SHERMAN SILVER ACT AND THE M'KINLEY TARIFF BILL.

Ex-Secretary Foster Contributes Interesting Testimony as to the Effects of These Measures-He Wanted to Sell Bonds. Dissipating the Surplus.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster has been induced by some criticism of his action when secretary of the treasury, made by the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, to put forth a statement bearing on the condition of the treasury following the passage of the Sherman act and the McKinley bill. Without going into the merits of the controversy itself, we propose to note certain admissions made by Mr. Foster, who is giving reasons for stopping the payment of gold in settling government balances at the New York clearing house. This leads him to speak of the condition of the revenue, of which he

"When in 1891 we began forcefully to feel the effects of the reduction of the revenues under the McKinley law, coupled with very large exportations of gold and with the largest bills to pay ever known in time of peace, conditions had vastly changed. Because of large payments made on the public debt which seemed to be necessary to relieve the monetary strain of the country, with reduced revenues and large appropriations to pay, the cash balance was reduced to \$150,000,000, then to \$125,-000,000, from about twice this amount. While there was no deficiency of revenues to pay ordinary expenses we were running on a very close margin. To maintain a gold balance of \$100,000,-000, to supply nine subtreasuries with the smallest amount of cash they could be managed with, to have \$10,000,000 locked up in redeemed national bank notes, not counted, and in cash in transit, was not an easy task. Yet it was done until the close of my administra-

This is the best that Mr. Foster can say for a bill which has been highly praised as a revenue raiser, and put in contrast with the existing law, although almost as soon as the present law was passed the revenue began to increase. The McKinley bill was passed in October, 1890, and the next year, according to ex-Secretary Foster, the treasury began "forcefully to feel the effects of a reduction of the revenue." This happened in spite of the large surplus which the Harrison administration had inherited from that of Mr. Cleveland and the surplus revenue collected between March 4, 1889, and October, 1890; also in spite of the covering of the \$55,000,000 held for the redemption of national bank notes into the treasury. The significance of this admission, considering the surroundings, can hardly be overrated. Mr. Foster adds:

'The Sherman law alarmed the financial centers, which alarm was increased by the large exportations of gold then view of the so called silver craze then at its height, as to the disposition of the government to maintain gold payments;

The two bills named respectively for McKinley and Sherman passed in the fiscal year 1890-1, ended June 30, 1891. In that year the net gold exports amounted to more than \$68,000,000, the largest ever made up to that time, with the solitary exception of 1864, while the war was raging and gold out of circulation. The connection in which Mr. Foster mentions these gold exports shows clearly enough that he attributes

them to the effect of the Sherman law. Mr. Foster's admissions, which are made not as such, but as arguments in defense of his official action, show clearly enough, not only that the troubles of the treasury began while he was secretary, but also that they were caused by the twin abominations of legislation, the McKinley act and the Sherman law. The exports of gold, the alarm of the financial world, the running down of the cash balance are all set forth by him in connection with the operation of these bills. Had General Harrison been re-elected in 1892, no doubt Mr. Foster would have been permitted to issue bonds in February, 1893, as he desired and proposed to do. It is to be regretted that Mr. Foster did not find leisure to mention this incident in connection with other matters in his interesting paper.

There is another aspect of this question which deserves notice in this con- people. nection. Much has been said of the fact that from the resumption of specie payments in 1879 till the beginning of the present administration the treasury was not obliged to issue bonds to re-enforce the gold reserve. But prior to the legislation of the Fifty-first congress the government received a great deal of gold at the custom houses. In the fiscal year 1890-1 the government received at the New York custom house \$110,-800,000 in gold; the next year, \$31,-600,000; the next year, \$9,400,000. Since that time the receipts of gold have been practically nothing at all. This do the hard work and the heavy pullleaves the treasury without means to ing." Mr. Reed plainly sees some heavy get gold except by borrowing. Mr. Foster himself says that before he quitted office "customs due were paid in silver in the main and in treasury notes. Gold | do their duty. - Philadelphia Record. payments for customs dues practically ceased." True, Mr. Foster issued no bonds, but he desired to do so, and even ordered the plates for them engraved. The proof is complete that the disorder of our finances was inherited from the Harrison administration, and that it will deal with the river and harbor queswas caused by the legislation of the tion with due regard to the condition of Fifty-first congress

the Republicans was in accepting Mr. | tered was thoroughly well deserved." Cleveland's argument as to the danger of a surplus. "The president's argument found a response in congress, and it proceeded to get rid of the surplus." It did. It dissipated the surplus by extravagance, and added to the permater and added to the pe nent expenses of the government suffi- tion, and was not pressed to stay. - Cinciently to prevent any future surplus. cinnati Enquirer.

