

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ ED. & PROP

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EDITORIAL.

WHEN thieves go stealing about the county jail, they are rather desperate.

NOMINATING presidential timber is the next occupation of the professional politician.

WHEN next congress meets the democrats can sit by and laugh at the mud-dle.

AT present there are three republican candidates in the field for sheriff in this county. The list promises to increase.

THE annual amount of attention shown Gov. Hastings, at the Atlanta exposition, last week, still keeps him in the fore front as a presidential possibility, on the republican ticket.

THE plastering in the court house has been dropping off the ceiling. Some think that ere long decided improvements will be necessary. The present roof is little better than a sieve.

IT now looks as though the Turkish empire was in danger of being overthrown, owing to the merciless massacres of Christians in Armenia and, the utter inability of that government to check these outrages.

POLITICALLY, the judiciary of Centre county will be a tie for several years, until Judge Faulkner's term expires. After that it would be to the dignity of the position if it were free from partisan prejudice.

THAT rumor of contesting the recent election, held in this county, has died away and is scarcely referred to anymore. It was a foolish notion at the start, in which no prominent or reliable republicans were identified.

IT is said that there are in the State of Kansas twenty well-built towns without a single inhabitant. Saratoga, in that State, has a \$30,000 opera house, a large brick hotel, a \$20,000 school house, and a number of fine business houses, and yet there is not a single person to claim that city as his home. At Fargo a herder and his family constitute the sole population of that which was once an important town.

A military company has been organized in connection with the Y. M. C. A. The company is made up of the Junior members and will be under the command of Capt. Samuel Taylor.

We always thought that the mission of Christianity was to bring peace and good will among men, instead of teaching young men to carry arms and the arts of warfare—which in the end is nothing more than human butchery, to satisfy the whims and ambitious of unscrupulous statesmen. The above is not written for censure, but it is a phase of the question that the writer can't quite harmonize with Y. M. C. A. work.

Shattered the Window.

On Saturday night Wm. Runkle, night clerk in Zellers' drug store, was alarmed by some one knocking at the front door. This was repeated several times and when he arose he imagined that he saw some one in the front of the store. He spoke but when no reply came, Runkle let a shot go from his revolver. A shattering of glass followed and a man ran down street badly frightened. The next morning there was a circle of fractured glass in the large front plate-glass window and the hole in the centre showed where the bullet had struck.

The chap on the outside was an intoxicated man anxious to get a bottle filled and was trying to get Runkle to get up and wait on him.

Important Matter.

The cold wave is here, and ere long the thermometer will be away down. That means warm and heavier clothing. Where will you get them. Remember that Lewins Philad. Branch, as usual, is stocked up in every line. They are proud of the fine line they can show you, and are sure they can quote you a suitable price. Remember Lewins clothing house when you are in need of anything in that line.

Katherine Loughery

On Saturday, the remains of Miss Katherine Loughery were brought to Bellefonte and interred in the colored cemetery. Her death occurred at the home of her parents at Olivia, Blair county, on the 14th, due to consumption. Her age was 21 years. She was a daughter of Edward Loughery, formerly of Blanchard.

Winter Excursion.

On November 1, the Pennsylvania railroad company placed on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates.

MARVELOUS STRIDES.

Ex-Minister Smith on "National Development."

SECRETARY CARLISLE ON FINANCE

Notable Addresses at the Annual Banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce. How We Are Outstripping the Nations of the Old World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The 127th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York was held at Delmonico's last evening. The yearly dinner of this organization are among the most important events of the metropolis and that of last night was no exception. Utterances that have moved the policy of the government have been made on these occasions, and it was at one of the chamber's dinners that Secretary of the Treasury Windom was stricken with sudden death a few years ago.

It was somewhat after 9 o'clock when President Orr rapped for order, and in a brief speech, in which he referred to the Armenian atrocities, introduced Secretary Carlisle, who spoke on "Our Currency System." In the course of his lengthy address Mr. Carlisle said:

"In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own notes redeemable in coin on presentation and reasonable after redemption, the government of the United States is engaged in a business for which it is wholly unfitted and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders. It has a right to borrow money and issue evidences of the debt, and it has a right to coin money and regulate its values—that is, to declare what the relative values of the metals shall be in the coinage—but it was never contemplated that it should convert itself into a bank of issue and furnish a legal tender paper currency for the use of the people.

