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Prospectus.

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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 14, 1897.

Real Cause of the War.

It was the Overreaching Ambition of the Czar To Crush the Sultan, Greeks Only the Tool.

The real cause of the war between Greece and Turkey does not appear in the newspaper dispatches nor in the diplomatic correspondence. It is the determination of the Czar to crush the Sultan and add the Ottoman empire to Russia. The apparent cause, is the interference of Greece in the domestic affairs of Crete, which is a province of Turkey, and may be described as the Cuba of the Mediterranean, says the Chicago Record. There are many points of resemblance between the Cubans and the Cretans, and Greece stands to the latter in a relation similar to that which we occupy to Cuba. If our government should show the same sympathy and offer the same encouragement to the Cuban revolutionists that the Greeks have given to the rebellious Cretans we might be in war with Spain. The frequent revolutions in Crete have usually been organized in Greece, as the States, but the Greek government has not pretended to enforce the neutrality laws. On the contrary it has openly sought the annexation of the island, to which it claims a title running back many centuries to the time when Greece was a powerful nation.

Last year the massacres in Armenia were incited by Russia intrigue, with the expectation that they would end in the dissolution of Turkey, but the Sultan deflected himself with such skill and diplomacy that he was able to evade all the troubles. He saved himself from punishment by "bluffing" all the rest of Europe. The revolution of Crete is believed by diplomatists to have originated in a similar manner, with the same motives, for the same object, and Greece is supposed to be the decoy which Russia is using to involve Turkey in a war in which sooner or later the czar will take a hand.

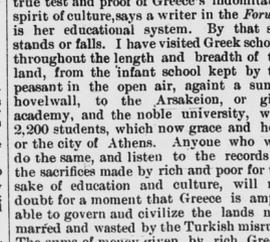
For many centuries Crete was part of Greece. The inhabitants are mostly of Grecian ancestry. They belong to the Greek Catholic church, of which the czar is the recognized head, as the pope is the head of the Roman Catholic church. They have been in a state of rebellion ever since Crete was annexed to Turkey. In 1868, after the war that lasted several years and was likely to exterminate the inhabitants and ruin the industries of the island, the great powers of Europe interfered and compelled the Sultan to give the Cretans a form of home rule similar in some respects to that offered Cuba by the government of Spain, including a legislative assembly elected by the people and a Christian for civil government. But the laws adopted by the Cretan assembly have been usually vetoed by the Sultan, and the military commandant, who has always been a Turk and a Mussulman, has continually usurped the authority of the civil government and has attempted to control civil affairs. The other officials of the island, being responsible only to the Sultan, have outraged the people, so that the autonomy of Crete has been only a pretense.

The latest difficulty was over the management of the finances. The Sultan, being very hard up, persuaded the Turkish collector of taxes in Crete to divert about \$500,000 of the proceeds of the tax on tobacco to the use of the Turkish government. The Cretans demanded the reimbursement of that sum. The Sultan refused and provoked an agitation throughout Crete which caused a continual collision between the citizens and the military guards, and resulted in an open rebellion of the Christians, which was encouraged and aided by Greece. Absolute autonomy was demanded by some, and annexation by others, and finally the Greek army was sent to the assistance of the rebels. Then the powers of Europe intervened. Greece was forbidden to interfere, but declined to obey, so that finally a collision occurred between the Greek and Turkish troops and war was declared.

Modern Greece.

Since my first visit to Greece, 20 years ago, I watched the life and progress of her people; and I know few things that are more encouraging. Despite all the vexations to which their guardians have subjected them, and all the obstacles that have been thrown in their way, despite also their own natural shortcomings, they have shown, in both material and spiritual things all the virtues of a progressive and civilized people. The country, left them a desert by the Turks, has become, to a large extent, productive and beautiful. The population, 2,600,000, has doubled in the last 20 years. In 1877, there were hardly a hundred carriage roads, and only five miles of railway in the whole country. To-day there are roads everywhere and hundreds of miles of railway. In 1877 it was barely possible for the traveler to find a bed outside of Athens; to-day there are numerous hotels, with all European conveniences, in all the principle cities and towns. But the true test and proof of Greece's indomitable spirit of culture, says a writer in the Forum, is her educational system. By that she stands or falls. I have visited Greek schools throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the infant school kept by the peasant in the open air, against a sunny hovel wall, to the Arsakeion, or girls academy, and the noble university, with 2,200 students, which now grace and honor the city of Athens. Anyone who will do the same, and listen to the records of the sacrifices made by rich and poor for the sake of education and culture, will not doubt for a moment that Greece is amply able to govern and civilize the lands now marred and wasted by the Turkish misrule. The sums of money given by rich Greeks for schools and the hardships undergone by the children of the poor in remote districts in any where, save in the United States and Scotland. Who dares assert of such a people that it is not capable of ruling its ancient patrimony—the first home of liberty—better than the barbarous Turk or the despotic Russian? There is but one just, beneficent and effective solution of the Eastern question, and that is the restoration of the Greek empire to Greece, and the placing of a great civilized power, such as neither Turkey nor Russia can ever be, as guardian of the bridge between Europe and Asia.

