Watchman

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.

1888.
Democratic County Committee.

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	W. W.	O. L. Meek.
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W. F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

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. Latta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Boster
6	Franklin Walden	20	William A. Garman
7	George W. Fawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Daniel H. Schweye	23	J. Hunkenstein
10	W. B. Given	24	William P. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	James H. Caldwell
13	Edward J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neff
14	Simon P. Light	28	James L. Brown

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.

J. L. SPANGLER,
(Subject to the District Conference.)

ASSEMBLY.

J. H. HOLT.

J. T. McCORMICK.

Coroner.

Dr. JAS. NEFF.

Jury Commissioner

GEORGE BOWER.

TRUSTS are all right are they Jingo Jim?

THE high tax wolf stalks abroad in sheeps clothing.

WORKINGMEN should read Mr. Blaines little speech on trusts.

IT is a pity that Grandpa Harrison's little grandson should be made the bob to the Blaine kite.

THE American party found itself growing too rapidly and wisely amputated itself in the middle. Whenever a party gets too big it is the part of wisdom to split up.

BLAINE by simply "working his jaw on trusts has struck dumb the entire Republican press of the country. Unlike Balaam's ass they don't even protest against the load.

THE county ticket is in the field and can and will be supported by the democratic voters of the county with hearty good will. Messrs. Holt and McCormick represent the bone and sinew of the land, and will look carefully after the interests of their constituents.

DECLINE IN U. S. A. CARRYING TRADE.

In 1860 at the out break of the Civil War the American tonnage registered for the foreign carrying trade was 2,360,296 tons and the per cent. of the foreign carrying trade carried in American vessels was 66.5. That was before the era of high tariff taxes. The war made it necessary in order to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the government to raise the tariff and increase internal taxation. Certain restrictions were thrown about American shipping which caused it to be almost driven from the seas. Since 1860 the registered tonnage of our foreign carrying trade has decreased each year until in 1885 it was only 1,262,814 tons a loss of 1,136,582 tons. Our percentage decreased each year under a beneficent protective tariff until now it is 17 per cent. A loss of 49.5 per cent. in 25 years. In all that time a Republican tariff has existed, and Republican navigation laws have been in force. The American flag which these tariff robbers display so lavishly in handkerchiefs and buttons has been driven from the proud position of carrying under Democratic administrations 66.5 per cent. of the foreign carrying trade to 17 per cent. How will our Republican friends explain this fact? Had we even maintained our position our flag would to-day float over 4,902,678 tons of American shipping. But we should to-day be carrying 83 per cent of that trade instead of European nations carrying it.

The percentage of the foreign carrying trade, carried in foreign vessels has increased from 33.5 per cent, in 1860 to 83 per cent. in 1885. These figures speak loudly for a reform of some kind and the responsibility for this wonderful decrease in the American carrying trade is with the Republican party alone. The policy of high tariff taxation has not only pauperized American labor but has driven American shipping from the seas.

—Thursday, September 6th, is the last day on which you can get registered.

PENSION FACTS.

Private pension bills approved by

Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur	1524

Approved by

CLEVELAND during less than three years 1264.

The total amount of pensions paid during three years of CLEVELAND's administration being $194,536,233.32.

Being $12,000,000 in excess of the amount paid during any three years of any Republican president.

How's this? The south tried to ruin the country twenty eight years ago, then the South elected a Democratic Presicent who promulgated a free trade policy which, if carried out will ruin the country, and on the 28th of this month Hon. C. P. Beckenridge, one of the pronounced Southern rebels, will be hear to rub free trade on whoever will go to hear him. Again, we ask, How is this?—*News.*

Well it is this way, Gen. Mosby was a guerilla chief onthe Confederate side and during the war it was claimed murdered federal soldiers in cold blood Mosby, became a Republican and was sent to China as minister. Mahone and Riddleberger were both in the confederate army and represent the Republican party of Virgina in the United States Senate. Gen. Longstreet was honored by official position by the Republicans and numbers of other confederate officers. The "how" of it is that southern men are only "rebels" and trators while they vote the Democratic ticket. Do you catch on?

