

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

(Address read by Dr. W. E. McKinley, pastor of the Bellefonte Presbyterian church, before the Bellefonte Chapter of the D. A. R.)

(Continued from last week.)

And this law was only a forerunner of more stringent ones to follow. Soon non-conformists were excommunicated for the crime of being married by ministers of their own denomination. What was known as the royal bounty was withdrawn; and scores of the churches were nailed up; churches in Belfast, Antrim, Downpatrick, and Rathfriland. Times have changed in North of Ireland since those days, and we rejoice that a perfect spirit of toleration exists there as it exists in our own land of the brave and the free. The fact of non-tolerance in the days of Queen Ann is only mentioned as an explanation of the coming of thousands of Ulstermen to our own shores to join with us, heart and soul, in the great struggle of 1776. Can we blame them for being out and out to a man against English rule in these colonies in that independent war? We may forgive, but in the lives of nations at least, history shows us that it takes more than a hundred years to forget such wrongs as England inflicted on those who had stood by her in her day of distress. Today one-half of the Canadian and Austrian troops in Northern France are of this stock, thousands from Ulster are standing by their side, and who has not heard of their loyalty, their devotion, and their sacrifices for the mother country—old England. When England learned to treat them with respect she had no more loyal sons.

Thus from both economic and religious motives they wended their way across the Atlantic ocean to find a more friendly shore, and to lay the foundation of those homes that have become historic in the pages of our histories. They left in crowds, going away with wives and children, never to return. Whole congregations, with their ministers, as in the case of the Mayflower, landed on our American shores. In 1728, Archbishop Boulter states "that above 4200 men, women, and children have been shipped off from hence for America within three years." In 1740, it is stated that for several years afterwards, twelve thousand emigrants left Ulster each year for the American plantations, while from 1771 to 1773 the whole emigration from Ulster is estimated at thirty thousand, of whom ten thousand were weavers. As an able historian puts it "Thus was Ulster drained of the young, the enterprising, and the most energetic and desirable classes of its population. They left the land which had been saved to England by the sword of their fathers, and crossed the sea to escape from the galling tyranny of the bishops whom England had made rulers of that land. And here also, in the end, the sons were obliged to draw their swords in order that they might save to themselves from England the land which they had won."

Where did these people settle when they came to the new land—to America. Some of them went to New England and settled in Boston and in Worcester, and some threaded their way up into Maine and New Hampshire and Vermont. It is said that twenty thousand settled along the Atlantic coast from the Charles river up to the Kennebec. But the greater portion of the emigrants poured into the middle and southern States or colonies. Their main ports of entry were New Castle and Philadelphia, and from these points they soon became a powerful element in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They literally took possession of Philadelphia. Pittsburgh is to the marrow Scotch-Irish. They pushed their way into the Cumberland valley, into the Shenandoah, on into the valley of Virginia, and then by thousands they crossed over the border line into the Carolinas—North and South. The spirit of the Virginian Cavalier did not agree with their constitution, so they retreated to more congenial soil, occupying the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. The whole territory of the Mississippi valley was reclaimed by the sturdy arm of these lovers of freedom and nature. They were so strong in the Empire State of New York that its first Republican Governor was a son of this race—Governor George Clinton. Records show that the earliest settlements west of the Monongahela river took place about 1770. The whole region round about the river was an unbroken wilderness, swarming with wild beasts and still wilder men. But the Scotch-Irishman believed himself equal to his task, as Israel knew he could conquer Canaan. By nature and training he was a pioneer, so, he pushed on, crossing the Ohio and driving the Indian before him, always leading the migration and never content as long as fertile lands lay beyond. Thus in the course of time he opened up the wilds of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and so on clear through to the Pacific coast.

