

**REVIEWED BIG FLEET**

**President Inspected Most Powerful Force Ever Assembled Here.**

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—On the waters of Long Island Sound, within view of Sagamore Hill, the president of the United States reviewed the greatest fleet of American war ships ever assembled.

There was a ship of war for every state, 45 in all, ranging in size from the magnificent 16,000-ton cruiser just completed to the fleet little torpedo boat and the submarines, and including one troop ship and collers. In three columns there stretched along the sound 12 battleships, four armored cruisers, four protected cruisers, four monitors, six destroyers, six torpedo boats, submarines, a troop ship and five auxiliaries.

In peace paint of spotless white, wreathed in rainbows of flags, ship rails manned "close aboard," the splendid fleet underwent the ceremony of inspection by the president of the United States.

When the Mayflower reached the head of the three columns a tremendous salute of 21 guns was fired in unison by every ship. The official review began with this salute.

When the Mayflower reached the head of the column to begin the review, the fleet was completely surrounded by fully 500 boats large enough to weather the blow and loaded with sightseers to their full capacity. A large number of three-deck steamers, each carrying thousands of passengers, ran down from New York and others came from Connecticut ports and towns on the Long Island shore. They all maintained perfect order, not a boat breaking through the cordon of naval launches thrown around the fleet.

**GANS DEFEATS NELSON**

**White Lad Lost Hard Fight By Deliberate Foul in 42d Round.**

Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 4. — Battling Nelson lost the fight by fouling Joe Gans in the 42d round of the best and longest fight seen in many years. Both men were tired when the fight ended, but Gans was apparently the stronger. He was away ahead on points and had smashed and cut Nelson all through the fight without being severely hurt himself.

The box office receipts were over \$80,000, and the purse \$33,500. Under the agreement Nelson receives \$22,500 and Gans \$11,000.

Shortly after the 42d round began the men were in their usual clinch. Nelson had his head on Gans' shoulder and his arm down. Several times he hit Gans below the belt, apparently feeling for a vital spot. At last he drew back his right arm and hit Gans a vicious blow square in the groin. The colored boy sank to his knees and rolled over on his back. Referee Siler, without hesitation, ordered Nelson to his corner and awarded the fight to Gans on a foul.

**BURIED BOY ALIVE**

**Sixteen-year-old Chicago Lad Confesses Shocking Crime.**

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Robert Gordon, 16 years old, confessed that he struck Joseph Reed, 8 years old, with a brick, stunning him, and then buried him alive beneath a sidewalk in front of his father's home, 2877 Archer avenue. The boy's body was found where Gordon said he had buried it, and Gordon was arrested.

The absence of the Reed boy was noticed about 3 in the afternoon, and search was begun for him. Gordon led the elder Reed through the neighborhood for several hours and then took him to where the body was buried and assisted in digging it up. When taken to a police station Gordon confessed that he enticed the boy to the basement of the Reed home and mistreated him. When Reed attempted to escape, Gordon struck him on the head with a brick. He then buried him alive under the sidewalk. The Reed and the Gordon families live near one another, and have been friends for several years.

**STENSLAND CAUGHT IN TANGIER**

**Chicago Bank Wrecker Tracked to Moorish City.**

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A cablegram to the Chicago Tribune from Tangier, Morocco, announces the capture in that city of Paul O. Stensland, the president and manager of the Milwaukee avenue State Bank, which closed its doors on August 6. The arrest was made by a representative of the Tribune and Assistant State's Attorney Olsen, of this city, who have been on the trail of Stensland since August 13.

Assistant State's Attorney Barbour received a telegram from the state department at Washington, saying that a cablegram had been sent to the Morocco authorities asking whether they would surrender Stensland.

The closing of the doors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which occurred August 6, probably caused more anguish, suffering and trouble than any similar event in the west in many years. It was followed by several suicides. Several people were driven to insanity. Stensland lived a fast life, spent money recklessly, speculated wildly, and in one way and another made away with about \$1,000,000 of the money of the bank before the crash came. More than 22,000 families had money deposited in the bank, and the failure came as a crushing blow to the majority of them.

