

The Centre Democrat.

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EDITORIAL

The standpat Cannonites in congress are getting to feel very "dutch," as the Pennsylvania German would say, over their re-election to congress next fall. Well they may—they have been outrageously untrue to the public good. And the public will trust them no longer.

The Democrats of this State will have at the head of their ticket next fall an able, unspotted candidate for governor. It will either be ex-State Treasurer Berry, who lifted the lid from the pot of corruption by the gangsters in the State capitol robbery, or it will be LaRue Munson, who made so close a shave last fall when a candidate for supreme judge—and he, too, is a pure and able man.

CANNON IS RABID.

In addressing the National Association of Manufacturers last week Speaker Cannon is reported to have compared some Republican "insurgents" in congress to Judas. In the heat of his indignation, spurred on, if the printed accounts are correct, by an approving voice from the audience, he is also represented as declaring that they "deserved hanging." While it may enrage the "insurgents" to freah assaults, it assuredly won't help close up the split in the Republican ranks or aid the useful legislation which President Taft is trying to promote. Such remarks as these he is declared to have uttered seem to indicate that his unabated courage is in need of the aid which a better sense of perspective and proportion would supply. The old man needs to cool off a little.

JEFFERSON'S RULES.

When Thomas Jefferson was formulating his peculiar political ideas, he declared that good health is the basis of prosperity, and he adopted the following rules: Do not sit up late at night; study and work in the day time. Rise early and go to bed early. Avoid novel reading and cultivate the companionship of good books. Never tell a lie or stoop to a mean act. Be kind to every living creature. Speak no evil of anyone. Be good to God, be loyal to friends and love your country better than yourself. Take hold of things by the smooth handle; avoid disputes, do not turn pleasant conversation into heated arguments. Too much speaking is not healthy. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Never spend your money before you have it. Never buy what you do not need because it is cheap. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold. We never repent of having eaten too little. Never borrow trouble.

MONEY IS MONEY.

Money should be regarded as mere money, and nothing more. It is a go-between—between your labor and the storekeeper's goods. He can't use your labor in his business, nor can you use the articles you have made for your employer, so he gives you a due bill for your labor, and the storekeeper accepts it for his goods. Thus money becomes merely a convenient medium of exchanging labor and products for other labor and products. We hear a lot of talk about tainted money. But there is no such thing, really, for money in any other or all forms is inalienable, therefore, can neither receive nor develop a taint. Were you to refuse money offered by a robber, or a briber, or one who gained his wealth dishonestly, it would not be because you thought the money was infected, but because you did not want to recognize the person offering it, or to approve the manner in which he had acquired it. The mere getting of money is a rather low business, especially if not desired for a good and worthy purpose. The getting of money must not only be helpful to those who get it, but for those from whom it is gotten, if only it be honestly gotten and honestly used.

Democratic State Convention. Harrisburg, Pa., May 2, 1910. In accordance with the action of the Democratic State Executive Committee, at a special meeting held at the rooms of the Democratic State Committee in Harrisburg, on Thursday, April 7th, 1910, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet in the Lyric Theatre, at Allentown, Wednesday, June 15, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate: One candidate for Governor; One candidate for Lieutenant Governor; One candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs; One candidate for State Treasurer. And to act upon and determine such other matters, pertaining to the work and welfare of the party in this State, as may be brought before it.

ARTHUR G. DEWALT, Chairman.

Prof. James A. Shook, principal during the past year of the Tyrone High school, has returned to his home in Bellefonte.

The M. E. Sunday school of Waddie will hold a festival in the church-ward on Saturday evening, June 4th, 1910. A cordial invitation is extended

WHY COST OF LIVING RAPIDLY INCREASES

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES FOR HUGE BATTLESHIPS.

LABOR MUST PAY THE BILL

Expenditures increase at an alarming pace in recent years—Consumer Pays the Bill—Change Must Soon Come.

One hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars! Try to comprehend the magnitude of this sum if you can, and then pause and reflect over the fact that it is the amount the Senate has voted to spend on the navy in A SINGLE YEAR. In a time of profound peace. Then consider that only 12 years ago, in 1898, the naval appropriation was but \$33,003,234, or one hundred millions less than the amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1911.

