

The Centre Democrat.



Vol. 15

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

NO. 20

The Centre Democrat.

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Regular Price \$1.50 per year.
When Paid in Advance \$1.00 " "
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Editorial.

The legislature will adjourn on the 1st of June, and the people will then give a sigh of relief for then all danger to the commonwealth will be over.

It is reported that ere long there will be cause for rejoicing in President Cleveland's household. Grover has the happy faculty of keeping himself before the public by his various accomplishments.

SENATOR QUAY recently gave out the announcement that his choice for governor this year was Hastings, who should have been nominated the last time instead of Delamater. The Hastings followers feel highly jubilant over this pleasant bit of news. The democrats though may have a word to say in the matter later on.

At the meeting of the Republican National League convention at Louisville, Kentucky, last week, General Hastings received 413 votes for the presidency of the league. His vote was next to W. W. Tracey, the president elect. A colored delegate from Pennsylvania nominated Hastings. The vote shows that the General is popular even outside of his own state.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The leaders of the democratic party have, it is stated, agreed upon four things to be pressed when Congress meets, and it is probable that President Cleveland's message to Congress, and may be his proclamation calling the extra session, will be largely devoted to arguments for speedy action upon them—the repeal of the obnoxious Federal election laws; the levying of an income tax; the repeal of the Sherman silver law and of the tax on the currency issued by state banks, and a complete revision of the tariff, lowering the duties.

Secretary Carlisle defied the high muck-a-mucks of mugwumpery who tried to bulldoze him into retaining the republican chiefs of divisions in his department, and is proceeding to replace them with democrats, just as he at first intended to do, and working democrats admire him more than ever.

Reforms in keeping with democratic ideas are being quietly introduced into all of the government departments as fast as their heads have an opportunity to investigate abuses which have grown up under republican rule. Secretary Herbert's order that no more naval officers should be granted leave of absence to enter private employ was followed by Secretary Lamont's determination to stop similar abuses in the army, and not only to refuse to allow it in the future but to revoke the leaves of all those officers now engaged in other occupations, except those granted by special acts of Congress.

Commissioner Lochren is already finding his place a very hard one to fill, but he is not disappointed; he did not suppose that he was selected to take charge of the Pension Bureau merely to draw a salary. Already a series of frauds, all put through by one pension attorney, located at Norfolk, Va., have been discovered and a force of expert examiners are now engaged in investigating every case that this attorney has had anything to do with, the Commissioner being determined to get to the bottom and to punish the guilty. The worst thing about the crooked work done by this attorney is that it was called to Commissioner Raum's attention last year and he declined to prosecute him, because it might injure the republican party. The amount obtained by these fraudulent pensioners cannot be exactly stated until the examiners have concluded their investigation, but it is already known that it is more than \$100,000. But there is one thing that can be positively stated, and that is that the frauds will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law by Commissioner Lochren, just as fast as the necessary evidence can be gathered, regardless of who or what may be injured thereby. Judge Lochren has avenged the notorious "completed files" ruse, which was made by Raum to please the pension attorney who indorsed his notes for twenty odd thousand dollars soon after he took charge of the Pension Office.

—All kinds of tinware at Culvey-house's store.

STEWART ON SILVER.

A PRESENTATION OF THE WHITE METAL'S CLAIMS.

The Gold Kings of Our Own Country and of Europe United to Destroy the People's Money—Both Old Parties Subserving Tools to Plutocracy.

The tariff and the money question are the two important issues before the people at this time. The tariff question was, for at least some time, settled by the result of the election last November. But on the question of free silver coinage both parties are divided. The South and West want free coinage, while the East is opposed to it. President Cleveland and Harrison were of the same opinion.

For some weeks past we have been publishing articles on the monetary question. A strong article against the free coinage of silver, from the Philad. Times, two weeks ago, gave a clear statement of the one side. This week we give an able article by U. S. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who pleads for the free coinage of silver. If you are interested in these questions it will be well worth your time and trouble to read these articles carefully and then draw your own conclusion. Senator Stewart says:

"The two great political parties in the late campaign adopted substantially the same platform on the money question. Their organs and orators throughout the contest declared that the free coinage of silver was not an issue before the people, and maintained with great zeal that tariff schedules were paramount to all other considerations. Since the election very little is said about the tariff, but the leaders of the two great political parties are united in a desperate effort to reduce the basis of the world's money to the shrinking supply of gold.

The edict has gone forth from the gold kings of Europe and America that the act of 1890, providing for the issuance of treasury notes in exchange for 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, shall be repealed, and that the market for silver shall be destroyed.

