

The Centre Democrat.

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EDITORIAL.

FROM all sections of the country come the most cheering reports for the election of Parker and Davis. Knowing republicans are glum and feel "something is going to drop."

Mr. Bryan continues to talk on both sides of the fence, declares a g. o. p. organ. Perhaps so—but there's Mr. Roosevelt, he is right on the fence as to the trusts, real tariff reform and punishing public plunderers.

SENATOR Davis, Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Colonel J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, and several other prominent Democrats who are stopping at Bedford, held several secret conferences on Monday. Mr. Spangler, of Bellefonte, a member of the State Committee, said that the nomination of Parker and Davis will make a united Democratic party, and will win because the business interests of the country are behind them, and will make success possible.

THE attention of our readers is specially called to an important article in this issue, on the first page, the address of John Sharp Williams, at the St. Louis convention. It is somewhat lengthy and will require this and next week's issue to give it complete. We urge every man who is interested in political issues and national affairs to carefully read this article as it is full of information and common sense. No matter what your politics may be, it will pay you to read it.

AFTER THE GANG.

Quite a spicy article appeared in the "Hustler," published at Howard, Pa. Being a republican paper, with the republican ticket in its columns, makes the article rather significant, and seems to voice the sentiment of voters in various sections of the county:

TOUGH BUT TRUE.

The more the political situation of Centre county is studied from a Republican standpoint, the more apparent it becomes that all the trouble of the past dozen years or so was occasioned by the so-called "leaders" of Bellefonte. In that particular locality are found some fellows who actually imagine themselves as capable of dictating party affairs when the truth of the matter is they are unable to control their own vote.
So long as this condition of affairs exists our party cannot expect to win. If the borough of Bellefonte were completely eliminated from the political map of Centre county the Republican party would win every year and peace would prevail in all quarters. But the day is not far distant when the Republicans of Centre county—outside of boss ridden Bellefonte—will have their say. There is a day of reckoning coming and the indications are very strong that the tidal wave will begin this coming November.
The Republicans of the county have been patient and long suffering but there is a time as well as a limit to everything.
The Hustler readers may remember that at one time the Democracy of Centre had had what was correctly termed "the court house ring." The Democrats of the county stood it for a time but at last revolted and overthrew the dynasty that resulted in the election of Robert Cook as sheriff. From that time forth the Republican party of Centre county had clean sailing until a certain few would-be Republican leaders of Bellefonte assumed the authority of dictating who should and who should not be nominated.

It is high time that another overthrow takes place and this is as good a year to begin as any.
Clean out the dictators and put the machinery on a basis where every Republican of the county has an equal say in the party management. Our very party principles are against boss rule and the writer doesn't believe the voters of our organization will stand dictation any longer.
VOTER

TAGGART IS CHAIRMAN

At the meeting of the Democratic National committee in New York Tuesday Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, was unanimously chosen chairman. All efforts to induce Senator Gorman to permit the use of his name for the position proved unavailing, owing to impaired health. The selection will be popular with democrats generally, and especially with those of the central West and South. The Democrats may expect to see thorough work done in enlisting the interest of the voters in their National ticket and that no opportunity to achieve party success will be neglected. Mr. Taggart's selection as chairman will undoubtedly prove of special value in arousing the Democrats of Indiana to a most determined effort to secure the electoral vote of the State for Parker.

THE ISSUE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

In that classical platform upon which Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States in 1876 it was said: Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal. * * *
Since the peace, the people have paid to their taxgatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

In the platform upon which the people are now asked to elect Judge Parker it is said:
Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration, as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

The Democratic demand for economy met with approval in 1876. How does the situation against which the Parker platform protests now compare with the one against which the Tilden platform protested then?

In 1876 the total ordinary expenditures of the Government, aside from interest on the public debt, were \$158,216,526 in greenbacks. In 1903 the corresponding expenditures were \$477,542,622 in gold. This does not include in either case the postal expenditures paid from postal revenues.