HIGH TAXES AND LOW WAGES.

365 days each year tariff taxes on the necessaries of life are high. (To protect the laboring man.) 52 Sundays each year the laborer does not work

On everything that he eats wears or is sheltered by there is a tax averaging 47 per cent: During his Sundays, there is no let up on his high taxes. Of the remaining 313 days at least, 10 per cent are 'wet days" in which the ordinary days laborer cannot work. There is no let up in tariff taxation on these 'wet days." There remains 282 days from which we may deduct hollidays seven in number, leaving 275 days in which if the laborer has steady work and no sickness in his family he can earn at $1.10 per day $302.50.

302.50 must keep himself and family which on an average numbers including the head, six persons. Out of this $302.50, the laborer must pay his rent, if he is a renter or his taxes if he is an owner, he must feed and clothe himself and family and to do this he must purchase in a market taxed 47 per cent. The price of all commodities is raised to him to the extent of the tariff tax on each article. On his labor there is no protection. That comes in competition with the imported foreign labor of Europe The Hungarian Italian and Polish labor with which the Carnegies and Ammidowns are flooding the country can live on less than one half as much as the American laborer and where competition in labor is brisk he can afford to, and does work for less than the American laborer.

There is an other phase of their question which should be taken into considertion and that is the fact that as a rule the imported pauper laborer does not bring his family to America and consequently he has that advantage over his American competitor. How is the American laborer benefitted by high taxes and cheap competition?

LET the monopoly tariff trust breeding protection organs place at the head of their columns the following declaration in favor of trusts, from the mouth of the "uncrowned king." *I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs, with which neither. President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.—James G. Blaine's Portland speech August 15, 1888.*

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS.—Mr. Ammidown president of the American Protection Tariff League *Employes foreign pauper labor in his Mills* and yet he asks for high tariff to protect (?) American labor.

THE Robert Brothers of the Pencoyd employ 600 Hungarians and Polish cheap laborers, and they ask for high tariff to protect American labor.

Fifty per cent of the labor employed at the Pheonixville Iron works according to the *Messenger* of that place a Republican paper is foreign cheap labor. and they ask for high tariff to protect American labor.

The Barbour Brothers of New Jersey import labor from Europe to work in their flax Mills and pay their passage over, deducting the same from their wages, and they want tariff to protect American labor.

Carnegie Brothers employ cheap foreign labor and they too want to be protected in order to protect (?) American labor. How will you explain these facts to American workman? Or will you dodge the question?

James G. Blaine Mr. Carlisle's gauntlet is on the ground for a joint discussion of the tariff question. Did you pick it up?

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we commend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.—*Chicago Platform.*

THEN ON THIS.

When President Cleveland delivered his Message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of "Trusts." Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.—*Blaine at Portalnd, August 15.*

—Thursday, September 6th, is the last day on which you can get registered.

MR. BLAINES views on trusts, the creatures of high tariff taxation and the canker that is eating out the vitals of the people, are expressed in the following sentence.

"*They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to euterfere.*"

Torse Tariff Talks.

Mr. Blaine said in his Portland speech of Wednesday, speaking of the monopoly trusts of the country—"*They are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere.*"

Let us see how for they are private affairs.

We have a sugar trust. It has lately advanced the price of sugar to consumers from 1-2 cents pound, and 1 cent per pound on the sugar consumed in the United States gives $31,000,000 additional profits to the monopoly trust. This trust is made possible only by the high tariff tax on sugar: Is it purely a private affair?

