THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 3

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.

For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.

For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.

For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.

For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.

For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

IT was Tom Watson who asked, "Where am I at." Can he tell?

Judge Furst seems to be the weighty gold champion of this county. The Judge should turn his ability in favor of the interests of the toiling masses and win golden opinions from the silver legions.

OUR DAN has gone west to talk up the goldbug cause, and spoke a piece in Peoria yesterday. As his calamity howl on tariff a year ago didn't calamit half a cent's worth he will now shift to the anti-silver howl.

FROM scores of sections we could copy items like this: "Dr. Potter, who is a director in the Clearfield National bank, was a gold standard man until a few days ago, but he has carefully studied the money question, and is now a staunch advocate of the free coinage of both gold and silver.

McKinley's letter of acceptance is fully as long as the time it took him to prepare it. He does not say why he shifted from having been a free silver champion to a gold bug. He sticks to protective tariff like tar to a dead nigger's heel, an indication that he sees the cause of goldbugism is a heavy load to carry.

THE report that some understanding between European powers, which will settle the Armenian trouble, has been reached, will give pleasure everywhere. The disgraceful scenes which were enacted in the territory of the sultan will now be quickly ended, as they should have been months ago. But every move must have its full tale of human lives.

Ira C. Mitchell, esq., is doing good work in advocationg the cause of silver. He is as thoroughly booked upon that all-absorbing question as any man in the state and the state committee conld not do better than have him deliver one or two addresses upon the silver question each day during the campaign.

THE chairman of the National Republican committee, Mark Hanna, is mailing circulars to all the banks in the country asking them to contribute to the McKinley campaign corruption fund, and for the defeat of Bryan, a sure proof that it is going to be a campaign of the money power against the people as in the days of Jackson.

OLD Hickory had the money power and the banks against him, and "by the Eternal," he knocked them higher than a kite. Now it is the money power, banks and monopolies against Bryan and the people. Farmers and workingmen, which side will you be on?

Willie Swoope and his pups were in Venango county last week showing up the Democrats who are for "free trade, free silver and free hell."—Clearfield Republican.

This Willie was a former Bellefonte dude who changed his clothes "free" times a day.

BRITISH journals agree that free coinage will benefit America but be disastrous to England. Then why should the American voter hesitate for a moment which way he will vote in November. If he is dependent on England of course he should vote with England and not only vote with her interests but move there and be a British subject if he thinks more of John Bull than he does of the Stars and Stripes. The Americans who are for gold are either sympathizers with England or are monied men who do not want free silver. If an American be for America and everything that is American.

IF the gold standard is a good thing why does the Republican party pledge itself to get rid of the gold standard? If bimetallism is a thing to be desired, who shall say that the American people shall be denied its benefits until foreign nations shall confer those benefits on the American people? These are the two vital questions. If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it? If it is a bad thing, why should the American people be compelled to keep it? The people who study this question will favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.—William J. Bryan at Hudson, N. Y.

THE FARMER should take supreme interest in the silver issue of this presidential campaign. The farming interest of the United States has suffered and been preyed upon more than any other pursuit, yet it is the nation's backbone.

No journal in the state has stood up more faithfully for the welfare of the farmer, than the REPORTER. Our colums were freely used in that direction as every reader knows. The landowner with an old mortgage on his farm finds his land will not bring the face value of the mortgage, and that the purchase money paid above the mortgage might as well have been thrown into the sea and the expense of making improvements was equally wasted.

Yet, another class has been fast getting rich, while the farmer has as fast been getting poor. What the farmer is loosing goes to make millionaires of the owners of trusts, banks, monopolies and of money shavers. The policy that enables these sharks to do this is the result of vicious class legislation all directed to this end.

The gold standard has enabled the money sharks to pinch all who need money, directly by hoarding gold so that if you want it you will have to pay a high premium for it. Coin silver freely and make that kind of money plentier and it puts a stop to the hoarding of gold, you will not need the yellow coin when silver is made plenty and by law directed to be a legal tender same as gold. This will go a great ways to relieve the depressed farming and other interests. More money means better prices for the farmer and manufacturer, less chances for the money sharks to skin you, and business in general will brighten up.

