

MOST NEWS.....  
LEAST MONEY

# The Centre Democrat.

RURAL NOTES  
A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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## A CHAPTER ON FINANCES.

### Who is Responsible for the Bond Issue.

### WILSON TARIFF A SUCCESS.

Sufficient Revenues Raised by It to Meet the Government's Expenses—Compared With the McKinley Tariff—Interesting Facts For Democrats—Republican Demagogues Silenced—Read it Carefully.

In order to set aright and correct the continual mis-statements by our local republican sheet, we publish an extended article below. In almost every issue of the *Gazette* Editor Harter, either in his ignorance of the facts or from his wilful perverseness, makes the broad statements that Cleveland and the democratic administration have been guilty of incompetency and mismanagement of the public finances, and has been heaping millions of debt upon the nation. These reckless innuendoes and sweeping assertions seem to be the theme of his song. To show what he actually knows of finances and to more clearly point out the causes of the recent financial flurry and the bond issue that followed, we publish the following comprehensive article from the Philadelphia Times.

### Confusing National Finances.

A correspondent inquires of the Times whether it is true, as he has seen it stated, that when President Cleveland entered upon his second term on the fourth of March, 1893, there was \$124,000,000 in the Treasury. The exact condition of the Treasury during the last three administrations may be summarized as follows: When Cleveland retired from office on the 4th of March, 1889, the Treasury contained \$197,000,000 of gold, and the balance in the Treasury, including gold, subsidiary coin and requisitions made for disbursements which had not been accomplished, amounted to \$330,300,000. During this administration President Cleveland paid \$341,500,000 of the public debt.

President Harrison thus came into power with \$197,000,000 of gold and \$330,300,000 of surplus, including the gold and when his administration closed on the 4th of March, 1893, the cash balance in the Treasury, including the gold reserve, amounted to \$162,400,000 as the Treasury accounts were then and are now kept, of which \$100,000,000 was gold reserve. The payment of the debt during Harrison's administration was \$105,000,000 less than the payment during the first Cleveland administration.

While there was nominally in the Treasury \$62,400,000 available for the payment of claims against the government when Cleveland entered his second term, the Treasury was practically bankrupt. These \$62,000,000 embraced many millions of requisitions already made by paymasters in various sections of the country for disbursements, and many millions more subsidiary coin which cannot be used in the payment of debts. In point of fact, when Secretary Foster retired from the Treasury and Secretary Carlisle succeeded him, there was no available money in the Treasury, and Secretary Foster had been compelled to delay signing a \$2,000,000 draft on an Indian appropriation because he had not the funds to meet it.

In addition to the expenditure by the Harrison administration of the large balance in the Treasury left by President Cleveland's first administration, the Republican Congress turned into the Treasury a trust fund of \$54,000,000 to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the government. This was the fund then held by the government for the redemption of national bank notes, and it was simply a forced loan by the government, in violation of the sanctity of the trust creating it, when that fund was placed in the hands of the government for a specific purpose.

When Cleveland entered upon his second term on the 4th of March, 1893, he thus found a bankrupt Treasury and the country on the eve of a financial revolution, resulting from our insane silver policy that destroyed our credit abroad and forced back upon our home markets hundreds of millions of American securities. The financial policy that led to these results was not in any degree created by President Cleveland. The financial and industrial depression of 1893-4-5 was the logical result of the vicious financial policy enacted by the Republicans and left as a legacy to Cleveland.

The general assumption that our late financial troubles arose from the reduction of revenue under the Wilson tariff is erroneous. The McKinley tariff enacted in 1890 and put into effect in 1891, instead of increasing the revenues of the government largely diminished them.

The customs duties collected in 1890 under the tariff that preceded the McKinley bill amounted to \$226,500,000. In 1891, when the McKinley tariff was partly in effect, they fell to \$216,800,000; in 1892 to \$174,100,000; in 1893 to \$199,100,000, and in 1894 to \$131,800,000. Thus the McKinley tariff reduced the revenues from customs until they had fallen off nearly 50 per cent.

