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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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PROCEEDINGS IN AUGUST COURT

Large List of Commonwealth Cases This Term

CASES TRIED AND VERDICTS.

The Two Boys Maynard and Morton Hill Released—The Jury—A Full Report Carefully Prepared for Our Readers by Samuel Gettig, Esq.

August session of court convened on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Hon. John G. Love, president judge, on the bench, Hon. Corlis A. Faulkner, associate judge arrived in the afternoon.

The greater portion of the forenoon was taken up by the court in hearing petitions and motions by the attorneys in the different courts of Centre county.

Stewart Decker was discharged from the custody of the sheriff, under the insolvent laws of the commonwealth.

List of grand jurors called and sworn, and William Thompson of College township was chosen foreman, and after receiving their instructions from the court as to their duties in all matters coming before them retired to the grand jury room to pass on one of the largest lists of indictments presented to a jury, for several years.

The constables of the different townships and boroughs then made their quarterly report.

List of traverse jurors called, and forty-five answered to their names.

The list of civil cases was then gone over and cases noted for trial.

Lyon & Co. vs. J. C. Hoover, plea assumpsit. Settled.

John Casper vs. R. A. Jackson, plea assumpsit. Continued.

W. H. Williams and Jennie Williams administrators of etc., of Aaron Williams, dec'd vs. S. R. Pringle executors of etc., of Terrence McElarney, dec'd, plea scire facias sur mortgage. Continued.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Charles Myers, John Bordrean, and J. Warren Beaver discharged under insolvent laws of the commonwealth.

Motions and petitions by the members of the bar.

The first case called for trial, J. P. Gephart vs. D. J. Musser, plea assumpsit. Case brought to collect rent. Plaintiff suffers a voluntary non-suit.

Com. vs. Arthur Zeigler, prosecutor Lester H. Moyer, larceny of one pair of shoes. Defendant plead guilty and was remanded back to jail.

Com. vs. Edward W. Thomas, betrayal, prosecutrix Lettie C. Bing. Defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed upon him.

Com. vs. Maynard Hill and Morton Hill, prosecutor John Henderson, larceny of \$8. The defendants are boys nine and fifteen years old and allege that they walked from Altoona to Mr. Henderson's place about two miles from Fowler station on the 28th day of July, where they stayed all night and left Mr. Henderson's place on the morning of the 29th day of July and after they had gone Mr. Henderson discovered that \$8 was missing out of his pocket book containing \$88 which he kept in his sleeping room, whereupon he started after the boys and overtook them and recovered \$7 of his money, but \$1 was gone. The boys allege that their father lives in Hollidaysburg and that they were on their way to Philipsburg to visit their aunt, who they allege lives at that place. Verdict on Tuesday forenoon of not guilty, and the boys discharged.

Com. vs. Thomas H. Fink, indictment for first count larceny, and second count receiving stolen goods knowing the same to be stolen, prosecutor John W. Beckwith. The defendant is a young man about 17 years old and broke into the store, which is also the post office of Mr. Beckwith at Hannah on Sunday the 25th of June of this year, and took therefrom one pair of shoes, pair of socks, some tobacco and about sixty cents in pennies. Verdict guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second count.

Com. vs. Christena Nelson, indictment for first count, keeping disorderly house; and second, keeping bawdy house, prosecutor F. C. Rittenhouse. This defendant moved to Point Lookout a suburb of Philipsburg after having been notified to leave said borough about the first of April of this year, and the actions of the defendant became such a nuisance in the community that the neighbors determined to rid themselves of the same. Verdict of guilty on the first count and not guilty on the second count, on Tuesday afternoon.

Com. vs. John Estrick, indicted for assault and battery, prosecutor Jacob Yarnell. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

PHOTOGRAPH



DANIEL HECKMAN.

One of Benner Township's Farmers for County Commissioner.

At the recent democratic county convention Mr. Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, was one of the nominees for county commissioner. His biography is not filled with any thrilling events for he was the son of a farmer and has followed this most noble calling ever since. He is a plain, unassuming farmer.

Daniel Heckman is a son of Fred Heckman and was born in Gregg township, January 29, 1844. In 1866 he was married to Miss Jennie Bloom, of Ferguson township. He farmed the homestead until 1875 when he moved to Patton township and resided there seven years. From there he moved to the James Williams farm in Benner township and resided there ever since. In addition to conducting this property he has under his management, the exclusive control of eight farms in the same vicinity for one estate. He employs all the help, keeps account of stock, crops, implements, taxes, all of which require careful attention. He has filled this position for a number of years which is proof of his integrity and business capacity.

