

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 30.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM M. SINGERLY. For Lieutenant Governor, JOHN S. RILLING. For Auditor General, DAVID F. MAGEE. For Secretary of Internal Affairs, WALTER W. GREENLAND. For Congressman-at-Large, HANNIBAL K. SLOAN. J. C. BUCHER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislature, ROBERT M. FORSTER. JAMES SCHOFIELD. For Jury Commissioner, JOSEPH J. HOY. For Associate Judge, THOMAS F. RILEY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Congressional conference which was held at Ridgeway last week, did two things—one was wrong, the other was right.

The nomination of Aaron Williams, of this county, for Congress, was right. He is a straight Democrat, has been a worker in the party, and is conversant with public affairs, and will, no doubt, represent the people of his district faithfully.

The other thing done, the setting aside of the rule of Centre and Clearfield counties giving the party its representation in conference according to its strength—known as the Orvis rule—was ignored, and these two large counties which furnish the Democratic vote of the district, except a small fraction, were called upon to bow to the little counties of Forest and Elk, with a little over 500 votes apiece, while the counties of Centre and Clearfield roll up several thousands of votes each.

At the last conference held, two years ago, the Orvis rule was recognized by admitting our conferees upon the basis of the Democratic vote—nine for Centre, and twelve for Clearfield.

Last week our conferees, without authority or right, permitted themselves to be pared down from one man to one third of a man each, although sent to conference under a rule of the party regularly adopted and in full force.

The giants were swallowed by the dwarfs. This is a humiliating action, and the Democracy of Centre will not likely endorse this doing of the conference.

A BUSINESS revival is noted all over the country since the tariff question has been definitely settled. The panic is over and prosperity only is ahead for the country.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND does not take a fancy to the Senate tariff bill, as neither do the many Democrats who voted so long for tariff reform. Traitorous Democrats in the Senate betrayed their party, and the reform looked for is bound to come eventually.

TWO KINDS OF SUGAR TAX.

The ad valorem tax on raw and refined sugars will be collected at the custom houses and go into the treasury.

The differential duty of one-eighth of one cent a pound on refined sugar will prevent the importation of refined sugar. It will be added to the price charged for refined sugar by the sugar trust, and go into its pockets.

Nobody objects to paying the ad valorem tax on imported sugar. It is necessary to raise money to support the government, to pay salaries, pensions, army and navy bills, interest on the public debt and other legitimate expenditure.

Everybody objects to being obliged to pay money to the sugar trust simply for its own emolument.

Paying the sugar tax collected at the custom houses is like paying for one's dinner. The money goes for necessary outfit.

Paying a tax to the sugar trust is like, after the dinner is over, paying a compulsory tip to the waiter, who has rendered no service. It is a mere imposition.

Now the difference between the Democrats and Republicans, and between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection, is clearly illustrated in the compound sugar tax. The 40 per cent. ad valorem is for the treasury; the eighth of a cent specific on refined sugars for the trust.

One tax is legitimate and fair; the other is a patent and intended fraud. One party insists on taxation only for the use of the government; the other party would tax sugar for the benefit of the trust. The tax for the use of the trust was forced into the Gorman bill by the aid of three or four recreant senators, who carried their point by a threat to defeat all legislation unless the sugar schedule should be arranged to suit them. The greater tax for the use of the trust in the McKinley act was put there by the common consent of Republican representatives. It is the thing they call protection.—Philadelphia Record.

WELL, well—Wanamaker advertises now that the new tariff has reduced the price of goods. Surely every voter will be glad over the saving.

UNITED STATES Senators should be elected by the popular vote of the people of the State they represent. Several States are aching to get in touch with their Senators, and a direct vote would cause a radical change in that august body.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The fact that both houses of Congress have unanimously agreed to adjourn at 2 o'clock on Tuesday after prominent members of both houses had conferred with the President, clearly indicates that the new tariff will become a law without the approval of the President, remarks the Times. The ten days during which he could hold the bill expired Monday and on Tuesday morning at midnight the new tariff bill will go into operation.

The contest for the passage of the new tariff law practically began on the 19th of December, when Chairman Wilson reported the bill to the House, and it passed in that body on the first of February. The Senate committee held the bill more than three months to reconcile the conflicting elements of that body, and after a debate lasting twenty-three days the amended bill passed the Senate on the 3d of July. A joint committee of conference was appointed and after several weeks of earnest effort an agreement was found to be impossible. In the meantime the conflict between the President and certain Senators make it perilous to permit any bill formulated by the committee to go back to the Senate for its approval, and on the 13th of August the House settled the issue by taking the bill from its committee and concurring in the Senate amendments.

The contest for the McKinley bill when the Republicans had clear working majority in both branches of Congress was almost as protracted as the battle over the Wilson bill. The McKinley bill was not reported so early to the House, but it kept Congress in session until October, as the McKinley tariff bill was not approved until early in that month. In a country with such a vast area and such conflicting interests, a general tariff policy is always one of the most difficult measures to formulate, and the delay in passing the Wilson bill is simply history repeating itself.

THE TARIFF NOW A LAW.

