

# 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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## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HON. JAMES B. McCOLLUM,  
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

R. Milton Speer. | A. F. Keating.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 David W. Sellers	15 Alvin Day
2 Michael Magee	16 William Dent
3 A. H. Ladner	17 Russell Karns
4 William J. Letta	18 H. H. Woodall
5 John Taylor	19 Herman Boyer
6 Franklin Walden	20 William A. Garman
7 George W. Pawling	21 William Maher
8 James Smith	22 John H. Bailey
9 Daniel H. Schwyze	23 J. H. Hunkeler
10 W. B. Givon	24 William F. Leutz
11 Charles Robinson	25 David S. Morris
12 J. E. Reynolds	26 James H. Caldwell
13 Edward J. Gaynor	27 S. T. Neijt
14 Simeon F. Light	28 James L. Brown

WHILE our Republican friends are figuring on New York, Indiana and Connecticut they should give heed to several other States that formerly stood firmly in their column as there are a number of broken fences that need repairing on that side of the farm.

The advocates of a high tariff have an infallible remedy for the constantly increasing surplus in the abolition of the tax on whiskey and tobacco. This tax it is true was a war measure, but it is one way of raising revenue for the government that inflicts no burden on those not addicted to the use of those articles. The man who does not want to pay internal revenue taxes on whiskey and tobacco can quit the use of them. On the necessities of life, the lumber for his house, the coal he burns for heat, the clothing he wears, and other articles that he pays indirectly a tax which he cannot avoid and which is necessarily burdensome. On these articles it is that the protectionist wants to raise revenue.

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## PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Mills bill passed the House Saturday last with a majority of 13. Mr. Randall, who was absent by reason of illness, was paired with Hogg, of West Virginia; Sowden voted with the Republicans—as did two of New York's Democrats. Foran, of Ohio, refrained from voting, and Fitch, Republican of New York, and Nelson, Republican of Minnesota, voted for the bill. The Democratic party is now squarely on record for tariff reform and tax reduction. The bold and manly stand of the President in his message has given new life to his party and while the people may not be relieved of their burdens because of a Republican Senate, the responsibility for failure does not rest with the President and his party. The Senate may be expected to keep up the filibustering or obstruction policy of the House or it may present a measure already formulated as a substitute for the Mills bill as best suits their policy. The Democrats in the Senate will likely insist on a consideration of the Mills bill and as that bill goes to the Senate finance committee the Democratic members will not allow it to be pigeon-holed. The Senate seems afraid to tackle the Mills bill as Senator Riddleburger has expressed himself in favor of that bill, and there is not the utmost harmony among some of the Republican Senators on any measure. Discussion is what the advocates of tariff monopoly fear. They know that the enlightenment of the voter on that question means a loss to their ranks. The great question will be discussed and agitated as it never has been before. The increasing surplus is alarming business men in the financial centres of the country and the lack of work, the burdens of an unjust taxation are awakening laboring men to their interests while the farmer every where sees that he is unprotected. The discussion of the question of tax reduction cannot be shut off. It will be talked in every mine, mill, factory, machine shop industrial establishment and farm in the United States and truth and right will eventually prevail. Constant dripping wears away the hardest stone and constant agitation and discussion will bring about tariff reform. Our enemies may call us free traders or tariff reformers as best suits them but that will not change the fact that the policy of tariff or tax reduction is the one thing necessary to give American labor constant employment at high wages. American manufactures a market for their products, and to all cheaper clothing, shelter and constant employment.

In taking account of stock the most ardent protectionist fails to take into consideration the increased cost of the necessities of life brought about by high tariff taxation, the constant influx of foreign pauper labor, which competes with home labor, the fact that our manufacturing establishments don't run more than half time even under the present high tariff, and that of the seven million of people men women and children included in the list of bread winners less than three millions are actually in the so called protected classes.

WHEN you read an account of some Democrat going over to Harrison you can set him down as belonging either to some tariff protected industry, a disappointed office-seeker or an old Republican of whose democracy there was always doubts. Monopolists will always be found on the side of a high tariff. There is no place on the Democratic platform for a monopoly trust or combine to stand.