"No change that can be made in our currency system will afford the relief to which the government and the people are entitled unless it provides for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender United States notes. Anything less than this will be simply a palliative, and not a cure for the financial ills to which the country is now subject.

"The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the government which the government promised to pay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or at any other ratio not corresponding with the commercial value of the two metals, would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion, without a promise of repayment by anybody. One loan was forced for the benefit of the government in a time of war, but the proposition of the advocates of free coinage is to force another loan for the benefit of private individuals and corporations in a time of profound peace."

Secretary Carlisle's speech was frequently applauded, especially that part where he committed himself to sound money.

He was followed by United States Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who spoke on "Our Domestic Commerce."

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, ex-minister to Russia, was the third speaker, his toast being "National Development and Opportunity." Mr. Smith spoke in substance as follows: "Ours is a land of fullness and not of famine. Providence has endowed us with matchless opportunity and the world's evolution unfolds before us the crowning destiny of mankind. The merchant princes, even of middle age, before me have within their own business lives seen our young republic pass and outstrip all the old nations, hoary with the moss of a thousand years. In the two decades from 1870 to 1890 the three mighty powers of Great Britain, France and Germany, all combined, with their 125,000,000 people, gained in wealth \$30,000,000,000, while the United States alone, with its 60,000,000 people, gained \$38,000,000,000.

"The examination of national earnings tells the enraptured story of triumphant advance. Great Britain is estimated to earn about \$6,500,000,000 a year, France \$5,000,000,000 and Germany about the same, while the United States earns over \$12,000,000,000, or two-thirds as much as all the other three put together. If we were not such magnificent spenders how we should astonish ourselves in stupendous savings. But spending makes consumption, and consumption makes production, and as we are the greatest consumers so we are the greatest producers in the world. Today we earn two-thirds as much as the three great powers of Europe combined. Sooner shall we leap beyond them. From 1870 to 1890 Great Britain increased her earnings \$1,000,000,000 a year, and France the same, but our republic expanded hers by \$5,000,000,000 a year.

"England has certainly in the past been the industrial beehive of the world. In 1860 the product of our manufactures was but little more than half of hers. In 1890 it more than doubled her output. Her increase was \$1,500,000,000, while ours was about \$7,000,000,000. Our expansion in industries was more than twice that of England, France and Germany put together. Through this amazing development we manufacture over one-third of all that is manufactured in the world, and we use and consume the bulk of this colossal proportion among our own people, who are the best paid, best housed, best fed, best dressed, best schooled people on the face of the globe.

"In the great race of nations the powers of the Old World are heavily handicapped, while the little, supple, sinewy young giant of the New World strides forward free and unhampered. Their debts are piling up; ours are melting away. Their taxes are rising; ours are falling. Their expenditures are frightfully swelling; ours are relatively declining. Their productive forces are stripped for arms and armaments; ours are at the plow, the forge, the loom and the exchange—the tools of wealth and not of waste.

"England's taxes are 10 per cent. of her earnings, France's 13 per cent. and Germany's 19 1/2 per cent., while ours are only 5 per cent. England spends one-sixth of her local taxes and one-twelfth of all her revenues for poor relief, and only one-seventeenth for schools. The United States spends one-sixth of all her national and local income for schools, and the demand for poor relief is only a beggarly item. The contrast is the key of the future. "And we are only at the threshold of our development. Most of the growth I have briefly portrayed has come within twenty years. Who shall grasp the advancement of the next twenty or thirty years, or picture the dazzling destiny of the next century?"

Letters of regret were then read from President Cleveland and Governor Morton.

TARIFF CONTORTIONISTS.

The Free Wool Question Gives Them Many a Twist—American Wool in London.

The statistical jugglers are driven to some strange contortions of logic in keeping up their wail about wool. They have been viewing with alarm the importations of foreign wool, which they regarded as destructive to the domestic producers. And now they are compelled to view with alarm the exportation of domestic wool and to prove that also disastrous.

