

## SHALLOW TRICKS.

ABSURD ARGUMENTS OF THE ENEMIES OF THE TARIFF.

Contradictory Assertions of the Calamity Howlers Put Them in Ludicrous Positions—Reckless Agitation About Wool. It Has Come to Stay.

In their eager search for arguments against the new tariff the calamity howlers fall into the most contradictory and ludicrous positions, says the Philadelphia Record. In one and the same breath they assert that the tariff is ruining the woolen industries of the country and that the enormous importation of wools is death to sheep growing on the Rocky mountain ranges. They next assert that the enormous increase in importations of "shoddy" (which they estimate at 1,000 per cent!) is destroying the production of woolen fabrics—a statement which may be left to the slandered manufacturers themselves. As the importation of shoddy was practically prohibited by the McKinley tariff, this percentage trick is as shallow as it is dishonest.

But the organs do not mention that the imports of rags, waste, noils and other materials of shoddy do not amount to more than 7 1/2 per cent of the free imports of wool under the new tariff. This fact would completely destroy the trick of percentages. Nor do they mention that the imported materials of shoddy cost American manufacturers by the pound 33 per cent more than most of the wool imported under the McKinley law. Nor yet do they even mention that the importations of wool now consist for the most part of the finest foreign fleeces, which formerly seldom reached the mills of this country.

As for the poor woolgrowers, the enormous annual slaughter of sheep for the American consumers of mutton is attributed by the calamity organs to the destructive influence of the new tariff. If no domestic wool should be used by American manufacturers, sheep growing would still be profitable in this country for its meat. With most American farmers who raise sheep the wool is the least consideration. But with the enormous destruction of domestic sheep, and with the enormous importations of wool, what has become of all the wool if the woolen industries have been as ruthlessly destroyed as the calamity howlers assert? The manufacturers must have eaten the wool along with the mutton in order to engage exclusively in the production of shoddy fabrics! In their eagerness to misrepresent the new tariff its enemies are incapable of perceiving the absurdities in which they are involving themselves.

But what do the calamity organs expect to accomplish by their reckless agitation against the wool schedule of the new tariff? Do they imagine that the consumers or the manufacturers of this country will ever consent to a restoration of the McKinley duties on wools or to the removal of wool from the free list? If they entertain such a foolish notion, let them go ask the manufacturers themselves. It is possible that a woolen manufacturer here and there, in consulting prejudice or party spirit, may express a desire to return to McKinleyism. But the great body of the manufacturers will set their faces like flint against a restoration of the wool duties, even though it should be attended by the lure of a revival of McKinley rates on wools. They have seen and felt the effects of McKinleyism in its temptations to fraudulent valuations and smuggling.

It is not conceivable that these wide awake captains of American industry would give up the advantage which the new tariff has secured them in opening, for the first time, the markets of the world for their raw materials. In the recent London wool sales the appearance of American merchants in the front rank of bidders for the best qualities was a new feature in the trade. This shows once more the promptness of American manufacturers to avail themselves of every opportunity. Is it likely that after enjoying the benefits of free wool they would consent to be shut out of the world's markets and driven back to the coarse grades of wool, as formerly, after their rivals of England, France and Germany shall have picked out the finest fleeces? Not at all. Free wool has come to stay, and none is so well satisfied with this dispensation as the American manufacturer of woolsens.

**Harmony in the Empire State.**  
The "Cleveland Democrats" and the "Hill Democrats," who have for so long a time been making war against one another in New York, have put aside their banners and rallied around the party of "plain Democracy" regardless of individuals. Old wounds are healing rapidly; the organization of the party is steadily being perfected, and the Democrats of the Empire State, which is by right and tradition thoroughly Democratic, are making ready for a united and successful campaign against the common enemy at the polls in November next.

**California's Colored Voters.**  
The Afro-American voters of California, to the number of about 9,000, are attempting to perfect an organization which shall secure some recognition from one or the other of the great political parties in the next election. Just what they will ask is not announced.

**Needed at Home.**  
The finances of the state of John Sherman and William McKinley are in a shocking condition. What a pity it is that these two statesmen cannot be kept at home!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**A Surprise For Mr. Reed.**  
Speaker Crisp was surprised to learn that the speaker of the British house of commons is nonpartisan. When Tom Reed hears it, he will be astounded.

## A SAFE PREDICTION.

New England Will Oppose Any Further Tariff Tinkering.

