

# The Centre Reporter.



OLD SERIES. XL  
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

NO. 43

## 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 SQUEHANNA 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.

Ben Harrison, you are a goner.

Democrats turn out next Tuesday, and vote for Holt and McCormick.

Next Tuesday, Nov. 6, is election day. Democrats, see that every voter in favor of tax reform is brought to the polls.

When Quay undertook to run New York upon Philadelphia methods he found himself a little toad in a big pot.

Are you tired of voting for monopolistic tariff taxes, then vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Kerr next Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Democrats are bent on frustrating Quay's game of fraud, in New York, and have already sent one scamp to Sing Sing.

Blankets are taxed 77 per cent, and thread lace is only taxed 30 per cent. Poor men begin to see the distinction made against them.

Under Grandpa in 1840 the workingman was to have \$2 a day. Benny, the grandson, in 1888, thinks \$1 a day is enough for the laboring man.

Workingmen of Centre county, under Cleveland's administration work has been much plentier for you than heretofore, summer and winter. You can't better yourselves by a change. Vote for Cleveland and lower tariff taxes.

If Cleveland were to veto a private pension bill upon affidavit of the applicant that he served in the battle of Jericho, the whole pack of bloodsuckers from Blaine on down, would point to the veto as another outrage against the soldier.

Mr. Kerr, our nominee for congress, by his visit to our county, made those of friends. The people, flocked to hear and get acquainted with our next congressman. Mr. Kerr is sound on tax reform, and understands the necessity of it, as he had to hoe his row among the working classes, so he will stand by their interests. Vote for Mr. Kerr, an honest man and perfect gentleman.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for \$25, the tax he pays is \$9. Without the tax the clothes would cost \$14.

If he buys a \$1 hat, he pays 40 cents for the hat and 60 cents in tax.

If a young couple just beginning house-keeping buys Brussels carpet for \$30, they pay \$22 for carpet and \$8 for tax. With free wool \$8 would be saved.

In a \$9 shawl there is \$6 worth of shawl and \$3 worth of tax.

In a 50 cent iron pot there is 30 cents worth of pot and 20 cents of tax.

In a \$3 clock there is \$2 worth of clock and \$1 of tax.

In a \$16 watch there is \$12 worth of timepiece and \$4 of tax.

In a \$25 stove there is \$17 worth of stove and \$8 of tax.

It was only a short while ago that Col Quay announced that the G. O. P. had made up an "honesty fund" of \$25,000 which was to be paid to those who caused the arrest and conviction of illegal voters in New York. Two thousand dollars were to be given for the first conviction, \$1,000 for the second, \$500 for the third and \$250 for each succeeding conviction until the \$25,000 was used up. It is now in order for Colonel Quay to make out a check for \$2,000 for Detective Cornelius Leary, of the Madison street police, for he ran the first repeater to earth. Leary is a Republican and had got himself registered in four different parts of the city. The fellow was arrested and convicted. Will Quay pay over the \$2,000?

## AMERICAN WORKMEN AHEAD.

THEY RECEIVE BETTER WAGES AND THE REASONS WHY.

Some tables we print in this issue prepared by Consul Schoenhof may be studied with profit by all thoughtful students of the labor problem, whether their studies are in the mill or the library. They show the reasons why wages are high in America and low in Europe; that it is not a question of tariffs, but of the productive power of the workman. Wages are higher because the daily product of the American workman exceeds that of his brother workman across the water 50, 75 and 100 per cent. This has been conceded in official statements made by Blaine and Everts when as secretary of state they were called on for a report to congress on the wage question.

### WAGES.

REASONS WHY BY THE DAY THEY ARE HIGH IN AMERICA AND LOW IN EUROPE.

(United States Consul Schoenhof's Report.)

