

Not a Benefit but an Injury.

There are about eighteen millions of people employed in gainful occupations in the United States. Of these eighteen millions of workers less than one-sixth are employed by capital protected by the tariff. The other five-sixths are employed in industries which the tariff does not benefit. While all the eighteen millions of workers pay the tariff taxes five times over in the enhanced cost of articles of food and clothing, of household goods and utensils, of implements of labor, of house rent, of almost everything they use or consume, not one of them gets any actual benefit therefrom, for the capitalist not only takes all of the tariff enhanced price of his products, but actually forces his laborers to accept less wages than they formerly received at the peril of losing their employment to cheaper laborers whom he imports from foreign countries.

It is pretended by advocates of a high tariff that the workers in the industries controlled by protected capital get better wages than those employed in other industries. But this is not true. Statistics gathered by various labor bureaus show that the workers in what are called the "protected industries" get lower wages on the average than those employed in other industries. This fact disposes not only of the assertion that the tariff benefits labor employed in the "protected industries," but refutes the claim of Mr. Blaine that the tariff benefits the workers in the unprotected industries. One of the fallacies of those who advocate a high tariff is that certain industries could not exist if the people were not overtaxed for the protection of capital. For instance, they say that if capital invested in iron, steel, woolen and cotton manufactures could not exist. History disproves the assertion. All of those manufactures were established under the low tariff of 1846 and successfully conducted after its passage until the breaking out of the civil war. The late President Garfield declared in a speech in congress that agriculture and manufactures had increased their products 50 per cent. during the decade between 1850 and 1860 under a low tariff and that the country never was quite as prosperous during that period. The building trade for instance, was quite as prosperous before the high tariff was enacted as it has been since. In fact it plain enough that such prosperity as we now have has been reached by the energy, enterprise and thrift of American people, not because but in spite of the high tariff taxation. It would undoubtedly be far greater and much more general if the onerous burden of unnecessary tariff taxation had been removed years ago.

Take the leather and shoe industry for example. The tariff on leather and on boots and on shoes is not protective. It is a twenty per cent. tariff. Since the duty on hides has been taken off the tanners have prospered as they never prospered before. The shoe industry, also, has increased very greatly in productivity and thousands of men are employed in shoe factories to-day against the hundreds that formerly labored in those industries. American leather and American shoes are now sold largely in foreign markets, the value of our exports of leather and its manufactures last year having been \$10,400,000. Before the duty was taken off hides American leather and American shoes were hardly to be seen in any foreign market. Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, blacksmiths, tailors, butchers, bakers and other tradesmen who help to pay the tariff tax laid for the benefit of the capitalist are benefitted as greatly by the unprotected leather and shoe industries as by the few industries conducted by the protected capitalists. Mr. Blaine's statement is, therefore, incorrect as a matter of fact.

A Life-Sustaining Drink for Horses.

"What is that white stuff in the water?" said one of the passenger on one of the Brooklyn street cars, as the horses were stopped to drink out of the pails of water.

"That's oatmeal which we mix with the water," said the conductor, to whom the question was addressed.

"Oatmeal! What has come over the officers of the corporation? Have they joined the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals?"

"It's not that," said the conductor. "It's economy."

"Economy!" exclaimed a passenger. "Why, yes. Don't you know that nothing sustains life better than oatmeal and water. Soldiers can make longer marches than when drinking water or beer alone. The company save money by giving the animals oatmeal and water. It gets more work out of them and fewer horses drop dead than on water alone."

"Is it sunstroke that kills so many horses," said the New York Telegram reporter.

"Some of them die of sunstroke, but most of them die of heart-disease. What kills them more than anything is the starting when they have to start often on an uphill grade. When the car is stopped every block or so, as is often done, it is terrible on the poor

brutes. I have often seen their veins standing out like cords and the horses gasping at every start. Ladies are sometimes very cruel without knowing it, and might save the horses a great deal by occasionally walking a block or so."

Sixty Thousand New Pensions.

The report of General Black, the commissioner of pensions, shows that there were added to the pension rolls during the past year 60,252 names, an increase that is the largest of any in the history of the pension bureau. There are now 452,577 pensioners on the rolls, who received last year \$78,775,862, an excess over the amount paid during the year preceding of \$5,308,220. The disbursement of these pensions cost \$3,262,524, making the total expenses of the government for the pension service \$82,038,386. The total expenditures for the year were \$267,924,801, so that not less than 31 per cent. of the entire outlay of the federal government was for pensions. The report also shows that while President Cleveland has signed 1,369 special pension acts, he has vetoed 191. From the number of votes there should be deducted 17, which were in the interest of claimants whose allowances would have been cut down by the proposed law. In the majority of the cases the vetoed acts were based on claims which the pension bureau had rejected prior to July 1, 1875, so that the bills were simply efforts to get, through legislation, allowances that had been rejected by previous administrations.

