

## SILVER WON EASY

A JOINT DEBATE IN WHICH THE GOLD BUG IS SKINNED.

Judge Furst Discusses the Financial Question with Hon. Mortimer Whitehead and Every Argument the Goldite Puts Forth is Refuted.—The Large Audience Goes Wild.

A joint debate on the finance question was held last Thursday evening in the auditorium building, in Grange Park, with Judge A. O. Furst, of Bellefonte, advocating the gold side of the question, and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, upholding the platform as adopted at Chicago.

It was a signal victory for free silver and every statement made by Judge Furst was refuted by Mr. Whitehead, and substantiated with official records and reports.

When the programme for the week was arranged by the Grangers, Wednesday was designated as Republican day, and their speakers, Hon. C. Stuart Pattison, and Hon. Jerome Carty spoke in favor of the gold standard and tried to convince their audiences that no change should be desired in this time of low prices and general depression.

Thursday was set apart as the day for the Democratic speakers. Hon. De Witt C. De Witt and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead were billed for addresses, and made great inroads in the arguments set forth by the speakers of the day before, refuting the statements made, and convinced many people that the demonetization of silver was responsible for the present conditions.

Fearful of the arguments put forth by the Democratic speakers and with the hope that his last cause could at least be bolstered up a little Republican county chairman Gray had bills freely distributed around the ground announcing that Judge Furst would reply in the evening to the facts put forth in the afternoon. This was out of accord with the arrangements of the grange, but it was insisted upon by prominent Republicans. Not to be outdone, chairman Spangler arranged that Mr. Whitehead should respond to the remarks of Judge Furst. Judge Furst is the crack speaker of Centre county on the gold question. He has delivered several addresses upon the gold standard but it was always before an audience of his own party, and every argument put forth would be set down as undisputed evidence that free silver was a farce. The other side of the question was never discussed or heard.

The auditorium was packed to its utmost, many being compelled to remain outside. The debate was opened by Judge Furst. He discussed that time-worn issue, tariff, and finally made a crack at free silver, and his Republican hearers went wild. When Judge Furst finished Mr. Whitehead stepped forward. Hardly had he begun his address before the gold bugs in the audience began hissing and making a demonstration. They couldn't stand facts and wouldn't hear to them. The audience was well behaved throughout Judge Furst's address and he was listened to throughout. The Judge and other sensible Republicans promptly stepped forth and asked the gold bugs to accord Mr. Whitehead the same treatment that he had received from the free silver part of the audience and the disorder subsided.

Judge Furst made his first point, when he said, "I am a Republican, a Republican on principle," to which Mr. Whitehead replied: "I am a Republican, a Lincoln Republican. I had a gun on my shoulder fighting for my country when I became of age. My first ballot was cast for Lincoln when he was elected the second time. I am a Lincoln Republican because Lincoln believed in the silver money in our constitution. Speaking of the great war debt, Lincoln said, 'God has placed in our Western mountains the pure white metal which industrious Americans will dig out to pay this great debt! Republicans now repudiate President Lincoln and say 'Gold! Gold! Gold!'"

Judge Furst spoke of the patriotism of the soldier in defending his country and his flag. Turning to Judge Furst, Mr. Whitehead said to him: "I was a soldier, and proud of it. Were you a soldier? Where were you at that time? Mr. Furst turned whiter in the face than a silver dollar at this sally of Mr. Whitehead, and the audience went wild at the Judge's discomfiture. Continuing Mr. Whitehead said: "Yes it is time the soldier fought for his country and his flag, and they are still fighting for the flag and the money of the constitution, and against the British flag and the British gold financial system which has destroyed her agriculture and made paupers of her laboring people. The state of Kansas has more old soldiers and more pensioners within her borders

than any other state in the Union. Kansas gave 82,000 Republican majority for President Harrison eight years ago, all of which has been wiped out for several years by old soldiers and others who believe in more money and less misery, and at the November election she will roll up a larger majority than ever for the new Lincoln, (Bryan,) who is once more leading the plain people on to victory."

