

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 11, 1893.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - Editor

Democratic County Ticket.

For Sheriff.—J. P. CONDO.
For Treasurer.—JOHN Q. MILES.
For Register.—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder.—W. GALER MORRISON.
For Commissioners.—(GEO. L. GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS.
For Coroner.—DR. H. K. HOY.
For Auditors.—(H. W. BICKLE,
W. H. ROYER.

The Ticket.

On the local page of this issue of the WATCHMAN will be found in full the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which so satisfactorily accomplished the work of naming a ticket on Tuesday afternoon last. The convention worked harmoniously and pleasantly and we have every reason to believe that the ticket nominated will meet with the approbation of the Democratic voters of the county. Every candidate did the best he could for himself in an honorable way, but when all was over each accepted the result in a manly acquiescence in the result, and expressed his determination to do all in his power to secure as large a vote for his successful competitor as he would have expected himself.

At the head of this column will be found the ticket as nominated. We will not say that it is the best that could have been made for that would be an unkind reflection upon the many good men who were unsuccessful, but that it is a good ticket made up of responsible, competent, worthy, Democrats all will admit. It is a ticket, which when elected will do honor to the party and people that has selected them.

In giving the nomination of Sheriff to Mr. J. P. CONDO, of Gregg, the claims of the district, of which he is a resident, were considered as fully as were the qualifications of the candidate. GREGG, although one of the largest and truest Democratic districts in the county, has not had a nominee except an Auditor and County Surveyor in twenty years. It was given Mr. CONDO, because the township deserved it, and with the knowledge that he would make a competent and worthy official. Mr. CONDO is a native of the county and has resided in Gregg township since boyhood. He is a salesman by occupation and as such is favorably known to almost every merchant in the county. He is comparatively a young man, with an irreproachable character, a host of friends, and has the qualifications that will make him a most popular candidate and an excellent official.

For Treasurer, Mr. JOHN Q. MILES, of Huston township, was the choice of the convention. He is so well known all over the county, as a working Democrat, that an introduction to the readers of the WATCHMAN would almost seem unnecessary. He is a farmer and resides near Martha Furnace. For years he has been the Democratic stand-by in that Republican section of the county, receiving the rebuffs of his political opponents without any rewards from his party. He is an affable gentleman, deservedly popular, wherever known, courteous to all he meets and admirably fitted for the position for which he was named. He will poll an exceedingly large vote where he is best known and with all the other candidates is certain to be elected by a rousing majority.

Mr. GEO. W. RUMBERGER, who was the lucky aspirant for Register, is at present a resident of Philipsburg, to which place he moved from Unionville a few years since to accept a clerical position. He is well known to many of our readers, having taught school in different sections of the county and for three years filled the position of Commissioner's clerk in this place. He has always been an active Democrat and under any and all circumstances has been found ready to do any political duty assigned him. His qualifications are beyond question, and when elected, as he is certain to be, the Register's office, (without any disparagement to any one who has preceded him) will have as competent an official as ever filled that position.

For Recorder W. GALER MORRISON, the present popular and worthy official, was nominated by acclamation. Our people know him; they have tried him and found him faithful in every duty pertaining to his position. He has been prompt, obliging, courteous and industrious, and knowing him to be such; knowing that he is not only admirably qualified but deserving of the position, his election will be beyond question and the voters of the county will rest assured that the office of Recorder will

be carefully and satisfactorily filled during the coming three years.

Both of the present Democratic Commissioners, Messrs GOODHART and ADAMS, were the unanimous choice of the convention. The fact that no effort was made to present other candidates for the position, and that they received every vote in the convention is evidence that their control of the financial affairs of the county, has been satisfactory to the people, and that the Democratic voters are willing to trust to their management the affairs of the county during another three years. They may have made mistakes, just as others would have done had they had the difficult duty of adjusting taxation to suit the opinions of eight thousand taxables to perform, but whatever mistakes or short comings may be charged to them, the tax-payers know that the finances of the county have been so managed that the debt left by a Republican board has been wiped out, and that Centre is one of the few counties in the State whose people pay no interest on borrowed money.

For Coroner, Dr. H. K. HOY, a reputable physician and an active Democrat of this place, was named. The Doctor did not seek the position but all the same will make an excellent candidate as well as an efficient official.

The ticket was completed by the nomination by acclamation of Mr. H. W. BICKLE, of Bellefonte, and Mr. W. W. ROYER, of Potter township, the former a teacher and at present a law student, the latter a farmer. Both are excellent accountants, and admirably fitted for the important duties of the place, as well as deserving of this recognition by the party.

—Vote for the ticket.
—There was a hot fight on Tuesday, but it's all over now.

