

The Centre Democrat.

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EDITORIAL.

DEMOCRATIC TIDAL WAVE.

It seems as though a democratic tidal wave had swept over the country. From Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, the election reports show large democratic gains over the vote for president last year.

One year ago the cry was: democracy is dead, free silver is dead, Bryan is dead! But they were sadly mistaken. They reckoned madly. That grand old party which has stood the crucial test of a century cannot be so easily obliterated from the field of American politics, because it is well founded, it represents principles that are dear to the people and embodied in the spirit of our constitution.

The defeat last fall was only a temporary delay. The prophecies of the republican leaders have not been realized, and that promised prosperity, failed to make its appearance. The failure of the Dingley Bill as a revenue measure, or as a benefit to American industries, was evident, and the people are becoming dissatisfied. That fact is evident from a general survey of the field. Notwithstanding the abundant crops and increase in price of farm products, due to famine, the states of Nebraska and Iowa show great democratic gains. Even the sop given to the wool growers in Ohio had little effect and McKinley's own state is tottering in the republican column.

What does this mean? The result is significant. The people realize that they followed false prophets, a year ago, and now confidence in democracy is again returning. In Centre county the democrats have little to rejoice over. A republican majority of about 100 for the state ticket exists. The small and unimportant ticket and the constant rains on election day kept many democrats from the polls. The bulk of the republican vote in this county is in the towns, while the democrats occupy the farm districts.

SOME TIME ago, the Gazette referred to James Cornelly's misfortune in being in jail and missing the election. To this James replies in the following style: Editor Democrat:—It seems to worry Tom Harter a good deal about me not being able to vote this time. Tell him, for me, that I am paired with six republicans confined here also in jail. Pretty good day for pairing, is it not? Yours CORNELLY.

TUESDAY was a very rainy day and the consequence was that the democratic vote in the country districts did not go to the polls. The ticket was small and unimportant and they did not care to drive miles through the rain for that purpose. Much rain kept democrats from the polls.

THE Tammany tiger won in greater New York. That means that they will have a political organization effected by 1900 that will have a tendency to make that state surely democratic. That is what is worrying the republicans. New York is a valuable thing in a presidential year. Great is Tammany.

THE preacher candidate, Dr. Swallow, started the politicians over the state by the large vote he polled. It was an indication that there is a growing dislike for Quay and boss rule in this state. Had Dr Swallow announced himself as an independent candidate and the democrats accepted him for a reform movement he would have swept the state. That is what should have been done.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Next Gubernatorial Campaign Now the Center of Interest.

THE MEETING OF THE LEADERS.

Politicians Discussing the Effect of the Coming Together of Senator Quay and Secretary Martin—Campaign Just Closed a Listless One. (Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Nov. 3.—The campaign just closed has been one of the most listless in the history of the state. The Republicans have held but few meetings in the state, but Major McCauley and Candidate Beacom traveled a great deal since they were placed in the field by the state convention last August, and they covered nearly every section of the commonwealth. They talked to thousands of voters, in small cottages at a time, and sought and made the acquaintance of the active party workers wherever they could reach them.

Chairman Elkin urged with all the might that he could put into his fluent and forceful pen the necessity for getting out as large a vote as possible, the advisability of breaking the force of the Swallow movement, and the incipient independent revolt in the republican lines as represented by the candidacy of William R. Thompson for state treasurer, and the danger that menaced the dominant party next year if these movements were not checked. So far as Philadelphia is concerned the campaign was almost lifeless. The Democrats held a number of mass meetings in the different wards and a couple of central demonstrations at the Academy of Music, but they had a pretty hard time stirring up anything like enthusiasm. Last week an increased attendance at their meetings was noticed, but the party leaders admitted before election the interest of the people had not been aroused, and that the indications all pointed to a very light vote. The republican city committee conducted no ward to ward campaigning tours and did not indulge in any brass bands or pyrotechnics. The ward and division organizations were, however, carefully looked after and the weak spots bolstered up.