Number of looms run by one weaver in cotton mills—

In America..... 6 to 8  
In England..... 3 to 4  
In Switzerland..... 2 to 3

Number of yards turned out by one weaver of same quality and width of cloth—

In America..... 1,500 yards  
In England..... 87 yards  
In Switzerland..... 498 yards

### WOOLEN MILLS.

Number of looms run in dress goods mills by one weaver—

In America..... 2 looms  
In England..... 1 loom

Number of yards turned out per week by one weaver—

In America..... 300 yards  
In England..... 106 yards

### STEEL RAILS.

Tons of rails turned out per week in a steel rail mill in Pennsylvania..... 4,500

Total number of men employed..... 1,084

Output of tons per man employed..... 4.5

Average wages per day..... \$2 17 1/2

Labor per ton..... 3 0/10

Tons of rails turned out in a mill in England per week..... 1,500

Total number of men employed..... 608

Output of tons per man employed..... 2.5

Average wages per day..... \$1 25

Labor cost per ton..... 3 0/10

MR. BLAINE AGREES WITH CONSUL SCHOENHOF.

(Report of Secretary of State James G. Blaine on the Cotton Goods Trade of the World, June 23, 1881.)

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalled by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proved from official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of our ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton goods trade of the world.

If the duty were taken off raw wool, rather than increased from the present high rates, as proposed by the senate bill, our manufacturers could send their carpets all over the world; and instead of importing, as we did last year for our own consumption, \$50,000,000 of manufactured woollens, American enterprise, capital and labor would soon meet the demand by manufacturing these woollen fabrics at home, benefiting the wool grower, the manufacturer, labor and the consumer. The facts as to cotton goods, as to boots and shoes, as to silk, as to steel rails, are given in Mr. Schoenhof's tables. They all tell the same story. They all show that the workingmen have nothing to lose and much to gain from a reform and reduction of the tariff.

### DEARER CLOTHING.

The republican senate tariff bill proposes an increase in the duties on the cheaper kind of woollen fabrics and clothing. On some of the lower grades of cloth, such as are commonly worn by workingmen, it proposes a tariff tax of 132 per cent.

This high duty is in the interest of the manufacturer of shoddy which the republican senators seem to regard as quite good enough for the workingman. The duties on knit woollen goods proposed in the republican senate tariff bill have also been increased enormously. While the Mills bill makes raw wool free it fixes the duty on manufactured woollens at 40 per cent, thus aiming to help the domestic manufacturer while relieving the great mass of the people from the necessity of wearing shoddy and paying twice as much for it as it is worth.

It is for the working people to make their choice between these two tariff policies. A vote for Harrison is a vote for dearer and poorer clothing. A vote for Cleveland is a vote for cheaper and better clothing.

In Pennsylvania there is at this time about half a sheep per head to the population of the State; and to protect this bit of mutton the workingman will be taxed on his clothing and that of his family, at a rate ranging from 60 to 148 per cent. under the senate bill. But then, he is to get cheaper whiskey and tobacco. The all-the-morality party guarantees him that.

The Collins Bros of Bellefonte, have one of the finest furnaces in the State all new, for making iron, and are warmly in favor of Cleveland, and don't think of shutting down for half a minute on account of the Mills bill. Can't the Daily News find a text right here?

Who wants to bet a cool million on Harrison? send him around to the Reporter's office.

Sackville had to pull down his West.

## GERMAN WAGES AND HIGH TARIFF.

Some time ago Senator Platt of Connecticut called upon the bureau of labor statistics for a comparative table of the wages paid in Berlin in 1872 and in 1884. In 1879 the Bismark protective tariff went into operation. According to the theory that the tariff enhances wages this should have been followed by an advance in the earnings of laboring men, but the reverse has been the case. Senator Platt did not make public the table after he got it, nevertheless it has been published. Here it is.

Table of average weekly wages paid in Berlin, Germany, in 1872 and 1884, showing the decrease in wages since the Bismark protective tariff went into operation in 1879:

Occupations.	1872.	1884.
Basketmakers.....	32 96	22 35
Blacksmiths.....	4 32	2 92
Brewers.....	4 32	5 49
Carpenters.....	7 29	4 21
Cigar-makers, male.....	4 32	3 37
Cigar-makers, female.....	2 52	1 78
Coopers.....	4 32	4 28
Coppersmiths.....	4 32	4 28
Joiners.....	5 76	4 64
Locksmiths.....	4 32	4 28
Shoemakers.....	7 29	3 90
Nailsmiths.....	9 96	5 37
Roofers.....	5 76	5 37
Saddlers, harness-makers.....	4 32	3 37
Stenographers or clerks.....	4 32	4 12
Tanners.....	4 32	3 37
Woolen weavers.....	3 96	3 21
Laborers, city.....	4 32	2 61
Laborers, country.....	3 96	2 85
Tailors.....	5 96	2 85
Shoemakers.....	4 32	3 21

The figures for 1872 are taken from "Labor in Europe and America," by Edward Young, formerly chief of the bureau of statistics, treasury department, page 521. The figures for 1884 are taken from "consular reports, labor in foreign countries, 1884," volume 1, pages 214-216.

