—yet the manufacturer sells it at from \$35 to \$75 per ton. Now will the Daily News try to explain who pockets the tariff along with a big additional profit? Not the laborer, by a jug full.

No portion of Mr. Mills' speech was more effective than in which he showed how duties levied not for revenue but for protection exact vast sums from the people, in addition to what goes into the public treasury. For instance, as he shows, in order to get \$62,000,000 of revenue from manufacturers of iron and steel and woolen and cotton goods, the people have to pay from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000. In other words, on three branches of manufacture the people pay \$60,000,000 of revenue into the treasury and \$500,000,000 to the manufacturers as bounty. Is it any wonder that the people are groaning under the burden of taxation?

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

HOW THE RIGHTS OF THE UNION VETERANS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

Let every Union Soldier read for himself the following facts furnished by the Official Report, issued September 1, 1888, by General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, and judge who has proved by his acts to be the worthy soldier's best friend. These are not the unsubstantiated statements of a campaign committee, seeking votes by misrepresentations and forged stories which are an insult to the intelligence of every soldier, but are incontrovertible figures of record from the Pension Bureau.

The average number of pensions granted per year by the Presidents of the last twenty years, has been as follows:

Grant.....	226,515
Hayes.....	246,596
Arthur.....	311,559
Cleveland.....	408,115

The average amount paid to pensioners per year for the same period was as follows:

Grant.....	\$29,677,881.12
Hayes.....	42,123,005.00
Arthur.....	59,423,874.21
Cleveland.....	73,018,301.23

Comparing the treatment of the Union Soldiers received under the last three years of republican rule with the first three years of Cleveland's administration, the following are the official figures:

NUMBER OF NAMES ADDED TO PENSION ROLL:

Three years under Arthur.....	191,221
Three years under Cleveland.....	359,527
Gain under Cleveland.....	168,316

AMOUNT PAID TO SOLDIERS IN PENSION:

Three years under Arthur.....	\$183,399,216.31
Three years under Cleveland.....	210,945,903.67
Increase under Cleveland.....	27,546,687.36

The annual payment for pensions under Arthur in 1884 was..... \$57,276,536.74
Under Cleveland in 1888..... 79,846,146.37
Increase per year under Cleveland..... 22,569,609.63

In 1884, under Arthur, the number of names on the pension roll was..... 323,756
In 1888 it is..... 452,557
Number of names added to the pension roll since 1884..... 128,801

In every item of expense of the government there has been a reduction under the Cleveland administration except in the item of pensions, and this has been uninterruptedly INCREASED.

Under Cleveland the rights of every worthy soldier previously placed on the pension roll has been protected, and thousands of them have been allowed an increase.

Under Cleveland, 128,801 deserving Union Veterans, whose rights have heretofore gone unrecognized, have been awarded their deserts and been added to the "COUNTRY'S ROLL OF HONOR," as he has aptly styled the pension list.

Under Cleveland the pensioners of the country have received over TWENTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR more than they ever received before.

Under Cleveland more Veteran Union Soldiers have been appointed to office than by any preceding administration. Every pension agent is now a Veteran Union Soldier, except one, and that one is Marian Mulligan, the widow of the distinguished Irish soldier who fell at Winchester. Sigel, Rosecrans, Corse, Bragg, Black, Buell, McMahon, Franklin, Bartlett, Anderson and Cochrane and thousands of their comrades have been brought into the public service.

President Cleveland on his accession to office found that MILLIONS of dollars that should have gone into the pockets of the soldiers had been taken from them by pension claim agents. He declared that the pension fund was for the benefit of pensioners and not for claim agents, and determined to protect the soldiers in all their rights. He directed that the proceedings for obtaining pensions should be so simple and plain that every claimant could secure his rights without the employment of paid agents. These agents, enriched by the commissions heretofore wrung from the old soldiers, expecting no benefit to them in the Cleveland administration, are now seeking to deceive the veterans of the country and use them for their own selfish purposes, that they may again levy tax upon the pensioners reward. Unable to stand before the facts and figures of this administration as to general pensions, they attempt to deceive as to special pensions and to create the impression that all special pension acts would be vetoed.

