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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

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DEATH OF WM. A WALLACE.

Occurred at New York City Last Friday.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

He Was a Prominent Democrat—Held a Number of Important Positions.—His Public Career—A Man of Eminent Ability—Funeral Largely Attended.

William A. Wallace, who represented Pennsylvania in the United States senate, died in New York city, last Friday, June 22nd, of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Wallace was taken ill early in February last and for the past month had been unconscious most of the time. The ex-senator's sister, who is the wife of Judge David Krebs, of Pennsylvania, and the ex-senator's son, William E. Wallace, were at his bedside at the time of the death. The other members of the family who had been in the city for several months, left for their homes in Clearfield, Pa., last Tuesday, thinking that the ex-senator would live for a long time yet.

A notification was sent them of his death. His wife has been an invalid for several years at their home in Clearfield. Senator Wallace leaves a widow, two sons, William E. and Harry, and three daughters, all residing in Clearfield. The latter are Mrs. John Wrightly, Mrs. Judge David L. Krebs and Mrs. Allison O. Smith. The senator was in New York with a view of settling up his business when he was stricken with the illness that has resulted in his death.

All that was mortal of ex-Senator William A. Wallace was laid to rest in Clearfield cemetery Tuesday afternoon. It was, perhaps, the largest funeral train ever witnessed to Clearfield. The services were held at the family residence and were conducted by Rev. R. A. McKinley, of Steubenville, O., late pastor of the Presbyterian church of Clearfield.

The active pall bearers were Judge Cyrus Gordon, Congressman W. C. Arnold, Hon. James Flynn, ex-District Attorney, S. V. Wilson, Frank Fielding, A. B. Reed, A. W. Lee and J. A. Kelly. The honorary pall bearers were ex-Governor Pattison, Judges Landis, Jenks and Mayer, ex-Senators McAteer, King, Betts and McQuown, John E. Faunce, Benjamin F. Meyers, G. M. Brisbin, Thomas Collins, S. R. Peale, J. K. P. Hall, Henry Alvin Hall, James Kerr, Colonel Corryell and J. L. Spangler. Brief services were held at the cemetery. A delegation of about fifteen from Bellefonte were in attendance.

William A. Wallace, ex-United States senator from Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years a state senator, serving from 1863 to 1875, and again from 1883 to 1886, was born at Huntingdon, November 28, 1827. He was descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish stock on both sides. His father, Albert Wallace, emigrated to this country in 1819, and for a time taught school in Mifflin county. He finally became a lawyer, settled in Huntingdon, taught school, edited a newspaper and practiced law, and was elected District Attorney. In 1836 he removed to Clearfield, when that county was a wilderness, and the great interests which have since made it famous were hardly dreamed of.

Senator Wallace was but 8 years old when his father removed to Clearfield and there had his first education in the public schools, but no opportunity was offered him to gain more than a fairly good English education and the rudiments of the classics. He began the study of the law when a little more than 16 years of age in his father's office, and helped to support himself by doing clerical work in the offices of the Prothonotary, Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioner of the county. Applying himself with great earnestness to work and study, his employment in the county offices gave him a knowledge of titles and surveys of great value after his admission to the bar, as the bulk of the cases in that county were ejectment suits and other litigations growing out of disputed titles to land and lines of survey.

Mr. Wallace was admitted to the bar in 1847, before he was 20 years of age, and his father, having removed to Blair county, left him to make his way by his own efforts. By teaching school and devoting himself to the practice of the law, he finally gained a foothold. Painstaking, conscientious and untiring he prepared a case with a care that soon attracted attention and his practice began to increase. Among eminent lawyers then at the Clearfield bar were Andrew G. Cuttin, Judges Hale and Linn and the younger Buraside.

In 1862 Mr. Wallace accepted the nomination of the Democrats for the State Senate as a relief from the drudgery of his practice. It was impossible to make any campaign, as the invasion of the State by the Confederates at the time

absorbed every other thought, but he received the full party vote and in Clearfield ran ahead of his ticket, being returned by a good majority. For thirteen years after his first election he was returned as a Senator, and notwithstanding the bitter assaults made upon his political action at each election ran ahead of his ticket in his own county. His election to the State Senate gave the Democrats a majority of one on joint ballot, and his vote made Charles R. Buckalew United States Senator from 1863 to 1869.

