

**THE CENTRE REPORTER.**

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. OCT. 12.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**

- For Sheriff,  
JOHN P. CONDO.
- For Treasurer,  
JOHN Q. MILES.
- For Register,  
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.
- For Recorder,  
W. GALER MORRISON.
- For Commissioners,  
GEORGE L. GOODHART,  
T. FRANK ADAMS.
- For Coroner,  
DR. H. K. HOY.
- For Auditors,  
H. W. BICKLE,  
W. W. ROYER.

**A CHAPTER ON WOOL.**

The Washington *Observer*, printed in a county whose wool growing industry has been protected to death, or at least into a steady decline in price and production, says "the *Post* professes to believe that the duty is of no benefit to the wool growers," and then it inquires if we are honest in the belief, "or merely seek to delude the wool growers." It is not a question of mere belief, but of actual and demonstrable facts; facts that we have noticed the *Observer* and all other Republican papers carefully keep from their readers. If a protective tariff increased the price of wool the evidence should be readily obtainable, as we have had heavy protective duties on wool since 1867, a period of 25 years, and prices are a matter of record.

We have before us a tabular statement, not necessary to give in full, which shows that during the 21 years immediately preceding the high tariff era—that is, from 1847 to 1867 inclusive—the average price in Boston of the kind of wool that Washington county markets was 48 cents a pound. This was during an era of virtual free wool, under what the Republicans delight to call "the free trade tariffs of 1846 and 1857." Forty-eight cents was the average price a pound! Now for the 21 years, commencing in 1868 and ending in 1888, under a high protective tariff this statement, giving the quotations year by year, shows that the average price of wool in the Boston market has been 42 cents a pound. Since 1888 when the quotations were 32 cents a pound, wool has been steadily declining. The McKinley tariff of 1890, still further increasing the duties on wool, did not stay the decline. On the contrary wool not only fell in price after the McKinley bill passed, but the imports of foreign wools largely increased. Washington county wool is now quoted in Boston at about 24 cents, and is selling from the farms of Washington county at 20 cents and even less—lower prices than are recorded in the treasury report on wool, since 1824, a period of 69 years. So much for 25 years of protection and three years of McKinleyism.

But this decline in the price of wool under protection is not the only evidence we have that the tariff is an unimportant factor as to the wool industry. At the commencement of the high tariff period on wool, in 1867, there were in Pennsylvania, according to the census reports, about 1,800,000 sheep. The number in the state at this time, after 25 years of protection, is only about 900,000, a falling off of upward of 50 per cent.

In the first year of the operation of the McKinley law the imports of wool into the United States from foreign countries increased 20,000,000 pounds, which is nearly three times the amount of the annual wool clip of Pennsylvania.

Now we submit to the *Observer*, or rather to the wool growers of Washington, Greene and other counties of Western Pennsylvania, if these facts do not demonstrate that a protective tariff has not the effect aimed at on the wool growing industry. We challenge a contradiction of the figure we have presented. They show: (1) That after a quarter of a century of protection the numbers of sheep in Pennsylvania has fallen off one-half; (2) that the price of wool has declined in the same proportion; and (3) that under the McKinley law, framed for the ostensible purpose of keeping out foreign wools, the imports of wool have largely increased. If this doesn't make out a clear case no proposition connected with the tariff is susceptible of demonstration. We repeat that the price of wool must be sought for in other causes than the tariff rates. Wool has been at its highest under virtual free wool, and has been at its lowest under the present existing essence of McKinleyism.—Pittsburg *Post*.

ACCORDING to Mr. George W. Childs, who is a visitor there, Chicago after the 1st of January, will enter on

the greatest era of prosperity and growth in all its wonderful history. This pleases the Chicagoese, but Mr. Childs does not enter into details for the faith that is in him. Some think there may be a great deal of liquidation necessary after the fair closes. The other theory is that some of the millions who have visited Chicago during the fair will hasten to invest on its future. A *Forum* writer insists that Chicago is gradually blossoming forth as the literary and art center of the land. Boston first wore the crown. New York superseded her, and now it is Chicago's turn. You can't always tell in what corner of the earth the literary and art meteor is going to strike out. It may be Oshkosh or Texarkana. Genius defies geography and the receipts of side meat and lard.