We have a lumber trust, by which every man's shingles and boards and other timber of his house, barn, fence, etc., are arbitrarily taxed, and this oppressive tax upon the whole people is made possible only by the high tariff tax on lumber that Mr. Blaine so vigorously denounced in Congress. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a salt trust, by which every table in the land is taxed, whether of rich or poor, and that extra tax upon the people is made possible only by the present high tariff tax on salt that Mr. Blaine publicly opposed in Congress. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a jute trust, by which every farmer who bags his grain is taxed by a monopoly combine, and it is made possible only by the present high tariff tax on jute. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a cordage trust, by which every farmer who binds a sheaf of grain and every person who uses twine or rope, are extra taxed by a monopoly combine and it is made possible only by the high tariff tax on both raw materials and manufactured goods. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a rubber trust, by which rubber goods are largely advanced in price by monopoly. Rubber goods are more used, by workingmen than by all others, and this extortion is made possible only by the high tariff tax on rubber fabrics. Is it purely a private affair?

We have an envelope trust, by which a monopoly tax has been levied on the whole people, for all use envelopes, and this robbery has been made possible only by the high tariff tax on envelopes. Is it purely a private affair?

We had a steel trust, by which steel rails were arbitrarily advanced from $26 to $40 per ton. Its greed broke itself, but with the present high tariff tax it can be renewed at any time and will be as soon as it dare be done. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a type trust, by which an excessive tax is imposed upon every consumer of the country, and it was made possible only by the high tariff tax upon that article. Is it purely a private affair?

We have a free trade cheap labor trust, with highly protected manufacturers as its liberal patrons, and it is made possible only because Mr. Blaine and other high war tariff advocates, tax home labor for the necessaries of life and allow free trade in cheap labor to do their work. Is it purely a private affair?

These are only a few of the many monopoly trusts which oppress the whole people by monopoly taxes, and which would perish in a day if our tariff laws honestly protected the legitimate labor of the country instead of protecting monopoly.

Are these mere "private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere?"

If Mr. Blaine so thinks, the people will not only refuse to accept his views, but they will take the most direct method to destroy all monopolies which prostitute tariff protection to systematic robbery of consumers.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Morton's Farm Hands.

One of the witnesses to-day before the Congressional committee investigating pauper immigration and the importation of contract labor was Authur F. Curtis, a reporter for the *Star*, who told what he knew about Levi P. Morton, Republican candidate for Vice President, importing people under contract to work on his farm at Rhinebeck. Mr. Curtis said:

I learned that a gardener named Forbes was brought to this country under contract by Mr. Levi P. Morton, and I investigated it. Mr. McRae, whom I met, told me that his two sisters were brought to this country under contract by Mr. Morton to work as dairy maids. They only came after receiveing a number of letters and telegrams from Mr. Morton, and went to work at his home in Rhinebeck. I learned of a man named Forbes, who worked as a gardener for Mr. Morton, having come to this country under contract to receive $30 or $35 a month. A few months ago Forbes learned that he was receiving only half the amount paid by other gentlemen and he told Mr. Morton that he would work no longer at those rates. Mr. Morton told Forbes that he (Forbes) was working under a contract which had not yet expired, and he must not leave in violation of his contract or he would be prosecuted. Forbes left the employ, however, and in searching for other employment applied to Mr. Cowman, a dealer in seeds in Chambers street, and this man told him that as he did not serve out the contract he made with Mr. Morton he would have to pay the money he was indebted to him. Forbes gave the seed dealer a note for $45, payable in twelve months, made out to Mr. Morton. He was then sent to work for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, at Islip, L. I., where he is now employed. I called on him, but he refused to speak on the subject. Another gardener, named Boyd, I learned from Mr. McRae, was imported under contract, and is still in Mr. Morton's employ.

PART of the Republican campaign scheme in Indiana is to have Delegations call on Mr. Harrison and shake hands. This pilgrimage seemingly spontaneous is worked jointly by the Republican managers and the railroad companies one crowd working it for political effect and the other for the money there is in it. Mean while Benny's sole business seems to be hand shaking.