So rapidly did Mr. Wallace develop in to a power in his party that, in 1865, he was, without his consent, made chairman of its State central committee. He found the Democracy split and demoralized, and at once addressed himself to the work of organization, in which he developed unusual tact and ability. In that year General W. H. H. Davis was defeated for Auditor General, the only office to be filled, and again, in 1866, although the Democrats were in better working condition. Heister Clymer was defeated for Governor. In 1867 Judge Sharswood was the candidate for Supreme Court, and Mr. Wallace at the head of the State committee, conducted such an adroit and noiseless canvass that the Republican candidate was defeated. In 1868 the most memorable canvass of his career as a political manager was made. Seymour and Blair were the Democratic national candidates. Pennsylvania was the pivotal State, and Mr. Wallace gave his party such a splendid organization that Charles E. Boyle was defeated by less than ten thousand majority. Even with the prestige of Grant's name his majority was less than 29,000 in November following.

In 1871 the Democrats gained control of the State Senate and Mr. Wallace was, by almost unanimous consent of his party, chosen Speaker of that body. In 1872 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and voted against Horace Greeley, but followed his party in supporting him for President after his nomination. The same year, while yet a State Senator, Mr. Wallace, then in the very zenith of his power in the Democratic party of this State was chosen Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of looking after the legal questions arising from the complicated character of its charter under Texas, Louisiana and United States laws. He carried out his trust to the great satisfaction of the managers of the company.

The election of 1874 gave the Democrats control of the Legislature on joint ballot, and by common consent Mr. Wallace was turned to by his party as its candidate for the United States Senate. In the few years that had elapsed since he walked into the Senate chamber, a pale delicate and almost unknown young man, he had outstripped many Democratic leaders. Mr. Buckalew was the strongest opponent Mr. Wallace had. The question was raised by Mr. Buckalew and other Democrats that Mr. Wallace was not eligible on account of being a State Senator, but it was of no avail. Only 6 of the 121 votes cast in the caucus were given opposing candidates, and Mr. Wallace was elected to serve the term from 1875 to 1881. In the winter of 1884 the Legislature was engaged in framing the acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the new Constitution, and much of the important legislation of that session bears the impress of his mind and work. The general act of incorporation, which is regarded as one of the best of the kind on the statute books of any State in this country, was his work.

As Federal Senator Mr. Wallace almost immediately assumed a leading position in the councils of his party. He served upon the committees of finance, appropriations and foreign relations. At the time when the Democrats drifted towards the greenback heresy Mr. Wallace was of great service to his party in inducing it to take conservative action upon leading questions, and in tempering and controlling the bitterness of opposing factions.

Mr. Wallace's career as a lawyer is as eminent as his career as a politician. Starting without opportunities or influential friends he rose rapidly to a prominent place among the leaders of the bar of the State. While serving in the Senate he did not neglect his legal work. During the labor troubles in the Clearfield region he took a judicious and equitable part between the coal operators and the striking miners. Although counsel for the Commonwealth and coal operators, he was never violent in his denunciation of the workmen. In the great trial, which took place at Clearfield, Frank W. Hughes, of Pottsville, and other eminent lawyers defended the action of the labor union. Judge Orvis presided, and the trial was a long and desperately fought legal battle. John Ameny, the head of the labor unions, was acquitted because no overt act could be proved against him.

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W. S. WEEDEN. LEONARD WEAVER. JAMES WHARTON. From Winsp. Crit.

EVANGELISTS AT BELLEFONTE.

A Short Sketch of Three Active Workers.

WEEDEN, WEAVER & WHARTON

They are now holding interesting meetings in their Tabernacle, at Bellefonte—Meetings are largely attended.

During the day and at night, large audiences are attracted to the services in the Tabernacle on the public school grounds. The dedicatory services last Thursday night were quite well attended. Many of our prominent citizens made short addresses and commended Evangelist Weaver upon the work being done in this community.

He is assisted by Evangelist Wharton and Mr. Weedon the famous singer. And their meetings do not fail to attract attention and interest. The following brief sketch is taken from the Grit:

Evangelist Leonard Weaver is an Englishman by birth, born at Leomuster, Herefordshire. When a boy he was converted and the result of the prayers of pious parents and Christian training soon manifested itself in consecration to what has become his life work. When 21 years old he gave himself up to evangelistic work, and for nine years traveled through Great Britain and Ireland preaching to great congregations. Six years ago his health failed him and he came to this country, and with the change came renewed health. The work he has done in America needs no mention to make it known to the people of the Keystone state.

