

THE CENTRE REPORTER.**FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.**

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEP. 1.

THE FOUR STRIKES.

The four strikes—the Idaho, Tennessee, Homestead and Buffalo—are practically ended, and the military have been withdrawn, with perhaps a few guards to remain a short time longer.

The violence and bloodshed caused by these strikes are unjustifiable and there is no legal quibble which could possibly give the guilty parties any standing in court. The expense of these strikes to the parties concerned in them, to the parties against whom they were directed, and to the citizens of the four states in which they took place, along with the loss of many lives, it is to be hoped is an experience that will be a lesson to capital as well as labor, for wrongs and excesses are committed on both sides to breed discontent that leads to riot and bloodshed.

We cannot allow such a state of affairs to exist in this free country— anarchy would surely spring from it, law would be defied, order upset, and dire confusion, rapine, murder and the torch and all other horrors of civil commotion follow.

The rights of all must be respected at all cost, or the country will go to the dogs and the greatest and best government on earth be endangered.

We see that a Baltimore girl has become a countess by marrying a count, the other day. Like some other girls who have tied to royalty, she may soon find herself a non-est.

It will be chilling news for all to learn that the lords of the coal mines have put up the price of that fuel over sixty-five cents per ton, and perhaps more to be added.

250 TO 1000.

General Hastings has returned from Europe and intends telling the people on the stump that in free trade England he has counted as many as 250 strikes.

Will the General kindly be reminded by the CENTRE REPORTER that in highly protected America we have had over one thousand labor strikes under high tariff Republican rule? Look out, General so you don't put both your feet in it, some Democratic orator will knock you out—into a cocked hat—on the strike record. You can't make any capital for Benny there.

The General might explain in his speeches why the tariff protected millionaire, Carnegie, prefers to live in free-trade England, and spend the millions there wrung from the American people by tariff robbery.

Daniel, come to judgment. In free-trade England 250 strikes, in protected America 1000. Golly, what a theme for a Republican stump orator!

Our Republican fellow citizens are in a quandary for argument in the present campaign. They cannot use the cry of "tariff for protection to home industry," because that has proven itself a glaring and expensive fraud—the people don't believe the stuff anymore.

They cannot assail Cleveland's first term, because he had a clean administration.

They cannot talk up their infamous force bill, because the country put its greatest condemnation upon that iniquity at the polls, two years ago.

They cannot gull the laborer, for the hundreds of strikes for higher wages proves that those promises in the past, that wages shall be raised, were false.

In this dilemma the REPORTER would suggest that they pay their attention to the subject of Mars, and see if it is inhabited, and try the protection dodge upon its denizens.

Cholera continues to spread in Russia. The dread disease has also begun to show itself in other parts of Europe.

We are asked: "Is there such a thing as a sea-serpent." Yes, every serpent can see.

The Republican party may not take Rough on Rats, but the ideas of November will teach it that high-tariff taxes and Force bills are worse than if Rough on Rats had been taken by it.

HOW THE FARMER IS PROTECTED.

It is worse than idle to speak of its benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and a home market for the products of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the Old World. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require, without paying high tribute to the protected

classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laborer, no less than to the farmer, protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer "additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain." Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages?

The present high tariff adds largely to the cost of articles necessary to the comfort of the wage-earner. How has he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner benefited his condition? Recent events connected with the most highly protected establishments of this country sadly attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who earn their bread by daily toil. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage-earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effect upon wages; except to diminish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased as tariffs have increased? Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

To the toiler the McKinley bill has "kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope."—Stevenson's Bloomington speech.

Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for vice president, in his speech at Bloomington, a few days ago, remarked: The Democratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective of prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other the advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufacturers the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessities of life. The argument advanced by the early advocates of a protective system was the necessity of protecting our "infant industries." Yet Mr. Clay, the author of the famous tariff bill with which his name is inseparably associated, declared such protection to be only temporary, and that so soon as such industries were able to stand alone, tariff duties should be reduced.

The compromise Tariff law of 1833, of which Mr. Clay was the author, provided that at the end of ten years there should begin a rapid reduction of duties until the average rate should not exceed 20 per cent. In view of the fact that protection to the "infant industries" has more than trebled since the passage of the bill of which Mr. Clay was the author, Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the Protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protection has year by year, under Republican rule, increased. In proportion as these industries have grown stronger and more powerful, they have demanded yet greater protection.

