

The Centre Democrat.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

NOTICE.

On and after June 1st the subscription price of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT will be reduced from \$1.50 per year to \$1.00 payable in advance. All accounts in arrears in excess of \$3.00 will be settled on the same basis if paid within sixty days from this notice. On papers going outside of the state no reduction in the price will be made.

1888.

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FOR PRESIDENT

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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HON. JAMES B. McCOLLUM,

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ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

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2 Michael Hagen	16 William Dent
3 A. H. Linder	17 Russell Karna
4 William J. Latta	18 H. H. Woodall
5 John Taylor	19 Harlan Beiler
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7 George W. Pawling	21 William Maher
8 James Smith	22 John H. Bailey
9 Daniel H. Schweyze	23 J. Hankenstein
10 W. B. Giron	24 William F. Lantz
11 Charles Robinson	25 David S. Morris
12 J. B. Reynolds	26 James H. Caldwell
13 Edward J. Gaynor	27 S. T. Neijl
14 Simon P. Light	28 James L. Brown

CLEVELAND and the red bandana will get away with Chinese Indiana.

FREE whiskey and free tobacco is the battle cry of men who desire to keep up the present monopoly breeding tariff.

MILLIONS of acres of public land have been restored to the people during a Democratic administration that had been held by the Pacific railroads for years.

THE new navy created by a Democratic administration will cost less than the appropriations made under Republican administrations to patch up vessels that never could go to sea.

Do you note the fact that money is getting scarcer and scarcer each month, although there is plenty of business going on in the country? The Republican obstructionists in the House are responsible for the present enormous surplus locked up in the government's vaults. If the commissioners of Centre county were to collect twenty thousand dollars more tax each year than they needed the tax payer would soon object and yet the government is doing the same thing—only on a larger scale.

THE ISSUE—NO DODGING.

The issues of the coming campaign can not be evaded or dodged by either party were they disposed to do so. The American voter as a rule is an intelligent, thinking man and no amount of parade, brass band or fire works will divert his mind from the question of a reduction of monopoly taxes as presented by the Democratic party or of high and oppressive taxation as advocated by the Republican party. It is fair to credit our opponents with being honest in their advocacy of a high tariff, and patriotic in their efforts to benefit the country. In the same spirit of fairness we claim honesty in our advocacy of tax reduction with an eye single to benefitting the great majority as against a small minority. The assumption that all honesty and patriotism is monopolized by this party or that is revolting to the intelligence of the American people. The campaign this Fall will be narrowed down to an honest and we hope a fair discussion of the questions at issue between the two parties. The voter will, or should ask himself, which policy is best for me? and then set himself to studying the question from both sides. Will the reduction of war tariff taxation benefit me more than an increase of duty on the necessities of life? Do I want free whiskey and tobacco or free wool, woolen clothing, lumber, salt, sugar and the thousand other articles that enter directly or indirectly into the comfort and well being of my family? There is no room in the coming contest for passion or prejudice—fair and honest discussion alone will satisfy the voter.

The war cannot be fought over by our opponents with any hope of success; its issues have long been settled and its results accepted as final. No business man can fear a Democratic administration because three years of Mr. Cleveland have given the country wonderful and increased prosperity. No "rebel debts" have been paid. No negroes "put back into slavery." No business industry destroyed. Instead we have had a pure and upright administration of the government, characterized by economy and efficiency. Millions of acres of public lands stolen by the great railroads of the West have been returned to the people; a Navy has been created at less than the annual expense of keeping up the rotten sham of former administrations. Civil Service reform has been put on a sound and permanent basis, while every pledge of the party made four years ago has been redeemed except that of reducing the burdens of a war tariff. This, the one great object and mission of the Democratic party has been frustrated by the obstruction policy of the Republicans. On the Republican party must rest the responsibility for a failure to relieve the people of their burdens. Every pledge would have been redeemed today but for this policy. The lines have been fairly drawn and on them will be fought the great battle of the century. It may be called "free trade" or protection but a dispute over terms will settle nothing. It is a great question of governmental policy; do not be led off on side issues. Shall we have lighter taxes, increased manufactures, steady employment, and the money of the people in their own pockets, or not? Shall the immense surplus which is constantly piling up in the government's vaults and thereby creating a scarcity of the circulating medium, be stopped where it is or shall it go on increasing? In this great battle our party will ever be found advocating the right, struggling earnestly in behalf of the great body of consumers, for protection to labor, by giving him increased wages, constant employment and cheaper clothing, fuel and shelter. Capital will be protected in its rights and no industry will be injured by Democratic measures.

