The Centre Democrai.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE, 1896.

Taylor, Allen Hoover...... Union, Samuel Emerick... Walker, A L Shaffer...... Worth, A J Johnson...... ...Port Matilda

EDITORIAL.

N. B. SPANGLER, Chairman.

THE nominee for the vice-presidency, on the republican ticket, will be the next problem to salve

THE A. P. A. association has declared against McKinley, for president. That may bring him more votes than do him injury.

ERE long presidental politics will have full sway. The season of street corners arguments and politcal bums is upon us, and all we can do ist to patiently endure the evil.

READ the Democratic platform, in another column of this issue. It is full of patriotic sentiment and dignified utterance. It tells exactly what Democracy stands for and means.

IT looks now as though all the prominent republican bosses had been put to the currency of the country. We believe route by Mc Kinley. Quay, Platt, Reed and all the combined opposition will dwindle before the Ohian.

Bellefonte Commandery, with seventy uniformed members, were in the parade also, under the direction of Hugh S. Taylor, Esq. Charles. C. Bell, had charge of Juniors, who made a fine showing.

THE cruel butcheries in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities, is gradually working out the future destiny of that island. It is bringing sympathy to the insurgent forces, who like patriots are battling for liberty and freedom.

IT is amusing to hear excitable, eccentric republicans shout for McKinley, upon whom they place the estimate of a Moses to deliver them from political bondage. This protection prophet is the most overestimated man of the day.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has broken the silence by announcing through a friend, that under no circumstance could he accept a re-nomination for President. He has no ambition for futher honors and his health would never permit it. The Democracy will seek another Moses | the country's honor.

CENTRE COUNTY has twenty-seven republican and thirty-two democratic candidates anxious to be put in nomination on their party tickets this year. This makes politics lively and almost every section of our county is overrun with them. They are almost becoming a nuisance, but are a necessary evil that must be endured.

In the last presidential campaign nearly all the leading Republican newspapers of the country published the story that E. H. Van Ingen, an American merchant in London, had brought \$500,ooo from England, contributed by the Cobden club, to elect Cleveland president. The story was a lie, and the papers that published it knew it was a lie. Mr. Van Ingen has been bringing these papers to account for the slander.

He has recovered \$4,000 and costs from nation, confident that this declaration of the New York Mail and Express, \$1,000 principles and of our choice for the and costs from the New York Recorder, and the New York Press has paid \$3,000 and costs, and expressed its regret for publishing "such false and unfounded the delegates to-day chosen are directed charges." And Dalzell's news agency in London has paid \$4,000 smart money for sending the story out. This Cobden club business don't seem to be very profitable to Republican newspapers. Mr. The long should call on the Republican of the death or failure to act of any delegates selected from said congression. charges." And Dalzell's news agency

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The recent Democratic State Convention which met at Allentown, Pa., adopted a platform that is worthy of the careful perusal of every reader. We herewith give it entire:

"The democracy of Pennsylvania by its representatives assembled, declares its adherence to the fundamental principles it has taught and enforced from the found-ation of the government, and which it believes are essential to the continuance of

our system of free popular institutions.
"It declares for a s'rict construction of all constitutional grants of power to the federal government that infringe upon the rights of communities or the liberty of the citizen; for a liberal interpretation of all reservations of rights to the people; for home rule, and against the centralization of power, for freedom of thought, and against all proscription for religious opinions; against needless sumptuary legislation, and for the largest measure of liberty to individuals consistent with the enforcement of law and order; the preservation of rights of persons and property, and the maintenance of govern-ment. It believes that federal taxation, in whatever form, is justifiable only to the extent that may be needful for the maintenance of government, honestly and economically administered, within the sphere of granted powers.

It is opposed to all schemes of taxa-

tion that bear unequally upon individu-als, or that tend to increase the profits of the few at the expense of the many, or to impose upon the few those burdens of government which should be borne by all alike. The democratic party has fulfilled the pledge under which it was entrusted with power, relieving the people from unjust and oppressive taxation, and by the enactment of a tariff for purposes of revenue, framed on constitutional We are opposed to any backward lines.

step in the reform thus accomplished.
"We demand that the legitimate business interests of the country shall now have rest from all disturbing agitation of this question. The people are entitled to the substantial and lasting prosperity which we believe must surely come as the result of the reforms thus accomplished. We believe that these results are postponed only because of the failure and refusal of a republican congress to heed the wise suggestions of President Cleveland.