"In the year 1905 there was in Portland, Oregon, a splendid exposition celebrating the great exploring expedition of Captains Lewis and Clarke across the continent one hundred years ago. One of these redoubtable men certainly was a Scotch-Irish man, and both of them probably were. It has been ascertained that the majority of the most famous frontiersmen of the forest, the plains and the mountains of the entire central and

western part of this country have been of this blood. Twenty years before the opening of the last century, Col. George Rogers Clarke, a Scotch-Irishman, commissioned by Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, another Scotch-Irishman, organized and led the great military expedition which redeemed the whole Northwestern Territory, out of which five great States have been carved! As has well been said, "No other people ever broke the way for them; they broke it for themselves and for others who followed."

Some descendants of this hard and thrifty race have wished that their ancestors might have massed themselves together, as did the Puritans, and have formed a colony of their own. Then they might have made a name for themselves in American history, as did some other types of people. This wish is a mistake. They became a leavening power in all of the other colonies, and thus worked more mightily for American liberty than they could have done if they had been solidified into a single colony. They were ever steadfast and strenuous champions of civil and religious liberty in the colonies, and history knows of no prominent Scotch-Irishman, who was a Tory, in the days of the great struggle for independence.

What has this people done for this land of ours? How have they shown their greatness? Wherein are we indebted to them?

Before mentioning any specific deeds, or referring to any great characters produced, let me quote a few general statements.

James Anthony Froude, the eminent English historian, will be our first witness. He was an ardent Englishman, a man of keen discerning powers of mind, and one who was not afraid to proclaim what he believed to be the truth. Here is his testimony: "Throughout the revolted colonies, and, therefore, probably the first to begin the struggle, all evidence shows that the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity, were the Scotch-Irish whom the bishops and Lord Donegal and company had been pleased to drive out of Ulster. It is a fact beyond question that most of the early successes in America were immediately owing to the vigorous exertions and prowess of these Irish emigrants, who bore arms in that cause. Ramsey says that the Scotch-Irish in America were almost to a man on the side of Independence. They fled from oppression in their native country, and could not brook the idea that it should follow them. Their natural prepossessions in favor of liberty were strengthened by their religious opinions."

William Edward Hartpole Lecky, the author of the history of European morals, will be our next witness. Listen to his own account, as he discusses the emigration from Ulster: "Many went to the West Indies, and many others to the American colonies. They went with hearts burning with indignation, and in the war of Independence they were almost to a man on the side of the insurgents. They supplied some of the best soldiers of Washington. The famous Pennsylvania line was mostly of this race; and Montgomery, who, having distinguished himself highly at the capture of Quebec, became one of the earliest of the American commanders in the war of Independence, was a native of Donegal."

The late William McKinley, President of these United States at the time of his tragic death, may be examined as an impartial witness to these facts. Here is a paragraph taken from a speech delivered by him in Springfield, Ohio, May 11, 1893, when he was Governor of that State. "As American citizens, the Scotch-Irish have ample reason for pride. The Scotch-Irish were the first to proclaim for freedom in these United States; even before Lexington, Scotch-Irish blood had been shed on behalf of American freedom; and the spirit of Patrick Henry animated the Scotch-Irish to a man when the great clash came. In the forefront of every battle was seen their burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of retreat was heard their voice of constancy and courage. Representatives of this race are among the brightest names in American history. They have shone in every great epoch of national life. So long as there is a struggle for human liberty, so long as patriotism has a place in the American heart, that long will the name and fame of this race be preserved and enshrined. The roll-call is a large one; I can only pick out a name here and there: Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Madison, Polk, Buchanan, the heroic Grant, and the immortal Lincoln. Not only in statecraft and war have the Scotch-Irish distinguished themselves in American annals. There are Greeley and Bonner in journalism, and Fulton, McCormick, and Morse in invention."

"Next to their intense patriotism, the distinguishing characteristics of the Scotch-Irish are their love of learning and of religion. The Scotch-Irishman is the ideal educator, and he is a natural theologian. It would be difficult to find a college or university without a Scotch-Irishman upon its faculty. He was the early schoolmaster of Ohio, where manual training was with the birch rod. Another marked characteristic of the Scotch-Irish is the love of home and family, and wherever this prevails there are found manly virtue, and high integrity, and good citizenship. The home and the school-house have been mighty forces, marking progress of the Scotch-Irish."

