

THE CITIZEN.
JAMES H. W. C. NEBLEY, PROPRIETORS.
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FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HON. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.
STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.
COUNTY.
FOR GOVERNOR.
CHARLES C. TOWNSEND, of Beaver County.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
DR. J. E. SHOWN, of Allegheny.
FOR GOVERNOR.
H. ERWIN BOGGS, of Allegheny.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JOS. THOMAS, JR., of Kanawha.
FOR GOVERNOR.
W. FOWLER CAMPBELL, of Fairview tp.

Harrison On The Chinese Question.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Rev. J. B. Brandt, of this city, wrote a letter to General Harrison in February last, enclosing a newspaper clipping containing his (Harrison's) position on the Chinese question. He received the following reply:
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 29, '88.
Rev. J. B. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.:
My Dear Sir—Your kind letter of February 28 has been received, and I am very much obliged to you for the kind interest which you take in my behalf. You knew me well enough here to know that I am no schemer for place, and I have not since your grace in that respect since you left here.
I did vote with the great body of the Republicans in the Senate against the Chinese restriction bill, as was called. It seemed to me then to be a violation of our treaty with China, and it was a little hard for me to let go of the old idea that this was the free home of all comers. I think there has been a very general change of sentiment on that subject, and I am glad to see anything to come to this country now, as we formerly did, and I think we have a right to preserve our own institutions by exercising a fair election as to who shall come here. I do not like that class of immigration that comes in gangs, that can be driven into pens and on shipboard, and bled, not by personal contract, but by bosses, and the Chinese immigration is very much of this sort. Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Passed the House.
The Mills bill passed in the lower House of Congress on Saturday last, by a vote of 163 for to 149 against, being 13 of a majority. The vote was almost a strictly party one, all voting for the bill being Democrats except four, three of them from the State of New York and one, Mr. Bowden, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall was not present, being seriously unwell, but sent a letter to House saying he would vote against the bill if present and that he was opposed to its passage. Two Republicans voted for the bill.
The bill now goes to the Senate and as debate there is not limited it is hard to say when a vote may be reached in that branch. But it is safe to say it will be a month or more. Some Republican members of the Senate it is said are preparing a substitute for the bill and intend of bringing it as such when the time comes. And taking all these things together we don't very much if the Mills bill becomes a law at this session of Congress, I fear. But passed or not passed, its provisions and the principle upon which it is based, have become and will continue to be the principal topics of discussion in the pending Presidential campaign.
The issue is very clearly formed between the two parties and involves the question of protection to American industries on the one hand, and a tariff for revenue only, which would lead to free trade, as advocated by President Cleveland and the Democrats generally, but not by all of them, as the "fopping" from their ranks now going on all over the country plainly attests.

THE CANDIDATES.
Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Levi P. Morton of New York.
Democrat—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.
Prohibition—President, Clifton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice President, John A. Brooks, of Missouri.
Union Labor—President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice President, Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas.
United Labor—President, Robert H. Cuddeback, of Indiana; Vice President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas.
Industrial Reform—President, Albert E. Redstone, of California; Vice President, John Colvin, of Kansas.
Equal Rights—President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; Vice President, Alfred B. Love, of Pennsylvania.
The great trouble among the Democrats now is to explain that they are not for free trade. They seem to have become alarmed recently and are now declaring that they never were for free trade. But they are too late speaking. They went so far that they cannot get back of their record. They will have to stand by Cleveland's message—all of which was sprung upon the country without any necessity. Nobody was crying for a reduction of tariff duties and nobody was suffering. Why the Democrats brought the question up remain a mystery, unless the influence for doing so came from foreign countries. But it is up, and has afforded a very interesting question for investigation and discussion, and through these the Democrats already begin to see that their doctrines are not tenable and that the people will condemn them at the polls this fall. Hence their backing down and denying now that they are free traders.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.
The Republican conference for this and Armstrong county, composing our State Senatorial district, held several meetings at Freeport last week, but in all of which they failed to make a nomination.
We understand from the Butler conference that they made several propositions, looking to a solving of the question as to which County should have the candidate at present. One of these propositions was to submit the question to a popular vote of the Republicans of the two counties, at a special primary election to be called for that purpose. As the two counties are as near equal as could be in their Republican vote, this proposition would seem to be eminently fair. It is what we proposed a long time ago, knowing the nature of the trouble involved and foreseeing what would likely happen, and which is now happening. The proposition then was, to let question come up at the regular primaries of the two counties, by the candidates of each submitting their names in both counties and abiding by a vote of the whole district. This was not favorably considered by our Armstrong friends, and while it would incur special trouble and expense to have it done now, yet we still incline to the opinion that it will be the only sure and safe settlement of the matter. To leave the naming of the candidate to the State Committee, or to any outside body or persons, the Republicans of this county are unalterably opposed, and will stand at the back of the candidate presented by this county in his refusal to do so. The matter should be settled at home here, by the conference, in some way that would be fair and honorable to both counties and candidates, and we hope some such mode will yet be found. While having a full knowledge of the history and cause of the present difficulty between the two counties, as to the right to the present candidate, yet as the nomination is pending, in the manner in which it is, we do not feel that it is prudent, or say more than the above at the present time.

