

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—JNO. P. CONDO.
For Treasurer—JOHN Q. MILES.
For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder—W. GALER MORRISON.
For Commissioners—GEO. L. GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS.
For Coroner—DR. H. K. HOY.
For Auditors—H. W. BICKLE,
W. H. ROYER.

Extract from the Resolutions adopted by the Democratic County Convention, August 8th, 1893.
"We commend the wise, careful and faithful administration of the affairs of the county by the present board of county commissioners. Coming into office, as they did, when the treasury had been depleted, and an existing indebtedness of \$5,257.65, the taxes due to the several school, poor and road districts from unseated lands misappropriated and commissions thereon unlawfully taken, they paid the several districts the funds justly and properly belonging to them, and so managed the county finances as to have at the last Annual Settlement a balance of \$8,890.50 on hand over and above all liabilities. We therefore with confidence commend them to their fellow citizens for re-election."

Editorial.

It is a common thing for republicans to talk about the democratic court house ring, but the combination that beat Cooke at the last republican convention surpassed anything ever heard of in our county.

JIM FEIDLER, John C. Henderson, Col. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Major Wolf, of Philipsburg, claim the credit for knocking Bob. Cooke out of the nomination for sheriff. They are enjoying a quiet laugh over their shrewd work.

If a political convention was ever manipulated by a few men, the last republican convention of Centre county is a sample. A few wire pullers decided to give Dr. Harter the nomination and they succeeded admirably.

If Harter should be elected sheriff next year he would be traveling the county doing his utmost to elect a republican governor, member of congress, judge, senator and the entire republican ticket. Condo would work for the democratic ticket. Think of this democrats before you agree to compliment Harter with your votes.

Centre county is out of debt and has a fair amount of working capital on hand. Three years ago the former commissioners board turned over a depleted treasury and an irregularly managed office. The record of the present members is sufficient to recommend it to all persons who admire economy and efficiency. For that reason every tax paying democrat should vote for Goodhart and Adams. It is to their interest.

G. W. RUMBERGER, the democratic nominee for register, is known to most of the voters of Centre county, and it is hardly necessary to speak of his general worth as a man or of his ability to fill the position. He is a ready accountant and possesses rare clerical ability, which especially adapts him for the position. Then he has been a consistent and ardent democrat and merits the entire party vote.

When the vote is counted in November, John Q. Miles, the nominee for treasurer, will surprise the people by his strength in the county. He is popular wherever known. His genial disposition and accommodating ways will especially adapt him for that position, and the people want him. Republicans will have to get out of the road when Miles' majority begins to roll up from every section of the county.

FEIDLER is running Mr. Strohm for commissioner as a "scheme smasher." This emblem of purity and honesty should call to his recollection certain schemes of his own that Mr. Strohm did not try to smash, but did his utmost to consummate for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of the Gazette man. Don't talk about schemes until your own hands are clean. The present board of commissioners served the people honestly and faithfully but the Gazette man and his hangers on deserve no credit for it. The democratic members of the board are deserving of this credit and the records fully sustain this assertion. Mr. Strohm was always on hand and put in full time but the democratic majority had to assume the responsibilities and they are entitled to the full credit of the conduct of the office.

WHAT IS FREE SILVER?

THE COINAGE QUESTION EXPLAINED.

A Brief Statement of the Question—History of our Gold and Silver Legislation—The Depreciation of Silver.

There are many of our readers, no doubt, who do not make a close study of the silver coinage question and for that reason may not have a clear understanding of the present flurry in regard to the free coinage of silver or just what President Cleveland meant when he called an extra session for the purpose of repealing the famous Sherman Silver Act.

An elegant article recently appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer upon this subject that we reprint it entirely. It is as follows:

The following communication comes from a subscriber in Northampton county:

What is meant by free coinage? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

What do the silverites want?