In 1876, under Grant, the War Department, including river and harbor work, called for \$38,070,889. In 1903, under Roosevelt, it demanded \$110,619,520.
In 1876, with all of the Robeson lootings, the navy cost \$18,963,310. In 1903 it cost \$32,618,034, and for the present fiscal year the naval appropriation has mounted to \$93,005,140.94.

In 1876, eleven years after the civil war, we were paying \$28,257,366 for pensions. In 1903, with half the number of veterans living, the pension roll was costing us \$138,425,646—almost as much as the entire annual cost of running the Government under the extravagant second Administration of Grant. And now that President Roosevelt has enacted a service-pension law by executive decree the expense under that head will be still higher.

We are paying more for the navy alone this year than we were paying for army, navy and pensions combined when Tilden declared that reform was necessary to check the ruinous extravagance of the Government.

We are paying three times as much for the army and three times as much for the navy as we were paying as recently as the year before the Spanish war, and we complained that the McKinley Administration was extravagant then.
If Tilden could find in the little leakages of 1876 material for the overthrow of a party backed by the popularity of the hero of Appomattox, what could he do with the colossal waste of to-day against a party dependent on the popularity of the hero of San Juan Hill? It is not often that any man is confronted by an opportunity so glittering as that now within the easy reach of Judge Parker—World.

WAGES AND FOOD.

That the prices of food in the vicinity of Pittsburg have increased between 15 and 30 per cent. under the administration of President Roosevelt, and that there has been no increase but rather a decline in wages, is shown in some figures just gathered by those who are satisfied that Western Pennsylvania workmen are ready for a change in administration.

About \$50,000,000 in wages is or has been paid out each two weeks in the Pittsburg district. The figures show that in three years the price of coffee has increased 15 per cent., flour 17 per cent., rolled oats 41 per cent., canned corn 38 per cent., lard 16 per cent., and potatoes 25 per cent.

The only commodity within reach of the workingman which has shown a decrease is sugar.

A young globe-trotter was holding forth during a dinner in Paris about the loveliness of the Island of Tahiti, and the marvelous beauty of the women there. One of the Barons Rothschild, who was present, ventured to inquire if he had remarked anything else worthy of note in connection with the island. Resenting the baron's inquiry, the youth replied: "Yes; what struck me most was that there were no Jews and no pigs to be seen there." "Is that so?" exclaimed the Baron, in no wise disconcerted; "then if you and I go there together we shall make our fortunes."

An old couplet of ye olden day haying-making times ran thus by the German farmers, "Der wetz is gute; der wetz is gute, der ferderst hot de bottle im hute." But that couplet has passed into obli-vion with the scythe that laid out the timothy and clover in haying-making days.

CARL SCHURZ, a distinguished republican, has written Mr. Parker a letter strongly endorsing him for president, and lauding him for the many stand he has taken.

THE New York Herald has come out strongly for Parker. The Herald has always been on the republican side.

PARTY ISSUES DEFINED

Continued from page 1

sion, especially in agriculture, and the lack of adequate remuneration for labor, taken to gether with the high prices of manufactures under the McKinley act prices especially accentuated to public realization by the contrasting starvation prices of agricultural products which had begun to prevail in 1890 and had continued more or less persistently since, these constituted the chief industrial reasons in the public mind for turning Mr. Harrison and the Republicans out and putting Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats in. To go on with this paraphrase: "Under Harrison's Administration for three years hope was faint and confidence gone. The 'plight of the people' was so desperate that, like drowning men, that were 'catching at straws.' Many nostrums were being suggested.

