

The Centre Democrat.

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CIRCULATION, OVER 1800.

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The Democratic State Ticket.

For State Treasurer, MICHAEL E. BROWN, of Indiana county. For Auditor General, WALTER E. RITTER, of Williamsport.

The Democratic County Ticket.

For County Surveyor.—J. H. WETZEL. For Jury Commissioner.—J. J. HOV.

EDITORIAL.

The deficiency in the United States treasury for the last year of the Wilson tariff, ending June 30, 1897, was \$18,052,254. The deficiency in the United States treasury for the first three months of the Dingley tariff, in the fiscal year, was 29,015,955. Or at the rate for the current fiscal year of 116,063,820. The deficiency for three months of the Dingley tariff exceeded the deficiency for twelve months of the Wilson tariff by 10,963,701.

DUTY OF THE DEMOCRAT.

Either Michael E. Brown and Walter E. Ritter, the Democratic candidates, will be the next state treasurer and auditor general of Pennsylvania, or those positions will be filled by James S. Beacom and Levi G. McCauley, the Quay and treasury ring nominees. Under no possible circumstances can victory come to any other. The choice of the people, if triumph of or against the fraudulent appropriation and criminal waste of the public moneys is to be accepted as a consideration of importance, is exclusively confined to the gentlemen named. Votes for the Prohibition or so-called Independent party nominees, against whose characters and capacities as individuals we have by the way, no word to utter, will be a probably deserved compliment to them; but they will be votes thrown away. And even worse must be said of Democratic votes recorded that way, for such votes will be a distinct aid and material comfort to the very men and policies against whom and which all the other nominations are a popular protest.

There is a most excellent fighting chance for the Democratic nominees. To begin with, they enter the canvass with a regularly organized and long established party behind them, which last fall polled in the neighborhood of 430,000 votes, and which, it is generally conceded, with the same candidates to the fore and the same issues at stake, would to-day exhibit an even greater strength. Here is something substantial to build upon. Here is already at hand a powerful, drilled and disciplined army as a nucleus. Here is combination of the people already in line of battle, so to speak, many times larger than all the rosiest anticipations of the Swallow and Thompson tickets will forward the movement for a cleaner and more economical government at Harrisburg if the votes diverted to them are exclusively Republican votes. They will, on the other hand, discourage and materially retard that mote to the full extent of the Democratic votes they may enlist.

The people of Pennsylvania are facing a very serious crisis in this connection.

The verdict of November the 3d next, if for the Republicans, will be entitled to be accepted by the treasury looters as condoning the wrongs they have perpetrated and as a commission to indulge in even greater enormities of peculation and extravagance. If for the Democrats it will be, not only a popular condemnation of the evil practices, but a step and a very decided step in the direction of practical, tangible retrenchment and reform. The Quayites must and will accept it as meaning that there shall be No more multiplying of needless offices. No more wild and willful waste in the furnishing of the departments. No more thievishly laid provision of toilet articles and the pocket conveniences for the legislators and their employees and every other hanger-on about Capitol Hill.

No more doubling of the expense of government, with no other excuse for it than that of party necessity.

No more conspiring of secretaries of state treasurers for the withdrawal of moneys from the treasury to pay so-called officials not recognized in the law and appointed solely as rewards for partisan services.

No more wholesale leakages in the public printing accounts.

No further nonsense in connection with capitol building to which already so much disgraceful scandal attaches.

No more robbery or recklessness of

any kind on the part of the state's public servants but, instead a prompt and speedy return to pure and honest-priced and rigidly constitutional government.

All this is in sight. Democratic success will make it an accomplished fact. But Democratic success will be placed in serious jeopardy if Democrats in any considerable number permit themselves to be seduced into voting for independent or side-issue candidates.

Besides this, the future of the party in the state and nation, its prospects for the gubernatorial and congressional elections of 1898 and the presidential election of 1900 are involved. Desertions from the party ranks now, from any cause, will seriously mar these at present bright expectations. Faithful adherence on the other hand, at this time, to the party candidates and party principles means a hopeful campaign next year and an almost certainty of success three years hence.

MISTAKES OF "BOONASTEL".

[By Coburn Correspondent No. 2.]