## OUR BROADCLOTH INDUSTRY.

Mr. H. N. Slater, President of the Slater Woolen Co., of Webster, Mass., writes to the Philadelphia Manufacturer as follows, regarding our broadcloth industry:

"Our family have been engaged in the broadcloth manufacture since 1818 in this town, during which time more or less fine Saxony wools have been required and imported for us. For many years during this period the famous John Brown was the largest grower of superfine wools in this country. During one year we used more than a hundred thousand pounds raised and selected by him. Wools of this extreme fineness and high-blooded Saxony qualities have gradually disappeared. With the aid of these fine Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio clips, we were enabled to dispense more largely with imported wools.

"The superfine cloths have never been sold directly to the merchant tailor as Americans, and could not now be manufactured. The impression is general among the trade that they cannot be made in this country, the average consumer wanting something foreign.

"During many years (forty years ago) our goods were made, ticketed and sold (but not as a rule directly) as foreign goods. No merchant tailor thinks of offering a fashionable gentleman a fine American cloth.

"With a supply of suitable material, which must be and in part always has been, of fine Saxony fibre, it goes without saying, we can do what we did forty years ago. We are not asking any favors at present of the Government and venture the opinion from long experience that the first step in introducing cloth manufacture in this country is to furnish a supply of suitable wool.

"The prosperity of the cloth manufacture was destroyed when the tariff of 1867 discriminated in favor of combing and carpet wools. This the writer saw and opposed at the time and foretold the result. The price of labor was inflated by those industries which had free raw materials and prohibitory duties on goods, such as silk, cotton, thread, etc.

"This in addition to evasions under valuations, etc., which the woolen business suffers from, places it in almost a deplorable condition."

The above we clip from the *Dry Goods Chronicle* it is a whole sermon on free wool. During the time of low duties on foreign wools that industry prospered as did the industry of wool raising of the finer grades. Mr. Slater says "we are not asking any favors at present of the government and venture the opinion from long experience that the first step in introducing cloth manufacture in this country is to furnish a supply of suitable wool." This is just what the Mill's bill would do. Again he says, the price of labor was inflated by those industries which had free raw materials and prohibitory duties on goods such as silk, cotton thread etc. another evidence that free raw material gives steady employment and at higher wages. For if the manufacturer pays high for his raw material he must pay low wages in order to compete with the manufacturer who has free raw material.

THERE is nothing better for the voter than an honest and fair discussion of the questions which are now before the people for settlement. In this discussion while every man cannot be a participant he can sit as a juror and help decide the case. The Democratic party asks but a fair hearing of its side of the question. It asks the voter to read both sides, to listen to argument and reject the well worn scares of the past. When a man proclaims that the Democrats are free traders it asks that the voter determine that matter for himself after studying the President's message, the Democratic platform and the speeches of leading men on the Democratic side. Read and think for yourselves. If you are a carpenter, a mason, a brick layer, a shoemaker, a tailor, a day laborer or engaged in any of the thousand occupations not included in the list of protected industries ask what benefit high taxes are to you. If you are included in the protected industries ask yourself why the necessities of life should cost you 47 per cent more than they naturally would were it not for high taxes. Ask yourself whether a reduction of taxes from 47 to 40 per cent is free trade? Think for yourself and act in your own interests.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT, of Harvard, used to be pleased, at being called a mugwump, but now the title offends him. The Republican Chinese tariff policy has made him a steam out Democrat.