James Wharton, the English evangelist, is a native of Penrith, Cumberland. He was born in a saloon named "The Golden Keg," kept by his parents. He attended the Congressional Sunday school along with his brother, where he received his religious impressions. He was at the age of 15 apprenticed to the hardware business, but after awhile left it and went to sea, where he experienced many hardships and hair-breadth escapes. After the death of his parents the home was broken up and he was cast upon his own resources. After five years or so of seafaring life he returned to his native town, where a revival was in progress, and he was converted from the error of his ways. This changed the whole tenor of his life and he soon afterwards became a worker in the cause and kingdom of his new Master. He married and settled in business as a house furnisher at Barrow, England, during which time his gift as an evangelist began to develop, and he finally relinquished his business for evangelistic work, and since then has had calls to preach and conduct revival services throughout the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada and the Shetland islands. He has crossed the ocean 23 times, and for 20 years has preached the Gospel in nearly all the large towns and cities of these countries, including the southern states. He was the first man who attempted to preach after the war in the open air in the city of New Orleans, and during these many years has been instrumental in bringing hundreds into the peace which "passeth all understanding." He has in his wife a real helpmate who has also traveled through the south and Canada with him, and the Bible talks and Scriptural instructions which she gives have received the highest commendation from all classes of Christian workers at home and abroad.

W. S. Weedon was born in Columbia county, Ohio, March 29, 1845; his father moved into southern Ohio when Mr. Weedon was about 10 years of age. He grew up in that county, went into the late war from there, served 2½ years, came home in the fall of '65, being in his 19th year, and attended a revival held in a Protestant Methodist church and was

converted during the meetings, was married the following spring, took up the study of music, began teaching singing schools, and soon after he began to steady serve as choir-master in small towns for several years. About 10 years ago he was called to Allegheny city as chorister of one of the largest churches there, where he served for a number of years. Three years ago he moved to New York city, taking charge of the music at Washington Square M. E. church serving them two years, and during the week singing in evangelistic work in the slums and missions of that city and Brooklyn.

CZAR'S CORONATION.

NEXT to the Cuban rebellion the national affair that most interests the people of the world is the coronation of the Russian czar, May 26, in Moscow. The czars always crown themselves and in the performance make themselves temporal and spiritual masters of a territory that is two and a half times larger than Europe and occupies one-sixth part of the firm land of the globe.

In this immense empire there are many nationalities and the duties of the czar are consequently, so much the more magnified, for it remains with him to unify the interests of all these people and make them one. Among the czar's subjects there are 82,000,000 Russian Slavs, 8,000,000 Poles, 5,000,000 Finns, 4,500,000 Lithuanians, 4,000,000 Hebrews, 4,000,000 Germans, 9,000,000 Tartars, 2,000,000 Caucasian mountaineers and 7,000,000 people of various other races and tribes.

Russia is essentially a realm of peasants; the agriculturists in it number 112,000,000 of people, to whom must be added the 2,500,000 men of the army, navy and the reserves, who are mostly tillers of the soil temporarily withdrawn from their occupation.

In view of the friendly interest Russia has always manifested for America (and recently because of American assistance during the Russian famine) it is of moment to note that the people of Russia are divided into classes; that the hereditary noblemen, titled and untitled; the peasants, who up to the year 1861 were serfs of the former; the petty tradesmen and merchants, evolved from the peasants who have made their way in the world, and finally the clergy, which only lately has been allowed to be recruited from all other classes of the people.

It is pleasing to note, however, that, as in America, a man's class does not prevent him from achieving position and distinction in the official circles in Russia.

Death of Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. James E. Williams died at her late residence near Axe Mann last Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, after a very short illness. She was a daughter of John M. Wagner of Milesburg, and a sister of Mrs. John and Mrs. Peter Keichline of Bellefonte. The funeral was held on Saturday morning.

Death of Father Kinney.

Last week Father Kinney died, at Centralia, Pa. He was well known to many of our readers in this county; about twenty-two years ago he was pastor of the St. Johns Catholic church at Bellefonte and the same church at Snow Shoe. He was a man of rare attainments.

Off for Scranton.

