



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE

In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose.

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and sure relief in advanced stages. Use it often. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.75.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A True Combination of MOCHA, JAVA and RIO. Picture Card Given With every pound package. For Sale everywhere. Boston Office Co. Toledo, O.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT SWEET DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. By doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE.

DOCTOR J. B. HOBENSACK'S

ERRORS HOME YOUTH CURE MEDICAL OFFICES. 306 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa. Are the oldest in America for the treatment of Special Diseases & Youthful Errors. Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Clever, Pain, Stomach Discharges, Stricture, Bladder, Pains, and Skin Diseases, Yaws, Gonorrhea, Hydrocele, etc., are permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study of the pure vegetable remedies used in the thorough examination and water treatment given patients during treatment. All our establishments are under the management of Dr. J. B. Hobensack, M.D.

WAKE HENS

Skoridan's Condition Powder! KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy! Prevents all Diseases. Good for Moulting Hens. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. No quantity tends to a cent a day. No other can afford to bring in thirty a month. No other can afford to sell at 50 cents per pound. Buy one customer's testimonial and you will see the value of this powder. If you can't get it send to us. We will mail you a sample free. Write to J. B. Hobensack, M.D., 306 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sample copy of The Best Turkey Paper sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

DEMOCRATIC WOOL DUTIES.

Speaker Crisp on the Effect of the Springer Free Wool Bill.

We passed a bill known as the Springer wool bill. We put raw wool on the free list—made it absolutely free. We did not intend to hurt the farmer when we did it, because, in a proper sense, the Australian and other foreign wool brought into this country is not in competition with American wool. It is an auxiliary—an aid—necessary to mix and mingle with it to make the various kinds of goods that we want.

And then, again, the Democrats generally are in favor of free raw materials to enable our manufacturing establishments to obtain their materials more cheaply. We put wool on the free list, but we did not stop there. We reduced the tariff on woolen goods from an average specific and ad valorem rate equivalent to 99 per cent., which is where the McKinley law puts it, to an average of less than 35 per cent. That is the reduction proposed in the bill which passed the house. Now last year there were brought into this country \$35,000,000 worth of woolen goods, and upon those goods there was paid into the federal treasury a tax of \$32,000,000. That is a great deal more than this average of 50 per cent. that I told you about. The tariff on some articles is much higher, and on some articles it is lower. The woolen schedule is among the highest.

Last year \$35,000,000 worth of woolen goods came here from abroad to be sold in competition with the American woolen products, and those goods paid \$32,000,000 tax. The American consumers of those foreign goods paid \$67,000,000 for \$35,000,000 worth of goods. They got \$35,000,000 worth of goods and \$32,000,000 worth of tariff when they bought them. Now, if the American people consume five times as many goods of domestic manufacture as they do of imported goods, then the American people paid five times \$32,000,000 in the way of increased price on goods of American manufacture, and therefore they paid \$150,000,000 in round numbers for goods, and at the same time they paid about \$145,000,000 in round numbers for protection on woolen goods.

Now the Democrats believe that for the same amount of money you ought to be able to buy more goods and less protection. So if the Springer wool bill becomes a law, instead of that \$35,000,000 worth of imported goods paying \$32,000,000 tax, it would have paid \$11,000,000 tax, and you would have saved \$21,000,000 on that and five times \$21,000,000 on the home made article, which would have been \$100,000,000 more.

We are not in favor of free trade. We favor free trade in the raw materials, but not free trade in the goods into which skilled American labor enters. There is plenty of protection left to more than compensate for any real or supposed differences in the price of labor, and at the same time there are more cheap goods for the American workmen.

Now let the American workman take it to himself when he goes to the store and buys a suit of woolen clothes for \$10. He pays about \$6 for the clothes and about \$4 for protection. Now, if you cut down that protection, as we have proposed in the Springer bill, when the workman buys \$10 worth of clothes he will get about \$8.50 worth of clothes and \$1.50 worth of protection, and that is plenty. That is as much as the workman needs in cold weather, when money is scarce and he has clothes to buy.

Now what else did that same bill do? It reduced the tax on wool hats from 82 per cent. to 25 per cent., and the same on blankets and woolen underwear, so that if the bill had become a law the woolen underwear for which you now pay \$5 you could buy for \$3.25. The Democratic idea is to benefit the workman in this way—by imposing a customs duty for revenue purposes and distributing the incidental protection judiciously, because it has got to operate somewhere, and by reducing to the workman the price of what he has to buy.—Speaker Crisp's Speech in Detroit.

Fighting Labor.

