

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 10

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 Surveyor, J. H. WETZEL.

Now is does look as if the Repubs intended to drop McKinley and take up Palmer; they are having columns of laudation for the latter.

McKinley was for free silver up to the time the goldites, banks and trusts nominated him for president, then he flopped. Bryan never flopped.

SQUADS of gold bugs and yellow backed potato bugs are constantly on the go to Canton, to see McKinley. There's where they must go to see him, they'll never see him in Washington.

Two-thirds of the Democratic National convention nominated Bryan, and three-fourths of the state convention which met at Harrisburg last Thursday, ratified the nomination and the platform. It's a very small minority that now sets itself up against the will of the great majority.

The gold bug press, with a loud blast, denied that the London "Financial News" published the article copied in the REPORTER, and other papers, which article warned the people of England that by free silver the United States would prosper immensely and that England would suffer in her trade. The London Bureau of News now certifies that the article is genuine and was printed in the "Financial News." The article was copied in our issue of June 6, and we will reprint it.

DR. Atherton, after a flying visit to Mexico, tells that it is not prospering under its silver money system. President Diaz, who was last week unanimously elected President of Mexico for a fourth term, declares that his country is on the high way to prosperity under its free coinage of silver. A. R. Shepherd, formerly of Washington, where he was a prominent Republican leader, says Mexico is very prosperous under free silver. Mr. Shepherd has lived in Mexico many years where he has established large industries and should know something about that country. President Diaz and Mr. Shepherd, however, may not know near as much about their own country of Mexico as Dr. Atherton, of State College.

ARE THESE ANARCHISTS?

"Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few."—Daniel Webster.

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolutely master of all industry and commerce."—James A. Garfield.

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country, and in other countries, for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce disaster in the end throughout the commercial world."—James G. Blaine.

"With free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver we will clear away our public debt before the close of the century."—U. S. Grant.

All of which is in accord with Bryan's utterances at this day. To the above might be added McKinley's speeches and votes in favor of free silver, printed in former issues of the Reporter.

TRUSTS ARE NOT WANTED.

"The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognizes either the moral or legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to

exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

JUST AND GENEROUS PENSIONS.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that the United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than the national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

LABOR CRUCIFIED.

Views on the Money Question as Gathered From Many Sources.

Gold advocates contend that free coinage will make silver so plentiful and so cheap that ruinous effects will follow. They insist that the present gold standard should be adhered to for that reason. But here comes the London, Eng., Times and Echo, under date of July 19, 1896, which says that if the gold standard is maintained, the laboring classes will suffer, as they never suffered before. That Journal says:

"If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value; or, to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to ONE FOURTH of the present price, and labor, all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of mediaeval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force gold monometalism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage serfdom among the masses that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

Just now when Mexico's system of finance is being made the subject of so much ridicule by the gold people, and when object lessons are more plentiful than these selfsame Mexican "50 cent" dollars we hear decried, it might be well to allow that Mexico, at least, knows her own business and has adopted laws which best suit her people as the following paragraph taken from "Mexico's foreign commerce for the first half of this year shows an increase of \$10,395,000 or 26 per cent in exports, and of \$2,245,000 or 13 per cent in imports over the same period of last year." The object lesson here is to saw more wood, stop this everlasting political song and look for business.

Eben Andrews, president of Brown University, declares for independent free coinage of silver. Among other things he says:

"There must be a change from a gold basis if we would avoid bankruptcy. With free coinage every industry would look up and even if our gold our prosperity would invite in English capital, just as Japan's prosperity now causes it to rush there. Never since slavery days has the press in the parts of the country familiar to me displayed such disregard for truth, such stubborn obtuseness to the most obvious considerations, as it does at present on the silver question. This means that the money power seated in London, out with representatives in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, is determined to continue the appreciation of gold, and determined therefore that the facts shall not be known. The bankers and the press are almost entirely under its influence. I think

the money question at the present time the greatest question of civilization."

GEMS FROM BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

History in all ages can be sought in vain to prove that the common people, the struggling masses, of any land had ever declared for a gold standard.

For 30 years those who do not want it have, we are told, been trying to secure an international agreement favoring bimetalism. We have patiently waited, but we will wait no longer.

I am in favor of an income tax. A man not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

The Republican party, without declaring the gold standard a good thing, has declared the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a national convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold.

Senator Sherman said in 1890 that we needed about \$40,000,000 simply to keep pace with population and industry. If we needed it then we need it now, and yet, my friends, the Republican party is not offering you a means by which you can bring into existence the money that the people need to do business with.

MEXICO AND SILVER.

Some Testimony.—Mexico Prospers Under Silver.

Mr. Villanua, Mexican consul at Eagle Pass, Texas, said: When silver was demonetized in the United States Mexico started on a boom. Since their property in the United States has steadily shrunk in value. In Mexico the silver dollar is of the same value and purchasing power as ever. United States capitalists have been pouring in and are making steady money. The people are prosperous and happy. The working classes are better satisfied than in any other country, and see no reason for strikes when they are getting \$1.50 per day, whereas they formerly got 25 cents per day.

The Herald of the city of Mexico recently said: Prices of all articles of consumption are the same here as when the Mexican dollar was worth \$1.08 in San Francisco. The premium on gold causes the Mexicans to buy at home and gives our people double price on their exports such as coffee, rubber, hides, vanilla, etc. The silver standard tends to increase the number of small incomes rather than large. Coffee plantations have risen here from \$75 an acre to \$500. Silver stimulates exports and contracts imports. Our exports for six months of the fiscal year just closed increased \$10,394,344.

