The Centre Democrat.

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

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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.
AUDITOR GENERAL
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY 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	Harman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	William A. Garman
7	George W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Daniel H. Schweye	23	J. Hunkenstein
18	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. Neil
14	S'mon 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.

BETWEEN Mr. Blaine and the Republican senate is the flatest kind of contradiction. One declares in favor of trusts and the other against them. Blaine blurts out his honest sentiments. The other fellows do not.

Mr. Vest said that he had neither revised the manuscript nor read the report in the Record. There was no question that he had used the phrase "that infamous protective system." He repeated it now.

MR. CHANDLER called attention to the omission in Saturday's Record of two words in the report of a colloquy between Senators Vest and Hoar, the words omitted being "that infamous" before the words "protective system." He understood that they had been dropped by accident in the transcript of the report.

Of course Mr. Vest "repeated it now." It is infamous because it robs hard-working men of a drop of sweat a minute and a drop of blood an hour. It is infamous because it fattens the fat man into such a state of capitalistic corpulency that he is as a stench to the nose of decency, and because it skins the skin from poor old Skin-and-Bones, who piously, with Heaven's help, seeks to feed his family.

TELL THE TRUTH.

The Mills bill cannot become a law this year nor can there be any reform of the tariff or reduction of taxation while the Republicans hold the Senate though they are pledged to a reduction, consequently when a protected industry shuts down it is not because of the Mills bill or any other bill. Yet the Republican press of the country tells its readers that such and such an industry has shut down "for fear of the Mills bill." Did you ever hear of a merchant closing his store or a farmer ceasing to cultivate his farm from fear that prices might be lower two years hence? Did you ever know of a laboring man quitting work because wages might be lower two years hence? Is there a man so ignorant as to believe such nonsense? The laborer will never get an honest statement from a Republican paper or a Republican campaign orator on the question of tariff. If you want store orders and a dollar a day listen to the chatter of protected organs and orators. If you want cheap foreign labor vote with the party that imports and employs them. The cry of protection to labor has been the cloak under which trusts have been formed, millionaires thriven and paupers have been bred. What has protection done for American labor besides increasing the cost of living and importing pauper to take his place? The Ammidowns, Roberts and Carnegies, advocates of high taxation are kicking out their American labor as fast as they can and when they don't go out they employ Pinkerton detectives to put them out. That is the protection they give to American labor. *There is not a single industry in the United States that has shut down because of the passage of the Mills bill* and the man who says the contrary deliberately *lies* or is densely ignorant. It is an old campaign dodge of the fellows who are growing rich through monopoly taxation. It is the thinnest kind of a lie, and should deceive no one. Let the Republican press and speakers tell the truth if they can or dare.

MR. PIOLLET LOVES TAXATION.

A List of Some of the Taxes Paid by Him and His Fellow-Farmers.

Editorial in Philadelphia Times, Sept. 12.

Farmer Piollet is a well-to-do farmer on the northern border of the State. He was a legislator more than a generation ago, and has not been one since that period chiefly because his farmer neighbors always happened to have a better liking for the other fellow. He has had large intercourse with great men from Jackson up or down to Piollet; he has many times been prevailed upon to talk politics on the stump and at the huskings, and raisings, and boilings of his neighborhood, and he is understood to be always ready, if not always exactly reliable, authority on all questions of political and agricultural economics.

We like Farmer Piollet because he is a sturdy independent in politics. He is not of the hide-bound or collar-worn class that fear to change political or other convictions. He has fought with Jackson in favor of a strict specie basis for currency, and with the Greenbackers against all specie as a basis of currency; he has fought with the Democracy when it gave only 25 per cent. tariff taxes, and is now ready to fight against the Democracy because it doesn't give over 40 per cent. tariff taxes, and just now he is in easy comfort in politics, as he doesn't care whether he votes for Cleveland or for Harrison. He has a lingering love for Democracy but he will vote for Clevelaud only because he believes that Cleveland is certain to be defeated 80,000 or 100,000 in Pennsylvania. If the State was in doubt he would vote for Harrison, not because he loves Cleveland less, but because he loves Cleveland less, but because he loves high war taxes on farmers more.