Agriarianism and state socialism in the shape of sub-treasury and other schemes were rife from 1890 and thence on. The 'two old parties,' as they were called, were blamed for it all, but the one in power was blamed most, hence the out-of-power got in. Men advocating these nostrums, in the state of public desperation then existing, counted their aid and abetment throughout the suffering West and depressed South, no longer by numbers, but by the acre. Who will deny the historical truth of a single sentence of the paraphrase? Why pretend to have forgotten all this? Why pretend to be honest with the people, as men ought to be? It is true that after the election of Mr. Cleveland the chronic business depression continued. It is true that it became acute in a word reached the banks and then the fright or panic of 1893 came, which was not a local or American condition, but one which existed from where Vienna nestles on the Danube to where Buenos Ayres commands its bay, one whose foundations had been laid long before it reached us almost last among the nations. Then with the panic upon us more nostrums of a national character were suggested to cure an evil of world character, the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This nostrum was suggested by wise men, and it was administered to the patient. It did no good, of course. The panic went on, went on until when? It went on until the boll upon the body commercial having burst, the poison of speculation, boom values and credit operations were released from the system. It went on until agriculture, the basic industry, revived. In the midst of the panic all the wise men, and chief among them the Republican leaders, told us that "it was lack of confidence in the money of the country" that had brought on the panic.

Stealing Cleveland's Thunder.

The Democratic administration, with a sufficient number of votes of both parties in the two houses behind it, took that view of the situation and demanded and secured the passage of the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, thereby for the first time practically establishing the gold standard in the United States. Without either free or limited coinage of standard silver money, the country was, immediately after the passage of the act, necessarily and actually as it has been since, and as it is now and as it is destined to remain for a length of time beyond my power of computation, on a gold basis. I was not one of those who thought the legislation adopted wise, but wise or unwise, the result is an accomplished fact "plain, palpable and obvious" to all men who have common sense, and like many another step in history it is beyond recall or hope of recall. This accomplished fact was the fact of a gold basis, accomplished then not by the Republican party, but by the dogged persistency and indomitable will of Grover Cleveland, aided too by Republican legislators, who thought they saw in it the final disruption of the Democratic party. That was in the main their motive. Now they would "steal his thunder" and this Republican platform boasts that it was the Republican party which established the gold basis.

Moreover, they would now eat their words and their votes of 1893 and tell us that the panic was not brought about, as they then said, by "lack of confidence and too much silver," but forsooth by a tariff act, which was not passed until more than a year after, to wit: In 1894, when the panic, that is the acute and fright stage of depression, was virtually over. Do not misunderstand me. A panic, of course, is not succeeded at once by the golden hues of prosperity. Industrial depression must follow it for a while, as depression must precede it. So depression continued until when? As I have said, when the boll bursts and the poison is eliminated from the "body commercial," the flesh begins to heal. It cannot begin to heal one minute earlier. The process of recovery was aided by many, for us, fortuitous circumstances. The first of these was famine in India—no Indian wheat to compete in the American market without. Simultaneously with an immense American crop of wheat and small crops elsewhere. Wheat rose rapidly during the Bryan-McKinley campaign, while Cleveland was yet President. There is not man within the sound of my voice that does not remember that. With 70 cent wheat farmers could pay the retailers the debts due; the retailers, with empty shelves, or shelves becoming empty by sales, could order from the jobbers, who had been overstocked, were ordered then to order from the factories. When the factories got orders then they had a reason for making goods and they proceeded to make them, and then the wheels of industry went round. The farmer in the wheat country, with 70 cent wheat, could pay "the baker, the butcher and candlestick maker" and then they could pay others, and they in turn could buy more goods. The endless chain of human relationship in the world of commerce is no mysterious thing to anybody except a platform making politician.