From the beginning of our Government under the Constitution up to 1873 gold and silver were entitled to free coinage at the mints. That is to say, any holder of gold or silver bullion could have the same coined for him free of charge, except for refining base metal and the mere cost of stamping, at the regular weights provided for by act of Congress of 1792. For the ten dollar gold piece, 247½ grains of pure gold or 270 grains standard gold, allowing one-twelfth alloy; and for the silver dollar, 371½ grains pure silver and sufficient alloy to make it weigh 416 grains, so that the silver dollar was only 892.4 fine instead of 900 as at present. The ratio between the two metals was then 15 to 1. This was not the European ratio, as it made silver a little more valuable here than in Europe, and hence few silver dollars were coined—only about 8,000,000 up to the passage of the Bland act. Afterwards a slight charge was made for cost of coining.

In 1834 the gold in the eagle (no gold dollars were coined until 1849) was reduced to 232 grains pure gold, or 258 grains standard, making the alloy only about one-tenth, silver remaining the same. The ratio of the two metals was now very nearly 16 to 1. The old gold eagles were made a legal tender for \$10.66 each by reason of the extra amount of gold contained in them. At this time the ratio in Europe was about 15½ to one, so that silver was still more valuable in Europe for coinage than here, and we coined very little except subsidiary pieces.

In 1837 it was ordered that the standard for all coins be made 900 parts pure metal and 100 alloy, and the gold eagle was made 232.2 grains pure or 258 grains standard, and the silver dollar 412½ grains standard. Fractional silver coins were exactly proportional in weight and legal tender for all purposes.

In 1840 the great increase of gold by reason of California discoveries called for new legislation and the gold dollar was coined and made the standard instead of the eagle. Almost all our full weight silver dollars and subsidiary coins were shipped out of the country by 1853, as there was a profit of 3 per cent. in the transaction, and this year Congress passed a new act reducing the proportion of silver in the fractional coins, which were made by the Government for its own profit, as it received the benefit of the "seigniorage," as the difference between the coin and bullion value is called. This act also demonetized all foreign coins, which up to this time were legal tender at specified values.

Up to 1873 gold and silver bullion worth over \$100 could be taken to the mint by any person and coined at cost for the benefit of the owner who received back the coins. In 1873 silver was demonetized. There were few silver coins minted and the bullion value was so great that all went to Europe, so that most producers sent the silver there direct. The act of 1873 provided for the trade dollar of 420 grains standard, for use with our trade with China, which was a legal tender up to \$5. The dollar of 28.4 grains standard gold was made the unit of value. It is claimed that this act was passed by foreign lobbyists, but this is doubtful. As a matter of fact there was little or no silver in circulation and no one cared for its demonetization until after the remarkable finds in Colorado and elsewhere, when silver became very plentiful and there was no demand for it, either for coinage or in the arts.

In 1878 the House of representatives

passed a bill reported by Mr. Bland, restoring the free coinage of the 412½ grains standard silver dollar. This was amended in the Senate, and as finally passed directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase monthly, at the market price, not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion and coin standard dollars of 412½ grains for the benefit of the Government. This dollar was made a legal tender, except when gold was specifically contracted for.

In 1890 the Senate passed a bill again providing for the free coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard weight. This was amended at a conference committee of which Senator Sherman was chairman, and as passed the bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase at the market price 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month and issue therefor Treasury notes for each 371½ grains pure silver. This practically forced the Government to buy silver at depreciated value with standard gold. Silver went up in price for a short time, but soon fell in the market, so that there is now only about fifty-five cents' worth of silver in the Bland dollar.

The effect of this legislation is clearly pointed out in the President's message. The silver men want the old law of 1837 restored, by which any holder of silver bullion can have it coined for his benefit at the rate of 412½ grains standard. As there is only about 55 cents' worth of silver in the dollar, there would be a nice profit in the transaction.

This is, in brief, the history of silver coinage.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

At Millheim, Dr. John F. Harter, the republican nominee for sheriff, is well spoken of by democrats, republicans and in fact all citizens of that section. From what we know about him we must confess that we always found him to be a gentleman in every respect. Politically, he is a pronounced republican, who preaches republican doctrines and votes republican tickets. As he claims to have supported democrats, that was only in rare cases and when no important office was to be filled. His democratic friends in Centre county once gave him enough complimentary votes to defeat Galer Morrison for Recorder. These votes were given him cheerfully, but when he came back the second time they hesitated; and now he comes a third time and will be asking old-time democrats to forsake their party in whose principles they firmly believe and whose doctrines they for years upheld, he will be asking them even a third time to give him another complimentary vote—which is imposing on good nature.