TWIN ABOMINATIONS. Having made expenditures equal to the receipts under previous laws, it committed the amazing blunder of reducing the revenue, not by reducing the tariff, but by raising it so as to check importations. Mr. Foster says "increase our revenue so as to have a comfortable surplus and much of the present financial difficulty will vanish." But we already have a comfortable surplus in the treasury, and a Republican congress has been trying to dissipate it. The same would bappen if the revenue were increased so long as a Republican congress controls the purse. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

IF M'KINLEY IS ELECTED.

The Tariff Will Be Revised and Fat Pastures Opened to the Barons.

The intimation from Republican leaders in Washington that in the event of McKinley's election congress will be immediately called together for the complete revision of the tariff may be taken as a safe prophecy.

This course is the only one that can be followed by McKinley should he be elected to the presidency. Any other course would be inconsistent with his whole caroor in politics and with all the principles he has professed. If he failed to follow this course, he would be false have always supported him and are now

backing his candidacy. It is reasonable to say that if it were understood that McKinley would not do the thing the Republican leaders say he will do the plothoric purses which have been opened to his managers for campaign expenses would have been closed as tight as wax. The tariff barons are putting up their money on a pledge, expressed or implied, that at the earliest possible opportunity McKinley will do his part to reopen to them the fat pastures out of which they were driven by the Democrats. No matter what the people may think or the party organs may say, there is a clear understanding between McKinley and his political and financial backers.

But the Republican leaders in Washington have done the country an excellent service by bringing out so clearly and emphatically the McKinley programme. It is a public warning to the people of what the election of McKinley will mean. It assures the country that, in the event of McKinley's success, another disturbing period of tariff agitation and legislation and another reign of McKinleyism, with its accompanying loot and loss, will be forced upon the business interests. -St. Louis Republic.

Representing the People. "Mr. McKinley," says the Philadelphia Press, "is the people's candidate. He will come to the presidency as more distinctively the representative of the whole party and all the people than any president since Grant," etc. In what possible sense could Grant or Mc-Kinley or any Republican candidate for president or president-elect be said to represent "all the people?" The more faithfully they represent "the whole party" the farther they are from occurring to such an extent as to raise representing the whole people. No Rethe question as to the ability and, in publican president heretofore has represented much more than the bitter sectional animosities of the people who voted for him. Probably Mr. McKinley represents a milder degree of this sentiment than any of his predecessors from Lincoln down. But he no more "represents" half of the people of this country than he represents the people of France or Germany.

For Revenue Only.

The meeting of the tariff commission convention at Detroit on June 3 was a failure because of the slim attendance of delegates. The main object of the convention was the organization of a movement to take the tariff question out of politics. But as it was also proposed to maintain the protective principle as a basis of future tariff there were manifest incongruity and warfare between means and ends that foreboded failure. As long as political parties shall consent to be used as active agencies for the building up of favored industries at the expense of unprotected industries so long the tariff will be a political question. The only remedy is fair play for all and the use of the taxing power only for its legitimate object—the production of revenue.-Philadelphia Record.

John Is Twisty.

Monday-Senator Sherman declared that in order to raise revenue sufficient for proper expenditure he was willing clover. to tax the shirts off the backs of the

Tuesday-Senator Sherman voted to lay on the table a motion to put a temporary tax on beer in order to prevent a

further deficit. Wednesday-Senator Sherman voted to override the veto of the river and harbor bill, adding over \$60,000,000 to

federal expenditures. Plenty of Work Ahead.

To a friend who spoke of him as a running mate for Major McKinley, Speaker Reed replied: "A running mate, I believe, generally is expected to pulling ahead for his party-as there assuredly will be if the Democracy shall make the most of their opportunity and

A Well Deserved Rebuke.

"President Cleveland's veto of the river and harbor bill is sound," in the opinion of the Rochester Post (Rep.). It hopes that "congress at its next session the treasury and the wishes of the peo-Mr. Foster thinks the first blunder of | ple. The severe rebuke now adminis-

Not Pressed to Stay.

Colonel Hahn retired from the posttion of state insurance commissioner of THE ASPARAGUS CROP.

New York Cultivator.