A fact connected with this awful increase which the public seldom hears is that every penny of this \$100,000,000 which is to be spent in excess of the amount used in 1898 comes from the people; not from the rich, but largely from working men and women. It is the ultimate consumer who pays the battleship-bills, who maintains an ever-increasing army of officeholders in Washington, and who meets the one hundred and one extravaganzas of the government. He does it by paying excessive prices for the things he buys.

The government raises practically all of its funds through the customs houses and the internal revenue offices, where taxes are levied on things eaten, worn or used by the people. When the consumer purchases a protected article—and practically all of the necessities of life are protected—he pays the real or natural value of the article and in addition thereto the amount of the tariff tax. The more battleships constructed, the greater the amount the government must raise through the tax on consumption, and the greater the cost of living.

This is not so strange that under the Taft administration, which is spending more than twice the amount expended by Cleveland to run the government, the cost of living is 50 per cent. greater than under the Cleveland administration. While the hat, coat and shirt of the masses are taxed almost 71 per cent. to build \$11,000,000 battleships and keep an extravagant government in spending money, Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie are not asked by the federal government to pay any tax whatever on their swollen fortunes. Wealth escapes bearing its just share of the burden of taxation because of the absence of a federal income or inheritance tax, such as were long ago adopted by Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Holland, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand.

A majority of both houses of congress were in favor of tacking an income tax clause to the new tariff law. Such legislation would now be upon the statute books had not President Taft and Senator Aldrich defeated the project through the substitution of a corporation tax. That the necessary four-fifths of the States legislature will not vote to amend the constitution is practically certain, which means that an income tax can only be had at the hands of a Democratic administration.

It is estimated that in 1908 the cost of living was nearly 12 per cent. higher than it would have been without a tariff. Hence, calculating that the average family consumed \$941 worth of supplies per annum, its increased payment on account of the tariff was \$111. Of this \$111, \$16.50 went to the government in collections, and \$94.50 went to the trusts in high prices. Of this \$94.50, \$9.25 was on woollens, more than \$17 on other clothing, \$6.25 on furniture, \$4.25 on beef and mutton and pork, \$10.25 on building materials and so on.

In 1900 the cost of living being 10 per cent. higher than in 1898, the average family pays \$1088, of which 10 per cent., or \$108, is tribute to the trusts and other protected industries.

Here is a little table which speaks for itself. It compares the expenditures on the army and navy in a period of peace, with amounts expended for features of civil establishment:

Expanded Since 1897. For rural delivery \$ 173,755,313 For fish and harbors 236,075,191 For public buildings 128,172,407 and grounds 125,172,407 For the navy 1,126,210,192 For the army 1,044,101,188

The exposure of Ballinger's secret relations with George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co. in Alaskan matters, has started reports that the usefulness of the present secretary of the Interior to even the land grabbers has been destroyed. It is anticipated that as a compromise the investigating committee will not only whitewash Ballinger, but will ename him as white as the lady of spotless town, and in acknowledgement of this courtesy he will hand in his resignation.

President Taft in an interview printed in the June McClure's, praises Aldrich to the skies and says "there were not a few reductions in the tariff schedules which were introduced at his instance, or with his consent." In other words, concessions in legislation which was to affect the cost of living to \$9,000,000 Americans could only be had with the "consent" of a political boss, and that political boss the tariff trusts and Wall street millionaires!

"We all know that Taft will be renominated. That is inevitable," says the Washington Post, which in the National Capitol is considered by many to be an administration mouthpiece.

There is little doubt but that the standpatters still seriously consider Taft the logical candidate in 1912, and if they are in the majority in Congress after the approaching congressional elections are over, the President will have little or no difficulty in securing a renomination if he desires it. It is understood in many quarters that the promise of a renomination was the price paid by the powers-that-be for the Presidential signature to the upward revision tariff bill.

Robt. Harnish, John Hockman, John Roseman, Lawrence McMullen, "Pitch" Fisher and Jacob Zong, of Hecla Park, have gone into the poultry business on an extended scale. They have built a hen-henry 100x22 feet and high enough so a man can walk around in it. They propose raising the very best breed of chickens. If it is run right they will be declaring big dividends within the next year.

The wheat is coming out in heads. It is said wheat will be cut in Chester county within ten days.

A PAIR OF BOOTS.