The new tariff went into operation, on Tuesday without the signature of the President, who didn't sign it because it contained features which he did not favor, while in many parts it met his approval.

The President wrote a letter to Representative Catchings giving his reasons for permitting the bill to become a law without his signature, many features of it worthy of approval, while others are not in line with honest tariff reform.

The President denounces the trusts for their share in securing the defeat of some of the reforms that were projected, and adheres to his belief in free raw materials. He believes the fight is not over, and that it will go on until further reforms are enacted that benefit the people to a still greater extent.

GOODS CHEAPER.

Wanamaker advertises that the new tariff has made goods cheaper, and he advertises reduced prices in all Philadelphia papers. That's admitting what Democrats claimed, and what Republicans don't like. Cheaper goods for the masses—Wanamaker comes down to the facts, and the new tariff is beginning to work for the general good.

CHEAPER CLOTHES AND HIGHER WOOL.

Free wool will make cheaper clothes, benefitting all the people, and will increase the price of domestic wool, benefitting the farmer. This may seem to be paradoxical; it is not.

Under our old-time free-wool policy flocks increased in numbers and the price of wool was maintained because there was a demand for wool. Foreign wools are needed for admixture with our own wools in this country, and when their importation is diminished by a tariff duty the demand for American wools necessarily falls off. Under high protection on wools flocks of

sheep have diminished and prices for wool have gone down. Already the price of domestic wool has increased in this country since the passage of the Senate bill. A month ago American wools sold in New York and Boston for from 19 to 34 cents a pound, according to quality. Since then the demand has increased, and the prices now range from 22 cents to 37 cents.

Clothes will be cheaper because the tax on imported cloth and clothing has been reduced. As wool is free, the old compensatory duty is abolished. Under the McKinley law the rate of duty on cheap woolen cloth was from 150 to 163 per cent, and on dearer cloth from 89 to 99 per cent. Under the new bill it will be from 25 to 50 per cent. The duty on knit goods was from 82 to 100 per cent; it will now be from 35 to 59 per cent. The tax on blankets was from 80 to 104 per cent; it will range from 25 to 40. On flannels the rate was from 85 to 104; it will be from 25 to 50. Women's dress goods paid from 87 to 109, cloaks 81 per cent., and ready made clothing 80 per cent. Carpets paid from 61 to 83 per cent. They will pay from 30 to 42.

We have been considering woolen cloth worthy of the name. Cheap woolen cloths are not unknown in this country, but cheap all-wool cloths are not made here. As the manufacturers could not buy the foreign wools needed for making cheap cloths, they were obliged to resort to shoddy and other substitutes for wool. The consequence is, as statistics show, that the average American woolen cloth is about half shoddy. Moreover, the shoddy business has grown as the business of raising wool has decreased under the high protective system. Americans who have wanted good and durable clothes have been obliged to buy imported cloth and pay the tax. There is no reason why honest, cheap wools may not be made in this country with free wool.

In 1893 our woolen goods and carpet manufacturers paid a tax of \$8,157,229 on their raw material. This will be saved to them and the consumer hereafter. In the same year the consumers of woolen goods and carpets paid a tax of \$36,451,551. Certainly one-half of this will be saved under the new bill.

THAT the new tariff is a good move in the direction of reform, is shown by Wanamaker's reduction of prices, and now comes a leading Republican organ, the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph which claims a share of credit for its party; it says: "The tariff bill just passed was so largely the work of both parties in the Senate that it can hardly seem as a party issue. Some important schedules were shaped by the Republican leaders in consultation with the manufacturing interests concerned. Business interests have adjusted themselves to the changed situation and the party that should propose another general shake-up and tariff revision would array against it the conservative instincts of the nation."

STILL a great many Republicans are finding fault with that "Democratic Congress" for giving protection to the sugar trust. They ignore the fact that the House passed a free sugar bill by a big vote and that the Senate Republicans killed it with the aid of eight Democratic votes. Eight Democrats do not make a Democratic Congress and if the Republicans wanted to take protection from the sugar trust they had the opportunity when the free sugar bill came to the Senate. They killed it. The Republicans have not the common honesty to acknowledge that their representatives in the Senate killed free sugar while demanding it, but the record is there.

SAYS the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph: The conspicuous exhibition given to the control which Trusts exercise over legislation through the unique privileges of the Senate, presents a new issue which political parties must confront. The American people may be humbugged and cajoled, but they cannot be defied. The audacious mastery of the Sugar Trust will not be borne. It is sure to be an issue in the next presidential campaign. Of course each party will put the blame on the other for the rule of the Sugar Trust over the United States, but each party will have to pledge itself to rescue the people from the yoke of monopoly. The Senate privileges which now shelter corruption will have to be torn down, and the party which is able to command popular confidence in its pledges to carry out these reforms will command the future.

Don't Fall to Go.

The patronage of the Sea Shore Excursions arranged for by the Pennsylvania Railroad for this season has been so flattering to the Company that an additional excursion has been arranged for, the date September 6th, rate for round trip \$5.25 taking in either Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Angelsea or Wildwood. Tickets good for ten days and good to stop off in Philadelphia returning within limit.