## ABUSING THE PRESIDENT.

Although there is an issue now before the people which men may fairly discuss, and upon which they may honestly differ, it is not to be expected that argument will be addressed solely to that. There will be the constant effort made by politicians to eke out the lion's skin with the fox's. What they cannot accomplish by wisdom they will try to accomplish by cunning. Fair argument will be met by abuse, equitable statement by personal detraction. The man who cannot answer Cleveland's message will say that he has a large neck. He who cannot deny that he has been a fearless and devoted public servant, will say that he is fat. That they are eager to descend to even greater depths than there has been lately shown, and that they are only held from it by a lash of public sentiment it is no credit to them. Mr. Cleveland is a large man and probably wears an eighteen inch collar. Let it not be forgotten that he also wears a Websterian hat, that could go over the ears of the men who seem to think they answer his argument when they call him fat. He is a man of great brain, and he has shown it, and it is a man of just such avoidupois in brain and body that the American people want in the Presidential chair. — *Chicago Herald.*

HERE is the way the labor of this country is protected:

Wages from 90 cts. to \$1.25 per day.	
Tariff tax 47 cents.	
6 days at 90 cts. . . . .	\$ 5.40
47 cents off each 1.00, . . .	2.538
Actual saving per week -	\$ 2.862
6 days at \$ 1.25 per day -	\$ 7.50
47 cents off each 1.00 . . .	3.575
Actual saving per week -	\$ 3.925

## FREE WHISKY PLATFORM.

Some of our Republican contemporaries indignantly protest against the interpretation placed by the country upon the free whisky platform of the Chicago Convention. They ask why the same sort of attack is not made upon the Prohibition platform, which also demands the repeal of the internal tax on whisky. Is it possible that the great Republican party seeks to take shelter from the assaults of its opponents behind so feeble a faction as the Prohibitionists? The Democrats are now dealing with the Republicans, and with the program of policy by which the Republicans propose to administer to this Government.

But there is an essential difference between the Republican and Prohibition platforms on the question of repealing the tax on whisky. The Republicans declared at Chicago that they "favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." As General Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, tersely put the case: "The Republicans want free whisky as an excuse for keeping up the taxes on clothing and food." In their dismay over the effect produced by their declaration in favor of free whisky the Republican leaders are now trying to crawl upon the rear end of the Prohibition platform.

Parties do not, any more than individuals, make their descent at a single bound. The Republican party was a long time in reaching its free whisky platform. When Judge Kelley first proclaimed the policy of repealing the internal revenue system and made touching appeals in behalf of the "camphor bottle of the wife and mother," few of his political associates gave him any encouragement. The New England Republicans held up their hands in horror at the proposition

in favor of making whisky cheap and abundant by removing the government tax upon it. Even in his Paris message Mr. Blaine doubtless believed that he reflected the sentiments of a very large portion of his party in declaring that "to cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption," that the repeal of the tax on whisky "would destroy high license at once in all the States," and that "the tax has been a powerful agent in temperance reform."

Five years ago fifty Republican votes could not have been mustered in both Houses of Congress in favor of repealing the internal revenue system. Since then the perversion to his views has been rapid, as the alternative of tariff revision presented itself more clearly to the monopolies and "trusts" that control the Republican party. But Judge Kelley must have been as much astonished as he was delighted at the complete surrender of the Chicago Convention to his programme.

It is, of course, too late now for the Republican leaders to wriggle off their free whisky platform. They have made the issue between free whisky and a reduction of needless taxes upon raw materials and the necessities of living so plain that none but the willfully blind can possibly err in regard to it. — *Springfield Republican.*

The Centre Democrat from now until after the election for 25 cents.

## DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general elections for their district Saturday, August 11, 1888, to elect delegates to the Democratic county convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6, p. m. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in convention at the court house in Bellefonte Tuesday, August 14, 1888, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Jury Commissioner, and one candidate for Coroner, and two candidates for the Legislature, one candidate for Congress and three Congressional Conference, and to transact such other business as shall properly be brought up and the interests of the party may require. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W.	2	Haines twp. E. P.	2
" S. W.	3	" W. P.	2
" W. W.	1	Half Moon twp.	1
Howard Borough	1	Harris twp.	2
Millsburg Borough	1	Howard twp.	1
Milheim Borough	2	Huston twp.	1
Centre Hall Borough	1	Liberty twp.	1
Phillipsburg "1st W.	1	Marrion twp.	2
" 2nd W.	1	Mills twp.	2
" 3rd W.	1	Patton twp.	2
Unionville Borough	1	Penn twp.	2
Benner twp.	3	Potter twp. N. P.	2
Boggs " N. P.	1	" S. P.	2
" W. P.	2	Rush " S. P.	2
" E. P.	1	" N. P.	2
Burnside twp.	1	Snow Shoe, W. P.	1
College " 1	" " E. P.	2	
Curtin " 2	" " S. P.	2	
Ferguson " E. P.	3	Taylor " 1	1
" W. P.	1	Union " 1	1
Gregg " S. P.	5	Walker " 4	4
" N. P.	1	Worth " 2	2
Total			87