They Figured in an Amusing Case of Mistaken Identity.

It may be doubted if there ever occurred a more amusing instance of mistaken identity than that afforded by Theodore Hook, the English humorist of his time, and it all came about through a pair of boots. Hook was traveling along the south coast of England and arrived in the course of his journey at Dover.

Alighting at the Ship hotel he changed his boots, ordered a slight dinner and went out for a stroll through the town. Returning at the appointed time, he was surprised to find the whole establishment in confusion. A crowd had collected outside the door. The master of the house was standing at the foot of the stairs with two candles in his hands, and on Theodore's entrance he walked backward before him and conducted him into the principal saloon, where all the waiters were standing and a magnificent repast had been provided. The wit was much amused at the dignity to which he had been promoted, but, being an easy going fellow, made no scruples and, sitting down, did full justice to what was set before him.

Next day he signified his intention of departing and ordered a coach, when, to his astonishment, a carriage and four drove up to convey him to his destination. He inquired with some apprehension what he was to pay for all this grandeur and was no less astonished than gratified on receiving the answer, "Nothing whatever, your royal highness." He was never more thoroughly mystified, but the next night, on taking off his boots, which he had bought ready made just before he went to Dover, he found "H. S. H. the Prince of Orange" written inside them. They had been originally made for the prince, who was then in England suing for the hand of Princess Charlotte, and no doubt had been given that all his expenses while in the country should be set down to the charge of the government.—Minneapolis News.

RUSSIAN AUDACITY.

The Coup That Made Persia a Financial Vassal of the Bear.

In 1892 the Imperial Bank of Persia, a British institution, lent the Persian government \$2,500,000 on the security of the customs receipts of the gulf ports. In 1895 Persia, finding herself again hard up, desired to borrow \$3,000,000 more from the same source and on the same ample security. But before the British bankers would grant the additional loan they must needs quibble and procrastinate and insist on still further conditions. Finally, however, \$5,250,000 of Persian bonds were underwritten in London. Russia, hearing of the affair at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute, promptly offered Persia a much larger loan on much better terms, and she did so haggardly, either Persia, finding herself in the embarrassing position of having two parties suing for her financial hand at the same time and not daring to offend either of them, thought to escape from the predicament by not borrowing at all.

But so persistently and skillfully did Russia urge her suit that in 1900 Persia timidly yielded to the ardent wooing and acknowledged her submission by accepting from Russia a loan of \$11,875,000 for seventy-five years, at the same time agreeing that all previous loans should be paid off at once and no more incurred until this one was discharged without the permission of the Russian Banque Desprets de Perse. Within less than a month, therefore, 5,000,000 pounds (\$2,500,000) were remitted to London to pay off the British loan of 1892, thereby freeing Persia from any British financial control. There has been no more audacious and successful stroke of diplomacy in modern times, for by it Persia became a financial vassal of the bear.—Everybody's Magazine.

Fate of the Great Auk.

The great auk, a northern diving bird, used to exist in the arctic regions also. Now, this splendid bird was seriously handicapped by the fact that it laid only one egg in a season and so could not afford to be slaughtered at all. But it was hunted and shot without discrimination. A few surviving hundreds took refuge on a desolate rock far out to sea, but one fatal day a vessel contrived to land on this rock, and the crew shot nearly the entire rookery. Finally nature herself rose up. There was a cataclysm; the rock sank into the sea, and that was the last of the great auk.

The Gobelin Factory.

The gobelin factory was founded in 1515 by Francis I., who secured Etroper for the artists and the makers of beautiful things who could bring luster to the capital of France. Under his auspices came Leonardo da Vinci, and he it was who laid the foundations for the collections of statuary and paintings that have made Paris famous. The gobelin tapestry factory was among the least of his undertakings.

The Unwashed.

A well known society young man in an eastern city recently shocked one of his lady friends by his ignorance of history. It was after a dinner party at his house, and she was telling him what she had learned in her private history class. One thing led to another, and all the time he was getting into deeper water.

At last she surprised him by inquiring, "Now, tell me, Mr., what are the Klighits of the Bath?" He stammered for awhile and finally blurted out, "Why, Saturday nights, I suppose."