Of course, the customs revenues fell off under the Wilson bill for the reason that it went into operation when there was universal depression, and when consumption was reduced to the minimum, but the revenues now received under the Wilson bill are larger than they were in 1894 under the McKinley bill. The revenues from customs received so far during the present year indicate a total revenue from customs in 1896 of \$196,500,000, which would be \$60,000,000 in excess of the revenues under the McKinley bill in 1894. Tariff and all other revenues are always seriously diminished when there is industrial depression, and it is just as unfair to judge the Wilson tariff as a revenue measure by the year 1895 as it would be to judge the McKinley bill as a revenue measure by the revenues received in the general prostration of 1894.

There is little truth told to the people by partisan organs which insist upon a monopoly tariff. They dare not tell the truth for the reason that it would refute every argument they make. The present tariff bill, so far from being a free trade measure, is a much higher protective tariff, considering the advancement of our industries, than any tariff passed by this government prior to the rebellion; and if, as is now clamored for by the friends of a monopoly tariff, congress would enact an increase of tariff duties, labor would not be benefited by it, and the fraud upon labor developed by the McKinley tariff would simply be repeated. The McKinley tariff increased the cost of the necessities of life to a large extent, and the employers who received the benefit of its high duties in the rarest instances gave their labor any share of it.

In speaking of the possibilities of ex-Governor Pattison being a presidential candidate, the *Washington, N. D., Leader* has this to say: "There is a man in the state of Pennsylvania, who now lives in comparative retirement in the city of Philadelphia. He is a man of magnificent proportions—mental and physical. In contour of profile he much resembles George Washington's picture at the age of fifty. He is in robust health. Twice this man has been nominated by the Democrats of that state for governor to lead a forlorn hope—having to face the Republicans' usual state majority of from 125,000 to 150,000. Twice has this man overcome that majority and was placed in the governor's chair and a sturdy, good governor he made. Although in his own city, 4,000 'trading' Democrats were thrown to his opponent, 100,000 'Dutch' and Quaker farmers grandly offset the treacherous work of these mercenary hirelings, for convenience sake labeled 'democrats,' although they rarely ever vote the Democratic ticket."

"Among the farmers of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison is as strong as ever. He made an ideal governor and they all know it. They believe he will make a good president. Pennsylvania is next to New York in electoral votes. Quay knows well the feeling in his state. Let things go wrong—with him at St. Louis—then look out for the Democratic possibility."

### The Proper Time.

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

### Wants More Work.

Mr. James Solt the shoemaker on East Allegheny street, solicits repair work. He is a cripple and is making an effort to support himself in this manner. He deserves consideration. If you have any shoe-repairing give Mr. Solt a call.

EDITOR BAIR, of the Philipsburg Journal, recently announced in his paper that in the future no announcements of theatre attractions, dances, etc., will be published in that paper. Mr. Bair is conscientiously opposed to all such affairs and proposes to stand by his convictions. While we cannot endorse Mr. Bair's peculiar notions on this point we do admire the gentleman's courage in standing by his convictions.

## A GIGANTIC INDUSTRY

### Extent of the Country's Milling Interests.

### WHY EXPOTS HAVE DECLINED.

An Important Bill—A Silent Witness—Tract of Land in Dispute—How it was Settled. Ejectment May Follow.

Some idea of the magnitude of the milling interest of the United States may be had when it is considered that according to the last United States census there were 18,470 mills with a capital of \$208,473,500. These establishments give employment to 63,481 workmen, and pay out annually for wages \$27,035,741. The raw material used in the flour mills cost \$434,152,190, and the product for the census year of 1890 amounted to the enormous sum of \$573,974,474.

Some part of the loss in exports can be attributed to the large deficiency of the crop of 1894 and also to the increased production of wheat and flour in Argentina and Russia, but a larger proportion of this diminished export can be attributed to the discriminating import duties of foreign countries against the products of the United States, especially as it relates to the manufactured article.

American millers desire to have American workmen employed in the manufacture of American flour, and American farmers are desirous to have discrimination against American products stopped and are now urging our national legislature to accomplish this desideratum. Hon. W. S. Kerr, of Ohio, has introduced House Bill No. 3215 called a bill "To secure a better foreign market for grain and other agricultural products of the United States, and for other purposes," and to establish such other commercial treaties as would remove discrimination against flour and grain and provide the much sought after reciprocity treaties with South America, West Indies, and Mexico, and open every port on the face of the globe to American commerce and the export of American flour through the intermediary of the State Department and the Executive.

The measure has the approval of the millers of the United States, who are making personal appeals to their members of congress, to lend their support to the measure.

