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Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, P. GRAY MEEK, Centre County. FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE, HARRY E. GRIMM, Bucks County. N. M. EDWARDS, Lycoming County. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, ANDREW KAUL, Elk County. OTTO GERMER, Erie County. A. F. COFFROTH, Somerset County. FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Philadelphia.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, Hon. J. K. P. HALL.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Assembly—J. H. WETZEL, J. W. KEPLER. For Jury Commissioners—FREDERICK ROBB.

Will Represent But One Man.

The two Republican candidates for Legislature are both reputable citizens and clever neighbors. But these are not all that it takes to make good representatives. They may be ever so respectable and clever, but if they don't intend doing what you wish and think they should, they are not the kind of men you should assist in sending to Harrisburg. The trouble with them is that they are tied up in such a way that they dare not let the people know what they propose doing. They have given their pledges to do as Governor HASTINGS shall dictate, and neither of them knows what he may require of them. If you ask them if they purpose going into the caucus of their party and abiding by its decision, they will not answer you. If you ask them if they intend voting for the return of Senator QUAY to the United States Senate, they will refuse to say. If you want to know about any other matter in which you may be particularly interested, they will hesitate and try to put you off without a frank reply. In fact, on every question of importance with you, they will be equally non-committal.

The reason is they do not own their own votes. These are pledged to be cast as Governor HASTINGS may dictate, and when that is done they will feel that they have performed the work for which they were elected.

With them it is not a question of what the people of the county may want, or need—it is a matter of what Mr. HASTINGS may desire, just as if he was the whole county, and the balance of its population of no account.

Will it not be a good plan to elect two men who will represent the people, and allow Governor HASTINGS to take his chances with the rest of us.

Put up to be Beaten.

The Republican congressional conference that met at DuBoise on Thursday evening of last week did not give our friend and fellow townsman, Mr. CLEMENT DALE, an opportunity to show his popularity. After a few ballots it turned him down and named, as the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. A. A. CLEARWATER, of Ridgway. Who he is we have no more idea than the thousands of other residents of the district who never heard of the man or knew that such a person existed.

By those who have been in the neighborhood where he lives, he is said to be a very reputable citizen—an honest, well-meaning, well-behaved sort of a man, who, if he went to Washington, would know enough to draw his salary and keep it and expect others to care for the welfare of the public and the interests of his constituents.

As there is no danger of his being elected, or no purpose on the part of the Republican leaders to make an earnest fight for him, it would be a waste of time to bother about what he has been, what he is, or what kind of qualifications he possesses.

JIM HALL will beat him 3,000 in the district and that will be the end of Mr. CLEARWATER'S political career.

Where Mr. Hanna Could Have Ascertained the Truth.

It is scarcely two weeks since MARK HANNA, with all his impudent audacity, stood up before an audience of Chicago people and declared that there are no such curses in this country as trusts. The little town of Grant, is within the limits of the same State that the city of Chicago, in which this assertion was made, is in. At the time this leader of Republicanism was attempting to deceive honest people, that town had an industry that was giving employment to eight hundred and seventy-five working people. On Saturday the windows of that plant were nailed shut, its doors were locked, a single watchman was retained until the machinery can be removed and the entire force was notified that their services will no longer be required. The works have gone into the hands of the General Electric Trust, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Others may shut their eyes to the facts that stare them in the face from all direc-

How to Study the Trust Question.

By James Croelman, in the New York Journal. This is a good time to study the trust question and understand it. While the ordinary citizen is pitying the brave mine workers of Pennsylvania he must not forget himself. The cruel system that is blighting their lives is silently at work in his own home.

It is the power of every man who has a home to turn his back on the political economists and find out for himself in a single day just what the question amounts to. He does not need to be a college bred man. It matters little whether he can read or write. The man who really wants to know what the trust question amounts to can make a complete investigation of the facts without going outside of his own household.

Let him ask his wife or mother or sister or housekeeper the price of meat, flour, sugar, oil, lard, canned goods, coal, shoes, clothing, household utensils and other things that make up the bulk of a man's living expense, compared with prices a year and a half ago. Then let him ask himself whether his wages have increased in that time. He will find that the trusts have raised the cost of living more than twenty-five per cent., while his wages have remained at a fixed point or have advanced something like five per cent.