(Continued next week.)

The sunflower is probably destined to play an important part in the economic affairs of the United States as a substitute for linseed. A member of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association recently read a report which declared that the cultivation of the sunflower for this purpose can be made to yield a gross return to the farmer of from \$30 to \$36 an acre.

Provocative.

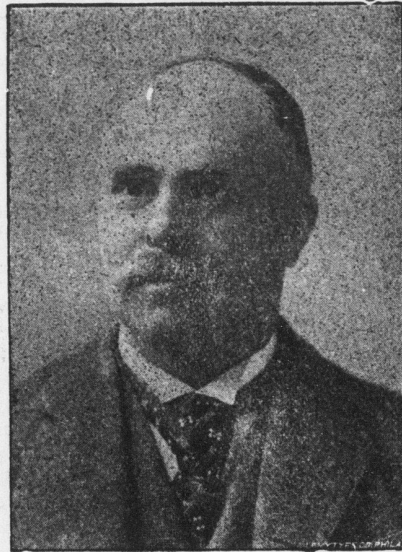
The Lady—Yus, miss, 'E commenced to quarrel with me the moment 'e come in.

District Visitor—What did he do?
The Lady—Do! W'y 'e just set still and 'e never said a bloomin' word.—
Passing Show.

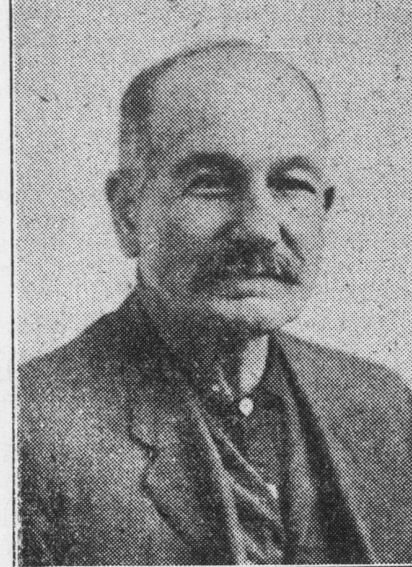
—For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.

GOLDINE

Demonstration Continues at Green's Pharmacy.
Goldine Selling Rapidly.



JAMES SCHOFIELD, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Bellefonte. His honest integrity and stable character reflects the beauties of these ever-abiding hills, and his genial nature is like unto your sparkling fountain. To know him is to like him. Mr. Schofield has with honor represented the people of Centre county twice in the Legislature, and for several years has been afflicted with rheumatism. He has decided to try nature's best of remedies, Goldine Alterac, which is a remedy composed of herbs, roots and barks, from nature's garden. If you want to know what Goldine Alterac can do, ask Mr. Schofield, for his word is as good as his bond.



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT GOLDINE.

Why that is the remedy that saved me when all other remedies had failed says Mr. Benjamin Smith, of East High street, Bellefonte, probably one of the best known laboring men in this section. He is 71 years of age. He says, about 5 weeks ago I was taken with a severe attack and lost control of my limbs, my people thought I was going to die. I have had much trouble with my stomach and was always dizzy, my heart troubled me very much. I could walk only very slowly. I went to the Goldine man and got a bottle of Alterac and when I had taken that one bottle I felt like a new man and Goldine did it. Ask Mr. Smith what he thinks of Goldine.

Mr. I. S. FRAIN, an old and well known resident of Nittany, has for a number of years been seriously troubled with kidney and bladder trouble. Mr. Frain has been troubled so much that he could not rest at night; would have to get up six or seven times at night; accompanied with a distressed feeling. He is much pleased to find a remedy like Goldine Alterac which he is now taking. If you have any doubts about the virtue of Alterac, just ask Mr. Frain about it.