—A light summer suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, will do much keeping cool this hot weather.

All are Needed. If all people were farmers, there would not be a market for a cent's worth of produce or grain. If all people were shoemakers or all tailors, there would be no customers for shoes or breeches, either new or for mending.

If all people were merchants, there would not be a store with a customer. If everybody was a butcher, there would not be a purchaser for a pound of meat.

If everybody were a carriage maker, there would not be a demand for a single carriage.

If everybody were a laborer, there would be no work.

If everybody were a carpenter there would be no demand for mechanics.

If all did their own washing neither the wash-woman nor the laundry would have a shirt or collar to work on.

And so on to the end, of all trades and vocations. This teaches us then that we cannot all be one thing; but one must be this, the other that, and still another the other thing, and this creates what we term business and trade, and men and women make a living and lay up fortunes, by dividing up in different pursuits and by being endowed by nature with varying tastes. This works out the great economy of life. We need each other in some particular sphere, hence springs our happiness and comfort, and life, instead of being a miserable, aimless drag and shift, is full of enjoyment, profit, and ambition to excel.

One occupation is as honorable as the other; each occupation, to be successful, must have along side of it other pursuits, just as our lungs need air to sustain life.

Let none despise the other in his pursuit, but be thankful that there are those who will follow a needed pursuit which we may affect to despise as beneath our false dignity. If we were not publishing the REPORTER, surely we would be at something that might take support of one in another pursuit.

Recent Deaths.

At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, 22nd, George H. Noll died at his home at the mine bank, near Bellefonte. He was unmarried and aged about 45 years.

Lewis Zimmerman, aged 71, died near Hecla Monday morning, 20th, of kidney disease. A wife and seven children survive him.

Miss Jennie DeHass died at Howard on Tuesday of last week.

In Lewisburg, on Aug. 19th, Rev. E. Kohr, aged 70 years, 10 months and 29 days.

On Aug. 4, at White Deer, Union co., Mrs. Mary Shannon, aged 77 years, 1 month and 29 days.

Saw Dust Instead of Sand.

It is not generally known, in this section at least, that sawdust makes a better plaster than sand. Among the farmers near Gramplan the same has been used, we understand, for many years. We have just examined the plastering on George Shaw's new house in West Clearfield, which was made of sawdust secured at the Novelty Works instead of sand, and any one who is skeptical on this point should make an examination of Mr. Shaw's house. The surface is whiter and smoother and we are told that it is more durable than sand.—Raftman's Journal.

A Good Recipe.

Nearly all cook books say pour boiling water over ripe tomatoes, then skin them, and at least ninety in every hundred persons attempt to skin them in this manner, and consequently do it very imperfectly. This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water until perfectly cold, and then skin can be peeled off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as they were before being scalded.

A Wild Man in Potter County.

A giant wild man is terrorizing the inhabitants of Potter county, according to the Galeton Gazette. He is described as a giant in size, with high, broad shoulders, extraordinary long arms, large head, and his whole body covered with thick, dark hair. He is probably the same wild man that was reported as having been seen over near Hull's last spring. His appearance has set the county in commotion.

New Trial Granted.

A new trial was granted on Tuesday by Judge Saddle in the case of the Tyrone Manufacturing company vs. James Cross. The case has been pending in the courts of Centre county since 1884, was tried four times in our common pleas court and twice in the supreme court, and this granting of a new trial places the contestants in exactly the same position they were when they began—minus the bootie they put into it.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins \$3 to \$5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

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Table with columns: No. Shares, Cost per mo., Total cost, Full Value. Rows 1-25.

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A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock.

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

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Missin Co. Deaths.

Recent deaths in Missin county were:

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Campbell, of Union township, in her 69th year.

Mrs. Mary A., widow of Conrad Mull, of Decatur township, in the 70th year of her age.

John Price, of Lewistown, aged almost 74 years.

Jacob Stuck, of Derry township, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Mattie Swartzell, of Lock Mills, in her 17th year, and only four months after marriage.

Joseph Wagner, whose home was near Milroy, aged nearly 69 years.

"I know of an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumplik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Wm. Peeler, of Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville.

Out of the Race.

The DuBois Express is informed that Matt Savage, the Democratic candidate for the nomination for the Centre-Clinton-Clearfield district for state senator, is out of the race. It is reported that he has been promised a job in an eastern city with a salary of \$2,500 per year attached.

1861--1894.

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PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL offer his farm at public sale, on the premises, about one mile south of Centre Hill on SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1894. At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable farm, containing 65 ACRES,

about 5 acres being woodland, all in a good state of cultivation, and clear of stumps. Thereon erected a good two-story frame house, all needed outbuildings, and bank barn; a good orchard and choice fruits. Never failing well and a spring near the buildings. The farm adjoins Sinking Creek, and is No. 1 in every respect. Terms made known on day of sale. J. B. ROYER.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of name given. Do not delay. Apply to ALLEN NURSERY CO., Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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BICYCLES BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE. See name by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, etc. at 1-2 PRICE. ... BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

—In order to make room for new stock we have cut prices on shoes lower than ever. You can't afford to miss this bargain.—Wolf & Crawford.