Mr. Heckman is a man who has friends in every part of the county who strongly supported him on account of his personal worth and qualifications. He is plain, unassuming, practical and to the point. That is the kind of a man we need in this office, and that is why Mr. Heckman should be elected.

Mr. Heckman's democracy will stand inspection. He always was at his post when needed. As an official, he would faithfully discharge every duty in an acceptable manner.

Passed the Century Mark.

A correspondent of the Philipsburg Journal writes from Coalport that Mrs. Mary Ann Cassidy, of that place, recently celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary and is still hale and hearty. She is the mother of 18 children. She was never known to be sick, and never had a physician as mother of her 18 children. For about 21 years she has had her "second sight," and does not wear glasses. Just recently she kissed one of her twin boys goodbye, who lay in the coffin, 65 years of age. She is remarkably preserved for her age, and can walk both in and out of the house.

Another Trial for the Goodhart Case.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the court of Mifflin county in the case of J. M. Goodhart vs. the Penn'a Railroad Co., and other trial will be necessary. The case has already been tried twice, first before Judge McClure who granted a new trial, and next before Judge Williamson. At the last trial the jury awarded \$30,000 damages.

Evangelists Not Coming.

The Evangelists Weaver and Weeden are not going to Lock Haven, the Y. M. C. A. having decided that, owing to circumstances over which they have no control, it would not be wise to have the gospel tent brought there at this time. Messrs. Weaver and Weeden are now conducting a second series of successful meetings in Williamsport.

A Centre Co. Man Killed.

Joseph Treaster, of Potter's Mills Pa., was run over by a Lehigh Valley freight train last week at Geneva, N. Y., and cut completely in two.

He was trying to get on a moving freight car east of Geneva station, where three of his companions were riding and fell beneath the wheels. He was 21 years of age and unmarried.

Fire at Coburn.

The house of Conrad Auman, at Coburn, occupied by J. J. D. Platt, was destroyed by fire, also the house and stable of Henry Fryers was also destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The fire started about two o'clock. All the furniture was saved by both families. Mr. Fryers has an insurance of thirteen hundred dollars.

—Ellis L. Orvis, Esq., and Samuel Beck attended the gold-democrat convention at Philadelphia, this week.

COL. J. L. SPANGLER FOR CONGRESS

Nominated at Ridgeway by the Conference on Tuesday

A GRAND WELCOME HOME

On Wednesday Evening a Splendid Ovation was Tendered the Candidate—Enthusiastic Over the Prospects of Election—Will Make a Strong Fight.

On Tuesday the democratic conferees of this the 28th congressional district assembled at Ridgeway, to make a nomination. The district embraces the following counties: Centre, Clearfield, Forest, Elk and Clarion.

Centre county's conferees were Balser Weber, of Howard, W. C. Patterson, of College and W. C. Heinle, Esq., of Bellefonte, instructed for Col. J. L. Spangler. Among those who accompanied Mr. Spangler were: N. B. Spangler, H. S. Taylor, L. A. Schaeffer, James A. McClure, John Noll, Boys S. Musser, John Q. Miles, Al S. Garman, Robert M. Foster and W. M. Cronister. The conference held its first session in the court house at Ridgeway, at 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday. J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, withdrew from the contest, so did Fox, of Clarion. After an organization was effected nominations were made and the following ballots were taken:

J. L. Spangler, Centre	3 3 3 4 6 9
Prof. Davies, Clarion	6 6 6 6 6 6
D. L. Krebs, Clearfield	3 3 3 3 3
Dr. Weber, Forest	3 3 2

Mr. Spangler received the majority on the 7th ballot and was declared the nominee. All the candidates pledged Col. Spangler their hearty support in the campaign. Col. Spangler made a happy reply in which he declared himself squarely on the Chicago platform and for free silver. The meeting was largely attended and showed a prevailing silver sentiment in that district.

On Wednesday evening Col. Spangler and party arrived home. The Undine band and a delegation of about seventy met the Col. at Mill Hall. Upon their arrival of Bellefonte, at 8 p. m., an immense crowd assembled at the C. R. R. of Pa. station. The Coleville band discoursed choice music and amid a blaze of colored lights and fire works the party stepped from the train and were greeted with rousing cheers. A procession was formed consisting of two bands, carriages and the immense crowd which proceeded to the diamond. The course up High street was through an immense throng of people and a magnificent pyrotechnic display that illuminated the thoroughfare.

On the diamond a multitude assembled, of at least several thousand people. The address of welcome was delivered by David F. Fortney, Esq., who spoke in glowing terms of Col. Spangler's worth, and assured him that the public by this demonstration appreciated the honor bestowed upon him at Ridgeway and therefore, irrespective of party, tendered him this hearty welcome home.