No greater humbug has ever been seen in this land than the troops of protected manufacturers flocking to Washington to ask for high tariff duties under the plea that they want to help labor by making wages high. How much sincerity there is in this may be seen from a list of nonunion rolling mills printed in a recent number of that staunch protection journal, The Iron Age, of New York. This list contains the names of 145 establishments in the iron industry which refuse to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, the labor organization of the iron and steel industry. These 145 mills employ 70,000 men. Confidential data from 13 other mills, employing 10,715 men, and with other establishments which did not report, The Iron Age estimates the number of men in all the nonunion mills at 100,000.

It is interesting to note that of the 145 mills in the published list 95 are in Pennsylvania, the great protection stronghold of modern Republicanism. The object of the Amalgamated association is to get high wages and keep them high. The manufacturers professed the same objects before McKinley's committee, and then they go home to fight organized labor and keep wages as low as possible. Such is protection!

McKinley Prices for Umbrellas.

One of the largest firms of umbrella dealers in this country, which does business on Broadway, New York, has recently sent the following circular to its customers:

DEAR SIR—Owing to the condition of the silk market we are obliged to advance the price of our "Paris" umbrellas to \$3.25-inch, and \$3.50, 25-inch. Of course all orders now in the house will be filled at the original price. We propose selling all our lines as near to present prices as the silk market will allow. Hoping to be favored with your orders for fall and holiday seasons, we remain, yours, very truly,

The old prices were \$2.50 and \$3, respectively.

POWDERLY ON THE TARIFF TAX.

He Shows the Evils of the Protective System—The Consumer Pays the Tax.

There are hundreds of persons in this country laboriously engaged in a vain endeavor to convince the American people that the tariff is not a tax, and the most plausible argument they can bring to their aid is that the tariff, not coming direct from the pockets of the people, is not so noticeable or so burdensome as though it were paid in cents, dimes and dollars directly from them. That sum paid on an article over and above the cost of production and legitimate exchange is a tax. Some call it profit. But it stands as a fixed fact that the consumer is taxed to yield a profit to the producer, or, more accurately speaking, the manufacturer.

A manufactured article, passing through a port of entry, paying a duty of ten or twenty cents as a protection to the industries of the country it enters, must sell for ten or twenty cents more than if that tariff had not been levied. It matters not that the foreign maker must pay the extra ten or twenty cents to secure admittance for his wares, the consumer must also pay that, or a greater sum, in addition to the price of the article which he buys. It makes but little difference whether it is called a duty, a tariff or a protection fee, the consumer is taxed to pay it, or we do not know what a tax is.

It is not with the tariff or the principle of protection that we now take issue; it is with the principle of deception that is practiced on the people when they are told that this duty, tariff or protection fee, being indirectly paid, is not felt to be a hardship or so onerous as though it came direct from their own pockets. In plain Anglo-Saxon it means that if the people can be taxed indirectly, or without being told that they are being taxed, they will not mind it, or if they do know it they will not mind it, the sum being so insignificant.

The advocacy of this principle presupposes ignorance and indifference on the part of the people. And right here is where the danger lies. Where the people pay taxes directly, knowing what they are paid for, they are careful enough to follow the matter up and ascertain to what use the money is put. Each taxpayer in the municipality and county is certain to inquire into the why and wherefore of every increase in his taxes. He knows he is being taxed, and he desires to know why. He makes it his business to know what is done with the money. It is not so with the tariff or indirect taxation, and the consequence is that the same vigilance and caution is not exercised by public officials in caring for the people's money.

No more fruitful source of corruption or dishonesty can be found than that which lies concealed beneath the very plausible and innocent looking scheme of taxing the people in an indirect and roundabout manner. Indirect taxation in all its forms should give way to the practical, businesslike and honest method of collecting taxes directly from the people. Then they will be more apt to take a deeper interest in the question of taxation; they will know what they pay for, and will pay for what they get, and no more.—T. V. Powderly in Labor Day Issue of Journal of United Labor.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS.

By Reducing Both Exports and Prices of American Products.

This measure (the McKinley) bill will not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat.—James G. Blaine in 1890.

	Exports.—	Prices.—		
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Corn	2,938,916	1,830,323	.66	.55
Oats	322,202	104,015	.43	.40
Rye	3,161,527	112,157	.74	.70
Wheat	19,496,174	10,961,800	1.65	.80
Total decrease of exports of breadstuffs.	13,623,904 bushels.			

That is cause.
Average decrease in prices per bushel, 15 cents.
That is effect.
—New York World.

McKinley's True Opinion of the Tariff Tax.