### A SILENT WITNESS.

Ownership of a Strip of Land Settled by Marks on a Birch Tree.

An interesting case, made so by a peculiar witness, was before the board of property at Harrisburg last week. The land in controversy is a strip lying along Elk creek, in Miles township, Centre county. It embraces some sixty acres and is part of the John Smell tract, surveyed in 1788. For a number of years it has been in the ownership of Thomas and Reuben Stover. The claim was made by Nathan Hough that it was not included in their survey and therefore vacant and application was made by him to the department of internal affairs for a warrant to the land. He based his claim on the supposed fact that the line tree was not the birch tree long understood as the true tree, but that it was a hemlock tree standing further north, although surveys showed differently.

Among the witnesses was County Surveyor J. H. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, who had made a survey and brought with him the witness who was present at the notching by the surveyor. Squire Reifsnyder had cut a section from the tree and laid it before the board for examination. The section had in it the marks of the axe, which were very distinct, and showed by count of the rings that 108 years of growth had been added to the tree since it was notched, May 20, 1788. At the time of marking it was 2 1/2 inches in thickness, and it has now attained a growth of about two feet. The more than a century Beech gave evidence that could not be gainsaid and the board decided that the land remained in the ownership of the Messrs. Stover.

### A Worthy Democrat.

In about two months a democratic postmaster will be appointed at Harrisburg, Pa. Among the many applicants are Mr. Wm. Rodarmel, an old-line democrat who as a newspaper correspondent at that point for the past twenty-five years, has contributed much time and labor and done valuable service for democracy. His appointment would be a just acknowledgement. He is a popular man and adapted for the place.

—On Friday evening the members of the United Brethren congregation tendered their pastor Rev. C. C. Miller, an elaborate donation.

## COURT NOTES.

What was Done Last Week After The Paper was Issued.

Joseph Ross vs. The Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Co. Verdict on Thursday morning in favor of the defendant. Simon Wilson and Ben. S. Wilson, trading as Wilson & Co. vs. Robert Brandman and Sands Gilford, trading as Brandman & Gilford, plea attachment in assumpsit. Continued.

William H. Taylor, trading as William H. Taylor & Co. vs. William Parker, plea assumpsit. Voluntary non suit. Thomas Barnes vs. L. C. Brinton, plea assumpsit. This suit grew out of the dissolution of the partnership of Brinton, Duncan & Barnes, of Philipsburg, on a \$3,000 note given by Mr. Brinton to the firm of Brinton, Duncan & Barnes. Verdict on Saturday morning in favor of the defendant.

Susan Miles vs. the boro of Milesburg and Alfred Royer, Harry Kellerman, Edward Baird, Alvin Smith, Lester Jones, John Fulton, Benjamin Green and James Bavaar, plea trespass. Voluntary non suit.

William H. Noll administrator of etc. of Samuel Noll, deceased, vs. Samuel Noll, Jr., plea replevin. Continued.

John L. McNitt, who survives James W. McNitt, late trading as John L. and James W. McNitt, now use of J. H. Taylor vs. James A. Lingle, plea assumpsit. Continued.

James F. Weaver vs. the Dwelling House Insurance Co., plea assumpsit. Continued.

William J. Thompson vs. William Parker, W. I. Treaster and Roland Fye, plea ejectment. Continued.

W. Fred Reynolds vs. Margaret C. Brockerhoff, Andrew Brockerhoff and Henry W. Brockerhoff, plea trespass. Continued.

A. G. Curtin, C. M. Bower, and Robt. McCalmont vs. Joseph L. Neff and Joseph L. Neff, administrator of etc. of Mary Neff, deceased, plea scire facias sur judgment No. 173 November term, 1890. Verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for \$1402.50.

Thomas Watson vs. J. Miles Green, administrator of etc. of John Watson, deceased, plea scire facias sur judgment No. 92, August Term, 1891. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,366.

McClain & Cooke, use of Thomas Watson, vs. J. Miles Green, administrator of etc. of John Watson, deceased, plea scire facias sur judgment No. 183, November Term, 1892. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$230.25.