THE ENGLISH PLEASED.
Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on free trade in Canada, and is generally recognized in the United States as pledged to initiate a new departure in fiscal policy.—London Globe.
For it is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ America in 1846. It is generally recognized in England free trader would employ now.—London Times.
But for that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection and nothing else.—London Daily News.

TARIFF THEORIES.
So many Democratic campaign speakers have assured their audiences, in this part of the country, that the Democracy is not for free trade, but for a revenue tariff, that it may be worth while to point out the reason why Republicans charge that the Democrats, by advocating a tariff for revenue only, are virtually free traders. A tariff for revenue only, which the Democrats advocate, is not such a tariff as are not produced in this country, like tea and coffee, the revenue from which goes entirely to the government. A tariff for protection is had on such articles as are produced in this country, and is so laid in order that such articles may be produced here. The self-styled "revenue reformers," therefore, are free traders so far as it concerns articles that are produced in this country. They argue that each country should restrict itself to the production of only those things that it can produce at least cost, and that thus each country, by devoting itself exclusively to raising or producing what it is best fitted for, can exchange its products to an advantage with those of other countries. They would have us, for instance, grow hay and wheat and tobacco and corn and such articles as England does not manufacture, arguing that as the cost of production for manufacturers in England is lower than in this country, we can get our manufactures from her at smaller expense of effort, by exchanging our corn and cotton and the rest for her iron and steel and other goods, than we can by making them at home.
This is a very pretty theory, but let us see how it has worked in practice. Our tariff was made protective in 1842, after the panic of 1837 had frightened people, and new industries sprang up on all sides. But in 1845 it was lowered. It cost about \$500 per ton to produce steel rails here, whereas they could get them in England at \$40 per ton. Therefore, it was argued, it is much better to let England make our steel rails. For a short time this worked well enough for the people that bought rails, although it was pretty hard on the workmen here who had been engaged in making them and were thrown out of employment by the cessation of the industry. But when England got market here she did what a seller will always do when he advances the price, and our buyers had to pay \$50 and then \$60, and finally \$75 per ton for steel rails which were not so good as those that had been produced here for \$50 per ton. \$50 not only was the workmen thrown out of employment, but the people who bought steel rails paid a great deal more for them in the end than they would have paid for them here.
This country is a big one, and there are so many manufactures here that their competition keeps prices down to the very lowest point consistent with the making of any profit. Many kinds of goods are produced here now at a low cost, whereas in England it costs more, and the superior efficiency of our workmen, as they are in England. But suppose they cost a little more if the tariff is taken off or lowered to such a point, as it would be in many cases by the Mills bill, and the English manufacturers could under-sell ours, then our manufacturers would have to shut down and their employees would be thrown out of work. The wages they formerly spent would be lost to the state, and the country would have to pay more for those supplies which necessarily go up. Then when the English manufacturers had secured the market, they would, of course, put up their prices, and the country would have to pay more for them than they now pay under our protective tariff; so there would be a double loss and no gain.
The wages of workmen here are now 30 to 40 per cent. higher in this country, under a protective tariff, than they are in England, under free trade. Here is a table showing comparative wages in various industries:

Per week. England. United States.
Iron moulders..... \$ 40 10 40 10
Pattern makers..... 7 50 10 00
Glass blowers..... 12 50 15 00
Cotters..... 8 00 10 00
Shoemakers..... 11 00 12 00
Potter..... 4 00 8 00
Cotton mills..... 4 00 8 00
Woolen mills..... 5 25 9 50
Painters..... 9 00 15 00
Bricklayers..... 8 10 15 00
Carpenters..... 10 00 16 00
Laborers..... 4 10 7 50
Blacksmiths..... 7 00 15 00
Horse-shoers..... 7 00 12 00
Butchers..... 7 00 12 00
Railway engineers..... 7 50 12 00
Firemen..... 5 50 15 00
Brickmasons..... 3 00 12 00
Printers, per 1000 ems..... 20 00 40 00

THE POTATO QUESTION.
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