"We call the attention of the country to the fact, that the present congress with two-thirds of the house of representatives and its control of the organization of the senate, has utterly failed to legislate for the relief of the people from the disastrons effects of the money panic, brought on chiefly by the loss of confidence in the ability of the government to maintain its credit under the terrible financial burdens imposed by vicious Penullian. dens imposed by vicious Republican laws,

and has designedly neglected to fulfill its pledges to the people.
"We denounce, as utterly unworthy the confidence of the people, a party whose representatives and senators in congress deliberately determined and publically proclaimed it to be their policy to do nothing for the relief of the financial condition of the government

and the people.
"We demand a repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of greenbacks when taken in their true relation to the and treasury notes of doubtful constitutionality, orriginally issued under the plea of military necessity, and under a pledge of early withdrawal. They are a nenace of financial disaster and national dishonor. They should have no place in that the federal government should be entirely divorced from the business of banking, and that congress should enact such legislation as will give to the country a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver, consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government.

"We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agricultural, manufacture and commerce and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the most intrinsic value, and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency, and to all evasions and compromises of a question so closely affecting individuals and national credit and honor.

"We heartily indorse the administra-tion of President Cleveland, and congratulate the country upon the firmness, wisdom and ability shown by him in all matters affecting the interests of the country. We especially commend his wise, deter mined and successful efforts to maintain the national credit, to avert financial and business disturbance and to protect

"We refer with sorrow and shame to the reckless prodigality with which the late Republican legislature, supported by the Republican state administration, has squandered the money of the people. The multiplicity of offices for no other purpose than to pension professional polticians, the unnecessary increase in the salaries of state officals at the expense of appropriations to worthy public pur-poses, the abuse of the power of the political faction, are matters of record which form an indictment of the political

conscience of the state. "The Democracy of Pennsylvania presents to the national convention as its unanimous choice for the presidency the name of Robert E. Pattison. chosen controller of the city of Philadelphia and twice governor of Pennsylvania, in the face of large adverse party majorities, he has demonstrated by these elections, that the people trust him and that their confidence was well founded. that their confidence was well founded. Knowing him to be honest, able, unassuming, fearless, a consistent Democrat and in harmony with the highest purposes presidency express the sentiments of the united Democracy of the state, and to the end that the vote of Pennsylvania may be most effectively felt and heard, to vote as a unit in all matters intrusted

Van Ingen should call on the Republican delegates selected from said congressional district.

HIGH GRADE GOODS. MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1896— The v-ndors of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax, for the year 1896, as follows:

WOOLEN INDUSTRY BENEFITED BY FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Better Products For the Same Price-A Saving of 6 Per Cent to Domestic Manufacturers-Plea For Protection Has Little Standing-Facts About Revenues

It does not require much attention to measure the benefits derived from free wool. The wools which are of such inferior quality as to be only a little removed from shoddy are no longer imported in as large quantities as when a duty was imposed, wools of high grade and fine quality being substituted for them. It is safe to say that whatever extension of the woolen industry has occurred in this country in the last year has been in the view of developing the use of fine wools in the place of Turkish, Russian and Chinese wools. For the same price a better product of manufacture is being obtained. As the revenue sacrificed in removing the duties from raw wools amounted to about \$8,000,000 a year, the benefit muy be said to be purchased at a low price. On the imports of 1895 the manufacturer would, under the old rate, have had to pay nearly \$16,000,000 in duties-a tax of nearly 6 per cent upon the total value of all products of woolen manufacture in the domestic industries.

Manufacturers claim to have a grievance against the new tariff in that they are able to compete with foreigners in only a few kinds of goods. That taste, patterns and machinery should have become specially adapted to such wools as the greed of the woolgrowers imposed upon the domestic market was to be expected, and it could hardly be anticipated that in a single 12 months a change so radical could be wrought as to enable the home manufacture to meet entirely and successfully the new conditions. That imports should increase was nat-

ural In the year 1894 importations were restricted to what was absolutely necessary to supply the market on the most economical estimates. That year of economy and restriction naturally led its Republican majority of more than to larger importations in 1895, when conditions had become more settled and the general tone of the markets could be better gauged. Not only were the needs of the market to be met, but its possibilities and the shortage of 1894 were to be provided for. Commercially therefore the year 1895 should have been not only a year of large importations but of importations which in comparison to previous years might appear excessive. How far do the statistics of imports bear out this conclusion?