THE EXCLUSION BILL PASSES

The Vote on the Measure 37 Yeas to 3 Nays.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In the Senate to-day the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up and pending its discussion a message from the President was laid before the Senate enclosing copies of two telegrams from Mr. Denby, United States minister to Peking, the first dated September 5, in these words:

"Believe treaty has been rejected. Have demanded from the foreign office positive information some day's since. No information has been yet received."

The second, dated September 6, contained these words:

"The treaty postponed for a further consideration."

After the reading of the message the discussion of the bill proceeded, Senator Mitchell insisting upon the propriety of passing the bill, even if it were an administration measure. Senator Gorman moved that the bill and the President's message be referred to the committee on foreign relations. The vote resulted: yeas 17, nays 19; no quorum. A second vote resulted in the defeat of Senator Gorman's motion and the bill was then passed: yeas 37, nays 3. The negative votes were Messrs. Brown, Hoar and Wilson. Senator Sherman did not vote. Senator Blair then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. A lengthy debate then ensued at the close of which Senator Teller moved to lay it on the table. Senator Blair's motion to reconsider the vote resulted: yeas 23, nays 11; no quorum. Senator Blair asked leave to withdraw his motion but Senator Sherman objected. Several more votes were taken but each time there was lack of a quorum and finally the senate adjourned until Monday, leaving the bill passed, but a motion to reconsider its passage pending.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE HOUSE.

Friday the entire afternoon session of the house was taken up in discussing the retaliation bill. It was finally agreed that a vote should be taken at 4 o'clock Saturday. At the evening session a number of private pension bills were passed.

Two Great Irishmen.

The two greatest Irishmen who appeared in public life in the eventful period from 1775 to 1845, a period which embraces the change from ancient to modern industrial conditions, were Edmund Burke and Daniel O'Connell. Not only the two greatest Irishmen, but they the two most accomplished orators in Great Britain during that time. Burke's keen intellect saw through the error of commercial restrictions even before Adam Smith, and Smith said of him that he understood the true principles of commerce better than any living man. O'Connell said that protection was robbery, and in his magnificent denunciation asked the Tories, "If protection is such a good thing for the people, why are Irish laborers starving?" Through the corn law repeal agitation he was one of the strongest supporters of Richard Cobden.

A Bloody Riot.

TAYLORTOWN, Pa., Sept. 7.—About 8 o'clock Wednesday night a party of six Wheeling men on a hunting expedition drove into town. There was a large crowd in front of Anderson & Buckhannon's store, and as some of the hunters were very drunk the crowd began to gey them. This led to trouble, and a shower of stones was exchanged between the hunters and the loafers, E. B. Hann being

struck in the back and badly hurt. The Wheeling men then armed themselves with their guns and opened fire, and at the first volley killed a lively stable keeper named Staubs. The Wheeling men fled, but were afterward captured, and are now in the Washington jail. The feeling against them is very strong, and threats of lynching are freely made.

Advertising.

People who think that an advertisement of three months' standing is going to make them rich make a mistake. Advertising is like eating. If you want to be healthy you must eat regularly, as meat to-day will not serve you to-morrow. To be well and hearty, eat at every meal time—to be prosperous in business, advertise regularly. Stop the one, and you starve and die. Stop the other and your business takes consumption and dies also. Spasmodic advertising is like having a "feast and a famine"—more famine than feast, as a rule—and is never satisfactory.

To take out your card in dull times is like killing your horse because he is a little lame. It is in dull times the most advertising should be done, and it is in dull times that advertising is the most effective, as more notice is taken of printers' ink than at any other time.—Builder and Wood Worker.

Prairie Fires in Dakota.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Sept. 8.—Reports from points west of here state that prairie fires are doing great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties. The fire has burned a strip twenty-five miles long and three miles wide. A large number of farmers lost their entire crops and their farm buildings, while others were able to protect their grain by ploughing furrows and fighting the fire. The fire is not yet under control, but the worst is over.

The Nation's Navy Yards.

The names and locations of the navy yards in the United States are as follows: Charlestown navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gosport navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; Kittery navy yard, Kittery, Me.; League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, Cal.; New London navy yard, New London, Conn.; Pensacola navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; Washington navy yard, Washington, D. C.

A Kick Against Mahone.

The Republicans of the Second district, to-day nominated George R. Bowdoin for Congress. The main interest was in the appointment of a Presidential elector from this district, the contest being between George A. Martin, who was elected by the Mahone faction of the Republican State convention held Petersburg last May, and General V. D. Geoner, who was appointed to that place by the bolting, or wise wing of the party. After an exciting contest the Mahone elector was chosen.

After the adjournment of the convention Tuesday Groner's supporters in the convention and the contesting delegation who had been refused admission by the regular organization, 46 in number, held a meeting and indorsed General Groner as elector and nominated Sandy Williams, colored Sheriff of Elizabeth county, for Congress in opposition to Mr. Bowdoin.

THURMAN PASSES THROUGH.

The Local Democrats Have a Chance to Look at Him.