When McKinley was explaining and defending in the house, in May, 1890, the tariff bill which bears his name and had recently been reported by his ways and means committee, he said, with reference to the paragraph of the bill repealing "the provision in the law permitting the United States (government) to import for its use any articles free of duty": "This provision of law has been eliminated in the proposed revision, and if approved by the house and senate and the president, the government, its officers, agents and contractors will hereafter have to pay the same duties which its citizens generally are required to pay."

In the same speech he said, with reference to a provision in the old law permitting travelers returning from abroad to import articles as "personal effects" free of duty: "The practical effect of this provision was that the wealthy classes who were able to visit distant countries secured exemption from the payment of duties, while the average citizen, unable to go abroad, was compelled to pay a duty upon the articles which he might want to use."

In those days McKinley, fresh from a prolonged study of the tariff, believed and said that the tariff duties were paid by "citizens generally" or "the average citizen"—that they were, as Senator Sherman said, "taxes upon the people."—New York Times.

About Differences in Wages.

Joseph D. Weeks, a well known protectionist writer and statistician, says in his paper, The American Manufacturer, "The lowest wages we know of paid puddlers in the United States today is \$3.25, and the highest \$5.50, the price paid at Pittsburg and in the entire west."

Here is a difference of \$2.25 a ton in different parts of the United States. Does not this explode the Republican claim that if we had no tariff on foreign commodities wages here would sink to the European level?



The people want no more Fricks a nd Carnegies, and the monopolists must go, so said the people on Tuesday.

The Chicago Ledger

It is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a condensed story and family paper, fully up to times in every particular, and handsomely illustrated. There is a Fashion Department and also a Young People's Department, either of which alone is worth the subscription price of \$2.00 per year. \$5.00 for twelve months, or for three months. Send for free specimen copies and inducements for clubs. Boys and girls everywhere are making money selling the Ledger to regular customers. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Dec. 1.



Mrs. Amanda Patsley For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her nearly a pariah, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

—OF— VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of an order, issued by the Orphans' Court, of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bellefonte, Pa., at 10 o'clock, a. m. on

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1892—the following described real estate, formerly the property of WM. H. BLAIR, dec'd., of Bellefonte, to wit:

No. 1. Lot of ground on Spring street, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the east by Spring street; on the south by lot of A. B. Co. on the west by Water street; on the north by lot of Mrs. D. G. Bush. Front twenty-one feet and four (4) inches on said Spring street and extending back therefrom to said Water street. Thereon erected a three-story brick dwelling house.

No. 2. Lot of ground in the warrantee name of Wm. H. Blair, situated in Halfmoon township, Centre county, and described as follows, viz: On the north by land of S. T. Gray; on the east by land of Matern brothers; on the south by land of Wm. H. Blair and on the west by lot of Frank P. Blair. Thereon erected three frame dwelling houses, barn, and buildings and machinery for raising and manufacturing iron ore, containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less.

No. 3. Lot of ground situated in Halfmoon township, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north and west by land of Wm. H. Blair and on the south and east by lands known as the Penna. Furnace lands; containing sixty acres, more or less, and thereon erected a large dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 4. Lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by land of Finkbinder; on the east by lot of Mrs. Louise Bush; on the south by lands of Wm. H. Blair and on the west by lot of Water street, fronting on said Water street about 20 feet.

No. 5. Lot in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. M. ore, now Fesser and others on the south by Willowbank street, on the west by lot, late Bellefonte Press Co.; and on the north by Spring creek. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 6. Lease held estate in lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by land of Most heirs and Broeckerhoff heirs; on the south by land of D. Kerlin's heirs and on the west by land of Wm. F. Reynolds, containing 57 acres, be the same more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and barn.

No. 8. Lot of ground situated partly in Spring township, and partly in the borough of Bellefonte and described as follows, viz: On the north by Willowbank street, on the east by lot of Mrs. Sandfield, on the south by alley; on the west by public road; fronting on said street three hundred feet, and extending back therefrom about one hundred and fifty feet.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of purchase-money in cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year; the balance in two years—with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. FRANK P. BLAIR, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Administrators. Attorneys.

Iron City College

N. W. COR. PENNA AVENUE AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA. TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES. The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address, J. C. SMITH'S SON.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Better Be Without Bread. XI Bishop's Residence, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1890. The Rev. J. Koschiel, of above place, writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I now feel a nervous attack coming I take a dose of Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

Better Than the Best Doctor. MAHONNY CITY, Pa., December, 1890. I deem it my duty to say that I was treated for ten years by the best doctors in Pennsylvania, but never got any relief until I took Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic. I am cured of my nervous troubles; have never had their slightest symptoms of those spells since I commenced taking the first bottle. MRS. SARAH MCGUIRE.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1856, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75, 6 Bottles for \$9.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Geo. F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of November, 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 28th day of Nov., 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquiries, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1892 and the one hundred and fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff of Centre county, arising out of the sale of the real estate of Chester Munson, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. D. F. FORTNEY, Auditor.