**Jeremiah Black's Ringing Address of Acceptance.**

**ISSUES MORAL, NOT POLITICAL**

**Lincoln Party-Democratic Nominee For Lieutenant Governor Arraigns Gang For Annuling the Constitution By Allowing Railroads to Control the Legislature.**

Jeremiah S. Black, Fusion nominee for lieutenant governor, in accepting the nomination, declared himself entirely in accord with the program for cleaning up the state. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: My nomination for the office of lieutenant governor was unsolicited—at no time and in no sense have I been a seeker for this or any public office. I have been always content to remain in private life, striking a blow for the general good as opportunity offered fighting the fight as a man in the ranks.

I accept the nominations offered me by the Democratic party and the Lincoln party, and shall bear the burdens and responsibilities of the candidacy, only because no man who believes as I do in the honest administration of the government, and in equal and equal protection of the personal and property rights of all alike, can refuse to serve the cause in such place as may be allotted to him.

The governmental and political conditions in Pennsylvania have sunk to a level of baseness that no man can describe, without a blush of shame for the state of which he is a citizen.

For more than 40 years, the state of Pennsylvania and all its assets have been in the grasp of a political machine as corrupt as ever existed in the world. Disregard of the fundamental law and violation of the duties incumbent upon public officers have been so habitual as to become second nature with those reared in the school of politicians who have controlled Pennsylvania.

The machine parasites and lackeys have been educated in the belief that public office is but an opportunity for personal fortune. It has been the fashion for public officers, great or small, to go into business for themselves, using the power of their offices for their personal gain.

The misgovernment and corruption with which the state is cursed grows out of the habit, deep-rooted here, of public servants making a business of their duty.

For 40 years there has been no government in Pennsylvania by the people and for the people. The state has been misruled by the lawless company, in the name of the Republican party, for the advancement of the material interests of the greater corporations. These people and their puppets shoved into the official places, are not and never have been public servants. They are the servants of the corporations who pay them higher wages than the people can afford, and they have served their masters well.

In 1873, 33 years ago, the people gained some advantage as against the plunderers who had the state by the throat. In that year was adopted the new constitution. In the 17th article of that constitution is plainly and simply written the law declaring all railroads public highways; forbidding discrimination in charges for carrying passengers or freight; forbidding common carriers, directly or indirectly, to engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over their roads or in any other business than that of common carriers; forbidding officers or employees of railroad companies to be interested, directly or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such companies; forbidding the issuing of free passes by railroad companies to any persons except employees of their company.

The embodiment of these principles into the fundamental law of the state was at the time considered a great victory for the people. But the provisions of the 17th article are not self-executing. Legislation was needed to enforce them, and therefore, it is provided by the 12th section of the 17th article that "the general assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The constitution was adopted by popular vote, and the contest between the people on one side and the other, went on. During the whole period from the adoption of the constitution to the present time, the people have suffered an unbroken series of disasters. In 33 years, there has not been a single piece of appropriate legislation enacted to enforce the provisions of the 17th article. For 33 years the railroads have controlled the legislature of the state, and, as a matter of course, have permitted no legislation that would check their plundering.

We have the humiliating memory of legislature after legislature riding to Harrisburg upon free passes given the members by the railroads, who, with the passes in their pockets, time after time, took the oath of office swearing obedience to the constitution—the constitution which they had already violated, and which they continued to violate to the end of their several terms.

We have the humiliating memory of judge after judge taking his seat upon the bench, and with a railroad pass in his pocket and his oath to obey the constitution upon his lips, undertaking the decision of cases involving the interests of the corpora-

tion upon whose free ticket he travels the public highways without charge.

Every executive and judicial officer who has done these things should be impeached and removed from his office. But that remedy has been impossible, because an impeachment must be instituted in the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate, and these bodies have always been offending in the same manner. They could not be expected to punish other public officers for the offense that they themselves were committing.