Judge Lawrence, the head of the wool growing triumvirate, has written to The Wool and Cotton Reporter to say once more that "the people of New England may as well understand that the people of the country will not tolerate the infamous swindle of free wool and protected woolen goods." It seems to us more likely that the people of this country will never again tolerate a wool growing triumvirate that starts the ball rolling for a new tariff when nobody else wants it, and by adding to the duties on wool brings on changes in two or three thousand articles, and ends by driving the Republican party from power and knocking off the wool duties altogether. Perhaps Judge Lawrence can see some faint suggestion of his own image in this picture. If he cannot, a great many other people can. After the foregoing outburst he simmers down and makes an appeal to his former allies, saying:

"The time has come when New England should aid in securing protective legislation and not give aid and comfort to its enemies and to the enemies of our country and of our industries in foreign lands. Once more I make my appeal for equal and exact justice, for protection equally, fully, for all."

This is a clear implication that New England gave aid and comfort to the Wilson bill in the last congress, which is not true, but it is a safe prediction that she will oppose any tariff tinkering for a few years, at all events, being instructed by the consequences of the tariff tinkering of Lawrence, Delano and Harper and the McKinley experiment of 1890.—New York Post.

## NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

Harmony is Growing in the Ranks of Democracy—Future Bright.

The fact that there is trifle less crowding among presidential candidates in Democratic than Republican circles should give no anxiety to the rank and file of the national Democracy, says the Philadelphia Record. Lincoln's saying that it is easier to make brigadier generals than to make brigades is aptly applicable to the present political situation. What the Democracy most needs today is rational and honorable harmony in its ranks and file. Such a feeling of union is growing rapidly throughout every section. Immaterial and irrelevant issues are disappearing and the national Democracy is making ready for an active, earnest and intelligent campaign in 1896.

The Democratic party is the party of the people, and as a party of the people it knows that numbers with organization are invincible; without it powerless. Bosses and bossism, one man advocacy, hero worship of the individual—these must and will be got rid of. Organization will set in with new and practical life, and the party will be equal to the battle of the next presidential campaign. Democracy isn't worrying about an absence of presidential candidates. The party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland may be relied upon to choose a safe, sound and honorable standard bearer at the next national convention. There need be no misgiving for the future. Harmony, union, organization—these are the pressing necessities of the hour.

## Wages in the Woolen Industries.

The predictions of the tariff reformers that the removal of the duty on wool would not only add to the value of fleeces, but increase the trade of the manufacturers by broadening the lines of business, are amply justified by recent events. Wages in the woolen and worsted industry of Rhode Island were increased 7 1/2 to 12 per cent this month, the second advance in that state within three months, and these advances were voluntary. Equal improvement in wages was experienced by all other New England woolen, worsted and cotton operations, notably those at Lawrence, Lowell, Nashua and Manchester, along the Merrimac. These signs indicate anything but ruin to the woolgrowers and manufacturers.—Philadelphia Times.

## Another Prediction That Failed.

The New York Times, in a survey of the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, brings out the remarkable fact that the imports of dutiable goods into the country were more by 15 per cent in the last 11 months of 1895, when the McKinley tariff was in operation, than they have been in the last 11 months under the present tariff of which we have had official returns. Here is another prediction of injury from reduced duties exploded. Instead of being flooded with foreign goods, we are actually receiving less of these than under high protection.—Boston Herald.

## Campaign Hoax For Harrison.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison will probably not lack for a fat campaign fund next year if he gets the Republican nomination. His very liberal friend and postmaster general, Mr. John W. Wainwright, is reported to have cleared \$4,000,000 as the profits from his big Philadelphia store in 1894, with a prospect of a little larger sum this year.—Charleston News and Courier.

## He Travels in Bad Company.

Governor Morton might possibly have some chance of being nominated by the Republicans were he not so ardently supported by Platt. But people are beginning to be suspicious of him for the friends he has made.—Boston Globe.

## A Block of Five.

A contemporary speaks expressively and reminiscently of Harrison, Reed, McKinley, Allison and Morton as a "block of five."—St. Paul Globe.

## Needs a Good Business Man.

Every Republican presidential boom should have a shrewd purchasing agent in charge of its southern delegate department.

## A STORY OF HARDSHIP.

Peary's Terrible Experiences in the Frozen North.

## OBLIGED TO KILL DOGS FOR FOOD.

For Thirty-six Hours Previous to the Return to Their Lodge Peary and His Two Companions Were Without Food—The Explorer Completely Disheartened.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—The Peary relief steamer Kite arrived Saturday afternoon, bringing Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, Hugh Lee and Matthew Henson safe home.