The rules for holding the delegate election and the names of the persons appointed to hold the same will be published hereafter.

AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.  
W. F. REBER, Secretary.

Capt. C. T. Fryberger of Phillipsburg is a candidate for the Legislature. If there were any possibility of a Republican being elected, Capt. Fryberger would make a creditable member, but what's the use in sacrificing a good fellow like Fryberger. He can't be elected; the democracy is done "foolin" in Centre County and will send two good men to Harrisburg to look after the County's interest.

## CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

The confirmation of Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice of the United States will meet with the universal commendation of the people. The attitude of some of the Republican Senators is not helping to strengthen them among thinking people. When Mr. Hayes was declared President by the 8 to 7 commission his Cabinet was confirmed by the Senate, although the Democratic members of that body knew that he had been defeated on the popular vote by over 250,000 and also in the electoral colleges. Yet having been declared President by a body of men authorized by both Houses, the Democratic Senators acquiesced and confirmed his appointments. Chief Justice Fuller's confirmation was hung up for months in committee and it was the intention of Edmunds, Hoar, Ingalls and others of that class to prevent confirmation if possible. The report of the committee was delayed and when brought in was adverse but ten Republican Senators, and notably those from Mr. Fuller's own State, voted for confirmation, and the Judge was confirmed by a vote of two to one. Judge Fuller is considered in the West where he is well known, one of the brightest legal minds in the country and we believe his course as Chief Justice will bear out this good opinion.

## THE WORLD'S RAGS.

Wool-growers who justly complain of the dullness of their market are invited to contemplate the fact that last year the imports of woolen rags and shoddy into the United States amounted to 5,000,000 pounds. This is equivalent to about 20,000,000 pounds of raw wool in the grease and dirt. These vile rags, paying a duty of 10 cents a pound, have displaced that much American wool for manufacturing into clothing. It might be supposed that a country so wealthy as this would send away its cast-off rags to be made into clothing for the poor people of the world. But precisely the reverse of this is the case. Thanks to the beautiful tariff system which makes wool dear and compels American manufacturers to gather rags from the four corners of the earth. Not only are the rags of this country raked up to be ground over and over again in the shoddy mills, but the cast-off garments of the beggars and tramps of Europe are brought over here to be wrought into clothing for the backs of American workmen.

This is the cheap clothing that was held up to admiration in the speeches of Representative McKinley, of Ohio, and other wool-tariff statesmen. Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, stated on the floor of the House that no less than four mills are in operation in his neighborhood making rags and shoddy into cloth for the American people. The taxed wool of Australia, Brazil and the Argentine Republic costs 100 much. One of the mill-owners told Mr. Russell that he was surprised to find so much of his shoddy coming back to him to be made once more into cloth. The rotten stuff falls to pieces very quickly when exposed to the weather. Nor is this the worst.

Much of the rags and shoddy that is not sent to the United States as raw material for manufacturing is made into glossy but flimsy stuff in Europe and sent here over a tariff wall of 65 and 70 per cent. The meaner and cheaper the stuff the higher the tariff. Thus far this country has been made the dumping-ground of all the beggary and verminous rags of the universe. — *Record.*

—Mr. Brenner, formerly of this place, but now making Philadelphia his home, is visiting his sister Mrs. Clell Bamford.

—The work on the new furnace is rapidly nearing completion. It is thought they will be ready in about two weeks to make iron.

—John Smith, agent for Moore & Co. Howard, married in Bellefonte Tuesday night.