We are having today the humiliating experience of hearing from the evidence introduced in proceedings carried on by the federal government, the character and extent of the violations of the law indulged in by the railroads of the state—humiliating because it demonstrates what our own weakness against the thieves has been—because it demonstrates that for long years we have not exercised the right of self-government.

That conditions have become intolerable, we affirm; and the candidates put forward by the same old machine this year admit the truth of the impeachment, but beg you to trust them once more, promising reformation. One of them in his published letter of acceptance announces that "The era of machine-like subservency which heretofore has been regarded as essential to political success has disappeared. \* \* \* He says that certain Republicans do not comprehend "that the clouds which encircled the horizon have been dissolved by the sun of public wrath; that all future contests for public office, from the highest to the lowest, are free to all, subject only to the decision of the people; that the internal government of the party by the force of events has become and will remain free."

Here is the admission of the "machine-like subservency" charged. Here is the admission that clouds encircled the horizon under machine rule; the admission that contests for public office have not been free, and the admission that the internal government of the Republican party has been in the hands of the enemies of the people—subservient to the gang of plunderers, and not free.

There can be no talk of reform at the hands of those who have made reform necessary—you may set a thief to catch a thief, but you will never place a thief in person or by his representative in position to steal again.

Since 1873, the fight for the people and their constitutional rights has been waged by the Democrats and in the name of the Democratic party, with, in several instances, assistance from some other party affiliations. The Democratic party has fought the fight which much of the time seemed hopeless. It has stood by its guns through good report and evil—and today the party stands where it always has stood, for the enforcement of the constitution and for proper regulation of common carriers and all public or quasi-public corporations; for equal protection, under the laws, for the rights of all persons of whatsoever class or condition; for honest administration of the state government; for proper punishment of offending officials.

At session after session of the legislature, the representatives of the Democratic party have proposed legislation for the enforcement of the constitution, for ballot reform, for the correction of corporate abuses; in every case they have gone down to defeat at the hands of the machine opposed to them. The force of crime and money wielded by the corruptionists has beaten down every attempt at betterment.

Now at last, proofs of the rascality of the plunderers who have ruled the state have accumulated heavily, and the truth has been brought home to every reader of the public press. Public opinion is aroused, and the annihilation of the gang is close at hand—when all parties are ready to join hands in the cause of freedom and independence.

In this crisis, the Democratic party, with not less than 450,000 votes, rises clear of all party considerations, with an eye single to the sure redemption of the state. It has excluded from its platform all national issues, and placed at the head of its ticket a broad-minded Republican, who from time to time, before today, fought in the ranks of Democracy, against the oppressors of the people.

The issues of this campaign are moral rather than political. Rallied around the fusion flag are men of all parties who wish to drive the perjurer, the thief and the briber from the government of the state and from party council, whether the party be Democratic or Republican.

The Republicans who admire and believe in their president must feel ill at ease in association with the Pennsylvania gangsters, if their memories run back to the action of the gang legislature of 1905, rescinding, under gang orders, a resolution commending the course of the president in his efforts to secure legislation regulating the business of trunk lines—a resolution which the Democrat Creasy by chance put through.

The weakened gang now calls out the name of Roosevelt and protests that it and he stand for one and the same thing. It has shown its teeth, but now, a few months after, begs the support of the friends of the man it struck in the back.

The old-fashioned Democrat, like myself, believes that the application of the principles of the Democratic party to the government of state or nation must bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He knows that the

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**EXPLOSION IN CANNERY**

**One Dead and Nearly All of 150 Hands Receive Some Injury.**  
Seaford, Del., Sept. 1.—James Delahy, who with four others was injured in a boiler explosion at Noah Webster's canning factory at Secretary, Md., died in the Cambridge hospital.

The sight after the explosion was the most pitiful ever seen in Dorchester county. Of the 150 hands at work nearly every one received some sort of injuries, and people walking the streets with blood all over them was a common sight.

Mrs. Wells, who was horribly burned, also had a bolt shot through her thigh. Her recovery is extremely doubtful, as also is that of Claude Howard, James Spears, Walter Wells and James Walker.

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