THE DEMOCRAT for \$1.00 a year or for 25 cents until after the election.

What a Protective Tariff Can and Cannot Do.

About five years ago a great iron firm of Pittsburg, Oliver Brothers & Philips, found themselves financially embarrassed, their indebtedness amounting to one and a half millions of dollars. They were bound to fail if their creditors pressed for immediate payment. After negotiations a compromise was effected, by which the creditors gave the firm an extension for five years; the firm agreeing to pay one hundred thousand dollars every four months. The firm met each payment promptly and even anticipated the final payment; and is now out of debt, and one of the wealthiest iron firms in the state. It is claimed that this fortunate result is owing to the fact that we had a protective tariff which enabled the firm to secure good prices for their products. Yet their embarrassment arose at the close of two or three years of the highest prices of iron ever known in the United States.

At the time Oliver Brothers & Philips found themselves so embarrassed, another great firm in the same city, Graff, Bennett & Co., was in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. They had been carrying on business during the same time in which Oliver Brothers & Philips were paying off their million and a half of debt. Recently Graff, Bennett & Co., were compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Their debts amount to many hundred thousands of dollars, while their assets amount to practically nothing at all. If a high tariff saved Oliver Brothers & Philips, what broke Graff Bennett & Co?

While Adjutant General Hastings is engaged in his great feat of reforming the morals of this country and electing a gentleman to the office of President we would mildly suggest that the "Hero of Chicago" look after Sheriff Cooke.

The Question of Free Wool.

In placing wool on the free list the ways and means committee only proposes that the United States shall follow the example of other manufacturing countries which pursue the policy of protection. England, France and Germany enjoy practically a monopoly of the trade of the world in woolen manufactures. They welcome raw wool free of duty. They are the only countries of the world that export woolen manufactures in excess of their imports of raw wool. These facts are of interest:

	Imports.	Exports.
	Raw Wool.	Manufs.
Great Britain, 1885	\$108,064,218	\$113,648,347
France, 1885	31,792,138	71,702,919
Germany, 1885	52,811,892	51,701,216

Under free wool the flocks of these countries have increased, while the manufactures have prospered. They are even exporters of raw wool. In the years named Germany exported \$9,357,000 raw wool, France \$17,539,000, and Great Britain \$4,543,000. An official report to the French government on the wool interests says: The home product is not sufficient for the daily increased wants of our industry. Every check thrown in the way of the latter affects its activity. As soon as manufacturers cannot procure foreign wools they decrease their production because they cannot find at home the desired qualities, and French wool, which they would have used to mix in, lies about in the market.

The conditions are the same in this country. The protection of wool would be greater and more profitable if our manufacturers had free access to the wools of the world. Free wool means a larger demand for American wool, increased prosperity for our woolen manufacturers, a consequent greater demand and better wages for labor and at the same time cheaper clothing for the people. It would injure no interest except that of foreign woolen manufacturers, whom it would deprive of the greatest advantage they now possess over their American rivals. All the tariffs that could be devised

would not enable the United States to produce the varieties of wool demanded, if our manufacturers would compete with those of England, France and Germany, even in the United States. The former free trade and the two latter nations protectionist equally see the advantages of free wool, and encourage its importation from all parts of the world, free of duty.

The United States last year imported 114,000,000 pounds of raw wool, for our manufacturers, who were handicapped by a duty of 36 per cent. on this import, aggregating a needless tax of \$5,900,000 on production; but at the same time we imported \$45,000,000 manufactured wools, supposed to represent 180,000,000 pounds of raw wool. If our manufacturers had the benefit of free wool, the pick of the fleeces of the world—as the manufacturers of England, France and Germany have—is it not reasonable to suppose, with their superior skill, enterprise and knowledge of the wants of the consumers at their very doors, they would soon drive foreign competition from the home market, and largely meet the American demand.