When money is tight by hoarding it, it is the same as wiping the oil from machinery, it wont run. Make money plenty and you lubricate every channel of trade. That's the only issue now—bimatallism, coin both gold and silver and make money plentier, make it so plenty that it will not pay the sharks to hoard either gold or silver.

The gold, silver and paper money of this country is a fraction over $22 per capita, but deducting the sum hoarded and not in circulation, and the actual amount of money afloat is a little below $6 per capita!

That accounts for business prostration—$6 is entirely too little for the business of the country. France has a money volume of $50 per capita and in that country every thing is booming and prosperous.

The farmers were severely swindled by patent right sharks, implement cheats and bohemian oats, each one of which was infamous enough, and every honest man in this campaign should set his vote against legalized robbery of the farmer by the money sharks.

ANSWERS TO SOCKDOLAGERS.

The goldbug organs are just now putting out the knotty questions as numbered below, followed by the REPORTER'S answers:

1. The coal mined in Pennsylvania exceeds in value all the silver mined in the United States. Why should the government be asked to boom the price of silver when coal is more valuable?

Ans.: For about the same reason that the price of coal was boomed by a prohibitive tariff at the expense of the farming and other interests that are far more important than gold. Also, why should gold be favored when the silver mined is far more valuable?

2. The corn crop of Kansas is worth much more than the silver crop of the entire country. Why not boom corn and ask the government to guarantee a fixed price for it?

Ans.: That corn crop is far greater in value yet than the gold mined, hence why boom gold and not silver and corn either of which far exceed gold in value? If the price of corn should be boomed because it is more valuable than the silver crop, then the same logic demands that we boom silver because the crop is more valuable than that of gold. But, lamentably, under goldbug legislation, gold has been boomed, and the farmer's corn and the miner's silver doomed.

MARKETS AND PRICES.

Nature never looked more beautiful at the end of August than it now does. Last year at this time the foliage was shriveled and dead, and the shaded avenues of the city, as well as the woods of the country, had a mournful and depressing appearance. There was little pleasure for the lover of woodland scenes. The summer of 1896 however, will be set down and remembered as the most remarkable of recent years. Although there have been periods of excessive heat since Easter Sunday, we have had more pleasant and enjoyable days than for years. Rain has fallen in abundance, and the underground reservoirs have their stocks of moisture well in hand for the winter months. For some years past we have had that wearing thing on the farmer, a winter drouth. The foliage as we are entering on the first of the autumn months has all the freshness of June, while the grass is gloriously green and refreshing to the eye. Crops have never been surpassed, especially in fruit and garden products, as well as the cereals and root crops. There is little that is encouraging in prices for the farmers. If they could only divide profits with the city middlemen or hucksters, they would be much better off, and if the city consumer could get the benefits of generous crops, he would have more left of his wages. But the mass of the people buy only at retail, and do not derive the benefits they should from big crops and the low price paid the farmers on wholesale purchases. No greater benefit could be conferred on the consumers in a large city than bringing them in close contact with the farm producer. Take the kings of the vegetable and fruit yield as an instance. Potatoes and apples can be bought in the country towns for less by the bushel than is paid for them in the city market by the peck. And so it is generally.

IT'S THE SAME TODAY.

When the money power in 1836 boasted, as it does today, that it could control the elections in any state in the union, and Nicholas Biddle, president of the old United States bank, threatened President Jackson with defeat if he refused to lend his influence toward the granting of a new charter to the bank, the staunch Old Hickory replied: "Mr. Biddle, if that is true, and I think it is, I tell you here and now, that if you can control the election of any state in the union, that is too much power for one man to have in a free country. And I tell you further that if you get a new charter from congress for that bank, by the eternal I will veto that charter."

When, later, a committee of 300 Democrats, representing the wealthy element, went to Washington to further seek to influence him and were so incautious as to hint that if the charter was not renewed there would be not only a money panic, but violence, Jackson said to them: "Do you come here to threaten me? If you ever dare to put any of your threats into execution, by the great eternal, I will hang you as high as Haman."

The words express the spirit of Andrew Jackson in his stand for the people against the rule of money. And although he was deserted by all of the "sound money" men of his own party, and the combined money forces, embracing all of the "solid" men of the country, fought him with the greatest bitterness, determination, political skill and unlimited campaign funds, he was elected with more majority than all the other candidates had votes. The people of this country are instinctively loyal to any man who is loyal to them.