The Next Gubernatorial Campaign. The next campaign for the governorship is now awakening renewed interest, and the various candidates for the republican nomination are working quietly, through their friends, to secure pledged delegates. Necessarily, last week's meeting in Philadelphia between Senator Quay and Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin is looked upon as having an important bearing upon that campaign. The principals themselves, however, declare that the meeting had no political significance.

Certain it is, however, that the two leaders met, when, for the first time in years, at least since the last mayoralty canvass, the senator visited the republican city committee headquarters. There, among the first in the assemblage that welcomed him, were Secretary Martin and Magistrate Hackett. Mr. Martin and the senator shook hands with the greatest apparent cordiality, and during the informal talking that followed among the 25 or more leaders and workers present, Mr. Martin, taking the senator's arm, escorted him around the spacious and handsomely furnished rooms.

The news of this unexpected occurrence was received among the rank and file of the anti-combiners, as well as most of their ward leaders, with something like consternation, which quickly changed to most emphatic expressions of disapproval. They continued to find fault with Senator Quay even after learning that their view of the affair did not seem to be held by Senator Penrose or Senator Durham. Setting aside all conflicting factional interpretations of Mr. Quay's action, the undisputed fact remained that the senator, Mr. Martin, Senators Penrose and Durham, with other leaders of both factions, had been considering for some time the probability of political conditions next year like those which elected Mr. Pattison governor in 1890, and Senator Quay, at least, shortly after surveying the field upon his return from Florida, became deeply impressed with the advisability of doing his utmost to unite combiners, anti-combiners, ward leaguers and other elements all together to meet the extraordinary shock of battle believed to be impending.

Quay Urged a Big Vote. While talking with the leaders Senator Quay remarked: "I dropped in to see how you fellows run the machine here. I haven't been in the city headquarters for ten years." Glancing at the room furnishings he saw his portrait sandwiched between those of Senator Porter and Mr. Martin, and among those on the opposite wall were Governor Hastings' and Mayor Warwick's. After considerable chat with Mr. Lane, and a round of the room at the elbow of Mr. Martin, who next bid the honors to Chairman Elkin, Senator Quay was asked by County Commissioner Wildmore what he could do for him.

"Jake," replied the senator, "if you want to do me a great favor, take off your coat and work to roll up as big a vote for the state candidates as you possibly can. In addition to this exert your influence among your friends to do likewise. I am particularly anxious that the vote should reach as near as can be that cast at the presidential election. My object in advising my friends to do this at this time is to show to the people at large that independent and opposition movements are discounted by the voters. It has always been my experience in politics that if these movements are permitted to receive substantial support at the polls their promoters will be encouraged to organize more strongly later on, in which event the stability of the regular republican party in the future may be endangered."

The report that a movement in the nature of a revolt against Senator Quay has manifested itself in Philadelphia is causing talk among politicians. Many former Quayites believe the report, and will be glad to support the movement. Few, however, believe that Senator W. H. Anderson is at the head of it. When Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon was asked about it he said: "I think the story is all a hoax and without the slightest foundation of fact. There is no revolt against Senator Quay that I am aware of, nor likely to be one, unless open deals should be made with combine bosses. In that event it is hard to tell what would happen, but I don't believe Senator Quay is making deals. I am not in politics myself, but if I were I would be with Quay. I am for W. A. Stone, of Allegheny, for governor, and will be for him to a finish."

The Soreness Among Quayites. The soreness among Quayites over Quay's meeting with Martin and Magoe is growing. The friends and backers of Colonel W. A. Stone look upon any negotiations inimical to Stone's candidacy, and declare they will make an open fight. Major James E. Barnett, a former deputy secretary of the commonwealth, said:

"Quay only called upon Martin, in my opinion, in the interest of the party at the present time." You know that everybody's business is nobody's business, and Quay evidently thought that the party need pull a big vote this fall in order to check any independent movement that might interfere with the party's progress next year. William R. Thompson, independent candidate for state treasurer, addressed a large mass meeting at York last Wednesday. Mr. Thompson alluded to the fact that his father, grandfather and great grandfather had lived in York county. He then told how a committee had waited upon Senator Quay at Washington and secured his promise to aid in the passage of a new charter for "boss ridden Pittsburg." The defeat of the charter led the Pittsburg Municipal League to bring out a candidate for state treasurer. Next year the league proposes to have independent candidates for governor and United States senator. Mr. Thompson declares he would serve free as state treasurer, if he is permitted to lift the lid and reveal worthless assets said to be carried by all republican state treasurers. He remarked that the political conditions of this country resembled the corruption that preceded the fall of the Roman empire.