Hit the Wrong Party.



Jackson's Protection Prophecy.

The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means for profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled in this subject. It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in will lead to corruption and must end in ruin.—Andrew Jackson in His Farewell Address.

A Great Democratic Harmonizer.

The Dingley bill has done more in three days to reconstruct and strengthen the Democratic party than all the harmonizers and conciliators and managers could have done in a year. The Baltimore News (Dem.) says.

The Tariff on Cutlery.

Why the Trust Can Dictate Such Outrageously High Duties.

Of the worst schedules in the Dingley bill is that relating to cutlery—especially pocket cutlery. The duties on pocketknives range from 100 per cent to 800 per cent above present duties and are nearly double those in the McKinley bill. Why, you will ask, are these duties so extraordinarily high? And why are they allowed to remain there? Both questions are easily answered.

It is unnecessary here to go into details. Before McKinley's nomination one of the five or six large manufacturers of pocket cutlery, who was prominent in the trust, which raised prices an average of about 35 per cent under the McKinley bill, began to hustle for McKinley. He is said to have raised a large sum of money by passing the hat among the 20 or 25 cutlery manufacturers. Just how the money was spent is not known. It is probable, however, that several McKinley delegates to St. Louis owed their presence there to this fund. The hat passer himself was one of the very few delegates from New York who was for McKinley first, last and all the time. He was one of Hanna's most trusted lieutenants. One of the two favors which he is said to have asked as compensation for his valuable services was the fixing of the cutlery schedule. This privilege, being an ordinary and expected one under the protection system, was readily granted by the power behind the throne. This is probably the whole story. It explains fully why the duties are there and why they will stay there.

Below is given in detail some of the effects of the proposed duties as applied to importations for the last fiscal year. Of course but few knives will be imported under such exorbitant duties.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE.

- First.—All pocket knives not costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem. Second.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1 blade, 20 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents a dozen. Third.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 2 blade, 20 per cent ad valorem and \$1 a dozen. (If pearl or shell, 50 cents a dozen extra.) Fourth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 3 blade, 20 per cent ad valorem and \$1.50 a dozen. Fifth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 4 blades or more, 20 per cent ad valorem and \$3 a dozen. (If pearl or shell, 75 cents a dozen extra on 3 and 4 blades.)

Calculation showing results based on importations for fiscal year 1896: All knives costing 40 cents per dozen and less: 200,000 dozen, average price, 25 cents; value, \$50,000; 15 per cent.

Knives costing over 40 cents per dozen: 45,000 dozen, 1 blade, average price, 60 cents; value, \$27,000; at 20 per cent and 50 cents a dozen; duty, \$3,750. 32,000 dozen, 2 blade, average price, \$1.63; value, \$52,160; at 20 per cent and \$1 a dozen; duty, \$4,720. 27,000 dozen, 3 blade, average price, \$1.27; value, \$34,290; at 20 per cent and \$1.50 a dozen; duty, \$4,123.50. 254,000 dozen, 4 blade, average price, \$1.75; value, \$444,500; at 20 per cent and \$2 per dozen; duty, \$88,900. Total value, \$1,233,770; total duty, \$1,584,254; 128 1/2 per cent.

Estimated that of 2, 3 and 4 blade 25 per cent are of pearl or shell, adding duty as follows: 85,000 dozen, 2 blade, at 50c. \$42,500. 60,250 dozen, 3 blade, at 75c. 45,187.50. 65,500 dozen, 4 blade, at 75c. 49,125. Total \$1,740,517—142 1/2 p. c.

RESULT.

Knives to the value of 6 per cent of importations, duty would be 55 per cent.

Knives to the value of 64 per cent of importations, duty would be 142 1/2 per cent.

The duty on pocket cutlery for some years prior to 1890 was 24 per cent ad valorem.

From 1890 to 1896 it was 50 per cent ad valorem, with the exceptions of a short time during that period when it was 45 per cent ad valorem.

The McKinley tariff averaged about 91 per cent ad valorem.

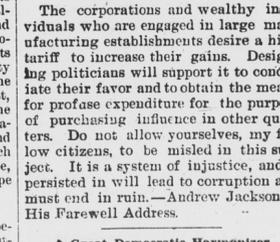
The Wilson tariff averaged about 51 per cent ad valorem.

The proposed Dingley tariff will average, based on the importations of 1896, 142 1/2 per cent ad valorem on 94 per cent of all knives imported during that year.