A New York correspondent of The New England Homestead gives his views on asparagus growing in a commercial way. He writes: The asparagus crop is probably the most sensitive as to weather conditions of any grown. If the weather is cold and dry, it will make but a feeble, slow growth. On the cutting. Excessive drying makes it hard contrary, if warm, with frequent showers, the plant will come on rapidly. Last year the latter conditions on Long Island prevailed very early in the season, some two weeks before the canners were ready to commence packing. The result was that nearly a third of the crop had to be shipped to New York and other markets, causing such a glut that in many cases it did not pay expense of shipment. When the canners sown this year for soiling and hay. were ready to take it, the cold, dry American Agriculturist tells farmers weather set in, so that not much, if just what to do with this crop: For any, more than half an average crop was put up.

The same condition prevails this year, only much earlier, so the growth commenced before the beds were ridged up. to himself and false to the men who The two factories, the one at Riverhead and the other at Mattituck, take nearly into a mow. In many places a mixture all grown in this famous asparagus sec- of peas and oats is sown for hay and tion. The price paid the grower this put up as "tips," which retail at about hay, cut when the peas begin to hardone-third less than the first quality, en; for soiling, when in full bloom. which is put up in square boxes. The tips are packed in round cans and sold or a mower. If it is thought desirable, as second quality, when, in reality, the asparagus is much better than the first quality.

The question is often asked, Is asparagus a profitable crop? That depends upon circumstances. At the present bunches, it is a good crop-much better than potatoes at 60 cents per bushel. is 2,500 bunches per acre, and the cost potatoes. The best growers apply a ten of high grade fertilizer annually per acre, one-half early in the spring and one-half after plowing the ridge down in July. If the cost of labor is the same as for an acre of potatoes, the relative cost of production can be easily determined. Some growers say it is three times as much work to take care of a given acreage of asparagus as of pota- methods must be practiced where the toes. Admitting it, the relative cost is easily ascertained.

While at the present price the crop is a profitable one, this is by no means certain. The growers are in the hands of fact that the production, being so great, could not be disposed of. Asparagus, like strawberries, must be sold as soon as cut because of its perishable nature, and there is so much grown now that it is not possible to consume it when fresh. a portion of the time it did not pay the only for what they can handle between May 1 and July 1, packing about 6,000 cans per day.

Experiment With Crimson Clover. & Sown the middle of August on the



the 1st of May and ripened its seed early in June. For four weeks the honeybees hummed joyously over its beautiful blossoms. Wherever it can be grown, crimson clover is great value. It is the first of all the clovers to bloom. Where white clover or alsike clover, he can add one

month, at least, CRIMSON CLOVER. to the length of the honey harvest by a field of crimson

The Best Hay Caps. Country Gentleman says: Perhaps the cheapest and best hay cap is made out of unbleached, twilled factory muslin, double width or two yards wide, cut in sections of six feet. Loops of cotton cord are inserted in the corners, through which are driven small sticks to hold the caps in place. They will require no oil or varnish to fill the pores of the muslin, as untreated they turn the water well. There is a corrugated cap made of paper, but its cost is considerable, and it is quite heavy to handle and occasionally blows off in a storm. The simpler and less expensive one is to be recommended.

News and Notes. Never follow strawberries with straw-

According to Nature the application of liquid ammonia will give quick relief in the matter of bee stings, but ammoniated tincture of quinine is quicker

in its action and gives greater relief. Kerosene oil has a greater range of usefulness than any other one insecticide. It is not a poison, but kills by

The only sure way to destroy Canada thistle is to plow and cultivate the infested land for a year or two.

A new departure in the fertilizer trade is the increasing call for high grade fertilizers on the part of market gardeners and truckers.

Market gardeners realize, more and more, the necessity of having a constant supply of water for irrigation.

HAYMAKING.

Viewed From a Commercial Point by a Cutting, Curing and Storing-Pea Vine and

Rye Hay-Haying Machinery. Crops intended for hay should be harvested just after the bloom begins to fall. Red clovers make the best hay if cut as soon as the first dry heads appear. Where there is a mixture of timothy and clover try to strike a desirable medium. Hay is frequently injured by letting it lie in the sun too long after and brittle. If it is raked and put at once into the stack, it will have to be pretty thoroughly dried. But if the hay is to be cocked, rake as soon as this can be done and place in medium sized cocks, where it will cure nicely without bleaching. It can then be stacked or stored in the mow. Cured in this manner, it will be of the first quality-soft, green, palatable and highly digestible. In many localities field peas are being

feeding green, begin cutting when blossoms are well out and continue until the seeds have begun to harden. Cut with a mower, allow to wilt and put into small cocks, which, after thorough curing, may be gathered into a stack and topped out with hay or elevated for soifing, with gratifying results. The year is \$9 per 100 bunches for No. 1 and | resulting crop is harvested much as \$5 for culls. The latter is cut short and when the peas are seeded alone. For This mixture can be cut with a binder the pea and oats hay may be run through a thrashing machine, thus separating the straw and grain.