Once will do for a favor; twice is coming too often—the third time is an imposition.

The republicans are preparing to capture the sheriff's office and the commissioners' office, and anything else will be sacrificed to gain this point. Their stock in trading among democrats will be that this is an off year, and there will be no harm to vote for a few republicans on the county ticket. Don't be deceived by such chaff. What they want is to get these important offices so as to help them in their campaign next year when we will have some very important offices to be filled. By hoodwinking democrats into voting for part of their ticket and thus securing the election of the sheriff and the majority of the board of commissioners they expect to be able to carry their ticket next year. We had a practical demonstration of this kind of work in 1877, when the republicans carried most of the county ticket by persuading democrats that there was no harm to vote for republicans on the county ticket on an off year. Cleveland's majority was cut down to 138 when he should have had from 700 to 800 majority. They are trying to play the same game. Democrats be on your guard; more than this year's ticket is at stake.

A hard-working, active, industrious man is what can truthfully be said of Jno. P. Condo, the democratic nominee for sheriff. For many years he worked hard for the democratic nomination and, when defeated, always went down smiling, ready to try it again. He has always been an ardent democrat and would have heartily supported any other competitor who might have gained the prize. He is a man of good habits, of unsullied reputation, capable and efficient for the position and will be elected by a handsome majority.

To be able to blow a horn or successfully lead a brass band is not a necessary accomplishment for a sheriff of Centre county.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

Business men all over the country are becoming more hopeful. The improvement observed last week has become more distinct and confidence is being speedily restored. There are less failures than in the preceding weeks and many suspended banks and business houses have already resumed and many others are preparing to resume and will soon be in a good working condition.

Money is more abundant on call in the business centers at a much lower rate than the previous week and the banks are paying out currency much freer than they have been doing for some weeks past. There are many less failures in important industrial and manufacturing establishments and the number resuming is in excess of those stopping work.

The above is a synopsis of Dunn's report upon the financial condition for last week. It is significantly encouraging in view of the report of former weeks. Being entirely non-partisan, unaffected by political feeling, all can look with entire confidence to an increase of business and a gradual restoration of all branches of trade.

Fun for the snakes.

The Centreville correspondent of the Middleburg Post tells this: An awful battle with a monster black snake and a copperhead was fought by two ladies of this place on the east end of Jacks mountain the other day, while hunting berries. Before the snakes could recover from their surprise, the younger of the two ladies screamed "a snake" and in her fright jumped over the black-snake which lay coiled up in a ring. The elder of the two in making her retreat came in contact with a copperhead a few feet away from the awful scene and fell across an old log, got entangled in the brush and while lying there almost exhausted, the black racer in its fright to get away ran over the lady. It was an awful experience calculated to raise the hair on their heads and set the nerves a twitching. It was an awful battle, but the ladies got away safe—so did the snakes.

Don't Forget to Register.

September 7th and 8th are the last days that voters may be registered and thus obtain the right to vote. Democrats go to work at once and see that you are registered and also see that your neighbor is registered. The republicans are making their boasts that they will be able to elect a part of their county ticket by reasons of democratic dissatisfaction and the disposition on the part of democrats not to register their full vote. See to it that every democratic vote is registered and then that a full vote is polled and our entire ticket will be successful.

Married in the Capitol.

The Harrisburg Patriot says: "The first marriage that has ever taken place in the capitol building was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the department of public instruction by Rev. Dr. Schaefer, chief of that department. The contracting parties were Rev. George B. Smith, pastor of the German Reformed church at Kutztown, and Miss Mary L. Reynolds, of Scranton, a graduate in the class of 1883 of the Kutztown Normal School, of which Dr. Schaefer was formerly President. The marriage at the capitol was prearranged and was successfully carried out."