Bearing on this point, we have, in the last weekly issue of consular reports from the state department, an elaborate paper from Consul Schoenhof, at Tunstall, England, on the cost of manufacturing all wool dress goods in Leeds, England, and Massachusetts. We have only space for his conclusions. Speaking of a given quantity of woolen fabrics, says the consul:

The manufacturing cost is 33 cents in America, against 38 cents in England, 5 cents less in America; but the wool costs 38 cents more in America, in part on account of the wool duties. In other words, if we had the wool at the same cost of the English, we could produce at 64.31 cents what it costs in England 69.80 cents to produce.

There are some varieties of wool, necessary to success in manufacturing the great varieties demanded, but duties are prohibitory. To get the four pounds of wool necessary to make one pound of a certain grade of fine cloth, the consul shows, costs the English manufacturer 44 cents, and the American manufacturer 90 cents, or 105 per cent. more than the English manufacturer has to pay. A blind man can see how under such conditions England exports \$713,000,000 of woolen manufactures annually, besides meeting its home demand, while the United States exports less than half a million, and in raw wool and woolen manufactures last year imported \$61,500,000.

With free wool, in two years our woolen manufactures will double their capacity, and the imports of foreign manufactures fall off 30 per cent. It will be better for the wool grower, the manufacturer and the consumer.—Post.

FREE whiskey and dear food, clothing and shelter is what our Republican friends offer labor.

CHAUNCY M. DEPEW, the railroad king and first choice of New York Republicans for the Presidency, sailed for Europe on the morning of July 4th, in the English Steamer "Britannica." Mr. Depew is probably the best representative that could be found in the United States, of corporations monopolies, combines and trusts, and necessarily the advocate of high tariff, for the protection of American industries and American labor! Yet when he wants to take a pleasure trip he goes to Europe in an English vessel, manned by English sailors and furnished as far as possible with English supplies. To make his devotion to American institutions more emphatic he selected the natal day of our republic, to throw himself into the arms of the English!

TROUBLE is brewing on the Western railroads and may extend to many others throughout the country. There is a great effort being made to consolidate all labor organizations under one head. The move is said to be under the direction of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers.

THE REPUBLICANS RATIFY.

For three weeks our Republican friends had been working themselves up to the point at which they could "enthus." To reach that point it required incessant labor up to the evening of the meeting, and large drafts on the beer kegs of the various hotel bars. At five o'clock the Penns Valley train arrived with the Millheim band—six Republicans and seven Democrats, under the leadership of the genial Sam. Weiser. The Democrats came along to see the fun and help their Republican friends out in making up a crowd. Six tickets were sold at Spring Mills, about the same number at Centre Hall and ten or twelve at Lemont. Two cars were side-tracked and the Republican party of Penns Valley including the Millheim band and curious Democrats came in on one car. But the town was full. Everybody, including the babies, turned out to see the fire works. Many Republican houses, both business and private, were tastefully decorated with flags and Harrison (Chinese) lanterns. The meeting was presided over by our distinguished fellow townsman Robert Valentine, while the balance of the Republican party of the county were made Vice Presidents. Mr. Valentine who has just returned from a fourteen months tour in Europe, is the embodiment of the Republican protection idea, a pleasant and cultured gentleman and a dignified presiding officer.

