

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ ED. & PROP

CIRCULATION, OVER 1600.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Regular Price \$1.50 per year. If paid in advance \$1.00 "

CLUB RATES:

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT one year for \$1.45 and Phila. Weekly Times one year for \$1.45

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT, WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine. Democratic State Ticket. FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE, JOHN M. BRADEN, Washington county. BENJAMIN C. POTTS, Delaware county. FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, Philadelphia. JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, Aenango. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Pittsburgh. FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS, Samuel Dickson, Albert M. Hicks, John M. Campbell, James J. Ryan, John Hagen, John H. Hickson, John B. Storm, Thos. A. Haak, Chas. F. Reninger, Chas. H. Schadt, Thomas R. Phillips, Charles F. King, John K. Royal, William Stahler.

Democratic County Ticket.

- FOR CONGRESS, J. L. SPANGLER. For Assembly, JAS. SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Sheriff, W. M. CRONISTER. For Treasurer, C. A. WEAVER. For Recorder, J. C. HARPER. For Register, G. E. W. RUMBERGER. For Commissioners, S. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN. For Auditors, FRANK HESS, B. F. KISTER. For County Surveyor, J. H. WETZEL. For Coroner, W. U. IRVIN.

EDITORIAL

"IT IS FICTION."

Col. Spangler Disposes of the Gazette's Statement.

For some time the Gazette has been making unfounded statements about democratic orators promising \$1.25 wheat in 1892, if Cleveland was elected. We asked them to show the public how much credulity can be placed in their statements by answering the following:

- 1. What democrat promised \$1.25 wheat in case of Cleveland's election in 1892? 2. Where and when was this statement made? The following appeared in their last issue:

"Vote for free trade and we will pay you \$1.25 for your wheat," said Col. Spangler in 1892.—From the Gazette of August 3rd.

The above was submitted to Col. Spangler. It caused him to smile. To this he made the following:

"I never advocated such a foolish claim. Know absolutely nothing of it. It is all fiction." J. L. SPANGLER.

If the Gazette wishes to maintain a reputation for truth and veracity, of which it so much boasts, let it explain more definitely its charges. Col. Spangler declares it "all fiction"—you know what that means. It is a polite method of branding a campaign falsehood—and a falsehood, is a lie—honest men never tell lies, not even in politics.

If you are a farmer and want information on the silver question read the article "The Farmer, as he was and is" on pages 2 and 3. It is an ably prepared article that cost considerable to secure for our readers. We hope they will appreciate it by carefully reading.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

From the New York World.

Two Democratic readers write us that Republicans deny The World's pointed reminder to Mr. McKinley that "there was a deficiency in each of the last four months of President Harrison's term, and that Secretary Foster actually ordered the preparation of plates for a bond issue to meet a Treasury deficit and an impairment of the gold reserve, which were finally passed on to vex his successor."

There was an annual surplus revenue of over \$100,000,000 when the Republicans returned to power in 1859. There was also nearly \$200,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, an excess of over \$90,000,000 above the state's reserve.

In the official reply made by Secretary Carlisle to the inquiries of the Senate Finance Committee, in June last, the Secretary said:

"During each of the months of November and December, 1852, and January and February, 1853, the public expenditures exceeded the receipts, the total deficiency for the four months being \$5,515,519.

In his last annual report Secretary Foster anticipated this deficiency, for he said:

"As a general revision of our customs laws is now probable I do not feel like suggesting any special methods for increasing the revenue, though I should otherwise think that an additional tax on whiskey, which could be collected without additional cost, would furnish an easy method.

In regard to the dissipation of the great gold reserve accumulated during President Cleveland's first term there are

both confession and proof. In his last report (Dec. 9, 1892) Secretary Foster said:

"One of the embarrassments to the Treasury, in the opinion of the Secretary, is the inability, with the limited amount of coin on hand above the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, to keep up a sufficient gold supply.

How "limited" the gold was is stated by Secretary Carlisle in his reply to the Senate:

"The reserve fund would have fallen below \$100,000,000 before March 1, 1893, if my predecessor in office had not effected arrangements in January and February by which the sum of about \$8,250,000 in gold was procured from certain bankers in New York in exchange for United States notes and otherwise.