When Cleveland went out of office he left a surplus of \$83,000,000, to be handed over to his successor, having paid all matured debts. The surplus has now been wasted by the Harrison administration, and a deficit of \$52,000,000 stares the people of the country in the face.

To use a public position to carry out personal spite, shows the littles kind of littleness. Yet such littleness often plainly manifests itself, even in local officials, fortunately the law is the only hindrance to the work of petty spite in those small potatoes.

Some Republicans are vainly imagining that the Democratic county ticket is weak and that they have hopes of electing theirs on the "respectability" racket. We scanned their ticket with glasses on and cannot find a superabundance of respectability in the list. Swallow tails and paste diamonds don't constitute the kind of respectability the people hanker after.

For a man at the head of a corporation which is at present in contempt of the laws of both Pennsylvania and New Jersey President McLeod of the Reading combine is displaying much gall. He flouts at the recent decision of the chancellor of New Jersey against the legality of the combine, and declares that "the decision will have as much effect as if the injunction had been granted against the Sioux Indians." This is the respect for law shown by the man who was fulminating last week against the lawlessness of strikers in the employ of the Reading railroad. The McLeods are more responsible for disregard of laws and courts in this country than the McLuckies. There doesn't seem to be power enough to get any of them in jail, but there is no doubt they ought to be there.

How often some will speak of faults and vices of others, and are notorious for being guilty of the same themselves. This is where comes in the saying, "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE TIN PLATE FRAUD.

Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Mollin, one of the young voters of the country, very naturally wants to know what the people get in return for the tariff tax of \$16,000,000 levied upon every family of the land ostensibly to protect the tin industry. He submits the following pertinent inquiries:

To the Editor of *The Times*:Will you kindly state in the columns of *The Times* what the annual consumption of tin is in the United States; how much we produced before and after the McKinley bill, how many people are employed, what the quality of the tin is compared with the imported, and whether the plates, etc., are all made here or some imported and only dipped here. By stating the above with any additional information you will greatly oblige a young voter. Yours very respectfully.

J. W. MOLIN.

S. E. corner Twenty-fourth and Oxford streets. PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1892.

1. The annual consumption of tin in this country is 630,000,000 lbs.
2. We produced no tin plate in this country prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff.
3. The official report from the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1892, gives the production of American tin as follows: For the three months ending September 30, 1891, 826,922 lbs.; for the next three months 1,409,821 lbs.; and for the next three months ending March 31, 1892, 3,004,087 lbs.

4. The total production of tin plate in this country for the nine months since its alleged manufacture in the United States was 5,240,830 lbs. The American consumption of tin is about 2,260,000 lbs. per day of eight hours, and the American product of nine months would supply the American market less than three days.

5. The tariff tax on the tin consumed in the nine months under the McKinley bill was about \$11,220,000, all of which was paid by the American consumer. The tariff tax to protect American tin, estimated on the nine months' American product, amounted to about \$2 per pound on what we produced.

6. It is impossible to estimate the number of people employed in American tin establishments. The N. & G. Taylor Company of this city, reports to the Treasury Department that with the latest improvements, two boys can make seventy boxes of tin plate per day. At that estimate, 580 boys could produce our entire annual consumption, and allowing each boy to earn \$400 per year, the total wages would aggregate \$232,000, while the tax on the people would be about \$16,000,000.

7. How the tin plate industry progresses after it is established under the inspiration of a direct tax of \$16,000,000 on the people, may be learned by the official Treasury reports. The first summary for last September, 1891, shows that Cronmeyer produced 139,000 lbs. the first quarter, 161,000 lbs. the second and 120,000 lbs. the third. The Pittsburgh Electroplating Co. produced 550,000 lbs. the first quarter, 255,000 lbs. the second and 98,000 lbs. the third. Marshall Brothers produced 450,000 lbs. the first quarter, 250,000 lbs. the second and none the third. The second summary to December 31 1891, show that William P. Simpson produced 7,500 lbs. the second quarter and 995 lbs. the third. Fleming & Hamilton produced 225,000 lbs. the second quarter and none the third. The Apollo Iron Co., Apollo, Pa., produced 31,000 lbs. the second quarter and none the third. The McKinley Tin Plate Co., of Pittsburg, advertised samples of tin plate in May last and a month thereafter Dun's Mercantile Agent of June 4 announced that the corporation had "dissolved on a vote of the stockholders."