Governor Beaver was the first speaker and it is hard to tell just what the distinguished gentleman said, or on which horn of the Republican dilemma he was impaled. His party cries for protection and so does the Governor, but in the same breath he says Free Trade England controls the commerce of the world which is due to free trade, and that this country will reach that desirable position, but it is not ready for it yet. Infant industries with the sucking bottle of over a quarter of a century of protection were pictured as disrupted and on the brink of ruin because it is proposed to reduce the tariff seven per cent. The Governor's speech was disappointing as he did not size up to the questions of the day. After Beaver sat down the Hastings's shouters called on the "hero of Chicago" but President Valentine informed them that Captain Kress, of Lock Haven, was the next dish on the bill of fare. After Kress got through the admirers of the "Hero of Chicago" again called loudly for their idol. Again President Valentine had to set down on the boys as John G. Love, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was down for an oration. Love early realized that the meeting was more of a Hastings' glorification than a Harrison ratification and left. The usually eloquent and always polished Milliken then addressed the "band of hope." The failure to secure the vice presidential nomination sat heavy on our genial fellow townsman's stomach, and his speech was simply a great effort without attaining any results. As an "infant industry" retired from business Mr. Milliken is a success, but when he talks to American workmen he should be careful that he hasn't got his London tailor-made clothes on. It will be news to the iron worker to know that when bar iron is \$40 per ton \$35.77 of that is labor. Yet that is the way the handsome Milliken figures it out. Although his speech was a failure, it was the best one made. The "Hero of Chicago" was again called upon and responded in the choicest billings-gate of his unusually rich vocabulary. Just why the "Hero" after covering himself with glory at Chicago and making for himself a reputation as an orator, should come home and wallow in the mud of a vile personal attack on the Chief Magistrate of the Nation we can't understand, yet that is what the big fellow did. He out Forakered Foraker in his tirade. Called the President anything but a gentleman

and said the Republicans were going to elect a gentleman—a man that would protect our wives and daughters. The "hero" forgets that less than two years ago he met and shook hands with and permitted his better-half to be present at the reception of the President. Did the "hero" just find out that the President was no gentleman or was he simply trying to give Foraker's speech from memory. Whatever may have been the cause it is certain that "Hero" Dan was in bad form. We are glad to know however that our friend has set himself to the herculean task of taking care of the morals of the people. We would like to throw over the "hero's" colossal form the mantle of charity, yet our duty to the aforesaid "hero" and our respect for insulted intelligence compels us to speak. Even Republicans were disgusted with our "hero's" little piece. After the General had orated the crowd adjourned to the public square where the fire works were set off. For three weeks labor and three or four hundred dollars' expense the affair was a leedle slim.

FREE whiskey is offered the American workmen in place of cheaper clothing and necessities of life by the party of protection?

GENERAL HARRISON voted against the restriction of Chinese immigration and it is but fair to suppose that he did it conscientiously. That his vote was a direct blow at the American working man cannot be disputed. The question of Chinese immigration is settled for several years at least, but can the American laborer trust his happiness in the hands of a man who once cast a vote against his interests, unless he knows the man to have changed his views on the question? What evidence has General Harrison or his party given to the world of a change of heart? Has the Republican candidate since declared that his vote was wrong? If he was in favor of Chinese pauper labor while in the Senate is he opposed to it now? Before he asks the suffrages of American labor he should give that class some sufficient guarantee that their interests will be safe in his hands. If he has not changed his mind with reference to the measure he voted against it is fair to conclude that if elected President he would veto any bill restricting the importation of foreign pauper labor. Mr. Harrison and his party are opposed to two measures that would best protect American labor, viz: The restriction of foreign pauper labor that now comes into the country at the rate of 200,000 per month, and a reduction of taxes on the necessities of life. There are two vital points on which the Republican party and its candidate can not be trusted.

EVERY Democrat can afford to invest 25 cents for his party paper during the campaign. Send in your name and 25 cents and be posted on the great question of the day. TAX REDUCTION.

SILK COCOONS and raw silks in various stages of preparation are admitted duty free in order to encourage the manufacture of silk in the United States. Through this wise provision the manufacture of silk goods has increased wonderfully. The admission of wool free of duty would stimulate its now languishing manufactures, give increased employment at increased wages and at the same time give American consumers cheaper woolen goods.

A PHILADELPHIA policeman seduced a young girl of 16, a criminal operation resulted in her death. When the superintendent of police was asked what his department was going to do in the matter he said "the little derelictions of the police were none of the public's business." For a God and morality ruled city Philadelphia takes the cake, and the superintendent of police walks off with the whole bakery. "Little derelictions" Lamson should be given the grand bounce.