In President Cleveland's disposition of the special pension acts sent to him, he deserves the gratitude and thanks of every honest pensioner in the land. He has taken the position that all pensioners had rights, that they were not supplicants for favor, and that all should stand alike in the eyes of the Treasury, whether they happened to be of favored and influential surroundings or obscure citizens in remote neighborhoods. In his judgement, general laws providing like pensions for like cases, should be passed, and there should be no favoritism. He has been determined, too, to preserve the pension list as a Roll of Honor, a tribute of a grateful country to the valor and patriotism of her soldiers, and to

that end to protect it from unworthy membership. This work, solely in the interest of the honest pensioners, has only been accomplished by the examination of the bill pressed through Congress by claim agents and influential friends of favored claimants, and where improper claims have been found the precedent set by Gen. Grant has been followed and the bills have been vetoed. Here are the facts:

SPECIAL PENSIONS ALLOWED.

By Grant in eight years.....	490
By Hayes in four years.....	303
By Garfield and Arthur in four years.....	736
By Cleveland in three years.....	1,369

The number of bills found defective and inconsistent with the general pension policy of the country were in three years, 191, and these were vetoed, and every veto will be sustained if examined by the worthy soldiers of the country, whose interests the President has constantly kept in view; 17 were vetoed because the claimants would fare better under the general law, and \$17,249 were saved to them by these vetoes; 12 because the claimants were deserters from the service; 2 because the claimants, "dependent fathers," abandoned their sons when they were infants and showed no interest in them during lifetime; 2 because they were passed by mistake, precisely similar acts having been previously signed; 7 because the death cause—suicide—had no connection with military service; 17 because the claims were still pending under general laws under which the claimant was likely to fare better; 9 because they fixed no rate and were defective; 1 because the proposed beneficiary was dead; 1 because the claimant was in the confederate army, and the balance because the death or disability did not result from army service, and until Congress shall declare that all soldiers who became disabled, or the dependent relatives of those who die, shall be pensioned, it is unfair and unjust to all to pension a favored few.

If anybody attempts to criticize President Cleveland's pension vetoes challenge him to specify the case to which he objects, and if you want the facts write to Washington for the veto itself, and you will find no fair man who will question its propriety.

DECISION INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The suit of Thomas C. Gladden, William McC. Dinmore and Goodman C. Hopper against the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company is on trial before Judge White. The plaintiffs are farmers in Collier township, and the suit is brought on an appeal from viewers' measure of damages for the construction of pipe lines across the plaintiffs' farms. Judge White made an important decision in this case on the interpretation of the act of 1857 applying to such suits. He held that the measure of damages was the difference in value of the farms before the pipe was laid and at the time of its completion. Damages for injury to soil, springs, etc., by breakage or leakage of the pipes must be recovered by separate suits. The damages granted in these suits must be for the depreciation in the value of the land caused by the laying and maintenance of the pipes, and not for injury caused by any negligence thereafter.

The barren lands of the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and Central Kansas comprise 1,300,000 square miles, or one-third of the entire United States. A good deal of this cannot be economically irrigated, for various reasons, but it has been decided by Major Powell that a quarter of it, and perhaps more, can be, and that it is practicable to make it so attractive to settlers that it will bear luxuriant crops and a dense population.

If one-fourth were irrigated, it would make the other three-fourths valuable as an auxiliary timber and pasture lands. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to begin the investigation, promising through its appropriation committee that at least twice as much more shall be allotted to the work at the next session.

Democrats, stand by your county ticket. The enemy will make a desperate attempt to defeat our nominees for Assembly, and thus get a permanent hold on the county. Don't be led into scratching Holt or McCormick, it is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the party in the future, that we carry the entire ticket, and cut off all hopes of the enemy in this county. Stand true to Holt and McCormick; they are both good men, and have always been faithful to the Democracy.

TARIFF A TAX.

Judge Thurman in his tour through Indiana, made a speech at Shelbyville and we make the following extract from it.

What is a tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied upon you people and when it is levied for no other purpose than of furnishing the government of the country with sufficient means to carry the government no man of any party makes objection to it, but when it is used, not for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the government, but for the raising of millions and tens of millions, or hundreds of millions of dollars or more of revenue for which the government has no legitimate use, then, my friends, the government puts its hands in your pockets and robs you of your daily earnings. [Applause]

I say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in the most unequal degree by the poor man of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm and in your workshop? No; that is not the way. It is in this way: Upon every article of foreign manufacture that is brought into your country for sale, this tax is levied. It is collected in the custom houses of the United States.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