Before making this arrangement with "Wall street" to tide over the difficulty and pass it on to the incoming Democratic Administration, Secretary Foster wrote a letter to an official of the engraving department, directing him to prepare plates for an issue of bonds to meet the emergency. A copy of this letter has been repeatedly printed and its authenticity never denied.

The beginning of our financial troubles dates back to the wanton sacrifice of revenues in the McKinley bill, to the reckless extravagance of the first Billion-Dollar Congress, and to the passage of the Sherman silver-purchase and inflation act purely as a political measure for the benefit of the Republican party. This is history, in spite of McKinley. And it cannot be wiped out.

FOSTER'S BOND ISSUE.

Republican papers deny that Secretary Foster ever contemplated the issuance of bonds. This letter, on file in the Treasury Department, was printed in whole or part in the daily newspapers, Feb. 21, 1893:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1893. Sir: You are hereby authorized and directed to prepare designs for the 3 per cent. bonds provided in a Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill now pending. The denominations which should first receive attention are \$1000, and \$10000. of the coupon bonds and \$1000. of the registered bonds. This authority is given in advance of the enactment in view of pressing contingencies, and you are directed to hurry the preparation of the designs and plates in every possible manner. I enclose a memorandum for your guidance in preparing the script for the body of the bond. Respectfully yours, CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"THE Farmer, as he was and is" on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.

In Arkansas there was a square, clean cut issue between gold and silver. The result is significant of what may be expected from other points in the West. When one money lending democrat leaves our ranks, 16 farmers and laborers flock in to take their place. They may not be as notable or wealthy, but their votes will count on election day.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The following shows the prices paid Centre county farmers for their products before 1873, under free coinage and now under the gold standard:

BEFORE SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED. (From the Democratic Watchman February 7th, 1873.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes White wheat per bushel (\$1.56), Red wheat per bushel (1.30), Rye per bushel (.70), Corn ears per bushel (.25), Corn shelled per bushel (.50), Oats per bushel, new (.35), Barley per bushel (.65), Buckwheat per bushel (.70), Potatoes per bushel (.25), Eggs per dozen (.25), Lard per pound (.12), Bacon—shoulder (.10), Sides (.10), Hams (.12), Tallow per pound (.08), Butter per pound (.10).

UNDER THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD. (From the Democratic Watchman, August 21st, 1896.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Red Wheat, per bushel (.65), Rye, per bushel (.35), Corn shelled, per bushel (.50), Corn ears, per bushel (.25), Oats, per bushel, old (.25), Oats, per bushel, new (.35), Barley, per bushel (.65), Buckwheat, per bushel (.40), Potatoes, per bushel (.25), Eggs, per dozen (.25), Lard, per pound (.07), Country shoulders (.07), Sides (.07), Hams (.10), Tallow, per pound (.08), Butter, per pound (.15).

Here are facts that stare every farmer in the face. Argument is useless. It is unnecessary to tell him that he has suffered. The only question is how long can this endure,—as long as money lenders can fasten such a system on the people.

EVERY farmer should be an active politician this year. His interests are at stake.

NEWS FROM VERMONT.

Last week our Republican contemporaries went wild over the result of the election in Vermont. They declared it a strong endorsement of the gold standard and such like. They drew from it glowing lessons and weighty editorials. Our dear friend the Gazette almost bubbled over for glee. But it did not tell the whole truth.

Silver was not defeated in Vermont. The following is the platform of the democratic party in Vermont:

"We, the Democrats of Vermont, in convention assembled, heartily commend and approve the able, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland. * * * We extend thanks to Secretary Carlisle for his conscientious and efficient management of the Treasury Department. * * *

We demand the maintenance of a GOLD STANDARD of value as being for the true interest of all our people, and especially of those who are obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver except under international agreement.

The above is an exact extract of their platform. That is the platform that was defeated by a monstrous majority. They must be very much opposed to the "Gold Standard" since this issue was defeated by almost 40,000.