### Installation and Banquet.

On Friday evening the Improved Order of Heptasoph of Belleville held their annual installation exercises in the Pruner block. And the following were duly qualified for their various positions:

W. R. Brackbill, Archon; Jacob Gross, Provost; W. A. Ishler, Prelate; F. E. Nagney, Financier; A. C. Mingle, Treasurer; J. I. McClure, Inspector; L. H. Wian, Warden; P. H. Gherity, Sentinel; A. C. Mingle, J. D. Sourbeck, J. I. McClure, Trustees. Following their exercises the body adjourned to Cedars parlors where an elaborate menu awaited their consideration. To this portion of the program the local scribes were invited. Captain Johnson, of Altoona, made an address in which he set forth the principal features of the order, and prove it excelled other insurance schemes. Following these were a number of interesting and amusing toasts.

### Needed in Council.

The people can never be too careful in the election of local officers. What Belleville most needs is a council composed of good reliable men, of some business capacity. It is also wise to put men in this important position whose property owners and necessarily are interested in keeping down expenditures and thus reducing the tax rate. That is why Mr. Geo. Bush should be re-elected from the South ward. It also is an unwise policy to be continually changing officials in council. They become more useful from experience.

### Should be Re-elected.

The citizens of Belleville can well feel proud of the manner in which their public schools have been conducted. We have good buildings, an excellent equipment of books, charts and supplies, an able Principal with a corps of instructors that cannot be surpassed in their various departments. Much of this is due to the untiring efforts of one of Belleville's public-spirited citizens, who has devoted much time and attention to our schools, and in which he has no personal interests to further. We refer to David F. Portney, Esq. He has wisely been nominated again for school director, and the people of the South ward should, irrespective of parties, give him a large vote, and thus show their appreciation of his good work.

## HASTINGS FOR QUAY

### The Lion and the Lamb at Last are Friends.

### HE CAME DOWN THE TREE.

General Hastings was Anxious to Keep in Line with the Politicians and takes a new Course—Rather Humiliating, yet Necessary.

Governor Hastings declared in an interview Tuesday, that he is in favor of Senator Quay for the presidency, if he is a candidate. Recently the governor was assured by Senator Quay that if he desired the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the next national convention he (Quay) would be for him but the governor declined. He says: "I knew there was no show for my nomination and was not hunting for compliments. Senator Quay's candidacy would have a two-fold effect in this state. It would re-unite the party in broad and lasting foundations, which every true republican would welcome, and would help to dispel the idea abroad in the country that because Pennsylvania is the leading republican protection state and always safe, therefore she should never have a presidential candidate. Pennsylvania's constant republicanism should be the best argument in favor of a Pennsylvania candidate. I will be for Quay if he is willing to be a candidate."

### School Report.

The following is a report of the Silver Dale school, Huston twp., for the fourth month, ending Feb. 4, 1896: whole No. in attendance during month, male 19, females, 7, total 26; average attendance male 14, female 5, total, 19. Those not missing a day during month. John and Lloyd Myers. Those missing one day, Elmer Myers and Randall Mattern. The patrons are cordially invited to visit us and see what is being done.

### J. R. Williams, teacher.

The following is a report of the Sugar Grove school, Huston twp., for the fourth month, ending Feb. 4, 1896: attendance during month, males, 26, females, 21, total 47; average attendance, males, 22, females, 18, total 40; those who did not miss a day during month are: Bison, Paul and Harry Williams, Chester Stere, Hannah Stuart, Emma Gill, Martha Myers and Mary Martin. Those who missed but one day, George and Minnie Gill, Chaney Robinson, Barden Stuart, Fillmore McDonald, Ella Myers and Lotta Williams. The patrons are cordially invited to visit us.

### J. C. Shaffer, teacher.

### Wide Tire Law.

The act legislature, approved on the 25th of June last, encouraging the use of wide tires on wagons upon the public highways of the commonwealth has aroused wide interest in the farmers and the department of agriculture is now flooded with communications upon the subject. It was enacted that all persons who used draft wagons on the public highways not less than four inches in width for hauling loads of not less than 2,000 pounds should for each year after the passage of the act receive a rebate of one quarter of their assessed highway tax. The act is also retroactive for one year. Evidently the farmers of this state are almost unanimous in their determination to get that rebate.