> The total imports of manufactures of wool for the two years 1891 and 1892 were valued at \$73,500,000, and for 1894 and 1895 at \$76,100,000. It does not appear on this showing that the importations of 1895 were excessive imports of other years. The same comparison can be made in the special lines of goods. The imports of carpets in 1891 and 1892 were valued at \$2,932, 000: in 1894 and 1895, at \$2,862,000. Of wearing apparel, which includes most of the items on which the greatest tariff contests have been held, cloaks, hats of wool, knit fabrics and shawls, the imports of 1891 and 1892 were \$6,-300,000; in 1894 and 1895, \$5,088,000. If, in place of value, quantities be taken, the showing is even more telling against the cry of overimportation. Of dress goods the imports in 1890 and 1892 amounted to 121,000,000 square yards; in 1894 and 1895 to only 21,-570,000 square yards. The imports of plushes and other pile fabrics were nearly three times greater in quantity in 1891 and 1892 than they were in 1894 and 1895. In the single item of woolen or worsted cloths have the imports increased remarkably in quantity as well as in value. The imports for 1895 were as large as the imports of the three years from 1891 to 1893 inclusive. Taken as a whole it cannot be said that on the returns of the imports for the five years there has been any such increase above a normal average as would threaten the existence or prosperity of a great domestic industry. The plea for higher protection of woolen manufactures has little standing in the face of such statis-

Nor can much be said on the plea of greater revenue. In 1892, which was the year of largest imports of woolen manufacturers under the McKinley tariff, the amount of duties collected was \$36,560, 539 on a valuation of imports of \$37,-557,037. This was equivalent to an ad valorem of 97.36 per cent. In 1895 the duty collected was \$28,102,648 on a value of imports of \$61,018,579-the equivalent ad valorem being 46 per cent. This shows that with the rate of duty reduced more than one-half the revenue was reduced only 23 per cent. It is an impudent demand to ask congress to reimpose the high duties on raw wools to gain a revenue of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,-000 and to increase to an even greater degree the duties on manufactures of wool for a similar sum. At the end of February the deficit in the national account was only \$900,000 more than it was at the end of November. The government is, therefore, very nearly paying its expenses out of current rever and there is no reasonable ground for tinkering with the tariff, and least of all in the direction of higher duties on raw wools and manufactures of wool, where the consumer loses \$2 every time the government gains \$1 .-- New York

Maryland Being Reformed.

The Republicans have reformed Maryland in their usually effective style. Says the St. Louis Republic: "Governor Lowndes has been compelled to withdraw the appointments to judgeships of

embezzler and a thief. The mayor and the council of Baltimore are in a quarrel over a distribution of spoils, and the council threatens to carry off all the booty by parceling out the places itself. Maryland and Kentucky bave learned too late that the wages of sin is death."