Mr. Furst assailed De Witt C. De Witt for being a 30-day convert since the Chicago convention, and that he was nominated at the Allentown convention which endorsed gold. De Witt never in his life was a gold bug. He so stated from the platform in the auditorium in Mr. Furst's presence, and had publicly advocated free silver for over twenty years. Further, every body knows that De Witt was not at Allentown, and was not nominated by that convention. He was nominated at Harrisburg which convention proclaimed for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Judge Furst made the statement that Mexico, on a free silver basis, the industries were not prosperous. In reply to which Mr. Whitehead stated "Mexico is prosperous. I saw a letter only a few days since received by a citizen of Pennsylvania from his brother who is engaged in business in Mexico, in which he said that he hoped that the United States would stay on a gold basis two or three years more, as in that time he could make his pile, and could then come home and live at ease. Contrast England with Mexico. Queen Victoria in her last message to Parliament, used these words: 'The depression among our agricultural and laboring classes still remains among us beyond all precedent.' We have been told for years that we must have a high tariff to protect us against the pauper laborers of England, Germany, and other European countries. All these countries have been on a gold basis for years, and it is this gold basis that has made them paupers. Are we ready to make paupers of our farmers and laborers by voting the Republican ticket, the platform of which advocates this year 'the maintenance of the present gold standard?'"

Judge Furst charged all the hard times from 1892 to the present time upon the Democratic party, and stated that during Harrison's administration and for many years before we had a long period of unexampled prosperity. In answer to which Mr. Whitehead said: "If we were so prosperous up to 1892, why was it that several million Republicans voted for 'a change,' and put Grover Cleveland in the White House? The Democratic platform of that year promised 'relief' and free coinage of silver, but after the election the people found that they had been hoodwinked, for Grover Cleveland went right over to the gold basis policy of the Republican party, which policy has continued to make the hard times of 1892 still harder. But the rank and file of the Democratic party got on top at the Chicago convention and this year the platform has no straddle plank on the money or any other question."

The Judge brought out the old chestnut of the Mexican dollar and exhibited one of them to the audience, for which he said he had paid 58 cents. In reply to which Mr. Whitehead said: "That was not necessary to go to Mexico for that kind of an object lesson, for we had one much nearer home. That is the Trade dollar. From 1873 to 1883 there were coined in U. S. mints 35,965,924 'Trade' dollars. Each one of these trade dollars contains 420 grains of silver, while our standard dollar contains but 412 1/2 grains or 71 grains less than the 'Trade' dollar. The Trade dollar, as people will remember, goes for only 80 cents. The reason is, the one is our country's legal tender dollar, made so by the law, which regulates the value of all our money, while the other, like the Mexican dollar is not legal tender money and therefore has no law behind it to sustain its value."

Judge Furst made this further well-worn Republican campaign statement, that there were only 8,000,000 silver dollars coined in the U. S. from 1792 to 1873, to show that but little silver was in use and that therefore demonetization of silver in 1873 could have little to do in bringing about hard times and low prices. To which Mr. Whitehead replied, by reading from an official publication of the U. S. Treasury Department of July 1st, 1896, and signed by John G. Carlisle, Sec'y of the Treasury, which government report contains exact facts and figures of all the coinage of the U. S. since we established our mints in 1792. "The total amount of silver dollars (coins of that name), was from 1792 to 1873, \$8,031,238. In addition to this there was in reality coined of full legal tender silver dollars, \$76,734,664 as proven by the report of Mr. Carlisle, Sec'y of the Treasury before referred to from which I now read as follows: "The silver coins of smaller denomination than \$1

## THEIR RECORDS

OUR REPRESENTATIVES WHO VOTED THE PUBLIC MONEY AWAY.

Curtin and Womelsdorf Voted for Every Extravagant Measure or Dodged the Issue.—Monopolies, Increase of Salaries, New Offices, etc. All Endorsed and the Farmer Pays the Bulk.

It is in place now to look up the record of Harry R. Curtin and Phil E. Womelsdorf, our late assemblymen at Harrisburg. Neither these gentlemen nor their organs or defenders on the stump will refer to their record, because their votes put them in the black list. The Reporter, however, will give the taxpayers of Centre county an instalment below, which shows 'em up, and if their votes are to your liking then vote for these beauties again, if not, then vote for Schofield and Foster in November.

On that most infamous measure, the Standard Oil Company's pipe line bill by which the price of coal oil was almost doubled, Harry Curtin voted "yea" and Phil Womelsdorf dodged; Womelsdorf was present for we find him voting on another proposition only a brief time before the pipe line bill passed. This bill, in raising the price of oil takes out of the pockets of Centre county families upwards of

\$40,000 Annually!

Farmers, mechanics, laborers, how do you like that of Harry and Phil? This \$40,000 is additional profit that goes to the Standard monopoly.