But what going up had another effect. When wheat went up during the campaign, while silver went down, there was the rebuffed furnished a seeing object lesson of inaccuracy of the contentions of Mr. Bryan and his followers, of whom it was said, that there was necessarily a connection in price between the two. Western and Border States farmers in the wheat belt, who had originally been Republican anyhow, and who had come off from the Republican party because of their belief in this theory, began to leave the Bryan column and join the McKinley column, first by the dozen, then by the score, then by hundreds and then in shoals. Thus it came about that Mr. McKinley was elected, because wheat went up and because the going up of wheat and the consequent increased demand for other things, leading to higher prices and a better volume of trade, promised to their minds prosperity without free silver. A greater falsehood was never uttered than that wheat, or anything else, went up "because Mr. McKinley was elected." Things had struck rock bottom and had begun to revive before Mr. McKinley was elected and the first index of that fact was the rise in the price of wheat, followed by the rise in the price of other agricultural products sympathetically with it.

Then came the immense increase of gold output that kept prices up here and elsewhere. Not only is the boast that Mr. McKinley's election was responsible for high prices not true, but it is a very dangerous falsehood. The Populists first taught the people in certain sections of this country that prosperity was chiefly dependent on government. Some men preach the doctrine with the hope that during periods of prosperity the average man will get even an extravagant, dishonest and unjust government in which he is interested continue uninterrupted. This is the chief, if not the sole hope of the Republican party to-day. Let the Republican party beware and let all men who love their country beware of carrying this doctrine of government created prosperity any further. If the idea is once firmly imbedded in the human mind there will be no saving its teachers from the wrath to come—state socialism.

Claim All the War Heroes.

I quote again from the Republican platform: "We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba, and declared war against Spain. Had history again, Democrats demanded the recognition of belligerent rights and independence for Cuba day in and day out. The Republican speaker constantly refused them even as much as parliamentary recognition. The Republican President was thoroughly out of sympathy with their wishes. Finally treachery and cruelty unprecedented led to the blowing up of the Maine and her crew. Public opinion would no longer be restrained. 'Remember the Maine' became a battle cry. It was not 'the miseries of Cuba' at all that led the Republican party to fall into line with the public demand and fight Spain. Hearing the echo of that cry of 'Remember the Maine' and amidst the universal excitement and anger, the Republican Speaker and the President both stood out of the way, as well they might, and the former advised armed intervention. It is unpatriotic to pretend that even this, long delayed as it was, was in any sense a Republican measure. Democrats voted for it as fully as Republicans. Democrats enthusiastically and unanimously gave the President of the United States \$50,000,000 to spend in his discretion. They did this and voted for the act of intervention, not because it was a Republican President or a Republican measure, because the American government was at last pursuing an American policy, a policy which had always been Democratic.

Then the platform adds these words: "We fought a quick victorious war with Spain." Had history again, Americans fought it. It would be invidious to state the politics of heroes, but it seems to me that I have heard that Dewey was a Democrat, that Schley was a Democrat, that Miles was a Democrat, and it seems to me, that I have heard that a Republican administration snubbed the first, tried to disgrace the second and insulted the third. It seems, too, that I have heard from men on the fighting line that Joe Wheeler was as much in evidence at Santiago as the President himself. It seems to me that I have heard that Hobson, who did a futile but brave act, was a Democrat. It seems to me that I have heard that young Bagley, of North Carolina, the first offering of the war upon the altar of a common country, was a Democrat.

I quote from the platform again: "We set Cuba free." Bad history once more. But for Democratic Senators and Representatives, demanding and voting for a proviso to the act of intervention to the effect that the people of Cuba "were and of right ought to be free and independent," and pledging our faith that we would wage "war for territorial acquisition, but would withdraw our troops after pacification." The Republican administration would doubtless be furnishing to the world to-day, in the case of Cuba, a companion piece to the picture which has been exhibited in the Philippines.

Let us see what the Republicans have to say for themselves in connection with the great trust question. This is the language of the platform: "Laws enacted by the Republican party, and which the Democratic party had failed to enforce . . . have been fearlessly enforced."