A. C. Mingle, C. P. Hewes, W. F. Reeder, W. I. Fleming, S. M. Buck of this city and Mr. Krise of Centre Hall representing the Constance Commandery departed Monday afternoon to attend the annual Conclave at Scranton.

Large Plant Sold.

Wm. P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, purchased the valuable Sandy Ridge fire brick works, at the assignee's sale, on Tuesday for \$7,500. These works turned out the best fire brick made in the state.

FREE SILVER, SOUND MONEY.

An Interesting Letter From N. L. Atwood.

CHEAP AND DEAR MONEY.

Our Friend Asked for Information—How Free Silver Appears to Our Mind—A Few Points Discussed Briefly.

MR. EDITOR: I am a regular reader of the DEMOCRAT. I like the paper very much. I formerly lived there in eighteen hundred and thirty. The names of the old families were familiar to me sixty five years ago. I now live away out in Indiana county, on the summit of one of the mountain ridges that divides the waters of the Allegheny from those of the Susquehanna river. I take great pleasure in reading a paper in which I find the names of so many people and allusions to so many things that were familiar to me in my boyhood.

But what especially interests me now, and what attracts my attention more than anything else, is the frequent allusions in its columns to "cheap money" and "fifty cent" dollars. We do not have either of them out here. All the money we have here, is dear money. All the dollars are one-hundred-cent dollars.

We had some cheap money some years ago. It was coined on the same materials that it is coined upon now. It was coined in the same manner that it is now. It was so cheap that a farmer could buy three dollars of it with one bushel of wheat. A bushel of oats, corn, or potatoes would buy a dollar and often more than a dollar. A laborer could buy two, two and a-half, and often three dollars for a days work. A fairly good three year old colt would buy from two to three hundred dollars of money when it was cheap.

Now the farmer has to pay six bushels of wheat for the three dollars that he got for one bushel then. Now he takes three bushels of corn, four bushels of oats, and five bushels of potatoes to buy the same kind of a dollar. In this country very few laborers can buy anything at all with a day's work. The average three year old colt is a burden on his owners hands. It would be difficult to buy thirty dollars now with a colt of the same grade and quality that brought three hundred then.

We have some dollars now that the government coined on one hundred cents worth of gold, some on fifty cents worth of silver, and others on one cent worth of paper. The people out here are in some respects a little behind the age. There is no difficulty in getting them to see the difference between gold and silver and paper. But strange as it appears to well informed, sound money men, it seems almost an impossibility to get them to understand the difference between the dollars the government coined and their different materials. These people ignorantly insist that when the government coined a dollar, it is a dollar, no matter what material it is coined upon. The difference between dollars coined upon pieces of gold, and those coined upon pieces of silver or paper, a difference so plain, so simple and so easily comprehended by bankers and other sound money men, is entirely beyond the reach of the intellect of the average farmer in this country.

I have heard them "cuss and discuss" the money question. I have heard among them, men ignorant enough to say that neither gold or silver are money. That money is something that is put upon them by the government. That it is something that no power but the government can put on them. That they cease to be money if they go north of the St. Lawrence river, that they cease to be money when they go more than three miles from the Atlantic or Pacific coast, or if they get on the south side of the Rio Grande. Some go so far as to say that money cannot exist on an ocean, and that no money ever crossed one.

You can see from this that among these people the dollar coined by the government on a cent's worth of paper, or on fifty cents' worth of silver, will pay just as much interest to the banker, buy as much of any farm product, or as much merchandise, or as much gold or silverware, or jewelry, or bullion, as the dollar coined on one hundred cents worth of gold. They seem incapable of understanding that they have lost fifty cents when they take the dollar on silver, or that they lose ninety cents when they take the dollar on paper for two bushels of wheat or five bushels of potatoes.

Something ought to be done to dispel this pitiable ignorance. To make things worse, Sockless Jerry has been here and many honest farmers and laborers have been deluded, and as I may say carried away, by his soft money fallacies. Many go so far as to say that they will not vote for the candidate of the two great sound money parties for the presidency at the coming election. They seem almost to have lost confidence in the county papers that are published in the interest of sound money. They even speak evil of dignitaries—such great and good men as Cleveland, Sherman and Carlisle—ungratefully overlooking the fact that it is to their great and honest and unselfish efforts in the interest of honest money that they are indebted for the wonderful prosperity they are enjoying, a prosperity "which passeth all understanding."