I challenge any man in the United States to make an investigation into this question for himself. It is a big question. It involves millions of his fellowmen. It involves his own family. He may read and read until his eyes fail him and may yet remain in doubt and be unable to vote intelligently on the matter. But his home is an open book in which he can find the trust question written clearly and unmistakably.

Last week I went to the anthracite coal fields to search for the causes of the pending strike. I did not rely on the organized labor leaders. I did not rely on the mine owners or superintendents. I went to the shanties of the miners themselves. There I found the most horrible truth. It was the simplest task imaginable to discover that the cost of living had been increased by the trusts from thirty to fifty per cent., while the wages were held down by the coal trust.

Let the citizen who would know the truth examine his own case. Then it will be time for him to study his neighbor's. Why have the wages stood still while the cost of living had advanced? Is the condition an accidental one? The explanation is this: In the State of New Jersey, for instance, in the year 1899 there were incorporated trusts with an aggregate capitalization of about two and a half billion dollars.

This was in one State in one year. About half of this enormous sum of stock represents what Wall street men call "water." A trust buys out ten factories worth five million dollars in actual value. It then issues ten million dollars worth of stock. Before this happened the ten factories simply had to earn reasonable profits on the actual capital invested in the business. But the trust has five million dollars of stock, representing absolutely nothing but the paper it is printed on.

In order to sell this watered stock to the public the trust must earn dividends on it. It must double the profits of the factories. Having practically secured a monopoly of the market, the trust at once raises the prices of its products. Its discharges clerks and traveling salesmen and closes some of the mills in order to make the product and travel less expensive. It tramples down all attempts to make the product of the mills, gets the benefits of the trust. Profit sufficient to declare dividends on the watered stocks are earned, and the stock is "worked off" on innocent and gullible outsiders. The makers of the trust have gathered in millions of dollars.

This is the explanation of the extraordinary facts which an investigation of your household expenses will disclose. That is also the explanation of the semi-starvation in the anthracite coal fields, which has driven a hundred and forty thousand men into open revolt. Senator Hanna said not long ago: "So long as trusts have not proved a menace to business nor to the laboring interests of the country, so long as all that is said about them is merely talk and nothing but talk, so long as they have not proven a curse to the country, I believe they should be let alone."

Mr. Hanna is the absolute master of the Republican party. The President and the Attorney-General have followed his advice, and the United States has declared to be both constitutional and necessary, the trusts have been "let alone," and Attorney-General McKintley, of Ohio, who attempted to prosecute the Standard Oil company, was driven out of his party in disgrace by Mr. Hanna.

But what do you think about it? Should the trusts be "let alone"? If not, what is the way of restraining them? Which is more likely to find a remedy—William McKinley or William Jennings Bryan? This is a question personal to yourself. It is mixed up with every mouthful of food you eat, with every yard of cloth you wear and with every ton of coal you burn. You cannot put the burden of investigation upon your neighbor. The facts are present in your own house.

And when the trust system is perfected and the small manufacturers and business men are all converted into clerks or agents, what chance will there be for your son to go into business for himself? Dare you vote to take any hope from the youth of America?

More Troops Called For.

Marching Strikers Cause Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne County to Appeal to the Governor to Send Troops to Hazleton. Matter is Under Adjudication.

HAZLETON, Sept. 25.—It was learned to-night that sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne county, has telegraphed to Governor Stone asking that troops be sent to this county, on the ground that he (the sheriff) cannot guarantee the safety of persons or property during the night marches of the strikers. The Governor, it is understood, is considering the matter. It was also learned that the sheriff's request was backed up by several telegrams from private citizens of Hazleton, who it is said, are mine operators.

It is believed that the sheriff is of the opinion that the presence of troops will prevent a further marching, thus lessening the possibility of serious trouble. Last night's march of 300 men from Cranberry, Tomhicken, Derringer and Gowen probably hastened the action of sheriff Harvey in asking for state help.