GOLDINE is used in the treatment of stomach, heart, nerves, indigestion, physical decline and debility, to build you up and create strength. Liquid. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

GOLDINE ALTERAC is used for catarrh, kidney, bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, weak back, eruptive and skin diseases and to purify the entire system. Liquid. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Goldine or Goldine Alterac will be expressed to any address in the United States at \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00. Laxatives mailed at 25c per box.

GOLDINE COMPANY, N. C., (Eastern Ohio Division) Youngstown, Ohio.

The Goldine Remedies are made from roots, herbs, barks and berries, and are as pure as nature and scientific chemistry can make them.

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

KODAKS

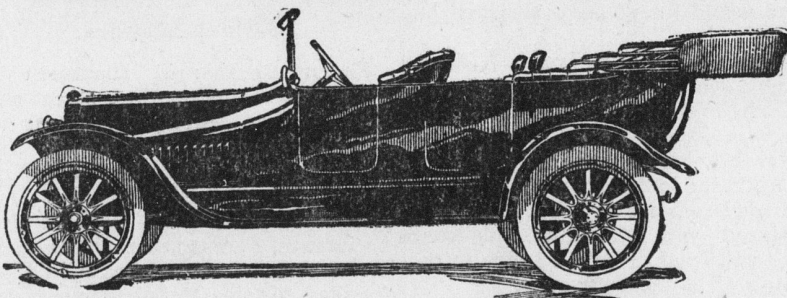
LEGGETT'S
GUTH'S
JANSON'S } **Chocolates**
PERFUMES
FINE LINE TOILET ARTICLES
AND SUNDRIES

Green's Pharmacy Co.,

The largest and oldest Drug Store in Centre County

Studebaker

POWER. EFFICIENCY. DURABILITY.



PRICES HAVE ADVANCED AS FOLLOWS:

Four from \$ 985 to \$1050
Six from \$1250 to \$1385

Now is the time to BUY as prices will advance further at any time.

GEORGE A. BEEZER, AGENT,
North Water St. 61-30 BELLEFONTE, PA.

(Continued next week.)

**The Best
Clothes Service**

**For Man or Boy
at Fauble's.**

Prices Moderate and
Honest. Only dependable
merchandise.
Your Money Back any
time for the asking.

FAUBLE'S.

Allegheny St. 58-4 BELLEFONTE, PA.

FINE GROCERIES

ALL GOODS in our line are thirty to sixty days late this season. Prices are somewhat, but not strongly above the level at this time last season. It is not safe to predict, but it does seem that prices are just now "passing over the top" and may be somewhat more reasonable in the near future.

We Have Received

New Evaporated Apricots at 25c and 30c a lb. Fancy Peaches 20c and 22c lb. Very Fancy Evaporated Corn at 35c a lb. or 3 cans for \$1.00. Fancy Selected Sweet Potatoes 5c a lb.—some grades at 3c to 4c a lb. Very Fancy Cranberries at 18c per quart or pound. Almerin White Grapes, Celery, New Paper-shell Almonds, California Walnuts, Finest Quality Cheese.

INCLUDE OYSTERS IN YOUR ORDERS

We will deliver fresh opened, solid measure at cost with other goods.

WE MAKE OUR OWN MINCE MEAT.

No item is cut out or cut short on account of cost—it is just THE BEST WE CAN MAKE and is highly recommended by all those who have tried it. If you have used it you already know—or try it just now.

SECHLER & COMPANY,

Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.



**Be Ready to
Grasp an
Opportunity!**

Tomorrow—this very day—a few hundred dollars might give you a chance in business, in real estate, that would start you on the road to wealth.

HAVE YOU THE FEW HUNDRED? If you haven't, make up your mind to accumulate that sum, for there's no telling when such an opportunity will present itself.

Start a Bank Account Today

THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK,

BELLEFONTE