It is first paid by the man who brings the goods here, the importer, and then, of course, he puts that tax upon the price which he paid for the goods and sells it for that increased price when he disposes of it to the merchant. When the merchant sells it to you in this good city of Shelbyville, he keeps on that tax in the price that he charges you for it, otherwise he could not carry on his business 24 hours. He would necessarily break up in less than 24 hours if he did not keep on that tax which he had paid in the price he gave for the goods when he sells the goods to you, so that it is true, literally true, with some very few exceptions that are too trifling to need observation, that upon all that you wear, from the crown of your head to the sole of your feet the burden of this tax is laid upon you in the price you pay for the goods. And there is this other thing about this tariff that, not only is the price raised upon all the goods that are brought from abroad, but it is raised on all the goods that are manufactured in this country that come in competition with those goods that are imported and so it is that about four or five times as much as the money that is collected from the people in these prices paid for goods goes to a privileged class in the United States and don't go into the treasury at all. Well, now, my friends, the effect of this has been to create a great surplus in the treasury of the United States—on the 31st day of August last, about \$130,000,000. Owing to payments made from the treasury since then it has been somewhat reduced, but then it was that amount, and I suppose that amount now is nearly \$100,000,000.

HEAVY ODDS OFFERED ON CLEVELAND.

Mr. James McCormick, the well known turf man, says he will bet \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, \$50,000, or \$100,000 at odds of \$1,000 to \$900 on Cleveland's election. He can be found any evening at the Hoffman House or the St. James. He declares that he offered to bet Colonel Swords of the Republican National Committee \$10,000, but that the colonel backed down when confronted with the cold cash.

It is stated that George Cassidy of Baltimore has bet \$10,000 to \$9000 on Cleveland's re-election with Dr. French of Boston.

Matters look hopeful in New York. The great registration of the 17th, is the talk of the town. Every one now expects that 270,000 ballots will be cast in that city on election day. Should Harrison get 100,000, which would be nearly 10 per cent. more than Blaine received, Grover Cleveland will carry the State by 25,000 plurality. To get the electoral vote of the Empire State, Harrison must come down to the Harlem river with 100,000 majority. No sane man thinks he will.

Tammany and the County Democracy have practically agreed to unite on congressional and legislative candidates. This puts a new complexion on the local factional fight, and while it is hardly probable that an amicable arrangement can be arrived at regarding the mayoralty, it can be set down as a sure thing that there will be no cutting or trading on the national ticket.

Mayor Hewitt speaking about his feeling toward President Cleveland, said: "There is no coolness between President Cleveland and myself or Mr. Edward Cooper. I see no reason why I should not go to see Mr. Cleveland or why he should not call on me. He has repeatedly invited me to dine with him but on every occasion I have been sick and could not accept."

THE VITAL ISSUE.

Congress will adjourn to day, and the high war tariff taxes remain to paralyze the commerce, industry and trade of the country.

The Senate reported a tariff bill under the stress of political necessity, but framed it solely to extort campaign contributions, and not with any purpose of passing it. A vote could have been had upon it before the election, but it was intended only as a campaign expedient, and its passage was not sought or desired.

So far as it committed the Senate on the issue, it increased the taxes on many of the commonest necessities of life, and reduced them materially only on sugar, and that will be abandoned after the election. The Senate reduction on sugar would simply destroy our sugar industries and enable foreign countries to make sugar more costly than it is now.

The increase of the tax on woollens, which are taxed 60 per cent., and which are consumed by every man, woman and child in the land, and the refusal to follow the earnest advice of Mr. Blaine, when in Congress, to make salt and lumber free, prove that the majority party of the Senate is openly and squarely committed against tax reduction on the necessities of business and of life.

The issue thus goes to the people of the country with the lines so clearly drawn that none can misunderstand them. Continued war taxes on the raw materials which our mills and labor need, and which are given free in every other protection country of the world, and continued war taxes on clothing, lumber, salt, cordage, etc., which enter into the daily consumption of the people, are presented as the policy of General Harrison, and his election would be an emphatic approval of them.

President Cleveland has made his own issue so clear that it can't be misunderstood. He demands the repeal of all protection to monopoly trusts and combines; the repeal of all taxes on the raw materials needed by our mills and labor; the reduction of all needless taxes on the necessities of life, and the full protection of the wages of labor in all our competitive industries.

This vital issue is now transferred from the forum of national legislation to the supreme tribunal of the people, and, as they shall render their judgement, war taxes will survive or perish. Let the people honestly consider, calmly decide and vote their convictions regardless of party. They pay the taxes; they do the voting; they will decide for themselves.