The strikers met after midnight at Cranberry and were marching to Tomhicken when they were stopped by sheriff Harvey and three armed deputies, who went to that place on a special train. It was yet dark and the sheriff read the riot act to them by the light of a lantern. The strikers then scattered in different directions and began missionary work in preventing mine workers from going to Potts's mines at Tomhicken, Derringer and Gowen.

They were successful in preventing a large number of men from going to work and in consequence the Derringer and Gowen mines were crippled. The Tomhicken slope was only slightly affected. Four of the marchers were arrested, charged with breach of the peace and in the afternoon were taken to South Wilkesbarre and committed without bail. There was no conflict between the deputies and the strikers.

Rhone Trescott, a coal and iron policeman, says he saw President Mitchell and "Mother" Jones on a hill at Derringer directing the movements of the men. President Mitchell denies this. It was rumored that another march is to be made to-morrow to Black Creek, three miles from Hazleton.

The most important development here to-day, outside the request for soldiers, was the answer of G. B. Markle & Co. to the demands presented by the firm's employees ten days ago. The answer is not considered satisfactory by many of the Markle employees and what action they will take at their meeting to-morrow is not certain. There is much talk among them to-night in favor of a strike. The firm flatly refuses to grant the demand of the men for a five and ten per cent. advance, announces its willingness to pay the men semi-monthly, agrees to arbitrate the question of cheaper powder, refuses the demands of the driver boys and engineers for more pay, promises to adjust grievances relative to the carrying of men and tools down and up the slope in mine cars, offers the timber men a new scale for propping which is lower than the rate asked for, agrees to build powder houses so that the men will not have to carry the explosive a great distance and concedes the pillar-robbing grievance.

The Markle firm to-night announced that, at the request of the mine workers in its employ, work will be suspended to-morrow in order to give the men an opportunity to consider the company's answer to their demands made ten days ago.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

The Constitutional Amendments.

The fundamental law of the state of Pennsylvania plainly prescribes the methods of altering or amending it. Article XVIII, Section 1, reads: "Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if in the general assembly next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house the secretary of the commonwealth shall cause the same to be published in the manner aforesaid; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses as the general assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution."

It will be observed that there is nothing equivocal or uncertain about that. The secretary of the commonwealth is allowed no option in the matter. It is not stated that he may cause the same to be published. The mandatory form is employed, and it is stated emphatically that "the secretary of the commonwealth SHALL cause the same to be published." The governor is no part or parcel of the proceedings. His name or office is not mentioned directly or by implication in the section. But the secretary of the commonwealth is given a part and the people have a share in the work, and the legislature is a factor, and if each of these do certain things and a certain result is worked out by their concurrent action, "such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution." The legislature may fall in its part, and the purpose is defeated. The people may vote adversely, and the work becomes abortive. But the secretary of the commonwealth cannot default in the performance of his part. The constitution says he shall, and as his oath binds him to "support, obey and defend" the constitution, he must fulfill his part of the routine in the work of amending the constitution. This is as plain as the English language can make it. It is so obvious that a blind man can see it.

But what did the present secretary of the commonwealth do under the direction of the governor and the "power behind the throne"? He failed to "cause to be published three months before the next general election," after the form and manner prescribed, the amendments to the constitution proposed in the house of representatives and "agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house." These amendments were in the interest of honest elections. They were intended to promote the purity of the ballot, and because the governor and his master, "the power behind the throne," is opposed to honest elections, the secretary of the commonwealth was compelled to violate his oath of office and trample the constitution, the fundamental law of the state, under foot. For that crime he ought to have been impeached. Because of that violation of the constitution and his oath he might be disqualified from ever again holding office. But he will go unpunished unless the people punish him at the coming election by turning his party and himself out of office, for when he is once out he will be out forever.

That New York Partnership. The evidences of an existing political partnership between Mr. Croker and Senator Platt, of New York, are strong and numerous. The advantage to each in such a "pooling of issues" is palpable. But it is equally clear that if there is such a political firm as Croker & Platt there is a third partner, who, though silent, is quite as deeply interested in the concern as either of the others. The silent partner in the concern is Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

Some months ago it was charged that Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt were interested with the mayor of New York in a trust to control the ice supply of the city and extort big profits from the sufferers of the poor. Governor Roosevelt expressed the most intense indignation at the time and declared that if the facts were as alleged he would remove the mayor and otherwise punish the conspirators against the health of the people of the city. The investigation proceeded, the disgraceful facts were revealed, but the governor has not acted. The reason is obvious.