Here are the statements, first, that the Republicans, instead of both parties, enacted the law, which is not true; second, that the Democratic party had done nothing, and, third, that the Republican party has enforced the law, which is only partially true. Now the fact is that although the Democrats only had a four years' opportunity, and although the trust evil was neither very acute nor very prevalent at that time, Attorney General Harmon under Cleveland's administration found the suit of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association lost, took it up, revived it and won it. He then instituted suit against the Joint Traffic Association, and also against the Eddy stone Pipe Company. These two cases were decided for the Government after Mr. Cleveland went out, it is true, but on the lines laid down by his Attorney General, and the principle established in the case of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association—the principle there contended for by Cleveland's Attorney General is the principle which gave life to the proceedings in the Northern Securities case, and which led Governor Van Sant and not the Republican party, as has been falsely pretended, to inaugurate that case. It was a natural consequence of the case against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, and the case against the Joint Traffic Association.

Nor is it true in any proper sense that the Republican party deserves much credit for enforcing the anti-trust law. What has the Republican party done in this regard? One of the chairmen of the Republican convention—I have forgotten whether it was the temporary or permanent chairman—says it has "enjoined the Beef Trust." We would not have known it if somebody had not told us. The injunction does not seem to have had any practical effect upon the Beef Trust or upon the price of beef steak. I think it was the permanent chairman of the Republican Convention who said that the Democrats killed Trusts with wind and the Republicans with law. Where are the corpses? There is but one that I know of, and it properly belongs to Governor Van Sant. It is the spoil of his sword and his spear. The boast that the administration has executed the anti-trust laws is, of course, ridiculous. The Attorney General, in response to a resolution of my own, frankly confessed that nothing had been done and left the inference that nothing would be done, toward the criminal prosecution of the men found guilty by the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case of having violated the law and incurred its penalties. The entire Republican party at the last session of the House of Representatives, with three exceptions, voted against a proviso instructing the Secretary of the Navy not to enter into governmental contracts "with Trusts and unlawful combinations convicted by law of being such." The Attorney General in answer to another resolution, failed to show that anything substantial was being done, civilly or criminally against the anthracite coal carrying railway and anthracite coal mine owners, constituting together, in violation of law, one of the greatest trusts in this country.

Knox Rewarded By Trusts.

Although a private American citizen had proceeded at great expense to get up the evidence, the Attorney General in that case hid behind the pretext that it would be "contrary to public policy" for him to give Congress any information as to what he was doing or would do. This same "Trust buster," as my good friend, Mr. Joe Cannon, would have us believe him to be, Attorney General Knox, has just

been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania a Senator from that State, on the demand, so the newspapers all say, of the very men who constitute this unlawful combination, or who are, at any rate, the presidents of railway companies, and the owners of the mines constituting it. What are you going to do when the "Trust buster" is "busted," is removed or "promoted" out of the way? Then there follows the boast of having "perfected the Interstate Commerce law." The absurdity of the statement is demonstrated by the actual condition of things. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been knocking at the doors of Congress for years asking for power; asking this power at least when a given rate, after investigation and full hearing of both sides, has been decided by the commission to be unreasonable to declare what rate would be reasonable in its stead and to make this rate operative until set aside by due process of law on appeal, review or otherwise. A more ridiculous piece of official impotency, than is the Interstate Commerce Commission at present does not exist, it can declare a given rate of fifty cents, let us say, to be unreasonable, but as it cannot prescribe what would be reasonable on its stead it cannot do one of two things, it can either take an appeal, which suspends the decision of the Commission while the appeal is being "long drawn out" by the railway interested, or it can change the rate to forty-nine and a half cents, and when that has been declared unreasonable can change it again to forty-nine and a quarter cents, and when that has been declared unreasonable can change it to forty-nine and one-eighth cents, and so on ad infinitum, compelling the newly aggrieved citizen in each case to bring suit, at the risk of being punished industrially by the railway for what it calls "unfriendly conduct," and without the hope of any substantial immediate redress.