On page 2843, Leg. Record, we find Harry and Phil voting to increase the Adj. General's salary, creating two new and useless clerkships, and to increase salary of Banking Commissioner, and page 330, reorganizing Banking Department with new officials, an additional expense of

\$17,000 Annually.

On page 2951, we find Phil voting for creating the new and unneeded Department of Agriculture, with supernumeraries, and the places filled by politicians and costs the taxpayers upwards of

\$18,000 Annually!

On page 630 we find Harry Curtin voting in favor of creating new and unnecessary Senate and House officers, soft snaps for political loafers and heelers, an extra expense of

\$10,000 Each Session!

Womelsdorf again dodged.

On page 3753 we find Harry and Phil voting in favor of creating the new and useless office of Deputy Auditor General, a nice plum, throwing away

\$3000 Annually!

On page 3425 we find Harry and Phil voting in favor of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Buildings from \$1400 to

\$3000 per Year!

On page 1509 on the bill creating Deputy and other new officers for the Department of Internal Affairs, Harry dodged, and the bill throws away to political suckers

\$6000 Annually!

On page 190 we find the vote on the famous Bird Book job, which was put out in costly style to grace the libraries of the rich and city folk while not one out of fifty farmers could get one. Harry and Phil voted for it; it's where a member contemptuously remarked, "What's a \$100,000." This was a clean

\$100,000 Trown Away.

## THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

A Letter to a Republican Who Will Vote for Bryan.

The following letter was received by Ex-County Commissioner Henry Campbell, of Ferguson township, who has been a life-long Republican, but this year comes out in support of Bryan and free silver and the relief of the masses. It was written by his brother, I. P. Campbell, Esq., of the firm of Sankey & Campbell, attorneys-at-law, Wichita, Kansas, and is of interest on the political situation in Kansas. We publish it in full.

Dear Brother Henry:—Your letter just received. I was very glad indeed to hear from you. I have been thinking quite seriously for some considerable time of writing to you, prompted somewhat by curiosity to know how you and others in the connection are feeling and proposing to act politically. I have thought about you very often in this connection, and wondered to myself whether it was possible for you, a farmer, depending as you are upon that avocation for a living for yourself and family, to any longer follow the Cleveland, Sherman, McKinley outfit.

I congratulate you most heartily on the political condition as revealed by your letter. You express my views also, in regard to the action with the Populists. There was a difference of opinion among the Populists in the west as to the best time of holding our national convention, whether before or after the Democratic convention. Most of us believe with you, that the majority sentiment in the Chicago convention, which captured it, stole bodily the Populist platform. But we are not jealous out here, and are glad to get results, that we care but little through what organization or under what name they are gotten.

I have never yet called myself a Democrat, but in view of the platform of the present Democratic convention, and the sentiments and convictions of its nominee for President, I am convinced that I am a full fledged Democrat, and yet none the less a radical Populist.

We Populists in Kansas were very much elated over the nomination of Bryan. In all his speeches now, and all his speeches since 1892 he has preached nothing but Populism. This same doctrine now becomes Western Democracy. And so I say we care little about the name.

I met Mr. Bryan, and heard him make a great speech in Topeka in July 1892, at the first state convention held in Kansas. I was a delegate. Mr. Bryan is an able man, a clean man morally, and is showing himself to be a very courageous and brave man. For the first time since you and I have been voting, a nominee for President is going out before the people declaring his convictions fearlessly, defending the platform on which he was nominated, and declaring what he will do if elected. Why should it not always be thus? Principally because political parties have conducted their campaigns upon deceitful and hypocritical plans, for the purpose and with the understanding among the leaders, not to enlighten the people, but to mislead and deceive them. The pleas that are now being made by McKinley, John Sherman and Carlisle and their followers, are made for the purpose of exciting the selfishness and prejudice of certain classes, and of deceiving them into a support which can only result in the further enslavement of the masses in the interest of a class. For example, they are pleading for the support of the old soldier. McKinley tells him that there is now a more important issue to fight for than that for which he did fight, namely, the honor and integrity of the nation. This is all bosh, pure catch trap to deceive the voter. How comes the honor of the nation to be involved? Who is threatening it? What obligations does this nation have to meet or the individual citizen either, that cannot be honorably met with that which is declared to be the money of the nation? But I must desist or I will be writing you a political speech.