A Big Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, which met on Tuesday, was one of the largest gatherings of the kind, that ever convened in Centre county. Not only was every district fully represented, but from every part of the county interested Democrats came with the delegates so that when the Convention was organized every seat in the Court House was crowded, and scores were unable to find even standing room. Pennsylvania had a train-load of substantial party workers who came up to say a good word for the respective candidates they desired nominated. Uper Bald Eagle sent down a goodly number of representative citizens and lower Bald Eagle added to the crowd, a good per cent of its best Democrats. Other sections of the county were equally well represented, and when one looked upon the crowds about the Court House, on the street corners, and at the hotels, it seemed much more like a mass-meeting than a Convention day. With all the crowd and the many different interest at stake there was, during the entire day, the utmost good feeling and the greatest harmony. Everyone seemed disposed to look more to the interests of the party than the success of individual preferences, and when the day's work was done it could be said that no ring, or clique, or combination, had controlled the Convention, but that its action was the untrammelled work of the delegates chosen to voice the views of the constituents they represented.

With the interest manifested by the Democratic people of the county in the selection of a ticket, as shown by the number present at the Convention, and with the good feeling that prevailed among all when the ticket was announced, existing in every part of the county, there is every reason to look for and expect a full Democratic vote and a solid majority for every candidate whose name appears on the ticket.

So far the Democrats of Centre are in good shape. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and see if under a Democratic administration we cannot increase the Democratic majority within the county.

—Work for the ticket.
—The convention named a ticket which all can support.

—Democrats remember that even if your man did not get the nomination you are still Democrats and should unite for the ticket.

—If there is one thing more than another to be despised and shunned by every good honest man it is the leech that sucks the life blood of the government under the guise of aiding those who aided it in time of trouble.

Paid Admissions to Fair.
CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Paid admissions were 89,100.

The Silver Law Should Go.

President Cleveland Tries its Immediate and Unconditional Repeal by Congress.—Tariff Reform Will Come Later.—Currency Wanted That Will Be Sound in Every Market.—The Question of Providing it Rises Above Party Politics.—The Loss of Gold and Gain of Silver.—The President Shows How Party Would be Effected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Cleveland's message to the Congress now in extraordinary session was in substance as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together an extra session of the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side.

Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demand of the frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. The values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE SHERMAN LAW. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July 1890 which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of four million and five hundred thousand ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price.

The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the four million and five hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

THE GOLD RESERVE ENROACHED UPON.

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the fifteenth day of July, 1893 these notes may have been issued in the payment of silver bullion purchased to the amount of more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the fifteenth day of July 1893, the notes of this kind issued in the payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty-nine millions of dollars were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, and this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

DEPLETION OF GOLD MADE EASY.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neg-

lected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than eighty-seven and a half millions of dollars.

Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars while during the same period the silver coins and bullion in the treasury increased more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the excess issue of a currency greatly depreciated, according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of our people the best and safest money.

THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE AT HOME.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency, and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital, refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners.

Foreign investors equally alert not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for the lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded.

Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were in maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver, increasing at the rate of fifty millions dollars yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

QUESTION NOT ONE OF POLITICS.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenceless. He relies for work upon the venture of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor board his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must, especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

TARIFF WILL BE REVISED LATER.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "He gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassment from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.

We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the principal causes to prevent this state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for his

existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 1, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Big Collapse.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., August 7.—This afternoon the workings of Moore & Burchill's Lawrence colliery, near Frackville and right alongside of the Reading railroad, Mahony plane collapsed, carrying down into a deep cavernous opening a considerable area of surface ground, including some small buildings, and the large colliery stable, including a number of mules, horses, hay, feed and wagons.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Issued during the past week—Taken from the docket Edgar McMurtree, of Coleville, and Mary C. Bathurst, of Milesburg.

Alfred G. Robb, of Nittany Hall, and Mary P. Cole, of Zion, James Wilson and Dorothy Elliott, both of Smoke Run.

Elmer Houtz, of Linden Hall, and Flora S. Brown, of Boalsburg.

Wm. H. Harter and Orrie C. Vonada, both of Coburn.

Jacob Bechdel and Lydia DeHass, both of Blanchard.

Edward Cole and Amanda Ruthenberg, both of Snow Shoe.

Thomas Green and Bridget Mullaney, both of Osceola Mills.

David H. Kennedy, of Jersey Shore, and Katie A. Smith, of Vail Station.

A BOOM TOWN IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The way southern and western people lay out, sell and start thriving towns off in their history has always been a matter of interest to people who have never had the opportunity of observing the methods of boomers. On Tuesday, August 22nd, a new town will be opened in Clearfield county. It is named Ames and is already laid out in plots which if all taken up will make it a veritable city. The place surrounds the Winburne station on the line of the Beech Creek rail-road.

The opening of this plot resembles a great picnic in one respect, for people from everywhere will gather there to see each other, listen to the speeches and hear the music which the Kylveter band will furnish. Matt Savage, editor of the Clearfield Public Spirit, will address the people and there be a general good time.

THE NEW CHURCH INFORMALLY OPENED.

The Lutheran congregation of this place has been at work ever since 1889 building for itself a home for worship and the result of all this earnest labor is seen in the large brick structure that has been reared at the corner of Linn and Allegheny streets. Ever since the old church, on jail hill, was burned in 1887 the Lutherans have been holding their services in the hall on the second floor of the Centre county bank building. So it will be readily seen that it was not with a feeling of regret that they left the crowded quarters, in which they have met so long, and went for the first time to the commodious church they have built for themselves.