Good Form

Though the preparations for a formal wedding usually necessitate much work, the bride and her family have reason for thankfulness in that the arrangements are all prescribed by etiquette. Of course the number of bridesmaids and ushers depends entirely upon the wishes of the bride, but having chosen them, their duties and even their manner of moving and their places during the ceremony are definitely defined.

It is taken for granted that a bride to be has only her most intimate friends as attendants, but it is a pretty compliment to invite a sister of the bridegroom, even though the latter may live in another town and be unknown to the bride. That the effect shall not be kaleidoscopic when the attendants are together it is a custom for the bride to choose the dresses. Seldom are these bridal attendants' gowns of more than two colors. Sometimes the bride, who always makes her maid a gift, presents them with their frocks, including material and the cost of making, but this is expensive. She has, however, the option of deciding most positively all the details of their robes, even though she may not pay for them. It is always considerate of her to choose such fabrics and trimmings as shall not be too expensive for her friends.

The bride's parents send carriages for her attendants, and that there shall be no confusion it is a rule that they shall previously assemble at the home of the bride and all start for the church together. It is not required that carriages shall be sent to bring the girls from their own homes to that of the bride, but when the latter knows that one of her attendants has not her own carriage or motor it is a kindness to provide one for the occasion.

The bride's mother usually goes to the church just before the wedding party, though sometimes the maid of honor accompanies her to the door and waits in the carriage for the other attendants. The bride and her father leave the house at the same time with the maids.

This done, the ushers go to the door at the back and, forming in a line of two together, stand awaiting the beginning of the wedding march, which is not until the bride enters on the arm of her father or the relative who is to take her to the altar.

At the first strains of music the ushers stand slowly down the aisle to the chancel, and just behind walk the bridesmaids, also in couples. Back of them and just in front of the bride is the maid of honor, walking alone. The bridegroom and his best man should have already taken their station at the altar steps, awaiting the arrival of the bridal procession.

The bride and her father go directly behind the maid of honor, and when the chancel is reached the ushers turn to the right side and the bridesmaids go to the left side. The maid of honor advances before them. It is she who holds the bride's bouquet and after the ceremony lifts the veil from the face of the new wife.

As soon as the bride's father puts her hand into that of the clergyman, he steps back into the pew to join his wife.

Directly after the ceremony the manner of leaving the church is reversed. The bride and bridegroom go first down the aisle, followed immediately by the maid of honor and the best man, walking together. Lastly come the bridesmaids and ushers, each man then walking beside a girl. After the bride's attendants have been put into carriages it is customary for the ushers to return to the church and escort the family and relatives of the bridal couple.

Ceremonious Luncheon.

The hour for a ceremonious luncheon is 1.15 or 2. Use a white damask cloth, plain or lace trimmed, with a lace centerpiece. On the latter place the flowers in any receptacle preferred—basket, bowl or vase. Dishes to match are placed under each cover and water glass.

The covers are laid as for a dinner, except that a bread and butter plate is frequently placed at the left of the cover just above the silver. These plates are not always used, but they are quite correct and facilitate serving for the entertainer with one maid. The small silver knives or butter spreaders that accompany these plates may be laid across the plate silver or on a line with the other flat silver at each cover.

For a spring or summer luncheon candles are not required. The order of courses for an elaborate luncheon is as follows: Grapefruit. Soup or bouillon served in cups. Fish or Lobster.—With this serve toasted biscuit or thin slices of bread spread with butter.

Entrée.—Any delicate dish, such as timbales of chicken or chicken or sweetbread patties. Poultry.—This may be chicken, game or squab or a fillet of beef, with several vegetables.

Fruit or vegetable salad or lettuce with dressing. Dessert.—This may be ice or a specially good pudding or any fancy gelatin preparation.

Coffee, Bouillon.

UNIONVILLE.

James Emerick, of Myersdale, was a recent visitor at the home of his brother, John Emerick, of Bellefonte, and the guests of their son, John P. Harris, Jr., on Saturday.

Col. Elmer E. Erhart, of Pitsburg, came in to attend Memorial Day services, which he never misses. He "hangs up" at his son-in-law's, Chas. R. Eck-enroth. Judging from his robust and healthy appearance, he "gets there, Eh!" from a culinary standpoint.