MORE ABOUT WAGES.

If the gold makes for high and the silver standard for low wages, how comes it, ask Braan's Iconoclast, that gasfitters receive \$14.50 a week in Columbia and \$18 in Venezuela, both silver standard countries, and but \$4.08 in Germany and \$3.40 in Italy, both on gold basis? How comes it that cigarmakers receive \$12.50 and tinsmiths \$14 in silver standard Venezuela, and \$4.80 and \$3, respectively, in gold standard Spain? How comes it that distillers receive \$12 per week in Mexico and but \$3.90 in Denmark? How comes it that cabinet makers receive \$10 Ecuador and but \$4.25 in Germany, blacksmiths \$12.83 in Venezuela and but \$2.60 in Italy, telegraph operators \$11.50 in Mexico and but \$5.30 in Denmark, engravers \$19.75 in Peru and but \$3, in Spain? If the gold standard makes uniformly for high wages, why is there such a tremendous difference in the wage rate of gold standard countries? The average weekly wages of bricklayers in the United States is \$21.18, in Spain \$3.80 in Canada \$18 and in Italy \$4.20, yet all on gold basis. Hod carriers average \$13.38 in the United States and but \$1.70 in Italy; plumbers \$13.50 in Canada and \$3.25 in Spain; \$19 in the United States and \$7.90 in England, \$13.35 in New South Wales and \$4.25 in Germany—all gold standard countries. Coopers get \$1.80 in China and \$10 in Ecuador; masons \$2.18 in Japan and \$10.80 in Mexico; bachelors \$2.68 in Persia and \$12.30 in Peru; cigarmakers \$1.40 in China and \$12.50 in Venezuela—all silver standard countries. Yet all the goldbugs asks the workman to believe that upon the unit of value depends the scale of wages!

Carnegie, Mark Hannah and McKinley are wonderfully interested in the welfare of the workingman—in a perfect agony lest he commit industrial harikiri. Will they please inform us how the gold standard is to prevent American wages going to the English level? Will they kindly take a day off and explain how the adoption of the gold standard by China would raise her wage rate to a parity with that of New South Wales—while that of England, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland remain so far below that of Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela? And when they have explained this matter to the satisfaction of the public, will they explain why gold standard Spain is decaying, while silver standard Mexico is going forward with giant strides? If silver is the bete noir of industry, why is it that Texas begs in vain for capitol to develop the potential wealth of her fertile fields, virgin forests and fecund mines, while millions upon millions of eastern and European capital pours across her into Mexico? The people are tired of your infernal sophistry; now talk sense.

The republicans of Centre county are not very much enthused over the news from Arkansas. The free silver tide is growing in the West.

A POINTER.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Labor day in this city was celebrated by a parade of workmen, in which it was estimated that 15,000 persons took part. A feature of the demonstration was a number of marchers representing colored slaves and tramps, illustrating their views of the present condition of the workingman.

An immense float carried a big picture of William J. Bryan, which was festooned with American flags.

CHICAGO'S TURNOUT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The labor organizations of Chicago celebrated Labor Day with a parade in which over 30,000 men participated, practically every trades union in the city being represented.

Shops and factories were generally closed in recognition of the workingman's holiday, and all public offices, the board of trade and many downtown stores remained closed all day. The chief attraction of the day, of course was the speech of William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' park this afternoon.

The laboring men will do some independent voting this year. Mind that!

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Those democrats who admire President Cleveland for his adherence to the single gold standard, and who also have a warm liking for Candidate McKinley because he has been selected by the goldbugs to stand on their platform, will not read the speech delivered by Mr. McKinley at the Lincoln day banquet at Toledo, O., February 12, 1897, with emotions of delight. An extract from that speech is herewith given:

"During all of Grover Cleveland's years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollar and afterward to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demote one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else, money the master, everything else the servant. He was not thinking of 'the poor' then. He left 'their side.' He was not 'standing forth in their defense.' Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money; the sponsor and the promoter of those professing to stand guard over the welfare of the poor and lowly."

A CONSIDERATE BURGLAR.