The issue is now clearly drawn. It is simply this: Shall money be made scarcer and dearer, or shall it be made plenty and cheaper? On this proposition alone all the people will be arrayed, and upon it alone will the election of the next President hinge. If people will follow their interests, ninety five per cent. of them will be arrayed on the side of cheaper money. The balance, representing Wall Street, the National Banks, and trusts and combines will be on the other side. If the latter could win in this campaign, they will do so by inducing by intimidation, the use of money, etc., and controlling about fifty per cent. of the voters against their interests and against their judgment.

I read in this morning paper the action of the Democratic party of your state. They have certainly acted wisely and well. They have united the Bryan Democracy and the Bryan Populism, and by so doing may be able to carry the great state of Pennsylvania; and this brings me to say, that I would have dearly well to make fifteen or twenty speeches in Pennsylvania, in Centre and adjoining counties during this campaign. My object and my art is talking to the farmers. I would like to make a few speeches in such towns as Bellefonte, Tyrone, Centre Hall, etc. I think I could clearly demonstrate two propositions; first, that the Populists are, and always have been right on the financial question. Secondly, that there is nothing but a name between the Populists and the Bryan Democrats today. In view of what your state Democracy has just done, it would make such a line of argument as to be convincing.

Yes, the Democracy at Chicago stole the Populist platform, but while they stole it, they did not carry it away. Consequently the Populists in national convention did not deviate one iota from former declarations, but in declaring their well established convictions, found themselves in perfect accord with the Democracy. We are not for Sewall out here, but are for Watson. But in order to get united action, we permitted the Democrats to name the electors. But they are bound to cast their vote for the man for Vice President who has the most votes in the college. I was opposed to this, as were many others, but the majority seemed to think it was about the only thing to do, as the Democrats in state convention endorsed our entire ticket.

Of course we people out here, or have thought that there was no hope of carrying Pennsylvania, and it is not worth while spending money or time in that direction. But it may look otherwise to you people on the ground. At any rate it might pay to carry some of the congressional districts, even if we could not carry the state. We will carry Kansas beyond any question, for Bryan from twenty-five to forty thousand.

Now brother, I am deeply in earnest about this matter. Indeed I have come to the conclusion, that if the gold standard outfit can carry this election, when the issue is clearly drawn, that the party of the masses is at an end. That the party of the great laboring mass of people of this country will give up all hope of being anything else than tenants. Or in other words, buyers of wood and drawers of water. If we cannot break the combination now, you and I will never live to see it broken, in my judgment.

The farmers of Kansas last year produced between three and four hundred million bushels of corn. It has virtually been worth nothing to them. Corn is now worth but 10 cents, and if we did not have a railroad fight by which the freight is considerably reduced, it would not be worth more than 6 cents. How long can farmers retain their farms under such conditions? Expectancy in the west upon the prosperity of the farmers depends every other avocation or industry. We have good corn this year. The present estimate is three hundred million bushels. Sept. 11, 1896. I. P. CAMPBELL, Wichita, Kansas.

## BRYAN'S TOUR

BIG CROWDS RECEIVE HIM AT EVERY POINT.

The New Lincoln Confident of Being Elected.—Missouri Will Surely Vote for Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan's visit to Washington has unquestionably been productive of a good effect upon his prospects. A severe rain storm curtailed his speech, but nothing could curtail the enthusiasm of more than 25,000 people who heard the little he had an opportunity to say. That enthusiasm will be felt during the rest of the campaign in a number of states, for, in addition to the large number from the surrounding states, there were men in the audience from as far away as Alabama, who had come to Washington solely to hear Mr. Bryan's speech. While in Washington, Mr. Bryan had conferences with Chairman Faulkner, of the Congressional Committee, Senator Gorman, and a number of other Democrats of national prominence. Most of these gentlemen accompanied him to Baltimore and took part in the meetings he addressed in that city, afterwards returning with him to Washington, where he spent Sunday and last night quietly resting. Mr. Bryan is standing the strain of almost constant speaking remarkably well. He expresses himself as being pleased with the progress of the campaign, and is perfectly confident that he will be elected; also that the next House of Representatives will have a good working silver majority. It will be remembered that the Senate is already strongly for silver.