No Compromise For Reeder. At Easton the other day W. C. Shipman, of the counsel for the prosecution in the bribery charges against General Frank Reeder, stated that he had received a telegram from Philadelphia saying that the cases against General Reeder and Mr. Van Valkenberg had not yet been settled, but that he believed they would be before long. The whole thing, he said, hinges on the matter of costs, which, he declared, are very high, because of the large sums charged by the detectives.

General Reeder was asked about this matter, and on learning of Mr. Shipman's remark, said: "Mr. Shipman had no right to make any such statement, and I cannot believe he ever permitted himself to be drawn into any such declaration, inasmuch as I told him on the day of the habeas corpus hearing that under no circumstances would my case be compromised or adjusted. This was said to him in the court house by me, and is the only knowledge Mr. Shipman can possibly have as to my attitude."

Mr. Fox, of the counsel for General Reeder, said that suggestions of settlement had been made to General Reeder, who has all along refused to entertain any such proposition, as have also Messrs. Weiss and Luckenbach. The liveliest interest is manifested among state officials in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who were indicted by the grand jury at Wilkes-Barre the other day for the Latimer shooting. There is one true bill for each man killed, and one for the victims considered collectively, and these bills all charge murder. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. It is understood that from this the defendants can claim separate trials or can elect to be tried together. The general sentiment is that the case should be finally disposed of by a regular trial, and the likelihood is that Sheriff Martin and his deputies will elect to stand together. The re-entry of Lawyers Garman and McGahen into the case indicates that the prosecution will be pushed with vigor.

Rushing the New Capitol. Secretary Haywood, of the capitol commission, received a letter on Saturday from Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, stating that he expected to have the specifications for the excavations of the capitol building ready this week. Their completion will be followed by advertisements inviting bids for the work. On Sunday Secretary Haywood and Senator McCarroll, two members of the capitol commission, and Attorneys Robert Snodgrass, Lyman D. Gilbert and J. Hay Brown, representing the commonwealth, left for Pittsburg to be present at the argument on the injunction proceedings appealed to the supreme court.

Perseverance lodge, No. 21, of this city, one of the most venerable Masonic bodies in the country, will celebrate the 11th anniversary of its institution on Nov. 10. Invitations have been sent to about 400 members of the lodge and Masons from other lodges. The list of speakers has not been completed, but among those expected to respond to toasts are Congressman George J. Benner of Gettysburg, General J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Charles M. Stock of Hanover, grand chaplain of the order; State Librarian Egler, who is expected to give a history of Perseverance lodge, and Senator S. J. McCarroll. These officers of Union Veterans' Union, department of Pennsylvania, have been elected here: Commander, L. M. Bunnell, of Oakford Command No. 25, Scranton; first deputy, Jacob Beck, of George A. Custer Command No. 1, Washington, Pa.; second deputy, left vacant for appointment; surgeon general, P. G. Rumberger, M. D., William K. Verbeke Command No. 12, Harrisburg; executive committee, J. C. Jellison, of Apollo Command No. 18; L. C. Bosh, of No. 22; F. Sanders, of No. 12. The charter of George G. Meade Command No. 26 was annulled as being irregular and illegal.

WILKINS.

RAISING GOLDFISH.

THE TWO LARGEST FARMS IN THE WORLD ARE IN INDIANA.

Correcting Some Popular Errors About These Finny Beauties—The Raiser Has Great Difficulty In Fighting Off The Pest World—Goldfish With Many Tales.

Goldfish are so extremely common nowadays that few people ever stop to wonder where they come from or how they are raised. Comparatively little is generally known about the little cold blooded vertebrates that swim about in the aquariums in so many homes. The pets require a careful and systematic raising that is scarcely appreciated by those who expect to get them for small prices of dealers in the city.