The Peary expedition party endured much hardship last winter, but started northward again in April in an attempt to make a new record. The succeeded in reaching Independence bay, where they camped.

The explorers were unable to make any pronounced advance northward, owing to the weakness of the party, both Lee and Henson being exhausted. A number of the dogs died from a plague common among them. The Kite reached Peary's headquarters Aug. 3 and started to return on Sept. 1. They spent the intervening time exploring in the interests of the Greenland scientific expedition. Messrs. Diebitsch, Salisbury, Dyche, Le Boutillier and Walsh, who were on board, surveyed many miles of unknown coasts.

They also discovered two large meteorites, which they brought home, and another, weighing forty tons, which it was impossible to take away. They also found it impossible to bring home Peary's house.

Many specimens of deer, walrus and northern animals and birds, flowers and lichens were secured, but the captures were not as extensive as had been expected, owing to the time for exploring being cut short in the hurry to return.

The story of Lieutenant Peary's latest trip is one of greatest hardship. Waiting for the cessation of the March equinoctial gales, they started from headquarters April 1, three men, five sledges and forty-nine dogs. Within seven days they reached the proximity of the all previous cache of food on the coast of the journey depended. Peary had cached it last year for the express purpose of utilizing it this spring. Disappointment, however, greeted them, as the most persistent and careful search failed to find it. Last winter's snows had obliterated every trace of it. With this terrible damper at their first start the three still dared to venture into the unknown.

It meant hardship, privation, possibly death, but they would not retreat. Shortly after the start they began their terrible journey. The sufferings they endured few can tell. The party of three men was inadequate to face this wilderness, and this was proven when Lee gave up through sheer exhaustion and lay down to die. His faithful companions drew him on a sledge for 150 miles till Independence bay was reached, where permanent camp was formed and the sufferer treated till he recovered.

Peary was, however, powerless to make any new discoveries. He dared not venture alone on the ice and land masses extending north beyond the range of vision. A few miles of coast exploration to the northward, in the direction where a jutting cape forms Lockwood's highest point, 82.34, reached in 1893, forms the solitary achievement, and, dispirited and baffled, Peary turned his face homeward. During the stay on the coast eight musk oxen were shot, and their flesh, enabling the permanent stores to be kept for the return, saved the three explorers from a miserable death from hunger on that vast inland sea of ice.

They started back on June 15, and after a week's travel Lee again showed signs of weakness. They pushed on at top speed, but food for the dogs was likewise unobtainable, and it speedily became a case of the survival of the fittest. The weaker dogs were slaughtered and the others kept alive and help their master along. As the stores were consumed and dogs decreased the sledges were abandoned. Then Lee had again to take his place in a sledge and the others to drag his weakened form along. Soon it became a struggle for very existence. Every ounce of impediment was discarded. The sledges dwindled to two, the dogs to fifteen.

The rifles were next abandoned, then the scientific instruments, wind gauges, etc., which could be dispensed with, until at last only one sledge, a few pounds of food and five dogs remained.

As home grew nearer, while food was vanishing, they abandoned their last sledge, and with one solitary dog, the lone survivor of the pack, faced the last twenty miles of this awful journey. It occupied them thirty-six hours, during which time not one morsel of food touched their lips. When they entered their comfortable lodge, doubly dear after what they had come through, Lee fainted from sheer joy and was four hours unconscious. To show how desperate was their condition Peary abandoned even their nautical almanac, tearing out the three leaves of declinations for the days they expected to be occupying in reaching headquarters.

The party were taken on board the Kite on the evening of Aug. 4. Lieutenant Peary is completely disheartened, as shown by a remark to his brother-in-law, Diebitsch: "Everything I have put my hand to the past two years has been a failure."

Not since the gruesome story of Greeley's men has such a story of misery, endurance and triumph over death itself been made public, but the Kite's crew tell more gruesome stories still. They say the three men, to prolong their own lives, had to eat their dogs at the last, and the one who survives now owed his life to being Peary's pet, a companion on a former journey. Peary's scientific records will doubtless be advantageous to scientists, but would ill repay such desperate risks.

## Mrs. Howell Indicted for Murder.

WELLBORO, Pa., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Charlotte Howell, of Tioga, charged with the murder of Miss Libbie Knapp, was brought into court yesterday afternoon, and an indictment against her was returned by the grand jury. The judge asked her if she had any plea to make, and her counsel, G. W. Merrick, said that so long as the commonwealth had asked for a continuance of the case on the ground that an important witness was ill no plea would be made at this term of court. The case was then continued to the November term.