Great, big, fat, corpulent Ed. Barton, with an axe in a lumber job at Penfield, came home on Saturday to help decorate the soldiers' graves.

Miss Susie Taylor, who spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Clara Leathers, at Washington City, arrived home on Friday, accompanied by the latter. She will spend the summer here and will raise a little "garden sass" and "sich," for her own special benefit. We welcome you back, "Aunt Susie."

Will Wrye and family, of Tyrone, came down from that bustling town to their friends and attend Memorial services.

Miss Helen Deeters, of Blah Hollow, was the guest of Miss Jennie Parsons over Sunday.

since the inauguration of Decoration Day did we have such beautiful and impressive Memorial ceremonies as those of Monday, nor did we have such a large turnout of the citizens, who came to pay their tribute of respect to those who laid down their lives at our country's altar, that the nation might live, as well as to the surviving veterans who offered their lives to their country for the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty, many of whom are maimed or otherwise battle scarred.

On Sunday the Rev. R. S. Oyer preached the Memorial sermon to the surviving members of Peters Brothers' Post, of this place, in the M. E. church, which was literally filled to the limit with the citizens of our town and vicinity. As heretofore on a similar occasion, his sermon was full of inspiration, patriotism and religion. One old veteran, A. J. St. Clair, answered the last roll call since last Memorial Day. The following survivors were present: I. G. Alexander, John H. Biddle, James McClincy, E. Erhart, Frederic Senor, Thomas Searson, Isalah B. Stere, W. R. Potter, Geo. W. Morrison, David Allen and William Resides.

The program for Monday, Memorial Day, was carried out to the letter, as follows: At 9 o'clock a large number of our citizens, including the Sunday school scholars, repaired to the lower cemetery, most of them being conveyed in spring wagons, buggies and carriages, and in accordance with the ritualistic ceremonies of the G. A. R., the graves of the dead heroes were profusely decorated with beautiful flowers. The Rev. G. J. Kelly, of the Free Methodist church, delivered a very interesting and patriotic address. The exercises were interspersed with sweet and appropriate music.

At 2 o'clock a largely increased number went to the upper graveyard, where the same ceremonies were repeated. The Rev. James A. Pratt, of the Presbyterian church, was the speaker here. He paid a beautiful tribute to our heroes, dead and living. At 4 o'clock they repaired to the cemetery in town where the largest crowd that was ever seen here on Memorial Day, had assembled; after the usual ceremonies were over, Miss Ella Nora Stere recited a beautiful poem entitled, "Our flag." Flora Holt also recited, beautifully, after which David F. Fortney, Esq., was introduced as the orator of the day, and in his usual happy vein read a beautiful address.

Mr. Fortney is too well known as a forcible speaker to need any encomiums from our pen. The exercises in this church, at 7 o'clock, were of a varied character and lasted about two and a half hours. The first address was made by the Rev. Jas. A. Pratt, followed by appropriate recitations by a number of young ladies; Miss Marie Gier read an appropriate poem, and she read it very prettily; Mrs. Sarah Emerick recited an original piece which was written 21 years ago, by Dr. Constance Cambridge, at the time she was teaching the grammar school in this town. It is a beautiful picture of a young man who left his aged father and mother and all that was near and dear to him, and enlisted in the army of the Republic, and followed him through all the vicissitudes of a soldier's life until he was finally shot dead while on picket duty. It was a most touching and pathetic article, and it is presumed to relate to his own brother, Patrick, who enlisted early in the war and who gave his young life to save his country, in the manner stated.

In commenting on the address delivered by Mrs. Dr. E. A. Russell, which was of considerable length, I desire to say that it is impossible for me to do justice. It was one of the most interesting and scholarly productions it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. In closing her address, she paid such a beautiful tribute to our deceased friend and neighbor, the late A. J. St. Clair, couched in such beautiful language, which she so pathetically rendered, that touched the hearts of all who were present. The exercises in the church were interspersed with delightful and appropriate music by the choir. At each of the cemeteries the veterans, followed by Sunday school scholars, marched to the

music rendered by the amateur drum corps. It looks as if Decoration Day has come to stay.

COBURN.

Lewis McKean, blind man, and his wife, gave an excellent entertainment consisting of instrumental and vocal music, on Friday evening, to a large audience in the U. E. church. In passing over the town last week in passing over the homes of J. W. Glasgow and William F. Muser, and presented each with a girl to be added to each family.