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"	Anderson, JohnAchenbach, B.CAchenbach, W.T	Kestaurant	8 5 78	Penn'a Furna	art. J W	Grain and coal	7 75
	Aikens. J A	Merchant1	4 7 75		illsKrebs, J B & Bro	14	10 10
	Bair, F P & Co	Steam fitters1	4 7 78		Krebs. D C & Bro Weaver, H D H	'	7 75
"	Blackford, G I Brown, E Jr	Kestaurant	8 5 76	Potters Mills	Noll, W H & Bro Long, P Thompson & Smith	"14	7 75
**	Brachbill. W R	Furniturel Stationerl	4 7 75 4 7 75	Penn HallF	sher, J B Sons		10 75
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14 51	Beaver Lumber Co	Boots and shoes	4 7 75	Philipsburg	Reese, A W	Oils, wholesale	15 75
**	Cruse, A J	Confectioner	4 7 78	25	Adams, H Bunnell, J.M	Grocer14	7 75
	Coxey, W C	Lumber	19 79 96	44	Brinton, L C & Co	Furniture14	7 75
	Dubbs, John	Implements	4 7 78	** ***	Barber, J F & Co	Merchant	40 75 25 75
**	Garman, E F	Merchant	13 10 78 14 7 78		Burchfield, W.E.	Merchant	7 75
	Gerberich, Hale & Co	Druggist	13 10 7/	** ***	Crissman, 8 S	Druggist14	7 75
	Harper, Jared	Hardware1	0 20 75		Decatur Store Co	Confectioner	13 25
**	Irvin, Daniel's sons Joseph Bros & Co Jackson G W & Co	Merchants-dup	8 20 78		Dunwiddle, W.A.& Co	Jeweler14	7.75
**	Katz & Co. Ltd	Merchants	1 15 74	**	Delige, N D	Jeweler	5 75
	Karstetter, S W Kurtz, J C J	Stationer1	4 7 75	**	Denlinger Bros	Oils. wholesale	15 75
	Lewin, Samuel Agt	Clothier	13 10 75	The second secon	Dunsmore, W G	Restaurant	1/5 2/3
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	Meese, John	Coal	4 7 75	***	Haworth Bros	Furniture14	7 75
"	Otto, HParrish, C.M	Tobacconist	4 7 70		Harper, A W	Novelties	7 75
**	Powers, E L	Confectioner	18 10 73	** **	Herman, Garson	Clothier	7 75
"	Rees, G W	Grain, coal etc	10 7 7	4	Herman, Geo Homer, John E	Pool and billiards	7 75
	Racket Store Co	Tobacconist	14 15 78	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Harvey & Co	DINERSE	4 949
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	Sechler & Co	Confectioner	10 20 7	5 45	Kessler, L.G	Merchant 8	30 75
	Singer Machine Co	Grocer	14 7 7		Mellick, W M	Furniture	7 75
**	Thal, M TTwitmire, W T	Stoves etc	14 77	**	Moore, Frank	Shoes and carpets12 Confectioner14	7 75
"	Waite, J S & Co, Agts	Wall paper	14 7 7 14 7 7	5 "	Musser, W A McCausland, T G	Tobacconist 14 Grocer 14 Jeweler 14	7 75
	Wiliams, S HWilkinson, W HWetzel, L C	Bicycles	18 10 7		Murray, Jones & Co Naugie G W	Lumber	15 75
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	Snyder, H A	77	14 7 7 14 7 7		Ratowsky, C	Clothier 13 Novelties 14	10 75
Boalsbu	rg Bricker, L S Stewart, J T Weber, J H		14 7 2	5	Right, S W	Jeweler14 Clothler13	4 7 75 8 10 75
**	Baisor, J WLove, Mrs John	**********************************	14 77	D 44	Switzer, LJ& K	Merchant	4 7 75
**	Hall. Benner, G O	***************************************	13 10 7 14 7 7	5	Schmidt, F& R	Merchants	4 7 75
	Kreamer & Son		13 10 7	5	Wolf, Wm	Grain and hay14	7 75
"	Wolf & Crawford	Grain and coal	14 7 7		Weber, Frank	Furniture	10 75
Coburn.	-Glasgow, J W	Grain and coal	14 7 7 18 10 7	HOCK Springs	Miller, CDb, Wm	Merchant14	4 1 10
	Hoffa, John Meyers, W. H. Meyer, T. F.	Merchant	14 7 7 13 10 7	RolandPark	cer, J. M. Carlin, W. J.	14	4 7 75
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Farmers	eBuddinger, T Bs MillsKishel, J H	*** *********** *******	14 77	5 Stormstown	Walte, S. W Burket, I. G. & Bro		4 7 75
Fillmere	Griest, A.J	44 411111111111111111111111111111111111	11 15 7	State College	Griffin. J. H	14	1 7 75
	Smith, M. Jurg. Hoy, G F. Kessinger, J R.		14 7 7 14 7 7	5 " "	Foster, R. M Krumrine, J. N & S	Grocer 14	7 75
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	Lucas & Bro	There exists	13 10 7	2 " "	Stuart, John W	Grain and coal	4 7 10
**	McEntire, H A	Hardware	14 7 7	5 " " "	Long, C.P.	Merchant	3 10 75
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Lemont	Grove, D A. Lenker, J E	Grain and Coal	14 7 7	5 Snow Shoe1	Twigg, W. J. & Bro Buddinger, T. B	Clothler	1 15 75
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11 11	Essington, L E	. Druggist	14 7.7	woodward	Motz, J. C. F Orndorf, L. D Volf, R. M	44	4 7 75
	Miles, WB & Son		13 10 7	ZionDorma	n, S. F.	14	
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Millheir	Newman, A. Neg, Mrs 8. Poorman, Ed. Wetzler & Bierly Defbler, J H.	Merchant	14 77	An appeal	ne 1st, 1896, between 10	missioner's Office, in Bellefo a. m. and 4 p. m., when and	onte on where
Millheir	n. Deibler, J H		12 10 1	D.	terested can attend if	they see proper. D. W. GEISS, Appraise	
	The state of the s						



Bellefonte, Wednesday May 27th.