Not only nearly or quite all the plates used in the alleged manufacture of American tin plate are imported, but the pig tin is imported and the skilled workmen are all imported. So-called American tin is, therefore, as a rule simply foreign block plates imported; foreign tin imported; foreign workmen; foreign tin-dipping pots imported, and all the American industry about it is the dipping-shed, and for that luxury, the people are taxed some \$16,000,000 a year on their dinner pails, kitchen ware, roofs, fruit cans, etc. It is not an American industry at all; it is a palpable, flagrant fraud and simply oppressive taxation on all without compensation to any.

We do not know that anything can be said against the private characters of the men placed in nomination by the Republicans for county offices. Being Republicans they lack one good quality, belonging to the nominees on the Democratic side, which will act in favor of our ticket and secure for it the united Democratic support.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray Druggist.

Cool Retreats.

There is Denver, cool, clear, inviting Colorado Springs, the home-like; Manitou, the abode of the Gods; Idaho Springs and the famous baths, and Boulder, a lovely resting place at the foot of the mountains. Garfield Beach, on the Great Salt Lake, as a bathing resort is not equalled in this or any other country; nature's champagne flows the year round at Soda Springs, Idaho; the Columbia River, broad and grand, is without a peer for a summer tour while the beauties of Cour d'Alene lake and the splendid new region of the Pacific Northwest opens up a line of tourist travel unsurpassed in America. You can have your choice of climate, any kind of sport, and every condition of superb scenery on the manifold lines of the Union Pacific System. aug. 31

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Round trips to the Pacific Coast. Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado. The Great Salt Lake. Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent. Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast. All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent. t. f. Omaha, Neb.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

Two Grand Excursions via Union Pacific on August 30th and Sept. 27th, 1892, to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Montana. This is a great opportunity to see the magnificent tracts of land offered for sale by the Union Pacific at low prices and on ten years time. For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. See your nearest ticket agent. sep. 25

An Elegant Souvenir.

"The Western Resort Book," a fine illustrated publication descriptive of all the western resorts along the lines of the Union Pacific System. Sent free upon receipt of 6c. in stamps. Address E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, sep. 15 Omaha, Neb.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of James Grove, dec'd., of Greig township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. F. REARICK, J. P. GROVE, Administrators, Spring Mills. sep1-6t**FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS**—A full boiler Process, Shorty System, steam and water power grist mill. Also four tracts of mineral lands, underlaid with coal, fire clay and limestone. Contains from 100 to 200 acres each all located on Fredsburg Division of B & O. E. R. Equipments. "AMUEL PHILSON, Berlin, Somerset County, Pa. aug 11-2m**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY** on the estate of Mrs. Dashiell dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. HILLS, Executor. aug18-6t**NOTICE OF APPEALS.**

Notice is hereby given that a special appeal on the triennial assessment of unseated lands for the year 1892, will be held in the Commissioners office, in Bellefonte, Pa., for the several assessment districts, as follows:

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19TH, Rush, Spring, Potter, Harris, College, Benner, Ferguson, Half Moon, Patton and Worth townships.
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 20TH, Snow Shoe, Taylor, Union, Huston, Boggs, Howard, Liberty, Marion and Walker townships.
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st, Burnside, Curtin, Gregg, Penn, Haines and Miles townships.
Geo. L. GOODMAN, J. FRANK ADAMS, T. R. STROHM, ATTORNEYS, ROBT. F. HENYER, CLERK, Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 12, '92.**TREATMENT BY INHALATION!**
1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.
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It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquires full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper. 18sep2m

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CODY & CO., 753 and 755 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOTICE.—Cut this out and return it to us with the Photograph you desire copied.

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They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen, curtains, plenty of towels, combs brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha Neb. t. f.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Sophie Hosterman, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALFRED HOSTERMAN, Executor, 14July2t Centre Hill.

Harvest Excursions.—Half Rates.
August 30th and September 27th.
The Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets at half rates, good 20 days, to the cities and farming regions of the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Eastern Ticket Agents will sell through tickets on the same plan. See that they read over the Burlington Route, the best line from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis. For further information write P. S. Everts, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, July 27-2m.

NEBRASKA FARM LANDS.
Send your address, and that of your friends to P. S. Everts, General Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., for a free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands of Nebraska.
This state produced in one year three hundred million bushels of corn, besides other grain, fruit and live stock.
July 27-2m

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.
A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.
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A MAN
Always seek to make investments from which he can receive the most in return in benefits or dividends. \$1.50 invested in a year's subscription to the "Reporter" will greatly benefit him and he will have a dividend declared each week on the investment.