He Returned Papers Which Were of No Use to Him.

Few burglars show such consideration for their victims as the one who visited the residence of J. R. Anderson, in Mountain avenue, Montclair, not long ago. Mr. Anderson lives in a cottage of Colonial design, surrounded by pretty lawns.

His house is somewhat isolated. The burglar, after reaching the piazza, removed the putty from one of the panes of glass to the library, and then removed the glass. He went through the private papers in a desk in the room and took what he believed would be of value. He then entered a closet adjoining the library and took five overcoats belonging to Mr. Anderson and his sons, besides a loaded gun. His operations were confined exclusively to this room. He overlooked silverware of much value, which was in plain view on the sideboard in the dining-room, adjoining the library.

The first intimation that the house had been entered was when Mr. Anderson went into the library in the morning to get his overcoat. He found things turned upside down. He discovered that the thief or thieves had stolen a sum of money which he had left in the desk, but he said it was not more than \$30. His overcoat contained valuable papers.

When Mr. Anderson arrived at his office at No. 54 Franklin street he found among his mail a peculiar letter; it was of considerable bulk, and had on it two two-cent stamps and a special delivery stamp. It was mailed from Jersey City. On opening the envelope Mr. Anderson found the papers which were in his overcoat.

Accompanying the articles was the following note, which had been printed in lead pencil:

"As these cannot be turned into cash, I return them, so as to save you unnecessary expense and trouble. YOUR BURGLAR."

The Typical American Husband.

The type of American husband most familiar among us, however, is the man of busy energies, kindly, affectionate, proud of his family, with whom he is free-handed and sympathetic in their pleasures—who might, if the stress of making a livelihood would leave him free to do so, enjoy domestic life heartily, and aid in bringing the married state to be what good old Dicky Steele described it in the Tattler—"a complication of all the pleasures of life and a retreat from its inquietudes." But, alas! under the conditions of modern money-grabbing, what opportunity has the poor man to cultivate fireside amenities and hang garlands upon the Lares of the hearth? He hurries away from home directly after eating a hasty breakfast, to return to it late in the day, fagged from the incessant and nervous grinding of the mill down-town, and ravening for his dinner.

At such a moment, all the charms and all the virtues combined in one wife, often cannot win smiles or playful speech from any husband so beset; and a wise woman effaces herself until the post-prandial hour gives her a reasonable chance of claiming his conversation. At this period of the evening, unless she is a mere monger of nursery gossip, or a household drudge, her spirit, braced and expanded by the day of independence and responsibility, is eager for the fray of ideas. She longs for the interchange of sentiment on current topics, while her heart owns to a little joyous thrill of satisfaction in the tete-tete that has lost nothing by years of repetition. To it, even the grown children are an interruption; and she sees them go their several ways in search of more active entertainment with almost a sigh of satisfaction. What, at this interesting juncture, is the attitude of the ideal husband? What of the real husband? These are queries to be answered by observation, or by experience.—North American Review.

Can This be True?

Mayor Pingree of Detroit was shocked last week by a show at a local theatre. One of the scenes represents a fire alarm at night in a young woman's school, when a number of pupils appear in white night gowns, as if just aroused from sleep. Mayor Pingree at once, according to a Western paper, issued a decree directing that at future performance the young women should appear in "bright red silk slippers, red stockings, red bloomers and red overskirts."

A Coon Dog of Lineage.

Minneapolis is particularly stuck up just now over a recently imported coon dog, which Tom Cordry proudly announces is not only "the greatest artist in its line in either Kansas or Missouri, but is "a direct descendant of a dog which the Queen of Honolulu presented to King Solomon, and which that royal monarch used in hunting the coons in the corn fields of Palestine 200 years ago."—Chicago Dispatch.

Ready to Fight England.

A Washington story says it is gratifying to know that if we had declared war with Great Britain we might have counted upon the alliance of at least one Kickapoo brave and one hero of the tribe of Sacs and Foxes, for they have written to the President asking for a subvention of blankets, and expressing their readiness to take the war path immediately.

His Memorable Day.