The decline in the price of silver bullion caused by the legislation of 1873, denying the owner of that metal the right to have it coined into money, is the startling argument why silver should not be restored to the place it occupied as a money metal from time immemorial. To strengthen that argument the gold kings demand the repeal of the act of 1890, which will destroy the only market for silver to be used as money in the United States and Europe, and will cause a further decline in the price of silver bullion, which will destroy silver mining and complete the corner which the gold combination holds on the money of the world. The further decline thus procured will be urged as a conclusive argument against the use of silver as money.

It was manifest when the democratic and the republican parties united in the cause of gold contraction and denied to the people the privilege of making known their wishes at the polls that the gold trust was the real party which would triumph by the election of either of the candidates nominated at Minneapolis and Chicago. More than 1,000,000 voters protested against such use of the two political parties by that odious trust.

The repeal of the act of 1890 means the absolute reduction of \$7,500,000,000 of gold and silver coin, which was the basis of circulation and credit 20 years ago, to \$3,700,000,000 of gold. It means the destruction of silver mining; it means the loss of the supply of gold which comes from silver mines, which is very large, it being estimated by some to be fully one-half of the entire output of gold.

Previous to 1850 the gold supply came largely from the silver mines. California and Australia made an exception. But the normal condition of production is fast returning, and the decline of the output of gold would certainly be enormous if silver mining were stopped. The gold coin of the world has not been materially increased since silver was demonetized. The output has been consumed in the arts and for other non-monetary purposes. The consumption in the arts will continue. If the supply of gold from the silver mines is cut off, nonmonetary purposes will rapidly absorb the existing supply of coined gold. The wealth of the owners of gold and gold obligations will advance with the advancing value of gold, while the price of property measured by gold will rapidly decline.

The treasury notes issued in the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month are new money added to the circulation and have been most beneficial in furnishing a circulating medium. It has cost the government nothing but the printing of the notes and the storing of the bullion. The

bullion is in the treasury to be coined to redeem these notes.

The gold contractionists do not object to the issuance of paper money based on the credit of the government, provided there is no silver behind it as security. The finance committee of the senate has reported a bill to suspend the issuance of treasury notes for silver bullion and to increase national bank circulation 10 per cent on the security of bonds now on deposit in the treasury. The national banks draw no interest on silver bullion, and therefore they are opposed to it as a basis of circulation in any form, but they are willing that the government should issue an unlimited amount of paper money and take their bonds on deposit for safe keeping, because they are allowed to cut the coupons.

The gold kings know very well that the price of wheat, cotton and all other farm products must be measured in silver so long as our competitors in those commodities—India and Russia—maintain the silver standard. They know very well that the legislation they propose and the policy they advocate will secure to them for their gold vastly more of all the products of labor than would be received if silver were demonetized. What they want and what they have combined to secure is cheap labor and cheap property, so that the gold they have will absorb the wealth of the world.

Never in all the ages has such a revolution in the finances taken place as the destruction of one-half of metallic money of the world. They are determined that this revolution shall not stop, but that the meager output of gold, which now barely supplies the arts, shall be continually reduced by closing the silver mines from which a large portion of it is obtained. The gold kings have already doubled every contract for the payment of money which existed 20 years ago and largely increased the obligation of every contract since made by the constant and rapid advance in the value of gold.

It is rumored that the vast patronage of this great government is at the disposal of the gold kings, and that it will be used to enrich them and impoverish the people. I sincerely hope this is not true, and that the president elect will, when he comes into power, refuse to take orders from London, the chief place of business of the gold contractionists. But the people must realize that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; that a monopoly of the world's money means slavery of the masses, and that the gold coin of the world is in the hands of a very few men and is the most complete monopoly now in existence. The gold, in the language of the 'street' is cornered. The people can never get it. It never was in general circulation. Silver is the money of the people. It has circulated from time immemorial among all civilized and semi-civilized people, while gold has been confined to the rich.

The question is, shall the people have money which is essential to their prosperity and freedom? Money they cannot have unless the corner on gold can be broken by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There is no danger of too much silver. The production of that metal for 300 years previous to 1850 was more than twice the value of the output of gold; still there was not too much silver, because all the people use silver and but few use gold.

The exception which California and Australia made to the relative output of gold and silver is about at an end, and the product of silver, if it is used as money equally with gold, will soon be double the output of gold. But the output of both gold and silver is hardly sufficient to supply the demand for money. The output of silver is by no means excessive. It never has equaled in any year the output of gold 40 years ago. The yield of the two combined has not kept pace with the demand created by increased population and business.

The absurdity of selecting the scarcer metal, the one most irregular and accidental in production, and rejecting the great conservative metal which has regulated the volume of currency from time immemorial, promises nothing but disaster. The proposition to destroy silver as money is put forward by the leaders of the two great political parties under the directions of Lombard and Wall streets with a boldness of purpose which surpasses the audacity of the highwayman. They demand that the people stand and deliver their property and surrender their liberty under the threat of immediate financial ruin.