During the past few dry seasons rye has not only done good service as pasture where grasses failed, but if cut just price which the canners pay, \$9 per 100 | before heading makes a fair hay. Of course it is not nearly so good as clover or timothy, but is much better than With good cultivation the average yield | straw and is readily eaten by stock. It is cut with a mower, allowed to cure, for labor is no more than for an acre of then cared for as timothy. It is not

difficult to harvest. With improved machinery a hay crop can be put up with very little hand work. The crop can be cut, allowed to dry, gathered up with a large fork, drawn to the stack and elevated by horsepower, or it can be elevated on to a wagon, hauled to the barn and unloaded with a hay fork. Either of these crop is very large. Improved slings, tracks, harpoons, etc., have made the operation comparatively simple. If, however, the highest quality is desired and amount to be harvested is comparathe canners and must take what they tively small, it will pay to rake before are disposed to give, as there is no other | thoroughly dry and put into small cocks market. Without the canner the plants, until completely cured. This is especialmight as well be plowed up, from the ly true of the clovers and peas. It can then be loaded upon a wagon, taken to the barn or dragged to the stack by

means of large horserakes. Where material can be secured at reasonable figures it pays to build cheap sheds for hay which cannot be put into This was shown plainly last year, when, the barn loft. If it is necessary to stack during the ten days it was being cut be- in the open field, top out with wild hay if it can be obt ined or cover with can vas or boards. Keep the middle well expense of shipping. Canners contract filled and tramped solid, so that the outer edges will settle most rapidly. The outside layers will have a sufficient slope to keep out rainfall. Round stacks keep best, but ricks are easiest made and are most common.

A Useful Implement.

A useful implement which should be on the premises of every rural home is shown in accompanying filustration from American Gardening. It comes handy in a good many ways and is especially serviceable for carrying arti-



a honey plant of cles that are too bulky or too heavy to

be moved easily by one person. Its construction requires no unusual skill or ingenuity. Anybody who has saw, hammer, nails and a few pieces of pine the beekeeper has cr basswood boards can make one. It is a good thing to have in the berry patch for carrying crates, etc., in a convenient manner.

Mixing Chemicals.

We have been planning a mixture of chemicals for an oat crop out of nitrate of soda, acid rock and muriate of potash. There was no good place in the old barn for mixing, and the farmer had never used chemicals before. So directions were given to mix on a level piece of grass near the field. A space 10 by 12 feet was selected and covered lightly with soil. Then half the acid rock was spread and the lumps crushed with a shovel. Then more soil was spread, and then half the nitrate with more soil on that, and then half the muriate. In this way the mixture was spread, with layers of soil between each layer of chemicals. The whole thing was then shoveled together and spread out several times. It was broadcasted by loading Roasted. on a drag and spreading from that with a shovel. It was then worked in with a spring tooth harrow. Of course this was but a crude way of doing the work, but it seemed the best plan under the circumstances.—Rural New Yorker. of tea—green, black or mixed at 28cts per lb. Try it.

The Pweet Corns.

At the Maine station tests have been made with the newer sweet corns and reported upon. The Country Gentleman corn, which has been so highly commended, is considered of little value in Maine at least, having failed to reach an edible condition before frosts during the past three years. Cory has been the standard of earliness, but in quality it is far from perfect, and several varieties grown the past season were edible as soon as the Cory—79 days from planting—including Eastman's Early, Lackey's Early Sweet and Early Sunrise. ey's Early Sweet and Early Sunrise. The latter compares favorably in quali-ty with the later varieties and was the most prolific.

SCROFULA CURED.

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says 'I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipa,ion, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

LEGAL NOTICE

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Pierce A. Emerick, late of Walker township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estatefare requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. BECK, Executor, 8-11-6t

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration c. t. a., on the estate of Sarah Watson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make impediate payment and those having make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same duly proven for settlement.

4-30 JAMES WATSON,
Show Shoe, Pa., Administrator, c.t. a

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Catharine Dinges, late of Millheim, Pa., deceased,
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned.

R. F. VONADA,
Cohern, Pa., 430

Adm'r Coburn, Pa., 4-30

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