The equivalent ad valorem duties on the following popular description of knives, under the McKinley bill, Wilson bill and proposed Dingley bill, are as follows:

Table with columns: McKinley bill, Wilson bill, Dingley bill, P. C., P. C., P. C. Rows include: 2 blade jackknives that retail at 25 cents (112 56 145), 2 blade pearl ladies' knives that retail at 25 cents (112 56 105), 2 blade pearl ladies' knives that retail at 50 cents (88 51 120), 8 blade penknives, not pearl or shell, that retail at 50 cents (88 51 120), 8 blade penknives, pearl or shell, that retail at 60 cents (88 51 170), 4 blade penknives, not pearl or shell, that retail at 50 cents (88 51 100), 4 blade penknives, pearl or shell, that retail at 50 cents (88 51 204).

Hit the Wrong Party.



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Bicycles.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

1897 Models, 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing, Standard of the World, have no equal, \$100.

—1896 COLUMBIAS— MODELS 40, 41 and 44, known everywhere and have no superior except the 1897 Columbia MODEL 42, 26-inch wheels, \$75 \$85

HARTFORD BICYCLES Patterns 7 and 8 reduced from \$75 to \$60 Patterns 9 " 10 " " 60 " \$55

Equal to any bicycles made except Columbias. We ask experts to examine them piece by piece.

—OTHER HARTFORDS, \$50, \$45, \$40.— SOME SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT BARGAINS.

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PURCHASERS TAUGHT FREE. A. L. SHEFFER, Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

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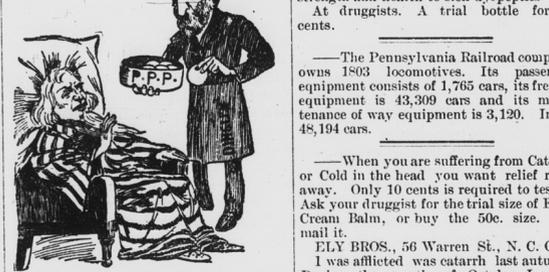
A Wonderful Pill.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes, its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It's a protection and property pill and will produce any effect desired. It's an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If taken



in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor! You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took.

It's effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills and don't see why they called a protection doctor again. It must have been by mistake.

Women's Dress Goods Will Come High. The extremely high duties which Dingley proposes to collect from women's dress goods should be more generally understood by the women of this country. It is they who must suffer most because of these duties. Here are a few samples of the increased duties taken from a list prepared by Mr. P. B. Worrall of the dress goods importing firm of Fred Butterfield & Co. of New York:

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 1s. 6d. per yard, equal to 24 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, costing under the present tariff 33.6 cents per yard, while under the proposed tariff it would cost 67.8-16 cents per yard.

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 2s. 4d. per yard, equal to 56 cents in our money, weighing 28 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 78.4 cents per yard, would under the proposed tariff cost \$1.4858 per yard.

"An all worsted cloth, costing in England 2s. 10d. per yard, equal to 60 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 70 cents per yard, would cost under the proposed tariff \$1.298 per yard.

"A 32 inch black serge (cotton warp), costing in England 7 5/8d. per yard, equal in our money to 15.25 cents, weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, costs under the present tariff 22.87 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 30.07 cents per yard.

"A 27 inch black sciclienne (cotton warp), costing in England 7 7/8d. per yard, equal to 15.75 cents in our money, weighing 8.7 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 23.62 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 33.92 cents per yard.

Iniquitous Lumber Tariff. "The proposed tariff on lumber," the Boston Transcript (Rep.) says, "is simply a measure to pick the pockets and crush the industry of a large, useful and influential class of American citizens. It is uneconomic, unscientific, suicidal. The statements upon which this schedule was made up are shown to have been insidious and misleading. The result will be to strip the country not of an annually recurring income, but of its white pine principal, which at present rates is within ten years of exhaustion, and also to ruin a large class of business men in this country who deserve better things. It does not seem possible that men claiming to represent the people will permit such a measure to have the force of law. If they do, it will cease to be folly and become iniquity."

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS. RUN DOWN IN HEALTH—CONSTANT PAINS IN ARMS AND SHOULDERS—A VALUABLE GIFT—HEALTH, APPETITE AND SLEEP—PAINS ARE GONE.

"I was run down in health and could hardly keep on my feet. The least exertion would cause palpitation and I would feel as though I was being smothered. My nights were sleepless and I felt the morning than when I retired. My liver was out of order and I had constant pains in my arms and shoulders and numbness in my limbs. I was sometimes dizzy and would fall. My son gave me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and they proved of more value than a very costly gift. In a short time after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I had a good appetite, sleep came back to me and the pains all left me." Mrs. ANNE E. STRETCH, 621 Marietta Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

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D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER. HASTINGS & REEDER—Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office No. 14, North Allegheny street. 28 13

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Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Crown and Bridge Work also. 34-11

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Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 24 24

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