## China Rejects a British Demand.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—It is reported here that China has rejected the British demand for the banishment of the ex-viceroy of Szechuen. An imperial decree which has been issued appoints Li Hung Chang and all the members of the Feng Li Yamato to formulate an extra treaty between China and Japan.

## REFUSED LICENSE TO FIGHT.

The Texas Controversy Now Goes to the Supreme Court.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 23.—Yesterday application was made to Comptroller Farley by the tax collectors of McLennan and Hayes counties for prize fight licenses, which were promptly refused by the comptroller, at the instance of the attorney general, who in a written opinion still contends that Judge Hurt's opinion, delivered at Dallas last week, nullifying the anti-prize fight law, is not binding, and holding Judge Hurt's opinion in error.

It was understood that the tax collectors were acting at the instance of the governor, who desires to get the matter before the supreme court. Last night they applied to Associate Justice Denman, of the supreme court, for a writ of mandamus to secure a license. If Judge Denman refuses a writ of mandamus it will be a case of log-rolling between a supreme court associate justice and a chief justice of the criminal court of appeals, with the matter still undecided as to which opinion is most authoritative. It is probable, however, that Judge Denman will ask the full supreme bench to sit with him, and hand down an opinion that will be binding for all time.

## DEATH IN A SEWER TRENCH.

Three Men Buried by Falling Earth and All Were Killed.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Three men were killed near the outskirts of this city by the caving in of the side of a sewer trench. The killed are: Mathias Bonanni, Italian, 35 years old; Andrew Tristrop, Polish laborer; Jacob Govruna, Polish laborer.

The victims of the accident, with other laborers, had opened a trench eleven feet deep, and little precaution had been taken to guard against a cave in. A large water pipe sprang aloft and washed away the earth, and a large section of the side gave way almost without warning. The three men were buried beneath the falling earth, and though they were dug out as soon as possible all were dead when reached.

## The Pennsylvania Party Contest.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—A conference of administration leaders was held last night at the executive mansion, at which, it is said, a decision was reached to stand together against the talk of attack by Senator Quay on C. L. Magee and David Martin. There was present Governor Hastings, Mr. Magee, Mr. Martin, Alderman Samuel Leach, of Schuylkill, and Bank Commissioner Gilkeson. The governor agreed to allow Mr. Magee and Senator Flinn to name two deputy factory inspectors from Allegheny county, and Mr. Martin and Mayor Warwick four in Philadelphia. Five others will be appointed from outside these two counties.

## Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the six-story brick building No. 118 Chestnut street, occupied by Charles J. Webb & Co., dealers in furs and wools, and within half an hour no less than six adjacent buildings were in flames. The Webb building had been gutted from roof to cellar almost before the firemen could put the first stream upon it, and their energies were then directed to saving the adjoining buildings. The firemen worked until midnight before the flames were subdued, and after a loss of \$303,000 had been sustained.

## Proposed Coke Strike a Failure.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Sept. 23.—From a personal investigation of the much talked of coke strike from one end of the region to the other, it is evident that the strike has not materialized. The only plant on a strike is the Lemont, of the McClure Coke company. The Stewart Iron company's plant is also closed, owing to a shortage of water supply. At the coke workers' convention here yesterday the men out were ordered back to work until Oct. 10.

## An Old Woman's Terrible Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Bridget Mulhern, an Irish woman, 88 years old, was found dead in the yard of the tenement at No. 32 Christie street. It is believed that she was killed by falling out of a window some time during the night, but the police arrested her husband, Patrick Mulhern, and a woman named Maria Shea, who lived with the Mulherns, pending an investigation by the coroner.

## Valkyrie III Leaves Our Shores.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Valkyrie III, under her keel rig, sailed from Bay Ridge at 8 o'clock this morning on her return voyage to England, probably never to return. Lord Dunraven is to sail today on Mr. Laycock's yacht the Valhalla. His daughters, also, will be Mr. Laycock's guests. The Valhalla sails direct from Newport, and common report has it that New York has seen the last of Lord Dunraven.

## Trusted Cashier and Cash Missing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Charles Gardner, cashier of the local freight office of the Pennsylvania railroad, and for nineteen years a trusted employe of the company, is missing, and is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of \$5,000. He deserted a wife and two children at Falls Church, Va. He disappeared two weeks ago, and no trace of him has yet been discovered.