The Philad. Times says brother Blaine has tried a number of "issues" during his eccentric campaign, dropping them one by one to try another. In his speech at Chicago on Saturday night he made an effort to gather them all together and add some others, but his success was not overwhelming. He started out with a brand new "arrangement," that the President had not done enough for civil service reform. This from Mr. Blaine is one of the most amusing of his many humorous contributions. After that he took to the fisheries and the pension vetoes, misrepresenting both subjects in his usual way, and further arranged the administration "for having unjustly, without precedent and for partisan reasons, disfranchised 700,000 American citizens in the Territory of Dakota."

How in the world the president accomplished this foul wrong was not fully explained, but it is about as valuable as the rest of Mr. Blaine's arrangements. Afterwards he got down to the tariff and repeated his preposterous misstatements about the surplus. He was evidently determined to give Chicago all there was in the shop.

In the Hoffman House art gallery New York Robert A. Van Wyck bet \$100 even with John H. Gunner that Cleveland would carry the State. Al Daget, Jake Hess and a score more of Republican leaders were there, but they kept their wallets in their pockets, and the stack of Democratic greenbacks which awaited investors from the other side remained intact, the republican betting men have evidently lost heart in the outlook.

—Frank, a son of Rev. Miller, is assisting at the station.

—The receipts of Rev. J. L. Miller's lecture last Thursday evening amounted to some thirty dollars, nearly all clear and will be used toward the purchase of an organ for the Sunday school.

—Rev. Fischer is improving slowly and takes his affliction with the patience of a Job. The broken parts have joined again at the proper place, and the injury will not impair the use of the wrist and hand.

—Next Saturday State College foot ball team will take the train for Lewisburg to play with the Bucknell boys. A return game will be played the Saturday, Nov. 3, following, at State College.

—Every precinct committeeman and Democrat should get down to business from this to the end of the election. Get to work and see every Democrat and independent voter in your district and have him turn out on election day. Personal work of this kind is what we must have and are going to have.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—John Mitchell, the promising young base ball pitcher of Penna State College, signed with the Philadelphia Le gue team for next summer, and no doubt gets a fine salary.

—Walter G. Miller, who the past year has been with Arb. Katherman at the station, at this place, learning to lay electricity, and such like, left on Tuesday for his home at Rebersburg, for a short stay and expects a situation on the Northern Central. Wally, we will miss you when you go.

—Doc. McAllister is a cutter by profession, and can do anything where shears are necessary. Barbering is not his profession, but can cut hair when necessary and do it without a comb.

WANTED! At once. Local and traveling agents for our goods. Liberal commissions, or salary and expense, to competent and reliable men. For terms and full particulars, address
J. F. LECLARE, Nurseryman,
Brighton, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Emanuel Smith, dec'd, late of Gregg 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.
ISAAC SMITH,
Administrator,
Farmersville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Maria Kruse, dec'd, late of Centre Hall, 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.
EZZA KRUMHINE,
Administrator, Centre Hall

STRAYS—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned two steers with white along the back and bellies, red on the sides; one has a hole in the ear; one heifer, with white along back and belly, and red on side; will weigh about five hundred each. To whom it is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same.
J. H. OENKIRK,
Lockport, Pa.

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 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, 3 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, handroller, cornplanter, 2 corncrackers, horsepower machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pulleys, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, synets, 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. B. HECKMAN,
J. N. Leitner, auct.

GRAIN.
REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.
Prices subject to fluctuations of market.
Wheat, red..... \$ 85 Oats new..... \$ 25
Wheat, white..... 83 Rye..... 55
Corn..... 52 Barley, No. 1..... 45
Wheat, new..... 75

FLOUR AND FEED.
Fancy Pat. Flour..... \$ 20 00 Bran per ton..... 22 00
Best Roller Flour..... 1 40 Bran, retail, cwt..... 1 30
No. 1 Best Roller Flour 1 30 Middlings retail..... 1 20
Middlings per ton, 22 00 Chop retail..... 1 30

COAL MARKET.
Broken..... \$5.00
Eggs..... 5.50
Store..... 5.75
Small Store..... 5.75
Chestnut..... 5.50
Pee..... 5.50
Woodland..... 4.25
Soft..... 2.70
*A discount on all above prices will be made for CASH.

KURTZ & SON

NEW GOODS AT WOLF & SON.

We are busy this week unpacking our new line of goods for the Fall and Winter season. They are arriving daily and contain new styles, new designs—very pretty and attractive. Every department of our store is complete with new goods and all are invited to the grand opening this and next week.

Ladies unable to reach the store can secure samples.

Come and see the new goods at WOLF & SON's Centre Hall.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.