The Democratic party is not responsible for any less than these figures may teach. Here is an instance where the adoption of a protective tariff has been followed by a decrease in wages and an increase in the cost of living. Possibly the person who calls attention to this circumstance may be stigmatized as a "British free trader," but that will not alter the facts. We give them for what they are worth, and leave others to draw their own conclusions.

## AN ILLINOIS WOOL-GROWER'S IDEA.

The New York Evening Post on Wednesday published a striking interview with Joseph Skeavington, of Albion, Illinois, who has been for many years Vice President of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Skeavington said:

"I was born a whig of the high protection school. I have voted the Republican ticket because it succeeded the Whig party. But I have had enough of protection. My Republican friends think it strange that I should have left them, because I am the largest sheep owner and wool-grower in Edwards county. But I am not afraid of free wool. If I cannot make sheep-raising profitable I will abandon the business and raise other stock. I don't want someone else to be taxed for my benefit. The duty on wool is legalized robbery, plain and simple."

The Post says editorially: "We have heard a great deal about the high tariff policy as a peculiarly American policy. Where could one find a better type of Americanism of the old-fashioned, self-reliant school which established this republic among the nations of the earth than is presented by the man who spurns with contempt the idea that other people must be taxed in order to give him a living?"

## PROTECTION—i. e., EXTORTION.

Don Platt, in Balfour's Magazine for October. The Republican party is made up of certain moneyed interests, combined for the purpose of using the Government to serve their selfish greed. It is altogether a commercial affair, and under it over one hundred and fifty thousand miles of operating railway have passed under control, and virtually into the ownership, of less than sixty families. Our circulating medium is the property of some two thousand corporations, that contract or expand it to suit their own selfish purposes; trusts multiply, until our food, clothing, shelter, in a word, all we live upon, are worked to make millions; and the foundation of all this stupendous structure to facilitate plunder rests on the extortion allowed by a tariff for extortion, which its supporters style protection.

Harrison is badly defeated. His betters don't take any bets. In Indiana there is a big stampede to the Democracy.

Quay's colonization game in New York is blocked.

Fred Douglass the colored Republican orator has quit and says New York and Indiana are lost.

Are you opposed to aiding the millionaires and impoverishing the masses, then vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Kerr, next Tuesday.

Who wants to bet a cool million on Harrison? send him around to the Reporter's office.

Bill Mills is going to be elected.

## A PLAIN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

One of the most gratifying facts presented in this political campaign, is the universal admission by candid men in all parties that Grover Cleveland's administration has been wise, conservative, efficient and punctiliously honest. The wheels of government have moved smoothly, and consequently the larger business enterprises have met their expectations and the people generally have prospered. Even the financial stringency of 1887, a direct result of the enormous accumulation of surplus in the national treasury, and which for a time assumed threatening aspects, was so easily brushed away by the deft hand of the Treasury, that, comparatively, but few of the people, even in business circles, were aware of the seriousness of the situation, or the importance of the danger averted.

Such has been Grover Cleveland's administration for three and a half years—an administration which commands the respect and admiration of intelligent people, not only in America, but throughout the world.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and patriotic citizens of every party are inclined to "let well enough alone," by assisting to re-elect Mr. Cleveland? That such is the fact almost every neighborhood abundantly attests. From all parts of the country come announcements—not singly, but by dozens and from quarters by scores—of prominent business men, prominent manufacturers, and prominent agriculturists proclaiming themselves openly for Cleveland's re-election.