The money power of today is making the same boast it did in 1836, and just as openly. Dispatches are caused to be sent out from Wall street to the entire press of the country warning the reformers that no funds may be expected to conduct any campaign except for gold. That implies a threat that campaign funds alone can carry elections, and that the gold men alone have them, and consequently they control the situation. It is announced that the gold men will unite solidly against any compaign for any standard except gold.

From Bryan's Speech at Chautauqua.

The Republican party declares in its platform that the gold standard must be maintained until the leading commercial nations join with us in substituting bimetallism for the gold standard. They do not say that a gold standard is good, but simply that we must continue it until other nations help us to secure something which the Republican platform admits to be better, namely, bimetallism.

"Now, the Democratic party takes an entirely different position. Heretofore it has been too much the custom for both parties to take ambiguous positions and to straddle the question. This year they did not do that. The Republican party has declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until other nations come to our relief. The Democratic party declares its unalterable opposition to a gold standard and declares for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign nation on earth. That makes the issue. The Democratic party says that bimetallism is desirable and that it is desirable right now, and that it is not only a good thing but that it is a good thing which cannot come too high for the American people.

"It not only says that bimetallism is a good thing but that we ought to have it right now. What else does it do? In order that nobody may misunderstand, it declares that the people who are to secure bimetallism are the American people themselves, and that we are not justified in waiting one single day for a foreign nation to come to our help. The Democratic platform declares that the American people should restore bimetallism for themselves, whether other nations aid us and consent to it or not."

Monometallism means that only one of the precious metals, gold or silver, shall be coined into money.

Bimetallism means the coining of both gold and silver. Silver coinage was repealed in 1873.

Free coinage means, that you can take gold and silver bullion to the mint and have it coined free of charge.

Unlimited Coinage means that any quantity of gold or silver when taken to the mint shall be accepted for coining into money.

International bimetallism means the coinage of both metals only when all nations agree to it.

"16 to 1" means that 16 ounces of silver shall be coined into 16 dollars, and 1 ounce of gold into 16 dollars—16 ounces of silver equal to 1 ounce of gold.

We make this explanation in answer to a letter to the REPORTER.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Data Concerning Manufacturers in Pennsylvania.

The Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics has completed a compilation of interesting data concerning the silk, iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania. In a comparison of the days the 381 establishments mentioned were in operation for the years from 1892 to 1895, he says that between 1892 and 1893 there was a decline in all of the 51 industries considered except horseshoes, oil tanks, water wheels, car springs, carbons and caramels. But as these six industries represented but one establishment each, and the 15 industries on which the comparison is based represent 381 establishments, it will be seen that 375 had a decrease in the number of days in operation. The highest percentage of loss was sustained in the worsted goods industry. The average decrease of days in operation to each person employed was 32 days. There was an increase in 1894 over the previous year in the number of days these establishments were operated.

The report will show the per capita of each wage earner in various branches of industrial work. A synopsis of the tables on this branch of the report show that the aggregate amount of wages paid to 149,568 persons was $7,933,817.

The lowest average in yearly earnings was reached in 1894 and the highest in 1892. The average for the former year was $411.39 and for the latter $483.89. The report shows that less than 500 persons increased their yearly earnings in 1894 over 1892, the increase being nominal. The remaining 107,604 persons suffered a decrease. There was almost a uniform advance in yearly earnings last year over 1894, the average of all the industries in 1894 being $411.39, and last year $438.29. Forty-seven of the industries share in the increase.

In 1892 the value of pig iron in Pennsylvania was $1,494,476, but there was a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in 1893. The following year the shrinkage continued at about the same proportion. It is a significant fact that the tonnage in 1895 exceeds that in 1892, the output for 1892 being 823,581 tons, against 886,750 tons last year, an increase in the output but a decrease in the value of the iron industries. Comparing the value of the product of the steel industry—thirteen establishments represented—for 1892 and 1894, the result is: 1892, $24,711,579.63; for 1894, $15,781,892.77—a difference of nearly nine millions in the value or the output. This comparison of the decrease in values continues throughout the world.

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Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2.13 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.07 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 23		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snyderetown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 15
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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