BOSS SHEPHERD.

A. R. Shepherd, Republican and former boss of Washington, corroborates in detail all the above statements and says: Restoration of free coinage would naturally restore the trade of Mexico and South America, which now goes to Europe, to the United States and would stop American capital from going to Mexico, open that field once more to our manufacturers. He says there are no tramps in Mexico.

Abundant authority and Republican at that, can be cited to show the truth of the above and to emphasize the fact that while we opened the markets of Mexico and all silver standard countries to free trade England's goods, by adopting the gold standard, we imposed a double duty upon our people on everything we buy of those countries. So they all beat us on the trade. Take for example, coffee, the poor man's luxury, "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." In 1890 we imported from Mexico, Central America and South America coffee to the gold value of \$66,255,000. But for the gold standard we might as well have had that for \$33,127,000. The loss of trade with those countries was even greater and our balances with each of them we settled on the gold standard with Great Britain, which bought our corn at \$253 in 1895 whereas in 1896 she paid us \$482. Our wheat at \$509 when in 1896 she paid us \$1,538, and all other products in the same ratio.

This is how we have been beautifully lured. Meantime, wages in this country have gone down in most classes of labor with the prices of wheat, corn, cotton and other commodities. So workingmen understand that the British gold standard means a higher protective tariff for British capital than British free trade can possibly be a factor in the reduction of American wages. But for labor unions and their resistance for 23 years to British policy, which through trusts control prices of coffee, coal, oil, leather, etc., etc., the wages of labor would now be on the British-India and Russian serf basis—five cents a day and a diet of rice and rats.

REED.

FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

Objections and Misrepresentations of Gold Answered by Figures Taken From Reports.

In all the world there is only \$3,700,000,000 of gold. It would not quite fill a packing case of twenty-two cubic feet. For the population of the world it is only \$2.50 per capita.

In all the world there is only enough silver to make a cube of sixty-six feet yet we are threatened with a "silver flood."

The greatest amount of silver ever produced in any one year was \$82,000,000, which divided among the 70,000,000 population of the United States would be but a trifle over \$1 apiece. This production would have to double every thirty-four years in order to keep pace with the increase of population.

The amount of gold in the United States is about \$4.50 to each person, while the debt of the same if divided up would be just \$700 to each person. Can any one explain how \$700 debt can be paid with \$4.50 of "sound money?"

Colorado has six gold mines that produce gold at less than 10 cents expense to the dollar; over 63 which produce it for less than 25 cents per dollar, and the average of the well developed mines is about 40 cents. On the other hand, silver cannot be produced at a profit until the price is over \$1 per ounce.

It is an absolute proven fact that gold and silver has not kept pace in production with the increase of population and the demands of commerce yet the one metal is forced to render the service that both can not do properly.

The annual production of both gold and silver in the United States lacks over \$2,000,000,000 of being enough to pay the annual interests on our debts.

The net earnings over all expenses, of the banks, in the United States have averaged over sixty-nine million of dollars per year during the past ten years. Compare this with your own earnings and see who has made the better investment.

The world's population is increasing more rapidly than ever before, and the population of the United States doubles every thirty-four years; there is no prospect of any material increase in the supply of gold, while its use in the arts and dentistry increases every year.

CHEAP RATES.

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early Autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29 and October 13.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is \$55 from New York, \$53 from Philadelphia, and proportion rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose special charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent, without pauperizing you.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD 9:15 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday) For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Potsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:59 p. m., New York, 5:55 p. m., Baltimore, 7:10 p. m., Washington, 8:10 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:25 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:23 p. m., Baltimore, 6:00 p. m., Washington, 7:10 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:45 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Williamsport, Hazleton, Potsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:10 p. m., New York, 1:10 a. m., Baltimore, 10:40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia.

8:45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4:30 a. m., New York at 7:35 a. m., Baltimore, 6:00 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1:29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5:52 a. m., New York, 7:52 a. m., week days, 10:38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 8:18 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 Canadatego and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman car to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10:17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lehigh, Hazleton 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, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg, Canadatego 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 3. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kenovo, Elmira and intermediate stations, 9:45 p. m.—Train 18. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTHWEST.

Train 15 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:40 a. m., Baltimore 4:55 a. m., Harrisburg 8:15 a. m., daily, Williamsport, 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 10:17 a. m. Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:25 a. m., Washington 9:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:50 a. m., Williamsport 10:15 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1:25 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Train 1 leaves New York 9:40 a. m., Philadelphia, 12:25 p. m., Washington, 10:30 a. m., Baltimore 11:40 a. m., Williamsport, 3:17 p. m., arriving at Montandon at 5:59 p. m. week days, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Train 15 leaves New York 2:10 p. m., week days, 2:00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 3:55 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m. Sunday, Washington 5:40 p. m., Baltimore 4:40 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia. Train 8 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:30 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Montandon at 3:57 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Direction (Westward, Eastward), Station, Time (P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.).

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 8:20 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:30 p. m., returning to Lewisburg at 9:20 a. m., 10:18 a. m., 5:07 p. m., 6:00 p. m., and 8:05 p. m. On Sundays trains leave Montandon at 8:15 a. m., and 5:06 p. m., returning to Lewisburg 10:25 a. m., and 8:11 p. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with columns: Road Down, Road Up, No. 1, No 2, May 18, 1896, No 6, No 2, No 4, No 2.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m., and West-bound train from Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m. J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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