CLOSING OUT FURNITURE

In order to dispose of my entire stock, as soon as possible, as the business will be discontinued here, everything will be offered AT COST

The stock embraces a fine line of

Parlor, Dining & Bed Room Suits Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Couches, Book Cases, Desks, Hall Tables, Mattresses, Springs, Beds, Tables, Pillows and all other articles kept by a first-class furniture store. All stock is first-class in every particular, and must be sold. If you need furniture, this is your opportunity.

F. E. NAGINEY'S STORE Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

W. G. RUNKLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office with the District Attorney.

WM. J. SINGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on second floor of Crider Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections and professional business attended to promptly.

NEWTON SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, second floor of Crider Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

J. W. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. General legal business executed and collections promptly made. Office on High Street, in Garman's building, Bellefonte, Pa.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

Shipping Commission Merchant DEALER IN Anthracite, Bituminous and Woodland.

COAL

Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and straw, KINDLING WOOD—

by the Bunch or Cord, in quantities to suit Purchasers, Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard. NEAR P. R. R. STATION.

B. & B. STORM SERGES

We've a very large line—all qualities, all colors, all prices of this most popular dress fabric. 50C TO \$2.50 A YARD. But probably the best value in the various qualities—and there's no better to be found—is the line of 50 INCH FRENCH SERGES, in all colors, at 75 CENTS. These Serges are remarkable value for 75c. They could readily be sold for \$1.00, and being 50 inches wide, but six yards are required for a full suit. \$1.50 for a suit pattern, stylish and serviceable.

More than 1,000 styles of New Fall Dress Woollens to select from. The \$9,000 edition of our 144 page Illustrated Catalogue which contains, also, a review of the latest Fashions, is exhausted—but we've ordered in, 900 more. If you know how much you'd profit in your shopping, you'd write at once for a copy of this Catalogue. Send us your name and address.

BOGGS & BUHL, 115, 117 Federal St. ALLEGHENY, PA.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 30 day of November, A. D. 1892. 1. The final account of James Gardner, surviving executor of etc., of Wm. Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased. 2. The account of W. H. Decker, administrator of etc., of Emaline Carner, late of Walker township, deceased. 3. Account of G. W. Haworth, administrator of etc., of Jane Simler, late of Phillipsburg borough, deceased. 4. Account of Emeline Miller, executrix of etc., of Magdalena Harshberger, late of Walker township, deceased. 5. Account of Geo. B. Brumgart, administrator of etc., of John Funk, late of Penn township, deceased. 6. The account of D. H. Rote, executor of etc., of Rebecca Reager, late of Haines township, deceased. 7. First and partial account of J. N. Krumrine and Christina Krumrine, administrators of etc., of John C. Krumrine, late of College township, deceased. 8. The account of D. F. Bowersox, guardian of etc., of John C. Krumrine, late of College township, deceased. 9. The account of D. M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of John C. Krumrine, late of College township, deceased. 10. The account of D. M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of John C. Krumrine, late of College township, deceased. 11. The account of D. M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of John C. Krumrine, late of College township, deceased. 12. The first and final account of H. C. Quigley, trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Coan, late of Spring township, deceased. 13. The account of John W. Daxham, administrator of etc., of John Fittner, late of Potter township, deceased. 14. The account of David Krape and John Emerick, executors of etc., of Mary Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased. 15. The account of Willis Weaver, administrator of etc., of Wm. Montgomery, late of Howard township, deceased. 16. The account of Wm. Mellatos, administrator of etc., of Wm. Bates, late of Rush township, deceased. 17. The final account of Adam Hoy, administrator of etc., of John T. Hoover, dec'd., as filed by executors of said Adam Hoy, deceased. 18. The second and final account of Jacob L. Runkle, administrator of etc., of Michael Runkle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased. 19. The first and final account of D. C. Keller, guardian of etc., of Mary E. Noll, minor child of Mary E. Noll, deceased. 20. The account of W. C. Patterson, administrator of etc., of James I. Fulton, late of College township, deceased. 21. Account of David M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of Jasper Stever, minor child of S. A. Stever, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, as filed by Kate J. Lieb, executrix of David M. Lieb, deceased. 22. Account of David M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of Joseph L. Runkle and Geo. P. Runkle, minor children of Michael Runkle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased. 23. Account of D. M. Lieb, guardian of etc., of Marie Runkle, minor child of Michael Runkle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased. 24. Third separate account of J. H. Arney, executor of etc., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased. JOHN A. RUPP, Register.