Mrs. Grimes (of the suburbs)—I wish I could remember what day it was I sent those light brown gloves to the dyer's. Mr. Grimes—It was three weeks ago last Tuesday. That was the day I didn't have to bring anything home from down town.—Chicago Tribune.

There were many ladies without hats at the theatre last night, and it was generally conceded that they were the handsomest ladies there.—Atlanta Journal.

Barnum & Bailey Excursion.

All railroads recognizing the importance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus will place extra trains in service and offer special low rates, in most instances including admission to the show, when the "Greatest on Earth" visits Lock Haven Sept. 26.

The Barnum & Bailey enterprise, the biggest and grandest of its kind in all the world, offers a great many novel features this year, original and unique. The big show is larger this year than ever, contains more meritorious attractions than were ever presented, requires more cars to transport it than any other show owns, while its street parade is not only the largest, but the most magnificent.

The Bicycle Factory.

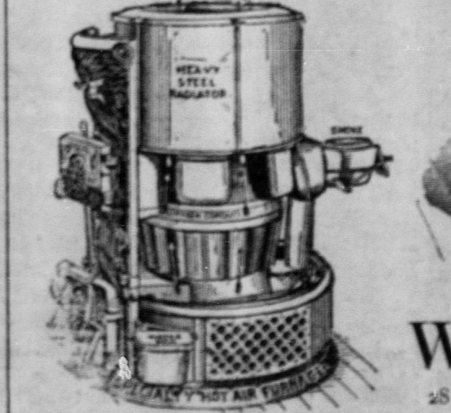
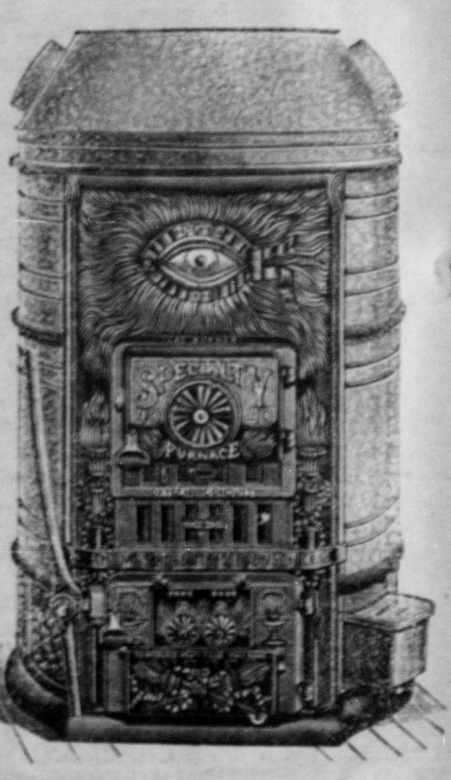
A determined effort is being made on the part of the progressive citizens of Flemington to raise the money needed for a bicycle factory. The men in charge of the factory are from Buffalo, N. Y., and \$3,000 is the amount of money needed. Of this sum about \$1,000 is in sight. During the next few days a canvass will be made, when it will be determined whether the factory shall come to Flemington or not.

"I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of values in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or displace this standard."—Daniel Webster.

Flowers flourish in the Sunlight, which brightens and gladdens everyone, and Sunlight Soap cheers up the tired housewife by relieving her of the terrors of the old time "wash day," bringing brightness and comfort into the home and making her happy and cheerful. Less labor Greater comfort. Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Streets, New York.

MOST HEAT! LESS COAL!

This is the best furnace on the market to day. It will pay you to study its merits. It is simple, economical and gives the best service.



W. H. MILLER, 28 S. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

LOW PRICES FALL TRADE with us is begun. Lower prices for better goods will be our keynote this season. New goods arriving every day and our stock will be handsomer than ever. There are many choice patterns to be made up to your measure, in suitings, trouserings and overcoatings. HATS in profusion. We make a specialty of the Guyer Hat (made in Boston) but have all the other shapes. Clothing was never more shapely or stylish—all the latest things in blacks, blues and fancy suits and extremely reasonable in prices. MONTGOMERY & Co Bellefonte.