We like Farmer Piollet not so much because he likes high and needless taxes, but because liking high and needless taxes, he has the courage to say so and to denounce with the eloquence of manliness all who propose to reduce his taxes. Farmer Piollet revels in high war taxes. He is used to them; he has got the hang of them; he pays them on pretty much everything he needs and consumes; and, if he loves them who can dispute his right to advocate them and brain-clout any President or party that attempts to lower his taxrs? His life would be uneven and jerky if taxes did not fall upon him uniformly in his farm house and on his farm from cradle to grave, and from stable to kitchen dining-room, parlor, chamber, cellar, garret, roof, foundation, field and flock. He wants no sudden breaks in his taxes. He has free water and free air and free coffee, and that's about all, but he hopes yet to see them taxed into blissful uniformity with all his other farmer taxes.

WHAT HE PAYS ON GETTING OUT OF BED.

Think of the grand uniformity of Farmer Piollet's life in enjoying the farmers' taxes. He rises in the morning, shakes his farmer's mane in vigor as he emerges from his 40 per cent. taxed bed sheets, his 60 per cent. taxed blankets, his 40 per cent. taxed pillows, his 30 per cent. taxed mattress, his 35 per cent. taxed bedstead, and he lands triumphantly on a 60 per cent. taxed carpet, tacked down with 43 per cent. taxed tacks. He stripes off his 40 per cent. taxed nightshirt, puts on his 60 per cent taxed underclothing if woolen or 40 per cent if cotton; follows with his 40 per cent taxed shirt, his 60 per cent taxed pants; his 40 per cent taxed socks if cotton or 60 per cent if woolen; his 30 per cent taxed shoes. He next takes up his 40 per cent. taxed tumbler or mug; applies his 30 per cent taxed tooth-brush; pours out his water from a 60 per cent taxed pitcher into a 60 per cent taxed wash-bowl; takes up his 35 per cent taxed toilet soap to aid his refreshing ablutions in free water; brings the blood to glow in health on his cheeks by a 40 per cent taxed towel; combs his hair with a 30 per cent taxed comb; gives it the finishing touch with a 30 per cent taxed brush. He next turns to his 60 per cent taxed necktie if silk, or 40 if cotton or linen; ties it around his 40 per cent taxed collar stiffened by 94 per cent taxed starch; adjusts his 35 per cent taxed suspenders, and if a 30 per cent taxed button is missing he replaces it with a 30 per cent taxed pin; he then puts on his 60 per cent taxed vest; follows with his 60 per cent taxed coat; supplies it with a 40 per cent taxed handkerchief, and then is ready to take a survey of himself in his 100 per cent taxed mirror on his 35 per cent taxed bureau, when he is ready to emerge from his chamber.

WHAT HE PAYS BEFORE BREAKFAST.

As farmers are ever interested in the weather, Farmer Piollet will always brush aside his 40 per cent taxed curtains and take an early look out of his 35 per cent taxed window-sash and 93 per cent taxed window glass to see how the free air—and the only thing free that he can see—looks and promises for the day. If his digestion is a little unsettled he regulates it by a 40 per cent taxed draught of magnesia from a 40 per cent taxed glass, or he may prefer a dose of 189 per cent taxed castor oil, or a "nip" of 300 per cent taxed whiskey, sweetened with 82 per cent taxed sugar, mixed with a 40 per cent taxed spoon. He then takes his 50 per cent taxed pocket knife to clean his finger-nails, takes up his 54 per cent taxed wool hat and is ready for a survey of his manor. If he is a prudent observer he takes a survey of his kitchen and inspects his 40 per cent taxed oilcloth; his 58 per cent taxed crockery; his 40 per cent taxed stove and pans; his 45 per cent taxed tinware; his 25 per cent taxed broom; his 35 per cent taxed buckets; his 45 per cent taxed jars containing his 113 per cent taxed rice; his 35 per cent taxed tables and chairs.