THE *Gazette* is lamenting hard times and blames it all upon the Democrats. Right he so far as concerns himself. Under the Democratic board of commissioners there have been no private snaps and hard times have resulted for it.

WHEN you cast a vote for John Q. Miles for Treasurer, you give your support to a man deserving and befitting the position, and one able to handle the county funds to the satisfaction of every tax-payer.

**A SLY SCHEME.**

The Republicans are attempting to steal a march upon the Democrats and defeat John Q. Miles, by deserting their candidate for Treasurer and supporting Mr. Jared Harper, of Bellefonte, the nominee on the Prohibition ticket. It is a sly scheme well-laid, but was uncovered too soon to be of effective service. Mr. Harper had always been a life-long Democrat up to a few years ago when he deserted the Democratic ranks and found favor with the Prohibitionists, which party now connives with the Republican party and will make an effort to elect Mr. Harper. The collusion of the Prohibitionists with the Republicans is hardly in accordance with the principles of total abstinence, and their political platform already seems to be somewhat daubed with the foot-prints of politicians from the Republican mire.

Let no Democrat be hoodwinked into the scheme of voting for Mr. Harper because he is a Democrat-Prohibitionist. The Republicans will make a tremendous effort to defeat Mr. Miles, by deserting their candidate and supporting Mr. Harper. They realize already they are hopelessly souped and turn now for succor to the Prohibitionists, who blindly stumble into the pit-fall prepared for them.

THE collusion of the Prohibitionists and Republicans to defeat Miles is a scheme no Democrat should let himself be dragged into. You support a Democrat only by voting for Miles.

THIS is not the year for complimentary votes, and even if it were so John P. Condo is more deserving of them than Dr. Harter, who has been once favored, and asks it again.

THE weekly statement of the pension officers show that the total number of claims now pending is 709,279. The total number of cases rejected during last week was 4,317 and those allowed 1,771.

**NOT A MATTER OF POLITICS BUT BUSINESS.**

We regret to observe that the silver repeal issue is beginning to give rise to some partisan talk, appeals and even threats. This is singularly untimely and unfortunate.

There is neither occasion nor excuse for such sentiments. The matter is purely one of business and one that does not at all enter into politics. The Silver law has proved disastrous alike to Republican and Democratic business men. Its immediate and unconditional repeal is demanded alike by both. In the House Republican and Democratic Representatives joined hands in voting for its repeal. This patriotic example should be followed in the Senate.

The Repeal bill is not distinctively an Administration or a Democratic measure. Its success is not to be regarded as an Administration or a Democratic victory. It is a non-political, non-partisan measure. Every Senator, whether Democrat or Republican, who votes for it will deserve credit and the thanks of the country. Every Senator, Democratic or Republican, who opposes it will have to answer to the people. The line is to be drawn not between Republicans and Democrats, but between sound money and bogus money Senators; between those ready to legislate for the protection of the country's interests and those who would sacrifice such interests.

Hence it is ridiculous to assume that in furthering the passage of the bill Republicans are helping the Democrats or bestowing any favor upon them. They are simply discharging their duty to the country and saving their own party from the grave responsibility which would fall upon it if the measure should be defeated by Republican votes.

Let it be understood that on this issue there are no Republicans and no

**- A BIG BARGAIN! -**

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**FAUBLE'S,**

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Democrats; that every vote for repeal is a vote for honest money, restoration of public confidence and return of business prosperity, and that every vote against repeal is a vote for depreciated credit, financial stringency and industrial depression; that, in short, every vote for repeal is a vote to avert disaster and every vote against repeal is a vote to invite panic.

That is the whole issue in a nutshell. It is no time to talk politics or to seek party capital. It is dangerous to assume that defeat of repeal will not involve the most disastrous consequences to the country. We have learned by the most costly experience what havoc may be wrought to finance, trade and industry by the wholesale purchase and storage of useless pig silver. That should prove an effective warning of the danger to come should the people be doomed to disappointment in the expectation that the repeal vote of the House will be indorsed by the Senate.