Why is it that the changes in favor of Cleveland are so largely among the best informed and most conscientious and patriotic of the people? It is not from the rabble or the ignorant that the changes toward Cleveland come. It is quite the other way, for it is to the ignorant that the Republican appeals for votes are chiefly directed. Their misrepresentations of the issues and appeals to the lower passions and prejudices of men may be successful; but among the intelligent, well informed, it is impossible. They will be disgusted by falsehoods, but cannot be deceived.

The good will of the substantial business men of the country is undoubtedly with President Cleveland. They recognize him as an able statesman, a true patriot, a firm executive, and an honest man. These qualities always insure good government. To change for a President who is comparatively unknown—whose nomination was founded not upon his own but his grandfather's merits—and whose surroundings in the event of his election no man can foretell, in a business man's judgement would be manifestly unwise, as well as unsafe. Hence, President Cleveland's re-election on Tuesday next by an overwhelming vote is assured.

## FROM ALL THE STATES.

FORECAST OF THE RESULT AT THE NATIONAL ELECTION NEXT WEEK.

The Philadelphia Times on last Sunday 29, gave its readers the result of a careful canvass of the United States as to how the different states would vote.

In instructing its correspondents the Times insisted that all reports should be entirely impartial and that where any grave doubt existed the claims of both parties should be given. Answers have been received from every State in the Union and it is believed that the political situation is outlined very accurately.

In many cases the political outlook of a State is the result of a dozen telegrams from a dozen different parts of a single State. In every case the correspondents have been men of experience in the political affairs of the States in which they reside.

## THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

A consideration of the canvass shows that Connecticut and New Jersey have almost ceased to be considered doubtful States; that Michigan and California are exceedingly doubtful Republican States; that Virginia and West Virginia are claimed by the Republicans and that an unprecedented bitter contest is going on in Indiana and New York, where the signs favor the success of Cleveland and Thurman, but where every effort is being put forth by the Republican party to carry them.

The situation as shown by the dispatches is decidedly favorable to Cleveland and Thurman. None of the States carried by Cleveland and Hendricks four years ago are seriously threatened, except Indiana and New York. In these two States Democracy has the prestige of almost unvarying success in State and national elections for a number of years past. The chances that Harrison will carry the two Virginias do not seem to be as great as that Cleveland will carry Michigan and California while there is a bare possibility that Minnesota and Illinois will swing into the Democratic column.

The Daily News asserts that the labor cost of a ton of steel rails is \$30. If the News can prove that the Quay crowd will esteem it as the most fortunate hit of the campaign and hit Bill Mills quite hard. The News is snitizing, however.

Free trade means no tariff at all. The Mills bill takes off about 7 per cent, and leaves 40 per cent still on. To call that free trade requires a mighty elastic imagination.

Look out for mixed tickets—see that Holt and McCormick are on your ticket. Spurious tickets will be circulated to deceive unsuspecting voters.

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

## THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

A protective tariff does not, and in the nature of the case cannot, fix the wages of labor. Labor, like all commodities, will, under the operation of the law of supply and demand, command its worth in the market where it is for sale; and all that legislation can possibly accomplish is to interfere with the natural operation of this law, and so far as it does this only harm can ensue. Canada, the United States, and Mexico have protective tariffs, but the price of labor is not, uniform in any section of the continent; it differs in every Province of Canada, in almost every State of the United States and in the various parts of Mexico.—W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Lord Sackville will have to go, on the general ground he has made an ass of himself, in being "taken in" by one of the finest and most transparent of Republican tricks. He could not remain here under the stinging and well deserved rebukes publicly administered by Secretary Bayard with the approval of the president. Sackville has been a great crony with the Republican senators and never on cordial terms with the administration. In Washington Democrats are thoroughly convinced Sackville wrote his letter to the Republican decoy through a desire to injure Mr. Cleveland, and it is quite freely stated that the British minister hoped thus to revenge himself upon the administration for the affront to England which he believes to have been contained in the president's recent retaliation message.

Cleveland says Sackville must go.

In the great book publishing firm of New York there are 10 Appletons of the voting age. This year the whole 10 will vote for Cleveland. "Why have the Republicans among us changed their minds?" says one of them. "Well, they are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's administration. Our business has never been better than it was during the last four years, and we don't want to change a good thing when we have it."