Death of Joseph Pruner.

Saturday evening a telegram was received conveying the intelligence of the death of Joseph Pruner, in the hospital at Philadelphia, that day, whether he had gone about two weeks ago to be treated for an affection of the lungs. Death was caused by hemorrhages. Deceased was aged about fifty-five years, and was unmarried. He was the brother of Mrs. John Hoffer, of Bellefonte, and Col. Ed. Pruner, of Tyrone. The remains were brought to Bellefonte for interment.

Dissatisfaction in the Mining Regions.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been occasioned throughout the mining districts over the action of the miners in Broad Top region and at Troy mine in the Clearfield region, agreeing to accept monthly payments while the present depression exists. This action is in violation of the rules of the United Mine Workers association, and a mass meeting will be held at Houtzdale next Saturday to consider the question.

Married.

On Thursday Mr. George Mack, of Philipsburg and Miss Grace Moore of State College were united in marriage at the Presbyterian church in Lemont. Rev. Dr. Hammill officiated at the ceremony.

The CENTRE DEMOCRAT will cost you but 20 cents for the campaign.

THE VOTE FOR REPEAL

Unexpected Majorities Against Free Coinage.

THE RATIO SCHEMES REJECTED.

The Silverites Surprised at the Smallness of Their Vote—The Bland-Allison Act Made the Best Showing—Details of the Voting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The votes in the house were remarkable for the very high percentage of members recorded. On the last two roll calls 349 members responded to their names. Shell and Graham were paired, leaving but three representatives out of a total voting strength of 354 apparently unaccounted for. One of these, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, would have been present and voting, but was called out of the city in the morning by a telegram announcing the approaching dissolution of his father. Speaker Crisp did not vote, leaving but one whose absence was unexplained—Mr. Newlands, of Nevada.

One of the causes of the unexpectedly large vote against free coinage of silver was the changed attitude of members from the southern states. It had been supposed that these were practically solid in favor of free coinage, but an analysis of the vote as cast shows that this was not the case to a large degree.

The vote upon the restoration of the Bland-Allison act made the best showing for the silver men, the total being: Yeas, 196; nays, 213, divided among the states as follows:

Yeas—Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 2; Georgia, 8; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 6; Louisiana, 4; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 12; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 3; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 4; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 11; Virginia, 9; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 1.

Nays—Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 17; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 33; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 16; Pennsylvania, 28; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

The affirmative vote was made up of Democrats, 112; Republicans, 15; Populists, 2. The negative vote of Democrats, 103; Republicans, 110.

A comparison of seven separate votes taken shows that at no time did the anti-silver men have less than 77 clear majority. Their greatest strength was shown on the 17 to 1 amendment, when the vote stood 100 to 240—an anti-silver majority of 140. On the final passage of the bill the anti-silver men mustered the same strength as this, but owing to a desperate rally of the silver men their majority was cut down to 130.

One of the surprises of the day was the lack of strength of the 29 to 1 amendment, which was supposed to be the strongest proposition that the silver men had in reserve. As a matter of fact it was weaker by three votes than the 16 to 1 proposition, and the majority against it was 101. The vote that gave the silver men the greatest comfort was that on the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison act, and on this amendment they succeeded in reducing the majority against them to the lowest figure of the day—77—the vote standing: Yeas, 196; nays, 213.

The story of the voting is told in the shortest and most instructive manner by the following—16 to 1 yeas, 134; nays, 226. 17 to 1 yeas, 100; nays, 240. 18 to 1 yeas, 103; nays, 239. 19 to 1 yeas, 104; nays, 239. 20 to 1 yeas, 321; nays, 222. Bland-Allison act: yeas, 196; nays, 213. Final passage: yeas, 240; nays, 110.

The silver men felt chagrined at their overwhelming defeat, but they took their overthrow philosophically, and found in their late opponents men who were too generous to say aught of ungraciousness. After Mr. Catchings had given notice that he would call up the House rules tomorrow, the house at 6:30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The chairman of the finance committee was (as he promised to be) "very prompt" in reporting to the senate the action of committee on the house bill to repeal part of the Sherman law. As soon as the reading of Monday's Journal was finished Mr. Voorhees rose and reported back that bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was placed on the calendar and will be, according to the notice given by Mr. Voorhees, pressed for consideration, to the exclusion of other business. The substitute is, word for word, the same bill that was reported by the finance committee two weeks ago.