Delay in the Senate has already proved detrimental to the monetary, commercial and industrial interests of the country. If continued it must become perilous. An imperative public duty confronts the majority in favor of repeal. That duty is to press for a vote. Debate has become obstruction, and obstruction is not to be countenanced when it jeopardizes the public interests and resists the popular will.

It is high time to repeal the Sherman law and to stop buying silver. The people look to the majority in the Senate to do this.—New York *Herald*.

**A Case Decided that Fits Centre Hall.**

"We think it clear that under the authority to improve streets, a municipal corporation would have no right to improve a turnpike road, since the right to take tolls imposes upon the private corporation the imperative duty of keeping its road in proper condition for travel, and the municipality cannot cast that burden upon the property owners." In re-opinion: *Wilson vs. Allegheny City*, 79 Pa. st., page 272.

Decisions like the above have been rendered frequently, and apply to the municipality of Centre Hall.

THE *Gazette* has been slightly waudering the past several months since the last financial depression. One day it alludes to the cause by accusing the Pennsylvania Railroad company with charging excessive rates, and again lays it to the door of the Democrats being in power. Confine yourself to one, and fire away on that.

THE per capita of currency now in circulation in the United States high-

er than ever before, and amounts to very nearly \$25. In France the per capita \$44.55, including \$23.53 of gold and \$18.30 of silver. But the people of that country make far less use of checks and banking facilities than we do.

Great Britain has a per capita circulation of \$18.30, or three-fourths of our own. Yet its business far outweighs that of France. The people of England have money enough for all their uses, and so much of it, in fact, that it goes begging for investment all over the world at absurdly low rates of interest.

**AARONSBURG.**

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Dr. Musser has gone to Chicago to attend the fair, and during his absence Dr. Frank, of Millheim, looks after all patients.

Maj. Frank Huston is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Coburn. It is a good many years ago when Frank as a boy attended school in this town.

George W. Winkleblech will on the first of November take charge of Deepwell toll gate above Spring Mills.

George Weaver will take charge of John C. Stover's farm near St. Paul, in the spring and the present occupant Heston Arney, will move on the Eby brothers farm now occupied by Garret.

Ira Gramley is building an addition to his house, being the second one since the original was erected.

Frank Gisewite, of Woodward, purchased the dwelling house and smithshop from James Weaver, which was formerly the place where Squire Hosterman carried on black-smithing for many years.

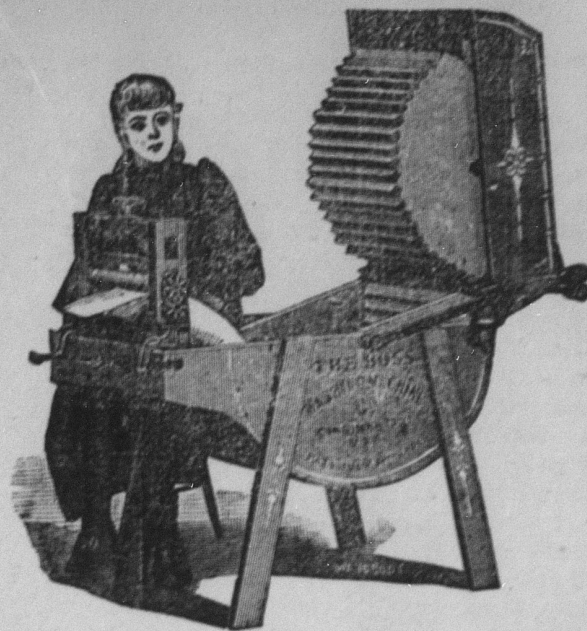
Miss Emma Jordan had their old horse taken to the mountain and killed last week. It were better if many more would follow her example instead of selling their worn-out horses to be clubbed about the country.

Burt Sylvis, who lost his satchel containing his entire wardrobe, during the Grangers picnic, was so fortunate as to find it last week. He is engaged in partnership with Mr. William Minnick, in collecting and shipping bones, etc.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a specific for croup. It is very pleasant to take, which is one of the most important requisites where a cough remedy is intended for use among children. I have known of cases of croup where I know the life of a little one was saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." J. J. LaGrange, druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening onewaste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



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