Governor Roosevelt and Senator Platt are so closely bound together in their political relations that an exposure of one involves the disgrace of both. The removal of Mayor Van Wyck will be followed by a complete exposure of the conspiracy to rob the public by over charging for ice, and Platt and Roosevelt will be as deep in the mire as Croker and Van Wyck are in the mud. For that reason the promise to enforce the law made by Roosevelt three months ago is still unfulfilled.

It is a remarkable fact that the managers of the national Republican campaign have not followed the example of the Pennsylvania Republicans in the recent state treasurer's campaign and imported soldiers from the Philippines for electioneering purposes.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded during the past week by Recorder N. E. Robb:

Jan. P. Condo, sheriff, to Salina Douty dated Nov. 24, 1894, 4 tracts in Miles Twp. Consideration \$360.

Salina Douty's heirs to Wm. Douty dated Jan. 57, 1900, 4 tracts of land in Miles Twp. Consideration \$750.00.

County Commissioners to Mrs. P. W. Toot dated July 5, 1900, 1 acre in Liberty Twp. Consideration \$6.00.

Martha J. Thomas, baron to Leah Lowry dated Aug. 25, 1900. Lot in Spring Twp. Consideration \$500.

Geo. H. Hilt to Sarah C. Hilt dated Sept. 12, 1900, 1 lot in Spring Twp. Consideration \$50.00.

Geo. W. Hoover et ux to Martha Stiver dated Aug. 25, 1900, 1 acre in Half Moon Twp. Consideration \$1.00.

Wm. R. Biddle to J. G. Burket dated Aug. 25, 1900, lot in Half Moon Twp. Consideration \$550.00.

Jas. I. Tompson et ux to George F. Miller dated Aug. 2, 1900, 5 acres in Ferguson. Consideration \$175.00.

Elizabeth J. Fowler et baron to Sarah M. Walk dated April 13, 1900, 37 acres 82 perches in Taylor. Consideration \$75.00.

C. A. Mech et ux to Linden Hall Lumber Co., dated Aug. 21, 1900, land in Harris Twp. Consideration \$1500.00.

Wm. Douty et ux to Laurelton Lumber Co., dated March 29, 1900, 4 tracts of land in Miles Twp. Consideration \$1501.00.

Henry J. Tibbens to Austin O. First dated Sept. 14, 1900, 25 acres and 52 perches in Marion Twp. Consideration \$350.00.

Kittanning Coal Co., to Lewis Walkey dated Oct. 21, 1899, 3-72-100 acres in Rosh Twp. Consideration \$74.40.

Ralph Gibson et ux et to Jane Shinfelt dated April 15, 1897, tract of land in Rosh Twp. Consideration \$260.00.

W. A. Crosby et ux to Sarah A. M. White dated Sept. 18, 1900, lot in Philipsburg. Consideration \$1.00.

Mary Hudson ex. to Ann Wright dated Aug. 28, 1900, lot in Philipsburg. Consideration \$450.00.

Pedro C. Casanova et ux to W. D. Crosby dated May 2, 1898, 4 lots in Philipsburg Boro. Consideration \$5000.00.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Last Friday night a large mirror and several articles of furniture were stolen from the Auditorium at Grange park.

The 17th annual convention of the Centre county W. C. T. U. was held at Unionville on Wednesday and Thursday.

Barber Frank Sausserman is out of business for the time being, because he fell off his bicycle and sprained his wrist very badly.

Hon. and Mrs. Fred Kurtz will move to Bellefonte from Centre Hall on Monday. They will occupy the house recently vacated by Herbert Sheffer, on North Allegheny street.

If we succeed in getting a good crowd to the State-W. U. P. game, on the fair grounds to-morrow afternoon, it is likely that the great State-Bucknell game can be gotten here in November. Let us work for it.

At the meeting of the Bryan club on Wednesday resolutions on the death of the late Jas. W. Alexander were adopted. W. H. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, was selected to fill the vice presidency vacancy caused by Mr. Alexander's death.