There was an interesting executive session of the senate, at which there was an outcropping of politics and silver. After a batch of names had been acted upon by Senator Gorman, acting for the steering committee, submitted a proposition that at this extraordinary session of congress financial matters, and they alone, should receive the attention of the senate. This stirred up the silver men from the west, who at once began an assault upon the proposition suggested by Mr. Gorman.

At a meeting of the ways and means committee yesterday it was decided to proceed at once with the preparation of a general tariff bill, and give hearings in the course thereof to persons and parties interested. Formal action on this latter point was not reached at the meeting of the committee, but in the interchange of opinion upon the subject, solicited by Chairman Wilson, there was no objection expressed to granting hearings. The first application for a hearing has been received from James M. Swank, manager of the American Iron and Steel association.

Paymaster Sullivan Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, U. S. N., who was tried here by court martial on the charge of embezzlement, has been acquitted.

Pennsylvania Day.

The World's Fair Commission having decided on Thursday, September 7th, as the day which they desire to have formally celebrated and designated as Pennsylvania Day, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of its custom, takes pleasure in announcing that, for the benefit of those wishing to participate in or attend the ceremonies, the extremely low rate of one fare for the round trip will prevail from all points situated on that company's lines within the borders of the State.

Tickets for the occasion will be good only on the special train leaving Philadelphia at 11:30 A.M., September 5th, and reaching Lancaster at 1:15, Harrisburg at 3:00, Lewistown Junction 4:30, Altoona 7:00, Pittsburg 10:25, P. M. Stops will be made at principal intermediate stations, and connections may be made from points on the branches of the main line. The composition of the train will be first class standard coaches, and ample accommodations will be provided for all who will avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their interest in an event so momentous as the commemoration of the Keystone State at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago will be reached by the special train early in the afternoon of the next day, September 6th, and the return coupons will be good for passage on trains leaving Chicago at 8:15, and 11:30, P. M., on or before September 13th.

The inducements for this excursion and the facilities provided in the train service over the Pennsylvania system, will doubtless be taken advantage of by the many Pennsylvanians who are anxious to show the pride they have for their native State.

Large Damages.

A suit for \$10,000 damages has been brought against Andrew J. Doney, proprietor of the Doney hotel, Williamsport, by Mrs. Clara Smith, for the death of her husband, which occurred at the hotel, March 29, 1893. It is alleged that James H. Smith was a man of known intemperate habits and that the proprietor of the hotel was aware of the fact, but that he sold him intoxicating liquor, which was the cause of his death. The case will come up at the September term of court.

His Head Sawed in Two.

A terrible accident occurred on the McIlvane farm at Cove Forge, near Ducannon, on Wednesday morning. A saw mill is located there which was operated by a party named Frimm. One of the men by that name leaned forward to make some adjustment of the carriage. While in a stooping position his feet slipped from under him, throwing his head immediately in front of the swiftly revolving saw. His head was literally sawed in two. Death was instantaneous.

For 20 Cents.

Send 20 cents to the CENTRE DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, and you will receive the paper until the close of the campaign.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a desirable property one-half mile east on Zion along the public road leading to Pleasant Gap, containing eleven and one-half acres, with a good house and barn erected thereon, and is in a state of good cultivation, also contains a good orchard. For particulars address

HENRY SHOWERS,
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Shoes For Everybody.

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\$3 gives you a genuine hand-welt button boot—cheap at \$1. Don't miss seeing them.

\$3 buys a pair of elegant patent leather ballet style as good as our best.

\$5.50 buys the best the market affords in patent leather bluchers. We almost feel like guaranteeing them, but 'tis against the rule.

There are people who have a house full of children and it takes a great deal of money each year to keep so many little ones snug. We feel confident we can reduce the expense.

Mingie's Shoe Store.