Allen G. Thurman, Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, together with his party, passed this city last evening on fast line in special car No. 202, of the Lake Erie and Western railroad; en route for his Ohio home. He was accompanied by the gentlemen who started with him last week with New York city and Newark, N. J., as the objective points. When the party passed through Altoona eastward it did so on Atlantic express. Quite a crowd awaited the arrival of the train, and as it was about three-quarters of an hour late, the gathering did not decrease in numbers. The train was behind time for the reason that the special car was equipped with a Miller coupler and some trouble was had in keeping it connected with that of the Pullman ahead which was of a different pattern.

When it did arrive it was quickly boarded by persons anxious to see the venerable gentleman and the car in which he and his party were seated was quickly filled with people. These were introduced to Mr. Thurman by J. T. Greig, esq., who was a passenger on the train, and handshaking was in order. The crowd outside not being able to see into the car as well as it desired, it remained for County Chairman Dunphy and Mr. Geo. F. Fresh, of the Altoona Times, to escort Judge Thurman to the platform of the car. One of the gentlemen of his party demurred at the Judge going, stating it was very damp, but his objections were overruled by the Judge himself. He appeared on the platform, carrying a bandanna handkerchief and spoke very briefly. In substance he said:

Kind Friends: This is Sabbath evening—a time for rest and religion, not politics, and I will forbear speaking. But while my words are feeble and few my heart is with you. It always rises as I ascend these grand old mountains. Good night.

THEY ARE ALL BROKE UP.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—That there are very serious troubles about the management of the Metropolitan police is certain, but the police is not to know for some time yet the details of the disagreements in a most important branch of the government of the greatest city in the world. One thing, however, is well known—that Sir Charles Warren, the chief commissioner, has, by his tyrannical conduct, disgusted the force under him almost to a verge of mutiny and provoked the resignation of some of the best men composing it.

One would think that in a service which should be above all things practical there would be a system of promotion by merit which would result in placing at the head of the police a trained man; versed in all departments of the complicated system, fertile of resource through long experience and prompt to cope with any emergency that could arise. Such an idea would never occur to the true Briton.

There must needs be a chief of aristocratic connections, with a titular prefix to his name, a martinet from the army with strong theories about pipe clay and a determination to make his most intelligent subordinates appreciate the awful distance between themselves and his nobility. The genuine Englishman would say that such a position must be filled by a gentleman; that the rank and file would not respect a man who was once as they are, and it is just possible that this is the truth.

To paraphrase a quotation, though you should bray an English snob in a mortar his snobbery would not depart from. Still, if Sir Charles Warren possessed the necessary tact and sense he could gain the respect and obedience of his men without encouraging familiarity in any way subversive of discipline. Instead of this, he has goaded them by petty punishments and unnecessary restrictions that they have all but revolted.

This state of things does not, as might be surmised, add to their efficiency, and their duties are performed in a perfunctory manner which is not assuring to property owners. Several daring burglaries have occurred recently and the perpetrators have not yet been caught. Some of the best detectives have left the force and Assistant Commissioner Monroe, a very able officer, has felt obliged to resign, much to the regret of those acquainted with the working of the police system. No one expects that anarchy will ensue or that the efficiency of the force will not be restored, but if the taxpayers are proud of having their civil protectors dominated by a lordship they must expect to suffer some trifling annoyance for enjoying such a luxury.

Fighting a Trust.

CHARLESTON S. C.—The farmers of the State are making a hard fight against the bagging trust. No cotton is received at any of the ports unless packed in jute bagging, and those who have to sell their cotton to the factory and shippers at the seaport are, therefore, absolutely at the mercy of the trust. Fortunately, however, quite a number of cotton mills have been established in this State law which exempts new manufacturers from taxation for ten years. The grangers of Oconee county met a day or two ago and sent a committee to interview the President of a cotton mill in that vicinity. The outcome of the interview was that the mills agreed to buy the cotton with any kind of covering except boards.

The mills in that part of the State use perhaps 20,000 bales of cotton a year, and should they all come into the arrangement the situation will be considerably improved, at least from the grangers point of view. There are 28 cotton mills in the State, which use perhaps 100,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Death of a Prominent Mermer.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7.—General Horace S. Eldridge, superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile institution, which does a business of \$5,000,000 annually, died yesterday aged 72 years. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1860 by Brigham Young; was a member of the territorial legislature in 1880 and has held many other county and territorial offices. He joined the Mormon church fifty-two years ago, and has ever since been a staunch adherent of the faith. He amassed considerable wealth during his long business career and owned much real estate and live stock throughout the territory. He had five wives, three of whom, together with a large posterity, mourn their loss.

Excitement at Zanibar.

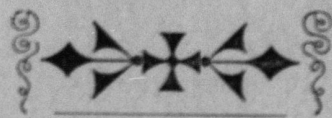
LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Zanibar says: The chief director of the German company was fired upon and forebly prevented from landing at Pangani on Wednesday. He returned to Zanibar for armed assistance, which was granted by the Sultan. Great excitement prevails.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT!

ONE YEAR,

For

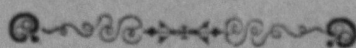
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