MISTER DROOKER: Het dere g'haert fun Boonastiel sime elbadritch hunta? Won dere net het don will Ich eich's fertzela. Are wore shunt der gons summer om hunda un hut nix g'fonga bis der onner owet. Arc un der Billy un de Betz wora iver der tox hivvel gonga. Dart hen se ma karl si bix g'nunna far tox, un derno sin se dorrich's "high tariff" dahl nows. Endlich hen se ebbes sena hucka un der Boonastiel is uff galuffa un hut's om schwontz greeked. Are hut g'maned es ware en elbadritch, awer are wore g'fooled we in feel onery socha. Es wore en biskotz, un we are se om schwontz greeked hut but se eme gor boomerawlish ins g'sicht g'spousid. No is de Betz he far sena wo letz is. We se naix ga-nunk cooma is hut de kotz era uff der buckel g'spousid. Der Boonastiel hut em Billy ga-roofa far cooma un em aous em druvvel helfa. Der Billy hut g'sawd: "I luss dich tzu'm deifels shtecha, we der reich mon der awrem shoff-man hut." Der Boonastiel will ebbes wissa fun bolidix un is duch gor sordonsich doom. Are hut g'schwetzed waega em McKinley der wetza fun-un-ninetsich cent maucha un grumbeera footzich cent de bushel. Are is tsu hesselonish doom tsu wissa os oe hoacha briza de shuld sin fan der hunger-note in India, un won der bower wetza ferkawfed greeked are greenbacks, silver, odder gold certificates; un derno won are guld will muss are nuch Klondike gae.

Now, Boonastiel, luss uns awenich fershtennich schwetza. Won du wider nunner nuch Washington guesht don sawg em McKinley are set der loo wider nuff do tsu ma dawler un a bolva we are wore unich em Cleveland sinera administration. Now is are usht fun footzich cent tsu ma dawler. Du husht g'sawd der Cleveland het g'hiled we der McKinley inaugurate is worra. Are hut galauched bis de draina eme iver de bocka nunner ga-rulled sin iver a pawr boova os en leedie g'sunga hen os g'sound hut we des: "Em Boonastiel si naws—se is so long; are sheppeed de guike mit der fire-tsoong."

DER SOLLV.

NEXT Tuesday every democrat should attend the election and vote for reform measures in state affairs.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The election of Messrs. Brown and Ritter would result in:

First.—The rescue of the State Treasury and finances from machine control.

Second.—A check to the extravagance of machine rule in so far as they depend upon the aid of the accounting and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth.

Third.—A new Capitol completed in time for the new Legislature, constructed of honest materials by honest workmanship, and at a minimum of cost.

Fourth.—Exposure, complete and in detail, of the gross frauds that are so widely and freely alleged to be covered up in the records of the State Treasurer's and Auditor General's departments.

Fifth.—A prompt and effectual stoppage of illegal payments from the State Treasury for services rendered by machine heelers, such as cost the late Deputy Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth their official heads and awakened widespread indignation and alarm through the State.

In addition to these direct results, the incidental gains to be reckoned upon may be thus stated:

First.—The final overthrow of Quayism.

Second.—A reform State government that, besides according honest administration of the finances and impartial execution of all laws, will insure to the plain people as potent a voice in law-making as the machine, in return for campaign funds and individual bribes, has been in the habit of granting a special interest only.

And all these are in sight, and can be changed from possibilities into verities, if only all those who in their hearts desire reform will take advantage of the exceptional chance the candidacy of Messrs. Brown and Ritter affords. Upon the Democrats the larger share of the responsibility rests. They include within themselves a considerable majority of the reform forces of the State.

Last year Centre county rolled up a republican majority. Do you want the same thing to happen this year? It will if you don't make an effort to get out the vote.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Perfecting Plans For Rushing the New State Capitol.

THE PLANS OF ARCHITECT COBB.

Only the Main Building Will Be Constructed at Present—General Reeder Still in the Race For Governor—Secretary Martin's Denial.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 27.—It now seems probable that the next session of the legislature will be called to order in the new capitol building. On Friday last the commissioners adopted the plan submitted by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, and selected him as the architect to supervise the construction of the legislative building. Under the act of assembly the commissioners were obliged to select not only a plan for the legislative building, but also plans for such other buildings as may be necessary to accommodate the departments of the state government. The plans adopted cover all these buildings, although at present there is no authority for erecting any buildings except that which is for the accommodation of the general assembly.