To make their task still more difficult, it has been necessary for them to maintain that while all these importations of wool were going on our wool manufacturers were "prostrated" by the Wilson tariff. What the prostrated manufacturers were doing with the wool they imported has not been explained. If they could not afford to work it into fabrics, they were very foolish to burden themselves with it, especially if domestic wool would serve them as well and could be had so much cheaper. And now there is another leap in logic. We are told, as a fresh instance of the ill effects of free wool, that American wool, grown in Montana, can be sold at a better price in London than in America, and that our manufacturers are sufferers in consequence, though it was urged, when free wool was proposed, that it would benefit the manufacturers at the expense of the wool growers.

If these jugglers would only take a square view of the facts, they would not have to make so many contradictory and preposterous twists. The truth is that American manufacturers got ahead of their English rivals and secured last spring large blocks of foreign wools before the Englishmen were aware of it. And now the latter have difficulty in getting the raw material they require and are paying higher prices.

This explains the large importations of wool in the spring and summer of this year, with the increased sales of domestic wool at the present time, including considerable amounts for exportation. Relieved of tariff restrictions, our manufacturers are enabled to buy their material at the most favorable rates, and our wool growers in turn are enabled to sell in the best market. There is no mystery about it. While the change necessarily made some disturbance at first it is evident that in the long run both parties must be benefited and that the arguments for the McKinley duties based on the course of the wool market are utterly fallacious and absurd.—Philadelphia Times.

HARRISON'S LEGACY.

Democrats Have Had to Bear the Burden of His Costly Administration.

It is useless for The Commercial Gazette to print a lot of perfunctory figures to dispute the proposition that President Harrison and Secretary Foster turned over to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle a collapsed treasury. The facts, that can be stated in a few words without an enormous array of arithmetic, are the plainest and most convincing. President Harrison, when he was inaugurated, found an ample gold reserve. It ran up to nearly \$200,000,000 during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. When Messrs. Harrison and Foster retired, the gold reserve was so near the "hundred million" mark that Secretary Foster had bonds prepared to issue, and had been in consultation with the gold speculators. The difficulty was bridged over and the embarrassments handed over to the new administration. The McKinley law had placed duties so high that they were prohibitory, and it was a failure as a revenue raiser. The Democratic administration found difficulty immediately to make both ends meet. Mr. Harrison had left it a depleted treasury.

These are the facts. Complicated bookkeeping exhibits will not change it. The treasury has been "hustling" ever since, but now that the new tariff law was got to working fairly, and times are improving, the revenue will no doubt soon be abundant.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Iniquitous Wilson Tariff.

Another proof of the iniquity of the Wilson tariff: An English syndicate lately purchased the great woolen mills at Oswego Falls, and now we hear of negotiations for a similar purchase at Broadbrook, Conn., with the avowed purpose of enlarging the plant for the manufacture of fine worsteds and wools. Evidently the new tariff has so "ruined" woolen manufacturers in this country that there is nothing left to be done but sell out to British capitalists, who presumably expect to carry on the business at a loss for some hidden purpose of their own. It is otherwise unaccountable that a tariff that is said to have so greatly benefited Bradford at American expense should nevertheless bring Bradford people over here.—Philadelphia Times.

Woolen Manufacturers Not Wanted.

Shepherd Lawrence of Ohio has called the wool growers, wool dealers and sheep breeders to meet in Washington Dec. 4 to urge congress to incorporate wool tariff provisions in any revenue bill that may be passed. It is significant that the wool manufacturers are not included in the invitation.—New York Post.

Reform in Philadelphia.

In order to carry on their campaign against the use of money in politics and the assessment of officials for campaigning purposes the virtuous managers of the Republican machine are making a 1 per cent draft on the salaries of persons in the service of the city. This is reform with a vengeance.—Philadelphia Record.

Confine Themselves to Thinking.

The Republicans are trying hard to make the people think that they think just as the Democrats do in regard to the rights and duties of corporations. But if this is so, their views are strictly confined to thinking. They did not express them in their platform.—Boston Globe.

REAL PIRATES.

They Exist in the Malay and Eastern Waters Especially.