The story that the big ship builders were afraid to bid on the three battleships authorized by the last Congress, because of the probability that the free coinage of silver would go into effect before they would get their money, went the way of all the rest of the stories started to hinder the growth of silver sentiment. Every shipbuilder in the country with a plant big enough to do the work, put in a bid for one or more of the battleships, and the work of building them was secured by the Cramps, of Philadelphia; the Newport News Co., of Va., and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, each concern to build one, at an aggregate price of \$8,919,950. The torpedo boats authorized to be built by the last Congress were also eagerly bid for.

Missouri is one of the states that our enthusiastic gold-bugs are fond of claiming for McKinley. How much foundation there is for such a claim is shown by reports received at Bryan headquarters in Washington, from the Democratic State Committee, of Missouri, based upon a careful poll of a portion of the state and estimates by town and county committees for the remainder. These reports give the state to Bryan by a majority of 50,000 and show that the Democrats will carry every Congressional district except two. If other McKinley claims are not better based, the apostle of gold will be playing in extraordinary luck if he carries a dozen states.

"I believe," said Mr. G. W. L. Brown, a well-known Indiana lawyer, "that Indiana will surprise the Republicans in a way they will hardly relish on Nov. 3rd. My belief is that Bryan will lead McKinley in the state by at least 30,000 votes. It is the silliest sort of nonsense to talk about the silver cause weakening in the west. The statement is made by people whose wish is father to the thought. In my locality it is growing more popular all the time; every day witnesses fresh accessions to our ranks, and no silver men are going over to the gold camp. The third ticket cannot be operated as a decoy duck in Indiana."

Dr. R. R. Parks, of California, has this to say of the Republican claims of carrying that state for McKinley: "I have not the slightest doubt that California will give Bryan at least 20,000 majority. The letter of Jesse Grant, son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, declaring for the Chicago platform, that I see has been widely copied in the Eastern press, is a fair reflex of the dominant feeling in California."

Mr. George P. Chinn, a son of Col. Jack Chinn, the noted Kentucky politician, and himself prominent among the younger Democrats of the state, is so certain that Kentucky will go for Bryan that he is now in Washington on his bridal tour. He said: "There can be no doubt of the result, and any man who is at all cognizant of the situation and is not warped by prejudice, will agree that Democratic victory is certain. The silver forces are confident and have a nearly perfect organization."

The Democrats smiled when the news came that Chauncey Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad and general representative of the Vanderbilt millions, was to take

the stump in Illinois next month for McKinley and the gold standard. The more of the Depew brand that Boss Hanna puts on the stump for his candidate, the more votes Bryan will get.

There are more Democratic clubs in existence today, by several thousand, than ever before, and the coming National Convention of Clubs at St. Louis, which will, it is expected, be attended by both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall, will eclipse any gathering of the kind ever held before.

**Talk of the Town.**  
Damp weather set in on Tuesday forenoon. Sunday night came near having a frost; fall is at the door.

Dealer Samuel Slack had a car load of cows for shipment on Tuesday; he succeeds in buying up a car load about every two weeks with the assistance of James Spangler.

The storm Saturday night blew many apples from the trees and upset a number of tents on the picnic ground.

Noah Ream, who came a sharp game with bogus checks over a half dozen Bellefonte business men, is still among the missing. The sum realized by him is said to be \$500.

A charter has been granted for a Rebersburg water company. The village already had two private companies from away back. The one company piped water from the east end of its street down to near the hotel; the other conveyed water from the west end to near the terminus of the first mentioned. Whether it is intended the newly chartered company shall absorb the two old ones, we have not learned.

**Sure Cure for Diphtheria.**  
The London Lancet, an excellent authority, says: A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception—that is, he put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and, on the sulphur becoming well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in 10 minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur thro a quill into the throat and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. Or, if the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
None of the big dailies of the goldite side made mention of the joint discussion on the silver question, at last week's picnic, between Judge Furst and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead; the Pittsburg Post was the only daily that gave a report of the debate. The victory for silver was so decisive that the gold organs kept mum.

Ira C. Mitchell, esq., is one of the ablest and best posted champions of the free coinage of silver, in this state, and he is doing the cause valuable service by constantly speaking before big audiences all the time.

From all parts of the county continue to come the most flattering reports for the success of Bryan and the entire ticket. The "silver craze" is spreading.

The Democracy of this county never had a cleaner ticket in the field, not a man on it who is not eminently qualified for the office he is running for.

**Albert Lynche's American Girl.**  
Albert Lynche, the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinctive type of "American girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood is exceedingly interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynche was commissioned by "The Ladies' Home Journal" to portray the "American girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.