The plans adopted contemplate the erection of three buildings running from east to west and connecting them by wings running north and south, so as to give, when all are completed and connected, practically the effect of a single structure. The central building now to be erected is for the use of the general assembly, and it is the desire of the commissioners, if possible, to add at present to the central building a portion, at least, of the connecting wings running north and south, so that the same may present a more attractive exterior and provide for the general assembly all the room required for its convenient accommodation. It is believed that this can be done by providing for a less expensive finishing of the interior of this central building than that which is suggested by the architect.

Many excellent designs were submitted to the commissioners, but the principal considerations which led them finally to adopt the plan submitted by Mr. Cobb are to be found in the fact that his plans provided for outside light and air to both the senate and house of representatives from three sides of their respective chambers, and provided also for the erection of additional buildings for departmental purposes in the future in such position that they can be readily connected with the legislative building, thus giving to all the buildings when completed practically the effect of a single structure and at the same time making all the departments of the government more accessible and convenient to persons having business with them.

No Dome For the Present. The legislative building can first be constructed by itself. The amount of the appropriation will not permit of making a high dome upon this building at present, but at some future time the dome can be extended or either one or both of the additional buildings for departmental purposes can be added without interfering with the present departmental buildings or interrupting the use of the legislative building. The departmental buildings can be constructed either together or one at a time whenever desired. The expense of erecting these additional buildings in the future will, by reason of the plan adopted by the commissioners, be very much less than if these additional buildings were located in remote portions of the grounds, and the expense of maintenance and management will be annually much less than if the buildings were widely separated.

The architect estimates that the saving in the additional cost of the several buildings will be from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent, and that the cost of maintenance and management will be from 20 to 25 per cent less than if the buildings were widely separated and placed in different portions of the grounds. The preserving of the natural beauty of the capitol park had great influence with the commissioners in reaching their conclusion.

The proposed height of the central or legislative building is 200 feet, including the dome, whose width represents the frontage of the legislative building. The dome is to have an altitude of 96 feet. When all the proposed capitol improvements shall have been completed the structure will have a frontage of about 450 feet, extending about 20 feet southeast of the department of internal affairs and 20 feet northward of the adjacent general's, insurance, banking and agricultural departments. On the west side the building site will be extended beyond the old capitol line toward Third street a considerable distance, and will run very close to Fourth street on the east side.

It is intended to construct the legislative building with Pennsylvania granite or marble. The framework is to be of steel and iron, and the interior walls, partitions and floors of brick and hollow tiles. The interior finishing, so far as permitted by the amount of the appropriation, will be of marble, hardwood and stucco, although it is expected at present much of the interior finishing will be done in less expensive manner, so that the connecting wings may be built at the present time in addition to the central building. Two entrances to this central building are provided for, both alike in appearance and equal in dignity. One of the entrances is from the western end of the building, or the Third street side, through a corridor until the central rotunda is reached. Here staircases and elevators are provided by which the first floor if the building can be reached.

The Senate and House Chambers. Upon the first floor the chambers for the senate and house are located, the senate being in the western end of the building next Third street, with light and air from the exterior upon the three sides of the chamber, the house of representatives being located in the eastern end of the building, or the end next to Fourth street, with a similar supply of light and air. Above the floor level of these chambers a simple gallery space is provided for the press and for visitors. Along the central corridor, which extends through the entire build-

ing from west to east, rooms are located on either side for the officers, committees and employes of the general assembly, and upon the three floors into which the corridor is divided, it is believed that ample space can thus be secured for all the necessary purposes of the legislature. In the basement there will be ample space for rooms devoted to various necessary purposes in connection with the legislative work.

This central building, with the connecting wings running north and south, will present a handsome and dignified appearance and will be a credit to the state. The ground plans submitted are simple, straightforward, practical plans, simple of construction, with no unnecessary expense or complicated arrangements. The interior partitions are all moveable, although being sustained by columns, thus allowing the removal or rearrangement of any of the interior partitions if the demands be different in the future.

Mr. Cobb is expected to have the specifications and detailed drawings for persons desirous of bidding for the construction of the proposed building ready within 30 days, and the commissioners hope to have work begun by the middle of December, and to have the legislative halls in shape to be occupied by the members of the senate and house and other necessary rooms provided for the accommodation of the officers of the legislature the first Tuesday in January, 1899.