Unless they can rule they threaten the country with financial panic and universal bankruptcy. If they have that power, let them use it. If legislation has conferred to them the control of the property and liberty of the people, let that

legislation be repealed and the money of the constitution restored while the power to do so remains. The continued exercise of the power of gold contraction will surely deprive the people of all power of resistance and they will soon be compelled to submit. Now is the time for action before it is too late.—William M. Stewart.

Electric Railway War.

A charter was recently granted the "Phillipsburg and Houtzdale Passenger Railway," represented by Messrs. Thos. Collins, Wm. E. Wallace, W. R. Hartsborn and W. Norris for an electric railway between those two points. The town council of Phillipsburg granted them the right of way through their streets providing operations were begun within a limited time. They allowed their lease to expire. The next move was the appearance of the "Phillipsburg Electric Railway company," represented by Messrs. Duncan, Irwin, McGaffey, Barnes, Potter and other capitalists of Phillipsburg to whom a right of way was granted by council and thus shut out the first company.

It may be probable that the two companies will consolidate in one organization, providing they can agree upon the location of a power house. The first organization want it at Osceola, while the Phillipsburgers insist upon it being in their town.

James Reed Discharged.

When Harrison was elected President four years ago, Mr. James Reed, a republican of this place, came to the conclusion that he ought to have some sort of a public position. He accordingly packed up his household goods and with his family hid himself to Washington with the intention of "shelling the woods" until he got something and he was successful. On Monday a letter received from Washington stated that "Mr. James Reed, watchman in the Patent Office had received his walking papers and Capt. Gilland, of Clearfield, was appointed in his place. Mr. Gilland is a democrat and that is the reason the change took place.

—On last Friday Mrs. Amos Gill, of near Pleasant Gap, died at her home, after an illness of about one month. She leaves a husband and a number of children, most of whom are grown up. The interment occurred in the Zion cemetery on Monday.

—Last Wednesday the firm of A. Beizer & Son, proprietors of the Central Meat Market, in the Conrad building, at this place, was dissolved by mutual consent and the business is now being conducted by Mr. Philip Beizer, formerly manager of the firm. Mr. Beizer knows just what the public want and will continue to serve them with the choicest beef in the market at the lowest prices.

—Mr. T. F. Kennedy, who was recently appointed post master at Penna. State College, was in town on Monday and was the recipient of many congratulations from his numerous friends at this place. This was one of the first appointments from the new administration in our county. Mr. Kennedy is a staunch democrat and we feel sure will fill the place acceptably.

—Robt. Hunter has taken the agency in this section for the Yost typewriting machines, one of the latest and most improved machines on the market. On Monday he received six of them, several of which he has disposed of by this time. Persons thinking of purchasing a typewriter should see the Yost as it possesses some decided advantages over other makes. A Yost machine was recently purchased and is in daily use in the commissioners' office; they are greatly pleased with it.

—It is rumored that Mr. N. S. Bailey and Walter Crosthwaite will start a new paper in Bellefonte ere long. They expect to get the outfit of the defunct Centre county Times, now stored away at Penn Hall. The paper is to be a temperance advocate and will be backed by a syndicate of temperance people about the county. That is what we hear and we suppose it is correct. There is a great field for a temperance paper in Bellefonte; it would be a lone star among the rest, as all us of will take a nip on the sly, now and then.

—Last Friday while little Annie, second daughter of C. M. Garman, was on the veranda at the hotel looking over the railing she lost her balance and would have fallen to the hard pavement below had not her foot caught in the railing. While hanging in this perilous manner her loud screams attracted several men who stood below to catch her in case she should fall but her foot remained firmly fixed until she was rescued. It caused considerable excitement about the hotel for a time.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

THE NEW JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Centre and Clinton Counties May be Joined—Provisions of the New Bill—Passed Second Reading—Other Changes.

The Hon. A. O. Furst's term, as President Judge of the several courts of the 49th judicial district which comprises the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, will expire at the close of 1894 and there is much speculation as to who will have the honor of filling the same position in the future. Will Judge Furst succeed himself, and we do not doubt for a moment that he entertains any objections to the place; will another republican be elected to fill the highest office in a democratic district; or will, and there ought to be, some one of our many able democrats chosen for that position? At present it is not just certain as to who will be Judge Furst's successor, as there are a number of uncertainties in the way, and the result may not be predicted for the following reasons:

According to the last census, 1890, the population of Centre county is placed at 43,190. The constitution of Pennsylvania in ARTICLE V, Section 5 reads:

"Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand (40,000) inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district and shall elect one judge learned in the law. * * * Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts."

According to that Centre county is entitled to be a separate judicial district, as it has by this time four or five thousand more than the required population. The General Assembly, at Harrisburg, according to the constitution, can, if it sees fit, make Centre county a separate district and then attach a smaller county to it.