The services they held in their new building were not dedicatory, but nevertheless partook something of that nature. The main auditorium was not open for service. The meeting having been held in the Sunday School room where the children were at home and carried out their children's day program with a vigor that manifested the pleasure they felt at being in such a nice place. During the services Rev. Hoshour unveiled a beautiful memorial window which had been placed in the Sunday School in memory of Edith Dale, Mary Musser, Annie Ishler and Frank Harbaugh, four scholars who died during the building of the church.

In the evening Rev. Dornblazer, of Bucyrus, Ohio, delivered an able sermon on "Talents," to a crowded house. The church will be formally dedicated some time next month.

A DINNER TO THE VICTORIOUS BASEBALLISTS.—The Bellefonte base ball club came home from Tyrone last Saturday night after having completed its second trip on the River League schedule and having accomplished the remarkable feat of winning every game played, while away from home. A

great crowd of enthusiasts met the team at the station and amidst a brilliant pyrotechnic display the players were escorted to Potter's tally-ho coach, on which they made a triumphal ride to their quarters at the hotel Brandt. On arriving there, another crowd of people cheered and cheered while addresses of congratulations and welcome were made from the hotel veranda.

Proprietor Henry Yeager was as happy as if every one of those eleven players were his own boys and he bustled about his popular house with a very conscious pride. He seemed to be giving the base ball people the wink for something or other, but his mysterious movements were all explained when the club, with a number of the stock-holders, stood in the dining rooms where everything was in readiness for a sumptuous feed. The various courses of the dinner that were served, thus in honor of "the Governors," were gone through with a relish, and when all was done and "Young George Hodson" responded to the toast which Mr. John N. Lane proposed everyone was in a humor to enjoy the crack pitcher's fun.

Mr. Yeager deserves much credit for the manner in which he prepared the entertainment for his guests, but then nothing else could have been expected from such an old and reputable man as he is. The Brandt is fast growing in popularity with the traveling public.

WORK OF THE BOROUGH SOLONS.

Council met on Monday night and aside from finding out exactly how head-over heels they have run in debt little business of interest. The borough is in debt to Treasurer Cook over \$10,000 and bills aggregating over \$500 more were approved, notwithstanding. The contract for relaying the water pipes on east Bishop street and for new ones on Wilson and east High streets was not awarded, the bids being as follows: Logan Machine Company \$6.99. The Bellefonte Supply Company offered to dig the ditches, lay the pipes and cover them for \$5.44; James Harris & Co. made an itemized bid but the exact amount was not named. As to digging the ditches Frank Miller's bid was 10 cents a foot; Frank Wescott, 10 cents; Perry Steel, \$1.48 per rod. After some consultation it was decided to lay the subject on the table until the next meeting night.

The street committee reported that the stone crusher was at work, turning out very desirable stone for the streets. Matters of minor importance received attention and privilege was granted the Atlantic Refining Co., to erect oil tanks in the hollow of half moon hill on the road to the ear works after which Council adjourned.

It seems that there is very little consideration being paid the financial end of borough business, for expenditures go steadily on, money is being borrowed at 6 per cent. interest while the tax collector is permitted his own time in settling his duplicates. Some-one needs a decided shaking up. This thing of forcing the tax payers to pay exorbitant interest for the negligence of one official and the general loose manner in which a half dozen others act is becoming intolerable.

"THE HUSTLER" A WINNER.

John Kernell and his company opened the season of '93-'94 here, on Tuesday night, and set a pace for the rest of the bookings which it will hustle them to keep. The company had their rendezvous here and the first night was a dazzling success. An idea of the way it caught our people can be had when we state that the many recalls drew a two hour's performance into three hours and fifteen minutes.

"The Hustler" is "not a play but an institution," a thread by which fifteen as clever specialty people as can be seen any where, are woven into a delightful program of comedy and music. There is no plot, only a general jumble of good things by good people. John Kernell is too well known for further praise, but we must say that it is unjust to his company for him to have his name programmed in bold, black type, as every other one is deserving of the same distinction.

Jas. Norrie, as the tenor in the merry troubadours, will meet with the same reception he got here, everywhere. A sweeter voice is seldom heard and his careful enunciation charmed the audience into three encores for him. E. J. Heffernan, as "Quiver Kilum," of the Keely Institute, caught the people on the merry side and simply brought down the house with his "do-do" song as well as with his nation song from "The Isle of Champagne." Jas. F. Cook and Jas. P. Smith are two clever comedians and acrobats who add very materially to the success of the show while Mollie Thompson, the petit little sourette, is an artist of genuine merit. Mamie Mayo, one of the chorus, sang "Daddy Would't Buy Me a Bow-Wow" in German, and made a hit with it. As a whole the company is an exceptional one. Well balanced choruses, pretty girls, who wear the latest New York gowns, and pleasing situations prevail.