—If you want to vote get registered.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for Auditor General and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. E. P. KISNER, Chairman

According to the Republican leaders any trust can corner the market on the necessaries of life run prices up to suit them and their acts cannot be questioned because as Mr. Blaine says they are private affairs. What think you of that?

THE president of the American Protective Tariff League, who employs in his woolen mills Hungarian cheap labor and excludes American workingmen, may ask himself "Am I down?"

THE WRECK OF THE G. O. P.

It was the schooner G. O. P.
That sailed the Campaign Sea,
And the skipper had taken the tariff high,
To bear him company.

Sing Hop Lee and Hi Long Wo
Manfully trimmed the sails;
And "trusts" and "pools" were stowed below,
Away from Free-trade gales.

Harrison stood beside the helm.
Bold words were in his mouth,
As he watched how the party breezes blew
The "vote" now West, now South.

Then up and spake the Plumed Knight,
Had sailed there once before.
"I pray thee keep the Chinese low,
Or the West will treat thee sore."

"Not quite so fast," the skipper said,
"Reform's effect we'll see."
And then he waved a one-cent stamp
And a scornful laugh, laughed he.

Fiercer and wilder blew the wind—
A gale from the Far West
The vessel, though bound with railroad iron,
Gave the straining planks no rest.

Morton, in fright, cried from below,
"The boat has sprung aleak;
The rotten plank where Tariff lies
With ocean foam doth reek."

"Come up! come up! my anxious friend,
The ship will brave it through;
For we can weather the stoutest gale,
And take the Tariff, too."

"O, Ben! I hear a shout from Mills,
O, say, what can it be!
'Tis a warning from the Texan coast;
We'll steer for the open sea."

"O, Ben! I hear the sound of guns,
O, say, what may it be!
'Tis the people booming Cleveland up
While throwing mud at me."

"Say, Ben! Is it thy grandsire's ghost
That dissipates thy fears!"
"Hush!" Ben replied, "the very winds
Have Democratic ears."

Meanwhile, like a steed beyond control,
The vessel sped the main,
And neared the reefs from whose sharp blow
She ne'er would rise again.

She struck where the Cleveland rocks stand high;
The Free-trade winds did blow;
And the G. O. P., with Tariff and Trusts
Went the raging sea below.

Next morn a fowl stood on the rock;
The storm was clearly over.
One short, sad crow he gave for Ben—
Three lusty ones for Grover.

—A MERCED CLAM.

SENATOR MORGAN dubs Mr. Blaine the 'Chief Humbug of the Age" a little rough but true nevertheless.

BLAINE'S WONDERFUL HOWL FOR THE AMERICAN LABORER.

Blaine the moment he landed at New York, raised a plaintive and hypocritical howl for the protection of American labor, whilst those who control the monopolies, trusts, &c., of our country, nine-tenths of whom are Republicans, employ labor three-fourth of which is Coolie, Hungarian and Italian. Away with such hypocrasy. The sincere friend of the laboring men of our own country should employ American laborers at good and proper wages, and could give them constant employment by making the raw material cheap and thereby enable the employer to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer, because their raw material would cost alike. The Democracy advocates a continuance of a tariff on the manufactured article imported to our country. That, in connection with the necessaries of life made cheap free of duty is the real interest of the laboring and all other men. Aside from that it does not rob the consumer, the masses of the American people, by levying on them an outrageous, uncalled for tax of $33,000,000 per month. Think of it, tax payers, consumers, laborers and mechanics. That enormous amount of your money is either imprisoned in the United States Treasury or extravagantly squandered for needless matters that should be in circulation. The people's money that should be for the benefit of the people.

THE republican platform declares against trusts. The "uncrowned King" declares for them. Now what the average republican don't know is "which is what." Benny don't count.

CANDIDATE LEVI BARREL MORTON is an importer of contract labor, as was developed by the Committee investigating pauper immigration. And the American laborer is asked to support pauper labor Morton for Vice-President.