As a matter of fact, there are plenty of pirates extant, although they are seldom so bold in any sea as to attack a vessel flying a European flag. The Malay and eastern waters swarm with seemingly commercial junks and proas, which wear all the air of respectability, but are none the less on a constant watch for becalmed traders and cargo ships undermanned. In the Formosa channel the outward and homeward bound passengers will see apparently innocent vessels leisurely drifting in pairs before the wind. They drag between them a huge cable, to which is fastened a sweepnet, and if nothing better turn up, they have to be content with what tunnies and turtle they may thus catch off the Pescadores or the Paracels, or in those waters, the home of the cyclone, where rises the lonely Piedra Blanca. If, however, a Tonkinese or Chinese rice or opium boat drifts by and no embarrassing European is near, the nets are drawn in, the swarthy fishermen get out their spears and muskets, and combine to board and ravage the unlucky trader, cutting the throats of all on board and sinking the junk when she has been thoroughly cleaned out.

Instances have been known in which Canton or Fuchau pirates have shipped as seemingly harmless and respectable voyagers on board even European steamships sailing out of Chinese ports, and have risen, when the vessel was well at sea, and massacred her captain and crew. In such a case one hears of it, for European blood is an expensive liquid to spill in the east, but no mention ever comes to public ears of the hundreds of craft sailed and owned by natives, which year by year, in the seas east of Singapore, fall victims to the treacherous pirate of the Malay peninsula, or Celebes or Javan archipelago.

A well manned merchant ship, with a maxin gun on board, would be fairly safe, for they can only attack in their boats, and any quick firing cannon of the modern type would be more than they could comfortably face. A steamer, too, as long as her engines keep going, is perfectly secure, for their best chance is in those dead calms which come upon the eastern seas when the trader is helplessly fixed, while the "water rats" can bring their dhows or proas close up with long sweeps and finish off the rest in their boats.—London Telegraph.

An Italian Festival.

Toward midday the crowd attains its largest proportions; then the suspension of the church services, hunger and fatigue help to lessen its number. Groups form under the trees and picnic; others surround the "friggitori" who are busy frying chickens, fish, sweet-breads, rice balls and many other compounds in the boiling oil of their great copper pans. In the winelands there is much drinking going on, intermixed with laughing, jesting, fooling, quarreling, the townsfolk unmercifully jeering at the country people, some of whom laugh with and at their tormentors, while others preserve a sulky silence.

The Republicans begin to sing choruses which are professions of their political faith, to which the socialist group replies with gibes, also sung in chorus. The simple melody once united to the stornello, artless outpouring of lovers' joys and sorrows, sung at happy harvests and merry vintage and by the serene voices of peasant maidens at work in quiet fields, is degraded and wedded to rhymed doggerel, spiced with insult and blasphemy.

On the steep banks under the thick flex shade many are asleep. The country women, with their smooth, closely braided heads lying on their white kerchiefs, rest like dreaming saints in the sleep of the just. In other patches of shade other women are lying with disheveled hair and flushed faces. In all the vulgar boldness of holiday makers from the town they are sleeping off the double effects of the sun and wine.—Good Words.

Musical Sand.

Mr. Carus Wilson found that fine sand from Studland bay, which was sonorous on the beach, but mute when carried home in a box, gave out a shrill note when struck in a teacup. The glazed sides of the cup increased the intensity of vibration of the sand by increasing the number of polished surfaces in contact, and this was proved by putting the same sand in various vessels with rough interiors, and by lining the glazed and polished vessels with silk, when it became mute again. Sand of the Egg type, possessing the physical conditions necessary for the production of music in great perfection, are musical in receptacles of almost any kind or form. The smallest quantity of musical sand from which Mr. Wilson got a true note was a thimbleful of Egg sand. Less perfect musical sand, such as that of Studland bay, was found to be usually mute, except in situ or in vessels of hard, glazed interiors and of certain definite form. Some "sulky" sands not only needed vessels of hard, glazed interiors and of definite form, but also a box or small pedestal of wood—a "coaxer"—on which the vessel had to be placed before the notes became audible. A "sulky" sand could be rendered far more musical by being sifted, washed and boiled, giving out notes, after this treatment, without the aid of the "coaxer."—Temple Bar.

Not Lucky With Their Names.

There are in France two brothers with the surname of Assassin, who recently obtained the necessary permission from the high functionary called keeper of the seals to change their name to one less offensive. After mature reflection they decided to change their name to Berge. Now that it is too late to alter it they have discovered, to their intense annoyance, that their new name happens, by a singular coincidence, to be that of the chief assistant to M. Deibler, the public executioner, who will in all probability succeed to M. Deibler's gruesome business.

WINTER IS COMING.

Look at this and Decide where you Want to Buy Your Winter Goods.

We have now the largest stock ever brought into the County. Every way that points to Better Quality and Less Prices we use.

Ladies' Coats.

A good fitting Beaver Cloth Ladies' Coat, at \$2.74. A better quality Ladies' Coat, at \$3.25. A very heavy Buclle Cloth Ladies' Coat, at \$4.50. The finest assortment of Ladies' Buclle Cloth Coats, from \$8.50 up. Children's heavy cloth coats from \$1.35 upwards. Misses' coats from the cheapest to the finest navy blue and red Beaver Cloth.

Dress Goods and Dry Goods.

Beautiful combination of colors in novelty dress goods 42 in. wide at 20c. A special bargain all wool camels hair serge, 54 in. wide, at 34c. Colored and black wool and silk mixed Buclle dress goods 89c to \$1.37 per yard. All wool Henrietta cloths, all colors, 34c per yd. and up. Novelty silks for waists and dress trimming 35c per yd. 80c Surah Silks, all colors, we make the price 50c.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS, PLAIDS.

Part wool, all wool, silk and wool, all silk plaids, for dresses and fancy waists, from 5c per yard up to 75c per yard. Fancy plaid silks, splendid values, 70c to \$1 per yard.

FLANNELS, FLANNELS.

Good Shaker flannels from 4c per yd. up to the finest quality. Canton Flannels, good values, for 4, 5 and 6c per yd. A fine wool white flannel, from 15c per yard up to the finest quality. All wool Eider-down skirting and coating 28c per yard.

MUSLIN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, ETC.

A good yard wide muslin 3 1-2c per yd. Good calicoes 4c per yd. Good Gingham at 4c per yd. Lancaster Gingham 5c per yd. Fine Dress Satens 8c per yd. Table Linen, 1 1-2 yd. wide, 18c per yd. and up to the finest.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

No need to suffer with the cold when you can buy a blanket for 55c. Better blankets 68, 75, 84 and 98c. Heavier blankets 1.09 up to \$2.00. Extra heavy blankets 2.75 up to \$4.48.

Clothing.

Cheviot suits in blue and black at \$4.75. A cassimere suit at \$5. An all wool black cheviot at \$5.50. A fine black diagonal suit at \$8. Men's all wool cassimere pants \$1.50 a pair. Finest dress pants from 2 to \$4. Children's suits, brown, black and blue cheviots from \$1.25 up. Children's better suits at \$1.50. Boys' all wool extra heavy suits at \$2.50. Boys' knee pants 23c up to the finest. Men's good quality overcoat at \$2.50. A good storm overcoat at \$3.75. The best extra heavy lined storm ulsters at \$5.50 and \$6. Long black Melton and Beaver dress overcoats at \$10 and \$12.50. Childs' overcoats \$1.25 up to \$2.50. Boys' and youths' overcoats \$2.25 up to \$4, in storm and dress overcoats.

Shoes

The greatest stock of shoes in this part of the state. Ladies' kid shoes at 99c. Ladies' genuine dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, opera toe, common sense toe, razor toe, \$1.25 per pair, every pair warranted. A Ladies' very fine quality dongola kid, all the latest shapes, every pair warranted, at \$1.39. Ladies' very fine dongola kid, McKay sewed, in all the different styles, at \$1.90, every pair warranted. A still finer grade dongola kid, all the latest shapes, Goodyear Welt, as fine as hand made, at \$2.40, every pair warranted. Men's heavy boots \$1.45 up. Men's dress shoes \$1.24 and up, all warranted. Men's working shoes at \$1 up to \$1.48.

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