WHAT HE PAYS ON HIS BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The kitchen inspected, as the fountain of the farmer's health. Farmer Piollet next steps out on his 17 per cent taxed porch floor by opening his 26 per cent taxed door-latch, airs himself under the protection of his 17 per cent taxed shingles, and if storm confronts him he wisely takes up his 50 per cent taxed umbrella and starts for a survey of the farm.

AND THEN, THE TRUST!

Farmer Piollet, takes up the *Times*—the paper he always reads and sld om agrees with—printed on 20 per cent, taxed paper, with 35 per cent, taxed types, 30 per cent, taxed ink and 50 per cent, taxed machinery, and the clouds speedly pass from his face and smiles play upon his gently furrowed cheeks as he reads that his universal farmer taxes are multiplied to him by the blessing of extra taxes by the Jute Trusts, the Steel Trusts, the Soap Trusts, the Linseed Oil Trusts, the Cordage Trust, the Paper Bag Trust, the Salt trust, the Nail Trust, the Glass Trust the Sugar Trust, the Lead Trust, the Lumber Trust, all of whih are the creation of high war-tariff taxes and he smiles serenely as a bridesmaid as he contemplates the profusions of the tax blessing this great free land showers upon the farmers. He rejoices that the blessing of farmer taxes never cease from the 35 per cent, taxed cradle and 40 per cent, taxed coffins and 60 per cent, taxed shroud for the grave. Just tnen Farmer Piollet, reads of the Mills bill proposing ruthlessly to reducde the farmer's taxes, and he erupts in fury as he exclaims: "These infernal politicians can't let us farmers alone; they now want to reduce our 47 per cent, taxes 7 per cent.; to Hades with them say I, Farmer Piollet."

THE DELUSION OF A HOME MARKET.

In all the discussions of the tariff by the advocates of protection not one seems to be aware of the fact that if American mills and manufacturing establishments ran anything like full time there would be a glut of the American market, if every foreign manufactured article were kept out. In these days of improved and perfect machinery American manufacturers must have a foreign market for their surplus product or their mills must run only part time. That we do not supply all of our home market with the woolens necessary is due to the fact that we haven't the raw material and do not raise it. What we purchase of our foreign customers comes to our manufacturers with an increased cost of 40 per cent. duty, while our competitors in our own and the worlds markets get their raw material 40 dollars on the hundred cheaper than we do. Nor is this the only evil resulting from the taxation of raw material. The quality of woolen goods manufactured and sold to the poorer class of people is vastly inferior in quality to that of foreign manufacture, being composed in great part of the refuse wool of the world or of shoddy. Of our wealthy classes who purchase woolen goods ninety per cent buy English, German or French goods, for the reason that in the better grades of goods the American manufacturer is compeled to "skimp" his cloth though protected by heavy duty. In the manufacture of machinery we are in advance of the world, and almost every manufacturer is protected from foreign competition, not by the tariff but by the superiority of his product, and very often by a patent. "American markets for American goods" is a delusion that any thinking man can dispel in a moment. If our manufacturers are to be confined to the home markets we will have six months of idleness every year for those employed in our manufactories. The worlds markets should be ours. We cannot like pagan China surround ourselves with a wall and prosper. Our resources are so vast that we can supply the world with what it needs. Why talk about a home market that can be glutted in six months? Why talk high taxation as a blessing to the consumer?

Schools for Workingwomen.

While we hear much about the conditions of factory life in Europe, the early age at which boys and girls are forced to begin it, and the fact that women even when they secure homes of their own are often compelled to continue outside work, it should not be forgotten that in our own country similar conditions largely prevail, and that for the young woman or girl who is forced to earn her living in the store, the workshop or the factory there are few opportunities for gaining any knowledge of the practical arts which conduce so much to the comfort of home. It is time that religion and philanthropy have founded helpful agencies by means of which working girls can meet together at the close of their daily labors, and not only enjoy social fellowship but receive instruction in many departments of useful knowledge. These organizations, however, are necessarily limited in their work, and can reach but a fraction of those who might be benefited by them; and so there is a great army of working women who when the opportunity comes go directly from factory work to a home of their own, with but little understanding of the varied duties of domestic life.