At present there is a growing sentiment among many prominent officials and leading influential journals that legal work is on the decline and more judges are being provided to attend to it. Disputes in regard to land titles, and ejectment cases are becoming fewer every year and have totally disappeared from the calendars of some of our courts, which formerly were the most important form of litigation. Thus it will be seen that by creating of every county, that has over 40,000 population, a separate judicial district, these high salaried dignitaries, employed to deal out the law, would have very little work to do and much leisure time at their disposal. Gov. Pattison is opposed to creating more law judges in Pennsylvania, or imposing unnecessary additional expenses on the people, and for that reason it is not at all likely that Centre county will soon be a separate judicial district.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

On May 4th, 1893, the judicial apportionment committee in the House of Representatives reported favorably bill No. 234, which some think will, after a number of amendments, pass and receive Gov. Pattison's signature. This bill makes some decided changes in this section of the state. It disposes of Centre county in the following order:

"The Forty-fourth district of the county of Centre to which the county of Clinton is hereby attached and shall have one judge learned in the law provided however, that the president judge of the present twenty-fifth judicial district shall continue to hold the several courts of the counties of Clinton and Elk until the expiration of his present term of office, unless he should sooner die or resign and upon his death, resignation or the expiration of his term of office, the several courts of said county of Clinton shall be held by the president judge duly appointed or elected for the forty-fourth district composed of the county of Centre, with the county of Clinton thereto attached. As soon as a vacancy shall occur in the county of Centre by death resignation or expiration of the term of office of the present president judge of the forty-ninth district, the qualified voters of said counties of Centre and Clinton shall elect a president judge who shall hold the several courts in and for the county of Centre. As soon as a vacancy occurs in the twenty-fifth district the judge so elected in the forty-fourth district shall hold the several courts in and for the county of Clinton during the remainder of his term."

We have lately been informed that this portion of the bill, upon second reading, was amended so that if it became an act, Clinton county would not take part in the election of a law judge next year. If that situation should arise we are quite certain that the Hon. A. O. Furst would not be called upon to succeed himself, but that the judicial ermine would fall upon the shoulders of some worthy democrat of this county. Who that one would be we are not to say.

ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

Union, Snyder and Perry counties

would comprise the 20th district; Blair county the 24th district; Clearfield and Elk the 42nd district; Clarion the 18th district; Lycoming county the 28th district; McKean, Potter and Cameron the 45th district; Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata the 49th district.

Civil Service Examination.

As the civil service law has been extended to the employees in the free delivery post offices, Bellefonte comes under the regulation. On Saturday June 24, 1893, the department will hold an examination at this place at which all applicants for positions as clerks or carriers in the postal service at this place can present themselves. All applicants must file application with G. W. Reese, Secretary of the board of examiners, on the previous Tuesday.

The Civil Service Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens who may desire to enter the postal service, without regard to their political affiliation. All such citizens, whether democrats or republicans, or neither, are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to their political views, or to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in their examination. For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply at the post office to

G. W. REESE,
Secretary Board of Examiners.

Fire at State College.

On Sunday night the residence of Frank Gates caught afire from a lamp being upset. The fire was extinguished without doing much damage. Later in the night another alarm was sounded and the same building was in flames. Efforts to save it were useless and it was burned to the ground. Some of the furniture was saved. Partly covered by insurance.

Sugar Valley News.

From the Logansport Journal. Emanuel Barner & Sons, of Rote, have taken a contract to cut one hundred thousand feet of logs in the Brush Valley narrows for a party living in Union county.

Harry Gould was around this way on Tuesday buying oak ties for the new railroad in Nittany valley.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat this season will be fully one-third less than it was last season, due to the intense cold winter and extreme wet spring.

Big Fire at Winburne.

Schoonover & Stewart's 11½ new steam saw mills at Winburne near, Phillipsburg, took fire on Friday morning at 1 o'clock and burned completely together with the lumber yard. Two dwelling houses belonging to Somerville & Co. were also burned. The mill was new and very complete, costing \$25,000. The lumber destroyed was valued at \$10,000. There was not a particle of insurance on either the mill or lumber yard, but the dwelling houses were insured. The fire originated in the boiler room.

Latest novelties in Spring Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. The best suit in the market, for men, at \$10. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

A FEW FACTS.

If you see any shoes like ours, that you can buy for less than ours, come back and get your money.

Mingie's Shoe Store.

If you see any shoes, elsewhere, that you like better than ours, come back and get your money.

Mingie's Shoe Store.

Do you want a nice Oxford, at a lower price than you ever bought them? Look at ours.

Mingie's Shoe Store.

Do you want a fine, bright, Dongola patent tip, Button Boot that should sell at \$3.00 which we sell at \$2.00? See ours.

Mingie's Shoe Store.

Do you wish to pay more and get a better article? We have them.

Mingie's Shoe Store.