The largest goldfish farm in the world, if it may be called such, is located in Shelby county, Ind., about 20 miles from Indianapolis. Here the original goldfish men of the country have their propagating institution. There are two farms, several miles apart, which are devoted to the different branches of the industry. In the north part of the county is one farm of eight or ten acres. The other is a few miles farther south and is about half again as large as the first one.

Today there are in the various ponds of Spring Lake fishery over 200,000 fish, from which specimens are constantly being sent to every state and territory of the Union. It is even said that some of the finest fish in the royal aquariums of Europe were raised by Mr. Shoup and his partner at this farm.

On each of the farms spoken of are a large number of small ponds, some of them not much larger than ten feet square. These ponds are all connected with each other by little channels, so that the water and fish can be let from one to the other without the least difficulty.

The breeding ponds, which are, of course, the most important, are protected from the wind and cold by high embankments around the edges. This is all the protection that is necessary for the fish, even in the winter time, so it is seen that, although the fish are undoubtedly delicate, they are much more hardy than is generally supposed.

Several times a year the fish are sorted in the different ponds and classified so that the largest and finest ones will be together, and those which will not bring such good prices will be by themselves. Many people suppose that when the goldfish is first hatched from the egg it has the peculiar pretty markings on its scales which make it so beautiful and valuable.

This is not the case. In its youth in reality the fish is just the same as any ordinary and everyday fish, and looks like it for all the world. Even an expert could scarcely tell it from the little minnows which are found in any stream. They are of a whitish, silvery color, and have not the least evidence of the beautiful hues which they will later assume.

Sometimes, however, the goldfish grower is sadly disappointed in finding that his fish fail to acquire the golden tint for which he has so long been looking in vain. There have been many instances time and again in which the fish never did change to the reddish color, but grew to be several years old, retaining their white, silvery, youthful complexion. Ordinarily, however, the fish develop the golden shade in less than a year.

First, they begin getting dark, sometimes becoming almost black. From the dark complexion they begin turning to the reddish shade, and finally come out in all their glory, full fledged goldfish.

The food has not, as many people suppose, the least thing to do with coloring the fish. All the fish are fed exactly the same thing, toasted bread two or three times a week, and nothing else is given them for their subsistence. The sun seems to be the necessary agent and the only one to complete the scheme of nature, and even this sometimes does not work successfully.

The greatest difficulty with which the goldfish raiser has to contend is the pest world. Snakes, cats, coons, frogs and insects innumerable are all fell destroyers of the goldfish, and the crawler is by no means a second in the destruction which he can work when he gets in the neighborhood of the finny tribe. Some one must be kept constantly on watch at the season of the year when these insects and little animals abound to see that they do not get into the water of the pond where the fish are.

The sting of some insects will kill a fish in almost every instance. Snake feeders and some other well known insects fly close to the surface of the water in the summer time and with the greatest ease touch the tiny little fish swimming near the surface of the pool. An egg is laid on the fish or a stinger inserted, and either will invariably prove fatal.

The freaks and unusual developments in the fish are the varieties which will always bring the best prices in the market. Odd and rare colors and spots upon the scales are the marks which are preferred by fanciers. Unusual shapes in the fishes are equally popular with oddities in colors and will cause a fish to bring as good a price as if it had orange or purple scales.

In physical developments the great varieties are in respect to the tail. One never finds two headed fish, but those with more than one tail are plentiful. Two, three, four and five tails are quite often found on the fish and sometimes even six, but the latter is very rare. Of course a fish with six tails would bring a handsome price in any market.

Goldfish are often killed by over-attention, but sometimes by lack of attention. The two things which above all should be avoided are overfeeding them and failure to keep fresh water in the aquarium. An even, moderate temperature should be maintained, and they should be kept in the dark at night.—Chicago Tribune.

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Garman's Opera House, season of '97. The following attractions have been booked by Manager Garman for season of 1897-98: Nov. 12—"A Turkish Bath." "18—Opera-Comedy, "During the Ball." Dec. 1—"Little Trixie." "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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