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will publish this letter and accompany it with a short editorial (it will take you but a few minutes to write it) explaining so clearly to the ignorant farmers and laborers of Indiana county can understand it, the difference between the dollars that the government coined upon gold, and the dollars it coined upon silver; how he loses fifty cents when he receives a silver dollar for two bushels of wheat, and how

he cheats somebody out of fifty cents when he pays it out again, I will agree to send you gold dollars for five hundred extra copies of the number containing it for distribution, and get you five hundred permanent cash subscribers for your very excellent paper in this county. Let you should look with soon on a proposition that might possibly seem to have a slightly mercenary appearance, I will take the liberty to suggest some higher consideration:

1st. You will entitle yourself to the everlasting gratitude of such great and good men as Grover Cleveland, M. S. Quay, Dan. Voorhees, John Sherman and J. G. Carlisle, who have sacrificed what many good men hold dearer than life, on the altar of sound money.

2nd. You will very greatly aid in sustaining the happy union now existing between the republican and democratic parties.

3rd. You will deprive the soft money flat lunatics of their most efficient weapon.

4th. You will aid greatly in securing the election of an honest money man to the presidency next fall.

5th. You will occupy a much higher position in the estimation of the money changers of Wall street than the personage does who washed the same tribe out of the temple at Jerusalem, something over eighteen hundred years ago.

6th. Above all these considerations you will have the happy consciousness of having rescued your countrymen from the evil influences of the heretical treachery of such antiquated fogies as old Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Johnson, and the more modern ones like Abe Lincoln and the judges of the supreme court of the United States, from 1863 to the present time.

These considerations ought surely to influence to action one who has so great an interest in the welfare of the industrial portion of his countrymen as the sound and honest money articles, original and quoted, in your admirable paper prove you to have. The gentleman who hands you this paper will give all needed assurance that "the party of the first part" (as Mr. Carlisle says) will faithfully perform his part of the contract as soon as the article asked for appears in the Centre Democrat.

Yours Truly,
N. L. Atwood.

P. S.—Please let me know where I can get some of the fifty cent dollars. I can bring them out here and double my money on every one of them. I would like to attend to this at once. The opportunity will be lost as soon as the Democrat, containing the article I have asked for, is circulated through the county.
N. L. A.

The above novel and interesting letter deserves attention and a brief reply. At the outset, the writer points out the decrease in price of farm products and horses, etc., and attributes this to cheap and dear dollars to bolster his Free Silver cause. He forgets that the prices of these articles are regulated by the inevitable law of supply and demand. The opening of the vast Western territories and cheap transportation have increased the supply beyond that of demand, especially so in regard to farm products, and prices fell.

The trolley car and bicycle have destroyed much of the usefulness of the horse and consequently its market value suffers. With no demand the price necessarily dropped. Cheap money and dear money have little to do with these matters.

No sensible sound money advocate, we believe, ever made the statement that the present silver dollar is only worth 50 cents. As bullion, its intrinsic value may only be that amount, but as long as the government's fiat is upon it, and this same government can redeem it with gold dollars it will pass for \$1. The writer we believe knows better, but like all silver enthusiasts, uses this frail pretence for an argument. As long as there is confidence in the government's ability to sustain its currency upon an honest basis, giving dollar for dollar, so long no one will be cheated or gain in exchanging the present silver dollar.

What we want to avert is the policy advocated by Free Silver men—for the government to coin an unlimited amount of silver into dollars and then call them dollars, by a fiat, which becomes worthless, when that silver can not be exchanged for a good dollar at the U. S. treasury. That would soon happen because it would exhaust our stock of gold in a short time.

The result would be the silver dollar would then drop to its intrinsic value, as bullion. Then we would have the cheap money, 50 cent dollars, Brother Atwood speaks about. It would truly be cheap. It would only buy about one half as many potatoes, wheat, etc., as formerly. The man holding silver dollars during such a change would be the loser, while the man who contracted a debt on an honest, 100 cent dollar basis, could pay it in debase coin. That is who would be the loser and gainer by the transaction.

Mr. Atwood's proposition is not a fair statement of the conditions. The dangers resulting from free silver legislation he applies to the present silver dollar, which the government is still able to redeem, but its financial credit has been almost wrecked in the operation.

With unlimited coinage of silver what would be the result? No one can estimate. The free silver craze, we have always looked upon as a move to enhance the

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