A bill to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power, not to declare rates generally, but to fix a schedule of rates for all the roads in the country engaged in interstate commerce, but power merely to declare a reasonable rate in its stead in particular cases where a rate established has been declared unreasonable, this rate to be maintained until set aside by law, has been pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives since this Congress met, and although the Democrats on that committee again and again demanded consideration of the bill, and although delegation after delegation of merchants' associations, members of merchants and shippers' associations, have been to Washington begging enactment of it, or like legislation, nothing has been done. The Republican party here as elsewhere, "stands pat."

Must Vote Down "Stand Patters."

I read from the platform again: "Tariff rates should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration." "Public interest" in this connection, considering the voice which has uttered the words, is good. "Public interest" from the man who wrote it and the convention which adopted it really means "protected interests." How can public interests "demand" the alteration? How can it make the demand heard? There is only one way that I know of to make a demand of that sort heard, and that is to vote down the men who say that all is "well enough," and that the gospel of humanity, as far as the tariff is concerned, is all included in the phrase "stand pat." It is possible that the American people can be deceived by empty verbiage like that? Does not everybody know who knows anything that the Republican party has no idea of making any alteration in the tariff unless it can thereby purchase the support of additional voters, or tie to those already bought special interests by yet closer bonds? Are there no "conditions" demand any changes in any of the schedules of the present tariff law and iron products, including rails, locomotives, barbed wire and agricultural implements of American make are being sold daily in competition with the so-called pauper labor of the world in the home of this same pauper labor? More than that, when they are being carried right by the south door of Great Britain on through the Strait of Gibraltar and through the Suez Canal to Britain's own colony of South Africa, and sold there, and when, even more than that, they are sold after freight has been paid and profit obtained at a less price than the same goods are sold to Americans in American markets five miles from the factory. Will any sane man say that "public interests" has not already "demanded" some "alterations" in the tariff? The trouble is and will be as long as the Republicans are in power that private interests will not allow any.

The curious thing about a man who obtains benefit by special legislation is that he insists upon playing two antagonistic roles. One day he is an industrial baron, boasting of having "conquered the markets of the world," and of being able to keep them, because his goods are better or cheaper. The next day he is knocking at the doors of the committee rooms of the National Legislature begging a continuance of "protection" against the pauper labor of the world, which he actually already sells his goods. What sort of "condition" is it that will justify public interest in demanding an alteration? Suppose the following plan had been presented to the Republican convention, does anybody believe that it would have been adopted—namely, "demanding a reduction of tariff taxation upon Trust-produced articles, to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market, whenever Trusts and combinations seeking a monopoly had raised their prices to the American consumer above a just and reasonable profit, thus using American law as a shelter to protect them in extortion upon the American people while they charge very much higher prices than those charged foreigners for identical articles." Suppose that an actual condition of that sort had been shown as it has been, would anybody advocating anything I have indicated with a view to meeting that condition have obtained any hearing from that convention?

The platform then goes on to say that these alterations cannot be "safely committed to any other hands than the Republican party." What has been the matter with the hands of the Republican party since 1877, or for the last four years? Even if it was admitted that tariff changes ought to be made by the friends of the present law, rather than by the friends of the general interests and commonwealth, is the same thing as admitting that the changes ought to be made by the Republican party—who has not that party already made any of them? It has been in full power in the Senate, overwhelmingly in power in the House. Who is there that does not know that this verbiage was inserted into the Republican platform with the view of enabling the "Iowa idea" men and the "Wisconsin idea" men to go back home and say they have "gotten something" and thereby "save their faces," as the Chinese say? We believe for a minute that the party which has refused every tariff alteration thus far proposed intends to recognize any sort of "conditions" or any sort of "demand" or any "public interest" in connection with the question? Who does not know that the only way public interest can make any demand for any alteration effective is by putting the Democratic party in power? (To be concluded in our next issue.)

When a standing army gets tired it can occupy the seat of war.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

Supposed to be Drowned.

