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dictions that the purchase by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to 1.2229 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coin-age of \$2,000,000 per month were not wider of the mark. The friends of free silver are not agreed. I think as to the causes that brought dictions that the purchase by the governmen the mark. The friends of free silver are not agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of this calendar year fell off over 50 per cent., or \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the uncerding year.

or \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year. "The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years over \$17,000,000, fell in the last fiscal year to \$13,739,360, while, for the first time in recent years, the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of \$2,745,365. In the previous year the net ex-ports of silver from the United States amounted to \$8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,030,000 ounces in 1889 to 54,500,000 in 1890. The government is

in 1889 to 54,500,000 in 1800. The government is now bnying and putting aside annually 54,000,-000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in the arts, is 6,640,000 more of new ballion used in the arts, is 0,040,000 more than our domestic product available for coin-age. I hope the depression in the price of sil-ver is temporary, and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it.

"I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and la-borers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency."

a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency." "The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was \$183,827,190.29. Th policy of applying this surplus to the redemp-tion of the interest bearing securities of th United States was thought to be preferable i that of depositing it without interest in select-ed national banks. There have been redeemed since the date hast mentioned of interest bear-ing securities \$250,079,350, resulting in a reduc-tion of the annual interest charge of \$11,684-675."

"The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and businesslike administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of which has been too huch regarded as one of mere routine. The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as a senator from the state of Vermont is a source of great regret to me."

Vermont is a source of great regret to me." Extension of the mail service in country dis-tricts is thus urged: "In the report of the postmaster general some very gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments of the service suggested. A perusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the pos-tal system have been characterized by an in-telligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. It is not just that the farmer, who receives his mail at a neighboring town, should not only be compelled to send to the After a recital of the flight and capture of the Itata and the massacre of American sailors in Valparaiso the president says: sailors in Valparaiso the president says: "An investifiation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conduct-ing themse.ves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well disposed citizens, endeavored who receives his mail at a neighboring town, should not only be compelled to send to the postoffice for it, but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or to wait his turn at a general delivery, while the city resi-dent has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are under the present system receiving mail at postoffices where money orders and postal notes are not issued. The extension of this system to these communities is especially desirable." Regarding our growing navy the precident weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors , were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and mal-treated. The fact that they were all dis-charged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace. "The attention of the Chilean government was at once called to this affair, and it was advised that if such qualifying facts did not

Regarding our growing navy the president.

"The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Benning-ton and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11.001 tons. Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but, while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering." The report of the secretary of the navy shows

There is this to say of the pension bureau: "The administration of the pension bureau: "The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pen-sioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June.



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pect full and prompt reparation. "It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This gov-erating the result of an in-vestigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chile was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or fur-ther needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary. The president refers to the outbreak against

exist this government would confidently ex-pect full and prompt reparation.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Recommendations

to Congress Condensed.

If Satisfaction 1s Not Given For the Valparaiso Massacre a Special Mes-

sage Will Be Issued-Benefits of

the Tariff and Evils of Free Sil-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .--- The annual mes-

"In my last annual message I stated that the

cases to intervene. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the

In this state of the law, that the officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of in-ternational questions growing out of such in-cidents, be regarded in such sense as federal

Agents.

ver.

VIGOROUS CHILEAN POLICY.

The president refers to the outbreak against foreigners in China, which he views as a mat-ter of deep concern in view of American in-terests in that country. He regards as desir-able that provision be made by congress for the admission of Chinese artisans and laborers in admission of the compliant extending. connection with the Columbian exposition.

connection with the Columbian exposition. Attention is called to the protest by our gov-ernment to Russia against the persecution of the Hebrews in that country, and to the ac-ceptance of our international coyyright law by Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzer-land. With Germany a the lat companying has land. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated.

In calling attention to the effect of the taria legislation of the last congress the president gives figures showing the total value of our foreign commerce for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, to be \$1,747,806,406, the largest of any year in the nation's history. In the same time our imports of merchandise amounted to \$8:4,715,-270, an increase of over \$11,000,000. Of the effect of the McKinkey will be appreciated and the same time of the second of the McKinley bill he says:

The value of free imports during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1801, was \$118,092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of \$103,846,5 \$ in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 45.18, while during the pre-ceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.37, an increase of 13.91 per cent. cent.

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914.021. "There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial develop ment of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential. I think there are conclusive evi-dences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a re-sult." "The report of the secretary of the treasury There is certainly nothing in the condition

sult." "The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the govern-ment from all sources for the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1801, were \$458,644,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,-30,480.46, leaving a surplus of \$37,230,702.57. "The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, actual and estimated, are \$433,000,000 and the expenditures \$409,000,000. For the fis-cal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are \$455,538,350 and the expenditures \$441,300,005." On the silver question he says:

941,200,000. On the silver question he says: "Before the influence of the prospective sil-ver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about 0.955 per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most confident in their pre-

the 30th day of June. 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 259,56 cases Of this number 162,387 were allowed under the Of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 37, 1800. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 330,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropria-tion for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1800-1 was \$127,683,783.89, and the amount expended \$118,530,642.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$9,155,144.64. The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation. The estiyear for a deficiency appropriation. The esti-mate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1803, is \$144,956,001."

Of the department of agriculture he says: "If the establishment of the department of agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere on to the unenlightened demand of a concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great re-sults already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops in detecting and eradicating diseases of do-mestic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stock

and maintains with the farmers and stock raisers of the whole country." The civil service is commended thus: "The civil service commission invites a per-sonal inspection by senators and represent-atives of its records and methods. It is not claimed that the system or its administration is perfect, but I believe that the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the sys-tem is incombarably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor."

that of appointments upon favor." "Gerrymandering" is thus protested against: "The method of appointment by the states of electors of president and vice president has re-cently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure of the state of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the states. Prior to 1833 various methods had been used by the different states and over by the used by the different states and even by the same state.

"South Carolina, until the civil war, con-tinued to choose its electors by a vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of the other states.

"After a full test of other methods, without Important division or dissent in any state, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the consider-ations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters and per-fectly removed the choice of president from the baneful influence of the 'gerrymander,' the practice of all the states was brought into harmony.

"That this concurrence should now be "That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the ap-proval of all. The recent Michigan legislation was of course accompanied by a new congres-sional apportionment and the two statutes bring the electoral vote of the state under the influence of the 'gerrymander.'

Influence of the 'gerrymander.' "Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guarantee for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective states, of all the officers of the national government. Respect for public offi-cers and obedience to law will not cease to the characteristics of our people until our ele tions cease to declare the will of majoriti fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppressio or gerrymander."

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