## Waller's Family at Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Olney has received a cable from Ambassador Eustis announcing the arrival at Paris of the family of ex-Congressman Waller. The dispatch says Mrs. Waller has decided not to visit her husband. It is impossible to engage passage before Oct. 2, but Mr. Eustis says she will sail on that day for America on the steamer Amsterdam.

## Seized a British Sealer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Captain C. L. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Rush, has reported to the secretary of the treasury the seizure of the British schooner Beatrice on Aug. 29 within the prohibited zone, as fixed by the Paris award. The vessel was taken to Unalaska and turned over to the British ship Phœnix.

## Fastest Railroad Time on Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The New York Central has again broken the record for fast time. A special, consisting of three coaches, and drawn by engine No. 999, left Albany at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 8:12, thus making the run of 148 miles in 132 minutes. This beats the world's record for this distance.

## Monster Railroad Strike Brewing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A Post dispatch declares that there is a big strike brewing on the Wabash railway which threatens to tie up the entire system from Toledo to Kansas City.

## DR. MORITZ SALM,

WILL BE AT THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

on Saturdays of the following dates: Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2 and 30; Dec. 28, 1895.

ALLEYE & EAR OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.



**Deafness and Catarrh cured by Dr. Salm.**  
For a long time I noticed that I became gradually harder and harder of hearing. Ringing noises came in the ear after a while, and I became very much alarmed, so I went to Dr. Salm and put myself under his care, and to-day term of treatment I feel now once more as I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of good as ever. I can eat everything again, those who may suffer in a like manner, that I without trouble; thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful cure. I feel now once more as I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of good as ever. I can eat everything again, those who may suffer in a like manner, that I without trouble; thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful cure. I feel now once more as I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of good as ever. I can eat everything again, those who may suffer in a like manner, that I without trouble; thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful cure.

**Case of Stomach and Inward trouble cured.**  
For some months I have been feeling miserably, on account of stomach and private troubles. I was always afraid to eat and the pain in my stomach and chest was terrible, but after a Salm and put myself under his care, and to-day term of treatment I feel now once more as I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of good as ever. I can eat everything again, those who may suffer in a like manner, that I without trouble; thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful cure. I feel now once more as I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of good as ever. I can eat everything again, those who may suffer in a like manner, that I without trouble; thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful cure.

**After total blindness made to see.**  
About one year ago my brother accidentally hit me in my left eye with a bow gun. I became blind in my left eye, and in that eye, and in a short time could not see anything out of it; total blindness was caused by the hurt. I heard so much of Dr. Salm's wonderful success in his eye operations that I went to him and he has had some. The doctors couldn't do me any good; patent medicines had no effect; so I went to Dr. Salm and after a course of treatment I am now again as hale, hearty and strong as ever. F. L. Conter.

**Granulated lids cured by Dr. Salm.**  
For the last 4 years I have been troubled very much with granulated eye lids; it partly blinded me. Doctors here did me no good, it also seemed to affect my general health. Dr. Salm has cured me. I can again see splendidly and feel better than ever. Bessie Thomas.

**Growth removed from the eye ball.**  
For 10 years my wife, Susanna, had something growing over her eyes making her almost blind. Dr. Salm performed an operation and made a perfect success. Her eyes do not give her any trouble and she can do any kind of work. Mrs. Jacob H. Finley, Brush Valley, Indiana, Pa.

## MOST NEWS THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT,

The Spiciest, Newest, Brightest and Best Democratic Paper published in Bellefonte? It gives the "MOST NEWS FOR THE LEAST MONEY." Mark this: Regular subscription price, \$1.50 per year; but it

⇒ COSTS ONLY \$1 PER YEAR ⇒ if paid in advance. Remember, "A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made."

Four Papers for - - \$1.75.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT and the 3-times-a-week N. Y. World, the best farm and household city weekly in the United States—making four papers in all, each week—will be sent one year, to any address, for \$1.75.

STOP AND THINK:—Here are four papers for less money than some are now paying for one.

Two Papers for - - \$1.45.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT and the Philadelphia Weekly Times, will be sent to any address, one year, for \$1.45.

NOTE:—This gives you two papers each week for less money than you may be paying elsewhere for one.

3 MONTHS FOR 15 CTS.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT will be sent to any new subscriber 3 months for 15 cents. Get it; Read it; You will not regret the price.

N. B.—Note these prices. They are one-third and one-half less than other papers published in Bellefonte. Economy is the Road to Wealth.

Go at once and subscribe or send your order to CENTRE DEMOCRAT, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman Block, opposite Court House.

## LEAST MONEY