J. B. Kern and son are engaged in painting J. E. Hartter's store building and residence. The new coat makes a fine improvement on the building shows that Kern and son understand their trade.

The Coburn band furnished music for the Brushvalley people on Memorial Day.

Mrs. F. P. Vonada, Mrs. O. E. Meyer and A. B. Meyer, of the Reformed Sunday school, and Miss Emma, of the Hosterman and J. F. Vonado, of the U. E. Sunday school, are elected delegates to the district Sunday school convention to be held in the Reformed church at Aersburg on next Tuesday.

FILLMORE.

The festival was largely attended on last Saturday evening. Children's Day services will be held in the M. E. church on Saturday evening, June 11.

Ollie Treslar and his sister visited at the home of J. C. Rockey over Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Lutz and family, Mr. Elmer Rumberger and wife, attended the Children's Day services at Waddie on last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Nannie and Bertha Henderson visited at the home of their uncle, J. C. Hunter, on Sunday.

William Meckley visited his mother over Sunday.

Some of our farmers boast of having a nice team of horses, but Mag Waddie says that Dan and Mag are ahead of all.

Mr. Laury has the stone crusher set at a large pile of stone which he expects to commence crushing soon.

SOBER.

Mrs. J. J. Gentzel spent a couple of days at Lock Haven with her brother, C. Condo.

Fury Auman and Rosie Gentzel spent Decoration Day in Milheim.

Mrs. Andrew Zerby, who had been sick quite a while, is improving. Lettie Breon, and Sadie Breon, also Lettie Breon, were in Milheim on Saturday with Mr. C. Breon.

Mrs. Daniel Smith, of Beaver Dam, spent Saturday at H. V. Gentzel's.

Annie Auman, of near Coburn, spent Sunday in Georgetown with W. W. Jamison's.

Walter Dunkelbacher, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday at U. G. Auman's.

THE COST OF JINGOISM.

After the usual speeches to the effect that if the United States desires peace it must increase its navy, the Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure of \$24,000,000. The two new battleships provided for will alone cost over \$23,000,000 when completed.

Since the Dreadnought craze took possession of the leading nations of the world the cost of building a battleship has almost doubled. The recent Dreadnought type of fighting machine has twice the efficiency of the biggest battleship engaged at Santiago, but in spite of that fact the number of new ships demanded by our Jingoism at Washington steadily increases.

A few months ago the Taft administration made a great show of economy. It talked bravely of retrenchment. What do we see? At its urgent recommendation the House and the Senate vote appropriations for the navy virtually equal to those made last year, the largest in the history of this country. The extravagance of Roosevelt, with its high navy mania, is deliberately repeated.

In the year 1880, thirty years ago, as Senator Burton showed, the total amount appropriated for the navy was \$13,536,000, about one-tenth as much as this year. In 1886, only twenty-four years ago, the amount was \$13,967,000, again about one-tenth. So late as 1900 the total expense of the navy was \$61,140,000, about 5 per cent. of what it is today. Deducting from the total expenses of the Government for 1878, \$236,000,000, the interest on the public debt of \$102,000,000, the balance is \$134,000,000.

In other words, the cost of running the Government in 1878—civil list, public works, army, navy, pensions, everything—was less than the expenses of the navy alone this year.

We have intelligence from all parts of the county, save from spots in a few sections, that crop prospects are good and the rains of last few days will add further to the encouraging outlook.

The Mining building was opened to the public on Monday evening at State College. The geological museum was opened for the first time, which marks a distinct advance in the facilities for geological work. The mining museum is conceded to be the finest of its kind in the United States, having models that are not duplicated in any other museum.

CLASTER'S STORE Reduction Shoe Sale Having many broken lines of Shoes left from Klimes store, just a few pair of a style. We make the following reductions for a few days only: \$4.00 Men's Just Right Shoes \$3.19 4.00 Ladies Dolly Maddison " 3.19 3.50 " " " 2.98 3.00 Ladies Shoes " " 2.25 2.50 " " " 1.98 2.00 " " " 1.69 3.00 Men's Shoes " " 2.29 2.50 " " " 1.98 Clusters Underselling Store, Criders Exchange, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.