Luther L. Weaver, of Woodward, and Miss Gertrude M. Kerstetter, of Coburn, were married by the Rev. H. M. Buck, of Millheim, on Tuesday evening. The ceremony took place at the home of A. B. Weaver, near Coburn, and only the immediate members of the family were there to witness it.

Hi Henry's famous minstrels are to be here on Oct. 5th.

There will be four days of the fair. Remember that. Four days of fine racing and exhibits.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Geplart expect to close their house on east Linn street for the winter and take rooms at the Bush house.

A cow owned by a Mr. Harter, at Axe Mann, was struck by a train on the B. N. & L. on Saturday and badly bruised, though not killed.

The "Spinster's Convention" which the ladies of the Bellefonte Methodist church had expected to present some time next month, has been indefinitely postponed.

Four Philipsburg youngsters started for the wild and woolly West one day last week and got as far as Mahaffey, when their arrest was accomplished. What happened when they got back home is not part of the story.

Paul Koitsch, who was tried and acquitted of the murder of little Edna Crider, in Clinton county, several years ago, is in Germany and wants to get married to a girl in Memel. According to the custom there he must furnish some legal evidence that he is not already married and to that end he has written the authorities of Lycoming county for an "attest." As there is a Williamsport girl whom he left with a healthy son on her hands he will hardly get the certificate of unencumbrance that he is after.

At sunset last Sunday began another year in the Hebrew calendar—the year 5661 of the world, according to the Hebrew chronology. It is generally spoken of as the Hebrew New Year and is very generally observed. The Hebrew name is Rosh-Hashonah. It is a day of prayer and praise among the orthodox Jews and the beginning of a holy season. The great day of Atonement, one of the most solemn in the range of Hebrew festivals, will begin next Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock and continue for twenty-four hours. It is called Yom Kippur and all the Hebrew stores in this place will be closed.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Helen Rankin Hastings, eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings, to Ross Anderson Hickok, of Harrisburg. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Dr. Laurie in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10th, at seven o'clock. Immediately after the ceremony Gen. and Mrs. Hastings will receive at their home on North Allegheny street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickok expect to be in their own home, at 221 West State street, Harrisburg, after November 10th. The wedding will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever witnessed in Bellefonte.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, A. G. Arthey, during the past week: Geo. Mitchell, of Lemont, and Katharine Gilliland, of Oak Hall. Joseph Flook and Hannah Jones, both of Hawk Run, Clearfield Co.

THE GREAT READING FAIR.—Berks county has always been noted for its large and highly successful agricultural exhibitions. The 45th annual exhibition, to be held in the city of Reading, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October, judging by the preparations in progress, will eclipse all previous efforts in that direction. The railroad companies have granted liberal concessions and will run excursions at a single rate of fare for the round trip. Cars run direct to the grounds. Reading is one of the most attractive cities to visit, and is seen at its best during the week of the county fair.

AN AGED LADY WANDERS AWAY FROM HOME.—Hester Long, aged 87 years, started out from her home on the Van Tries farm near Linden Hall, about 9 o'clock last Sunday morning, saying she was going to gather wood. As the old lady had been accustomed to going out alone nothing was thought of it until noon, by which time she had not returned.

After dinner searching parties were organized and the country round about scoured, but she was not found until dusk, when George Markle discovered her near Linden Hall and about to walk into the swamp.

She said that she had become bewildered in the clearing on the Potter farm and gradually lost all knowledge of where she was.

THE BELLEFONTE CENTRAL CAR SHOPS BURNED.—The repair shops of the Bellefonte Central railroad, located near Coleville, were totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

It was about 3:30 o'clock when watchman Joe Fryer noticed a light in the extreme northern end of the shops. At first he imagined it to be merely a reflection from the Bellefonte furnace, but as it grew in size he went to investigate and found that the flames had spread beyond his control.

The entire shops, together with all the machinery and stock, were destroyed. One gondola car was burned up and a passenger coach partially destroyed. Sup't Thomas estimates the loss at \$4,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. It was not known at the office here yesterday whether the shops will be re-built.