As an evidence that Architect Cobb intends to push the matter engineers on Saturday began to run the line for the new capitol. The services of City Engineer Cowden were called in and measurements taken, so that Mr. Cobb can estimate the quantity of excavation necessary and inform the commission. Bids for excavating were asked for on Monday, and while the excavating is being done bids for the foundation will be asked for and the contract awarded, so that the work can go right along. In the meantime the architect will arrange the plans for the superstructure, and bids will be asked for its erection.

Reeder's Gubernatorial Candidacy. The reported interview, telegraphed from Pittsburg, concerning General Frank Reeder, ex-secretary of the commonwealth, and his candidacy for governor, wherein the general is quoted as saying that "he was not a candidate nor had he any intentions of becoming one," was denied by the general, who was promptly interviewed at his home in Easton. General Reeder said: "I never said so. I did not say anything to any one on the subject."

"Were you not interviewed?" he was asked.

"No," replied General Reeder. "No, I did not see any reporters at all. The only man in politics I saw was Chris Magee, for a few minutes, and nothing was mentioned about the governorship. I did not mention the subject while in Pittsburg," replied General Reeder.

Chairman Elkin, of the Republican state committee, was here this week. In speaking of the conference of state leaders with Senator Quay at Washington, a few days ago, he said nothing of interest to the public was discussed beyond the current topics of the campaign.

"The coming gubernatorial fight," he continued, "was not discussed at all. The events of the present time were of sufficient importance to occupy all our attention. We will consider the gubernatorial question when the time for it arrives."

Chairman Elkin expressed himself as more than satisfied with the outlook for a good majority. He has been receiving estimates from the committee-men throughout the state, but he stated that he was not yet ready to make public his estimate of the Republican plurality, as he did not feel that sufficient intelligence had yet been received to give absolutely reliable figures. On the whole, however, he said he felt justified in predicting a majority that will be entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Martin's Denial. A story printed in a New York newspaper that State Secretary David Martin had been to that city to aid in the campaign of Benjamin F. Tracy, the Republican candidate for mayor, was promptly denied by Mr. Martin.

"I went over to New York last Thursday night," said Secretary Martin, "and came back the following day. My visit was entirely on private business. There is absolutely no truth in the story, and I have nothing at all to do with the New York campaign."

At last week's meeting of the Philadelphia city campaign committee Mr. Martin made a brief address, urging the importance of getting out a big vote, giving warning at the same time that a falling off in the majority would encourage the Democrats for the big contest of next year. Since then a garbled report of his remarks has transpired and given rise to some mis-constructing. In speaking of this Mr. Martin said: "Had my remarks briefs as they were, been reported fully there could have been no misunderstanding. Philadelphia, the second largest city in the Union, will be looked to by the whole country on Nov. 2. This is the only large city where party lines are clearly defined. New York is much divided, so that the result there will indicate nothing. Philadelphia's vote, however, will be some indication of how the national administration is regarded, as it is the first election since McKinley's inauguration. For these reasons I urge the importance of getting out a full vote. My remarks had no other significance."

In a speech in Philadelphia the other night William R. Thompson, the Independent Republican candidate for state treasurer, said:

"Pennsylvania has not been represented in the United States senate during the last 35 years by a man, but by tricksters. What a shame that the great state of Pennsylvania should be so degraded! The present Independent party is a protest against the machine rule that has made this possible. It is a protest against the boss, no matter of what party. We must have a machine in politics, I admit, but let us have a conscience on top of it."

"I love my party as much as any man, but when Quay says 'You must follow me or go out of the party' I will go ahead. There is a political revolution ahead. All thoughtful men see it. The sacredness of the ballot box is a farce and a lie, and all honest men are coming to see it so. We must change this by orderly methods, or the people will change it otherwise."

WILKINS.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

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Sufferers should take instant advantage of his generous proposition. Please tell the Doctor that you saw this in the Centre Democrat.

- Garman's Opera House, season of '97. The following attractions have been booked by Manager Garman for season of 1897-98, Oct. 28—Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Co. Nov. 12—"A Turkish Bath." "18—Opera-Comedy, "During the Ball." Dec. 1—"Little Tricix." "11—Louis Morrison in "Faust." Dec. 17—Frank Jones. Jan. 22—"A Breezy Time." Feb. 12—Guy Brothers' Minstrels. Mar. 8—Byrne Bros., "Eight Bells."



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