The whole firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co., the largest stove manufacturers in Albany, and one of the oldest and best known houses in the country, has come over to the support of President Cleveland and tariff reform.

## THE NAIL HIT ON THE HEAD.

"Do the lumbermen of Clearfield county want free lumber? The tariff is now from \$1 to \$2 per thousand feet.—Journal.

Why have so much concern for the few? They can take care of themselves. There are now over one hundred lumber SELLERS in the county, while there are at least 10,000 lumber BUYERS—persons who build houses, barns, fences, etc. Again: Why should the 10,000 be taxed for the benefit of the 100 in a free country where CLASSES are unknown; and taxed, too, on a natural production, or raw material.—Clearfield Republican.

POWDERLY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Powderly is a logical protectionist. He has "never bought a single article made across the ocean," and does not believe in foreign trade. But he takes no stock in the absurd idea that high tariffs make high wages. "If it were not for labor organizations," he says "there would be no protection for the man who works." All intelligent workingmen know this to be true.

## WHO GETS IT?

The tariff on a ton of steel rails is \$17. The labor cost of that ton is about \$3.50. Now how much does labor get of that \$17 tariff?

Then the ton of rails sells from \$45 to \$65. Now who gets that additional profit? Say, who gets it?

Now you can figure how Carnegie makes \$1,500,000 clear profit on iron every year, while the laborers live from hand to mouth.

The laugh comes in nicely on Quay. He tried to show off honest by offering \$25,000 reward in different sums for conviction of fraudulent registration of voters. The first case tried and convicted was that of a rank Republican and Quay had to plank down \$2000 reward. His cry of "stop thief" wasn't a success, New York Democrats are quiet too sharp for little fellows like Quay.

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The Democrats of Centre have made a gallant fight and are going to win, next Tuesday. All we want for a handsome victory, is every Democrat to be at the polls and vote straight. We have given a page, weekly, of plain, terse tariff argument, in the Reporter, and we know that it was of telling effect. Our speakers did all in their power to enlighten the people upon the tax question, and have done telling work. To the polls, to the polls, Democrats, next Tuesday.

Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

Sackville was sent up Salt river this week. Harrison goes to meet him next week.

The President has notified the British minister that he will not be recognized any longer by our government.

Uncle Dan Hastings, where will your 100,000 be next week? Froth, pull down your West.

After next Tuesday, if the Harrison organs wish to let themselves down easy, they can head their election returns thus:

"Bill Mills Ahead!"

## A CHENBACH'S BAKERY.

No. 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.

At the above place you will find first class

L-U-N-C-H P-A-R-L-O-R-S.

For ladies and gentlemen where Hot Coffee and Meals can be had at all hours of the day.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Always on hand and served in all styles. We keep a first class Bakery, well supplied with FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, TROPICAL FRUITS, ETC.

When in Bellefonte, visit

A CHENBACH'S BAKERY.

Nov 12/88

## FINEST LINE OF DRESS GOODS AT W.M. WOLF & SON'S.

Our new stock has arrived. By all odds the finest and best selected we have ever had, and more of it too. Before you buy elsewhere come, see for yourself. The dress goods department, as before, is ahead of anything in the valley; you will agree to this when you have seen all.

Notions, gents furnishing goods and all other lines up to and beyond the standard.

If it is impossible for you to come yourself, do us the favor to send for samples. Don't buy until you see our line.

Very truly yours,

WM. WOLF & SON.

## CHOICE HOME FOR SALE.

A dwelling house with about 15 acres of ground, of which 12 acres are clear, situate near Tusseyville, is offered at private sale. There are two wells, elegant fruit, and good timber on the tract. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. R. Lee, at the premises, or

JACOB SMETLER, Newberry, Pa.

## PUBLIC SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

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 wheel wagons, 2 horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, barrow, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 concave rakes, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cutting bench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pulleys, Champion Reeper combined, Champion Mower, 2 big chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, flywheels, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No bidders allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over \$5. J. B. HICKMAN.

## GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red..... \$1 00 Oats new..... \$ 25

Wheat, white..... \$ 95 Rye..... \$ 20

Corn..... \$ 50 Barley, No. 1..... \$ 45

Wheat, new..... \$ 100

## FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat