

The Centre Democrat.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE, 1896.

- Bellefonte, n ward, J C Harper... Bellefonte " " Geo Harman... Centre Hall, Jno Dauberman, Jr., Centre Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce the name of JACOB L. KUNZLE, of Bellefonte boro, as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the usages and decision of the Democratic county convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. R. ALEXANDER, of Penn township, for the office of Recorder of Democratic county, subject to the usages and the decision of the Democratic county convention.

EDITORIAL.

CHAIRMAN N. B. Spangler, has appointed his standing committee for the ensuing year. The full list is published in this issue. It is to be hoped that each one will faithfully perform his duty.

SINCE the mutterings of war with England clouded the atmosphere, nothing has been heard of that religious battalion, at this place. They dont want to fight—just parade. That was all.

THE announcement of A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, for Recorder, appears in this issue. He expects to make a thorough canvass for the place. His democracy is unimpeachable.

It looks as though another very important industry in Bellefonte was about to resume operations. The stimulus given by the Wilson tariff to iron trade is beyond the most sanguine expectations. The iron furnaces about Bellefonte will reap part of the benefit.

THE secretary of the treasury during the closing year of President Harrison's administration was ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio. He has just acknowledged in an interview with a Cincinnati reporter that everything was in readiness for a bond sale amounting to \$50,000,000 as early as December, 1895, three months before the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. This shows that there was a practical deficiency in the treasury, or rather, that the gold reserve was melting away, before Mr. Harrison left office. In a speech in the house the other day Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, read the order of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Foster, to the engraving department to have bonds prepared, and the plates were got in readiness for printing. The first bonds issued under the Cleveland administration were printed on these plates. Mr. Harrison was averse to a bond issue, and by holding back appropriations managed to avoid it, leaving the load for Cleveland to carry. Four years before Mr. Cleveland left Harrison an overflowing treasury, with a big gold reserve and some \$70,000,000 surplus.

Should Not Pay Costs.

Judge Savidge, of Northumberland county, recently expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict of a jury in a criminal action which declared the defendant not guilty but ordered that he pay part of the costs. It is no surprise that the judge should do this. The astonishing thing is that such verdicts are not always and in all parts of the state denounced by the judge and the newspapers until such results are made impossible. It would be difficult to imagine anything more inconsistent or indecent than to compel a person to pay the costs of prosecuting him on charges of which he is proven to be innocent. But this disgraceful thing is done almost every day in Pennsylvania.

The Snow Shoe News, a neat little paper edited by Rev. H. N. Minnich, has made its appearance. May it have a life of prosperity.

ENGLAND'S HUMILIATION.

It is doubtful if England ever occupied as humiliating a position as at this moment. If we believe what reaches us through despatches from Europe, and they can hardly be disbelieved, England has not a friend among the Continental States or elsewhere. In the contention growing out of the Transvaal incident she stands alone, unless, possibly, Portugal may lean toward her. The strong States of Europe—Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Austria, are outspoken in their opposition to her attempt to get Transvaal embroiled and thereon frame an excuse to annex that territory. The world will hardly believe the influence of Great Britain was not at the back of Jameson's invasion, and that in case of its success she would not have annexed that Republic. Being more than usually sensitive on the subject is more evidence of guilt. If England wishes to go to war, it would be an exceedingly unfortunate time for her to "let slip the dogs," for the reason she would have to stand alone. If one will run his eye over the history of England, say for the past century, it will be impossible to point out a war she has engaged in with a state her equal, without having an ally. Whenever she fights another power single handed, it is always with a weaker State. She is quick to resent a real or imaginary affront given by savages or half civilized people in Africa or Asia, and from such she has been acquiring territory right along. In no single instance has she purchased the territory she has laid her hands on. None of her vast possessions in Asia or Africa have been acquired in this way. She would like to enlarge and extend her possessions in America, if she could, and was making a bold attempt to begin it with Venezuela, when Mr. Cleveland stepped in with the Monroe doctrine. This checked the old land grabber, and she will now have to look elsewhere to ply her trade. England is weaker to-day than ever before in the past century, because she will not have the moral support of a single power if she go to war either about the Venezuela boundary or the Transvaal trouble.

Self Sustaining.

The new department of agriculture of Pa., promises soon to be self-sustaining or nearly so. It is making a remarkably good record in that direction. The dairy and food commission of this department, which only commenced practical work about two months since, in the month of December collected \$1,720 as oleomargarine fines. Of this \$360 went into the state treasury and the other half to counties in which the cases were tried. By law the lowest fine in the cases of a person convicted of dealing in oleomargarine is \$100. \$50 of which goes to the county and \$50 to the State. This month the fines already promise to be something more than the above figure. The pure food law will soon be pushed in earnest, too, and there will be revenue from this source. Then the department has other sources of revenue, from fertilizer license, &c., which combine to make a very respectable amount.

The State Soldiery.

In his annual report soon to be submitted to the governor, Adjutant General Stewart places the strength of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at 685 commissioned officers and 7,987 enlisted men, a decrease from the rating of one year previous of 262. The expense of maintaining the guard from June 1 to December 17, 1895, was \$339,719.78, which included about \$27,000 of old accounts. The division now contains 8,023 qualified marksmen. General Stewart expresses the opinion that it would be wiser to limit the service allowance to two re-enlistments.

Little Crude.

Here's a series of crude comments on what always appears to be an interesting topic: When Santa Claus saw the Huntingdon girl's stocking he remarked that "she must want the earth."—Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel. When he came to the Lewistown girl's stocking he said, "I don't see what she wants. She's got the earth now." She should have washed some of it off.—Huntingdon Journal. Don't you know that the earth produces grass and grass makes fat calves.—Raftsmen's Journal. But then it is not always the biggest calves that make the best display, and that is why Santa left the prize at Bellefonte.

Elopers Caught.

Three months ago, David B. Beiderman, of Altoona, and Mrs. William Jacobs, of Tyrone, eloped. Beiderman left a wife and family, and Mrs. Jacobs left her husband and a large family. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the erring couple on October 26, but the officers failed to locate them until Sunday, when they were arrested in a hotel at McKeesport. They were registered as Mr. and Mrs. David B. Plummer. They were taken to Altoona and jailed for a hearing.

Hi Henry's Minstrels Coming

On Monday evening, January 20th, this well known and strictly reliable amusement attraction will appear at Ouzman's opera house in a rousing Minstrel program embracing 40 stars, with Frank McNish at the head. This company has everywhere been voted a success, and comes to us bearing the strongest endorsements from our contemporaries. Such attractions should be encouraged. Their reserved seats are now on sale at Parrish's drug store.

JOHN BULL'S TROUBLES.

They Keep the Britishers Busy at Warlike Preparations.

BUT THERE ARE NO WAR CLOUDS.

While England Makes Extensive Preparations for Possible Hostilities the Differences with This Country and Germany Are Being Amicably Adjusted.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger, of Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of an European alliance had little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in the message, and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him.

This is the general feeling apparently of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the uncontradicted assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in England. Of more force seems the argument of some newspapers that the wavering support of Russia and France has admonished the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by England was putting him into a hazardous position.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain that the diplomatic agents of all the governments of Europe have been kept busy in the last few weeks and it is expected that the full result of their labors is not yet in the knowledge of the public.

The first feeling of assurance over the better situation of the relations with Germany is met by notes of warning that there are still possible seeds for much rancor and danger in the situation in the Transvaal, and the Venezuelan question is, after all, not yet settled, nor any basis agreed upon for its settlement.

Interest in the great naval preparations, however, continued to absorb the public mind. As Woolwich the great arsenal, covering 100 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material, and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as manufactured, are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal harbor of England with a fortified harbor that will float the whole of the English navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the continent.

An editorial in The Times this morning suggests that a strong hint from the United States to President Crespo would be opportune to convince him of the grotesqueness of the idea that America will support any demands Venezuela chooses to make. "England," says The Times, "is willing for any direct settlement, but Venezuela must take the initiative. The obvious course for Venezuela to ask the United States to place her once more in communication with Great Britain. If President Cleveland acceded to such a request it would go far to restore the feelings of amity that subsisted between England and the United States prior to his message."

PRESIDENT KRUGER DETERMINED.

Will Maintain the Sacred Rights and Interests of the Republic.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 15.—The volksraad met yesterday and authorized the government to increase the state artillery force by 600 men. They also adopted a government resolution thanking the Orange Free State for its sisterly assistance and also Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, for the powerful support they had given to the Transvaal government and for their efforts to prevent bloodshed.

A message was read to the volksraad from President Kruger to the effect that he intends to discuss with the volksraad in later and calmer moments the causes which led to the dastardly plot against the state and government. He was firmly resolved, the message said, to maintain the sacred rights and interests of the republic, and to establish the same on a firmer and surer foundation.

The brief sitting of the volksraad then adjourned till May. Owing to the excited feeling among the burghers, calm and dispassionate legislation in connection with the recent events was considered impossible.

England Will Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In response to Secretary Olney's cablegram Ambassador Bayard last evening cabled that the British secretary of state for the colonies had given him assurance that he had instructed her majesty's high commissioner in South Africa to extend the same protection in behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizens involved in the charge of the rebellion in the Transvaal as would be shown in the interest of British subjects in like circumstances. These cablegrams are believed to be significant, as indicating a better understanding between the two governments than was generally supposed to exist.

To Transfer the Transvaal Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office that he has completed arrangements for the transfer of the prisoners now held by the Transvaal government at the Natal border.

Belgium Asks British Protection.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Belgian government, in addition to the United States government, has asked Great Britain to watch the interests of its subjects in the Transvaal.

The Philadelphia Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The investigation of Philadelphia's police department continues to develop instances of corruption which places the department on a par with New York corruption previous to the recent investigation in that city. Evidence of bribery, of protection to disorderly houses and of police activity in politics is presented at every session of the committee, and more sensational developments are expected after the coming municipal election.

STUDY THESE FACTS

FALLACY OF THE HIGH PROTECTION POSITION PROVED.

Republican Statistical Tariff Liars Shown In Their True Light—Importations Under the Wilson and the McKinley Tariff Laws.

A McKinley news bureau has been busily engaged in the circulation of a comparative table of import values, designed to show that the imports under the first year of the new tariff have been much greater than they were under the last year of the McKinley tariff. It is intended to prove to the workmen that under the Wilson law the amount of importations of foreign manufactured articles has greatly increased, and therefore that the American industries in the same lines are seriously threatened. This is the table:

Table with 3 columns: Last year McKinley law, First year Wilson law. Rows include Glass and glassware, Earthenware, Leather and manufactures, Wood and manufactures, Woolen manufactures, Textile grasses manufactured, Silk and manufactures, Cotton manufactures, Iron manufactures, Chemicals, and Totals.

At first sight this table is a splendid argument for use among the workmen. It was so designed. Moreover, it was designed to be used among men who would not take the trouble to investigate further into the subject to see for themselves the utter hypocrisy and deceit which characterize its use.

This fallacy is demonstrated by fact. During the first three years of the McKinley tariff the imports of iron manufactures exceeded those of the first year of the Wilson tariff. The third year of the McKinley tariff (1893) they were nearly \$34,500,000 as against \$24,000,000, according to the table, for the first year of the Wilson tariff. Moreover, the manufacturers' report and the condition of all the industries show that the past season has been one of the most profitable ever known in the history of American industry. Wages have been raised also in every department of manufacturing. The fallacy of this table lies in the fact that the last year of the McKinley tariff was an abnormal year, in which the conditions of trade and industry were so disturbed by panic and paralysis as to be absolutely insignificant of nothing. The facts about the imports of the third year of the McKinley law, a year in which business was conducted along normal lines, completely refute the idea which the false table is intended to convey. They show that under the Wilson tariff the importations are less than under the third year of the McKinley tariff, when the manufacturers had the same kind of protection usually accorded the infant in swaddling clothes who has not only the benefit of a fond mother, but a wet nurse thrown into the bargain.

The New York Times has compiled the following table, which exhibits these statistical tariff liars in their true light:

Table with 3 columns: Fiscal year 1895, Third year of McKinley law, First year of Wilson law. Rows include Glass and glassware, Earthenware, Leather and manufactures, Wood and manufactures, Woolen manufactures, Textile grasses manufactured, Silk manufactures, Cotton manufactures, Iron manufactures, Chemicals, and Totals.

Concerning the matter The Times says: "It will be seen that under the McKinley tariff the imports were greater, as follows: Chemicals, by \$8,000,000; iron, by \$10,000,000; silk goods, by \$5,000,000; manufactures of textile grasses, by nearly \$2,000,000; wool and manufactures, by \$750,000, and glass and glassware, by nearly \$1,000,000. The total was also larger by \$19,000,000. There was a slight excess (\$263,000) on the other side in the case of earthenware, and one of about \$1,200,000 in the case of cottons. Imports of woollens during the past year have been larger by \$13,700,000, but there is proof in the imports of clothing wool (twice as large as they were in 1893) and in other evidence of activity that the domestic output has been large. The new tariff has reduced the cost of woolen clothing, whether domestic or foreign, and the people are buying more freely. The year 1894 was one of privation, and supplies have since been renewed. If the imports for the 'last year of the McKinley tariff' be added to those of the 'first year of the Wilson law,' and the sum be divided by two, the annual average for the two years (\$33,793,053) is less than the imports of the McKinley year 1893 by \$4,000,000."

Careful study of these facts will demonstrate the absolute fallacy of the position of the high protection advocates upon the question of importations. They are recommended for the perusal of any one who thinks that a low tariff encourages import trade in competition with American industry and that high tariff discourages the same.—Kansas City Times.

Who Is on the Side of Peace?

America has asked Great Britain to submit to arbitration the whole question of boundary at issue between Venezuela and British Guiana. Great Britain, through her prime minister, makes rejoinder that she does not consent to such a settlement of the controversy. Who is on the side of peace, Uncle Sam or John Bull? And what can America do more than she has done to secure another victory for arbitration?—Boston Globe.

Clearance Sale of all Winter Goods

PREPARATORY TO TAKING INVENTORY OF OUR STOCK WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL FEB. 15, 1896, OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS AT COST.

Men's, ladies' and children's woolen hose at cost. Men's, ladies' and children's woolen and merino underwear at cost. Ladies' and children's woolen caps, fascinators and wool mittens at cost.

Coats and capes for ladies & children

That we have yet on hand—at cost. OVERCOATS For men, youths, boys and children at less than cost. Men's, boys' and children's all wool suits at cost.

Winter Dress Goods at Cost

A big lot of dress goods remnants, just the right length for girls' dresses, at half price. Men's, boys' and children's boots and shoes at cost. Ladies', misses' and children's winter shoes at cost.

WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS AT COST. LADIES AND CHILDRENS FURS AT COST.

LYON & CO., Bellefonte - - - Penna

DR. MORITZ SALM,

WILL BE AT THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. on Saturdays of the following dates: Jan. 25 Feb 22, March 21, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11, Aug. 8, Sep. 5, Oct. 3-31, Nov. 28, Dec. 26.

ALL EYE & EAR OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.



Deafness and Catarrh cured by Dr. Salm. For some months I have been feeling miserably, on account of stomach and private troubles... Case of Stomach and inward-tended cured. For some months I have been feeling miserably, on account of stomach and private troubles... 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 rapidly in that eye, and in a short time could not see anything out of it... 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. Gradually I became worse, and my eyes began to trouble me very much... 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 removed the growth, and she can do any kind of work.