A volume recently published by the German Government contains a number of interesting reports by the factory inspectors of the Empire in regard to the condition of factory operatives throughout Germany, from which much of interest may be gathered as to the efforts that are being made to instruct young workingwomen and children in the domestic arts. The most suggestive feature of these reports is that the help thus given is not State aid, although in some places the State does maintain industrial schools, but that the agencies which are at work are chiefly conducted by large employers of labor, the latter doubtless finding that they, in turn, also derive benefit from the increasee intelligence and habits of industry which are the result of this traing. Thus for example, at Krupp's works at Essen there is an industrial school for women maintained by the firm, where dressmaking and mending and hand and machine sewing are taught, and where on two afternoons in the week, instruction is also given in ironing. At Neviges a large firm supports four schools for the instruction not only of its female employes but also for the children of employes. Three times a week, after the close of the factory labor, the women are taught mending, sewing, dressmaking and darning, at a cost to each of but 15 cents a month. The firm provides rooms, fire and light without charge, the pupils bringing their own materials, unless they happen to be too poor, when, in such case they are supplied gratis. A second school is for children of school age where they are taught sewing crocheting and embroidery. A third school gives the factory women and their daughters instructions in, ironing and cooking. At Immenstadt, in Bavaria, there is a twine factory which has had for ten years an institution for girls who live alone. Good board and lodging are provided for them at moderate rates, and, besides, they serve in turn a week each in the kitchen, and on Saturdays washes the steps and clean up the rooms.

These are but a few of the instances which are given in the volume in question; but they serve to show the practical character of the work that is being done, and ought to suggest to employers of day labor everywhere the good that such a plan would accomplish both in the industrial world and in the domain of home. While the workingman has his club, his lodge or his beneficial organization, the workingirl is often neglected, and the capabilities which she might have as a wife and a mother have but little room given to grow and to expand. Good old George Herbert tells us that "who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws, makes that and the action fine;" and the habits of thrift and industry, of tidiness and cleanliness, which can be developed by such a course of practical training cannot fail to benefit the whole community socially, industrially and morally.

MESSRS Holt and McCormick represent in their line and occupations the interests of the farmer and the laborer, both are honest and hard working men and self made in every respect. They will not shine in the high social life of the State Capital but they will always be found at their desks ready to look after the interests of their constituents. There is no reason why the vote of a single wage earner should be cast against either of them.

ONE campaign invention has pricked through President Cleveland's habit of reserve and has evidently touched a nerve. The allegation in different journals of note that he had said "I believe in free trade as I believe in the Prostestant religion," he pronounces an unadulterated fabrication. General Jackson would have called such a misrepresentation "a d——d lie."

KAISER WILHELM'S chosen fashion of having bills of fare printed in German may bring joy to the printer and paper-maker, but at this distance it only furnishes another evidence of the extreme newness and freshness of the German war lord. This young fellow will keep on playing soldier until he gets hurt, which would be of little consequence but for the evils that would ensue to the people of the Continent of Europe.

SINCE it appears that the officers, originators and stockholders of the Standard Oil Company are nearly all Republicans, we shall no longer be twitted with the Democratic leaning of that monster monopoly. It is of the essence of all combinations which aim at power or pelf that they antagonize the party which insists that nothing shall be done by corporations or governments that may possibly be left to the hand of the private citizen.

CLEVELAND has made himself the idol of the people by his brave and honest fight in their behalf. He did not consult policy or even his own personal success when he issued his message in favor of a reduction of taxation and a reform of the unjust and burdensome war tariff, but believeing it to be right to do so he advocated it ably and openly, and urged Congress to do its duty in the matter. By this act he placed tariff reform and tax reduction in the fore front of the battle, and made it the main issue of the campaign. He could have dodged and avoided the question had he been so minded, but he is not that kind of a Democrat. He believes honesty to be the best of policp, and will find the people with him.

IF trusts are private affairs we would like to know what their apologists call a pick pocket?