J. B. Kearns is an old soldier about seventy-one years of age, living at Pardee along Penns Creek is missing. Tuesday, 19th, as was his custom for some weeks, he got up about four o'clock in the morning, and went to Penns Creek to lift some lines he had left in the creek over night. When he did not return on time Mrs. Kearns sent one of the young children for the father. He could not be found. About six hundred yards from Pardee, Kearns had and fishing tackle was found on the bank of the creek. The water is quite deep at this point. The edge of the bank showed signs of a struggle, though one had fallen into the water and endeavored to crawl out. It was supposed Kearns fell into the stream and being unable to swim, was drowned. Rakes and poles were secured and the stream thoroughly dragged and searched, but up to Thursday noon, no trace of the body could be found. He was a native of Millheim, where he has a brother living. He has a young wife and several children. The family has lived in Florida and recently came north to live at Pardee.

Active Wardens.

The report of wardens of Pennsylvania presented by Mr. Meehan shows that 457 persons had been arrested for breaking the fish and game laws, of whom 317 were convicted. The fines imposed aggregated \$12,780, of which \$9000 was collected, and of this amount 15 per cent. went to the commission to swell the fund of \$15,000 given by the Legislature. Centre county has contributed a nice sum to this fund, as we have an energetic fish warden in Bellefonte.

Expensive Fishing.

Another lot of fishermen from the vicinity of Blanchard were before Justice Keichline on Monday arrested for setting nets in Beech Creek. One man was fined \$5 and costs. The others were discharged as there was no evidence against them. The fish warden reports that a great deal illegal fishing has been practiced in that section, and that more are liable to be in the toils of the law. Prosecutions will also be made in other parts of the county.

A La Carte Dining Car Service.

To still further accommodate its patrons the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established the a la carte system of dining car service for breakfast and luncheon on several of its most popular trains.
A la carte breakfast is served on the Federal Express leaving Philadelphia at 6:35 a. m. daily for Washington, and on the Cleveland and Cincinnati Express leaving New York at 8:25 p. m., daily for Pittsburg.
A la carte luncheon is served on trains leaving Philadelphia for New York at 11:00 a. m., week-days, 1:30 p. m. Sundays only, and 5:00 p. m. week-days; on train leaving New York for Philadelphia at 12:55 p. m. week-days; on train leaving Pittsburg for Philadelphia at 12:10 p. m. daily, and on the coach section of train leaving New York at 1:55 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West.
A la carte breakfast and luncheon are served on the Manhattan Limited leaving Pittsburg at 3:35 a. m. daily for New York.
All diners on Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars, and all other meals, except those mentioned above, are table d'ote.

Some people are like whiskers. They live on cheek.

Pain in Chest Sore Lungs Grip

How easy it is to catch cold! How quickly it settles on the lungs, and how often it neglected results in Grip, Pneumonia, Consumption! Many deaths are caused in the beginning by a slight cold.



Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Will break up a cold on the lungs in a night. It should be applied when the first symptoms appear. Rub the chest well with the medicine, by using it a linen cloth wet with Hamlin's Wizard Oil and cover over with flannel bandage. No ordinary cold can withstand this treatment. Apply it at night just before retiring and in the morning the cold will be broken up.

Curry, Cal., April 25, 1902. My little girl, aged two years, has suffered more or less with cold since her birth and finally became serious. We tried remedies of several kinds and they seemed to give no relief. A friend of mine recommended Hamlin's Wizard Oil to me and after the use of one bottle she has become entirely well. I shall never be without Hamlin's Wizard Oil in my house. I cannot recommend it too highly. RICHARD W. THORNTON.

There is only one Wizard Oil—Hamlin's—some know in the bottle. Signature "Hamlin Bros." on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00.

Hamlin's Cough Balsam. Cures the Cough. Prevents Pneumonia. 25c. 50c.

Hamlin's Blood & Liver Pills. Regulate the Liver. Cleanse the System. 25c.

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY C. M. Parrish, - - - Druggist Bellefonte, Pa.