### Received Government Contracts.

The Lock Haven mills of the New York and Pennsylvania company were awarded several contracts to furnish the government with paper by the joint printing committees of congress Friday. The contracts are for two grades of book paper. The one is for 10,000 reams of the best machine finished paper, and the other is for 4,600 reams of class B. sized and super calendered paper. There were a large number of competitors, many of whom were awarded contracts of various sizes, but the Lock Haven mill was among those that received the largest contracts.

### A Trapper's Record.

John P. Swope, the noted trapper of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, takes the premium for scalps during the year 1895. Following is the record of payments to him each month by the county treasurer: February, \$8; March, \$25.50; April, \$37.25; May, \$14.50; June, \$38.50; July, \$85; August, \$49; September, \$49.50; October, \$101.50; November, \$81; December, \$100.75; total for eleven months, \$590.25. The whole amount paid to all persons for scalps during the year was \$1,127, of which Mr. Swope received more than one half. He was in Huntingdon last week and received money on the following: twelve foxes, thirteen minks and one wildcat, \$17.25 for January, 1896.

## The Statesman's Boomerang joke.

From the Washington Times.

One member of the house is in a regular stew just now. He is telling the story on himself: "I was slightly surprised a few days ago to receive a letter from a constituent, as follows: 'DEAR JUDGE: Tim Dooley says the government gives away fish to those who apply. I don't know if this is so or not, but if so I wish you would send me some. The only kind we get here are in half-pound packages, called boneless cod. And they are no account, and then they make you thirsty. If they give away fish hooks I wish you would send me some for the major, Ransom Brown, Judge Kaufman and I have planned to go fishing as soon as the weather opens up. You know they all worked well for you last time.'"

"For the sake of the joke I dropped into a sporting goods store and bought a tin box of hooks for \$1.50, sent it to my friend with a note saying that I was very glad that I had some fish hooks still left from my quota, though there had been a great demand for them and the horse book. The supply of fish had run out, and the president had been so occupied with bonds and had congress on his hands so long that our supply was exhausted. I regretted also that the ducks had been wild or I could may be have got some, but last trip Grover only got thirteen, and he needed most of those himself."

"The result was fourteen requests for fish hooks within a week, and they are still coming. It is no use saying that Uncle Sam does not handle fish hooks, as here are the hooks and there is my letter, and if I don't send them every last man that I refuse will sharpen a knife for me next campaign, and if I do I will be broke. Don't fool with the granger."

### Fowls and Their Eggs.

The following calculation by an ingenious statistician shows how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum and how many of the eggs go to pound: Geese, four to the pound, thirty per annum; bantams, sixteen to a pound, 100 per annum; Hamburgs, nine to a pound, 200 per annum; turkeys, five to the pound, thirty to thirty-six per annum; Plymouth Rocks, eight to the pound 150 per annum; Brahmas, seven to the pound, 130 per annum; ducks, five to the pound, thirty to sixty per annum.

### ROCK SPRINGS WAVES.

Fairbrood and Centre schools held a spelling match last Thursday evening. Centre school was ahead with twelve words. It was well attended by the young people of that vicinity.

Everybody that can vote in Ferguson township should turn out to the polls on Tuesday and cast their ballot for a stone crusher.

Loafers were scarce last Saturday evening. Nearly all were attending the Festival at Pine Grove.

The wood choppers, of this place, were almost downed out last Thursday night, all coming home like drowned cats. W. D. says he will get soaked out again. He bought oil-cloth for his shanty. Good idea.

Last Sunday while Mr. and Mrs. Keichline were visiting G. W. McWilliams their horse got loose and started for home Mr. Walker caught the horse before it had gone far.

We are glad to hear that Tadpole is booming. A cabinet shop is the most recent addition.

Last Saturday forenoon Mr. Hess sent his boys to the mountains for Laurel where their horse ran away. It was caught by the Garner boys.

Alick, you had better get around for that office which you and R. are fighting about.

John F. and Frank B. are running a race for a G. A little faster, Frank, and you will succeed.

### \$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers. Agents Wanted.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of 2000 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmaage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 40 days. Retail sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey-agan, retail prices \$2.00, given for selling 200 copies in 3 months. A \$10 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in 2 months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over \$50.00, 57 who over \$20.00 premium, and 76 made over \$10.00 for their summer work. Write them immediate.

### WE MUST HAVE HELP.

We pay men and women \$10 to \$15 per week for easy home work. No books or printing. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamps for work and particulars at once. HERNIMAN & SEYMOUR, 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.