When the Col. arose he was greeted with long and enthusiastic applause. His address was a brief narration of the conference, and an expression of appreciation for this display of good will from his neighbors and friends.

Hundreds wended their way, after the meeting, to his residence to pay their respects to the nominee. It truly was a royal "Welcome Home."

Death of Andrew Gregg.

On Wednesday evening, at about five o'clock, Col. Andrew Gregg, who lives about two miles west of Centre Hall, drove to Centre Hall for a load of coal. He drove on the scale at Bartholomew's with his team and while setting on the seat of the wagon, Jacob Lee, the weighman, noticed Mr. Gregg was taken ill and about to fall. He quickly caught him before that happened. Mr. Gregg was breathing with difficulty and was unconscious. In about five minutes thereafter death followed.

Col. Andrew Gregg was a descendant of one of Centre county's most distinguished families. The father and grandfather were in the U. S. Senate, state senate, secretary of the Com. and in congress. They were largely identified with the iron industries of our county. Mr. Gregg some years ago was elected commissioner of Centre county.

There survive him five grown children: Annie E., Mary S., (married) James, Andrew, and John I. Mrs. Gregg (nee Mary J. Smith) died several years ago. The interment will take place on Saturday morning, at Centre Hall.

State Grange May Meet in Lock Haven.

An effort is to be made to have the State Grange to hold its annual meeting in Lock Haven in December. There are about 500 delegates attend the annual meeting and usually 200 or more persons who are not delegates. Lock Haven can accommodate all who come and will extend them a cordial welcome.



PROF. PHILIP H. MEYER.

Democratic Nominee for the Office of County Commissioner.

Almost every citizen in Centre county is acquainted with Prof. Meyer, of Boalsburg. For years past his commanding physique, genial face and musical accomplishments have brought him before the people of our county. He is commonly known as Prof. because nature has endowed him with rare gifts of harmony and song and he has used the same to good advantage.

Philip H. Meyer is a son of John Henry Meyer, who came to this county from Lebanon, and located on one of the most fertile farms in the heart of Pennsylvally, about two miles east of Boalsburg. He was born in 1851 on the old homestead and therefore is about 45 years of age, in the prime of life and usefulness. His education consists of the opportunities of attending the common schools in winter, while in summer his time was spent working on his father's farm.

It is a rare thing to find in our county a representative of the Meyer family, that is not endowed with musical talents, and in this instance our friend is not an exception. For many years past he has been engaged in giving instructions in instrumental music and is a proficient performer. He has been organist and director of the choir in the Reformed church at Boalsburg for a long period. His chief distinction has been attained as instructor of singing classes and conductor of musical conventions in this and adjoining counties, in which he has won an enviable record and his services are always in demand during the winter season.

Mr. Meyer still finds a charm about farm life, and during the summer his time is turned to tilling his "own little plantation." He came from an industrious, thrifty stock of people, and knows that the world owes every man a living provided he is industrious enough to earn it.

In politics Mr. Meyer is truly democratic all the time. He is of a family of democrats and has always been an active worker in the party ranks.

For the office of county commissioner he is well qualified. He is practical, and of sound judgment. His integrity is beyond question. He is energetic and active. His genial ways and obliging disposition eminently fit him for this position, where the taxpayers of the county have the most interests.

Wedding at Philipsburg

Wednesday the 19th of August was an ideal day, and it was on that day that two hearts were made to beat as one, when John Douglas Young, of Lafayette, Indiana, and Harriet Beecher Warde one of Centre County's efficient school teachers of Philipsburg were married at high noon by Rev. Means, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Philipsburg. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. William A. Warde on the corner of Pine and Sixth's street. The bride was dressed in white India silk, with garnitures of exquisite lace. Miss Ella Switzer sounded the sweet notes of "Lohengrin's" wedding march.

The newly married couple took the 4:57 train to Pittsburg and the lakes on their honeymoon trip, and on their return will take up house-keeping at Lafayette, Indiana, where the groom has a lucrative position.

Drove Out Gold Bags.

One of the most exciting and highly interesting political meetings ever held in this section of Pennsylvania took place at Altoona. The gold democrats attempted to hold a meeting for the purpose of endorsing the gold standard, but before the resolutions could be read the silver democrats stampeded the convention, gained absolute control of the assemblage and endorsed the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall. The city is wild with excitement over the meeting, and all seem to be of the impression that it was a complete victory for the silverites and an unlooked-for Waterloo and unconditional surrender of the gold democrats of Central Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT CRIME OF 1873.

How the Demonetization of Silver was Accomplished—How it was Secretly Pulled Through—The Testimony of Leading Congressmen and Senators—Knew Nothing of it at the time.

The demonetization of silver is an important point in the present campaign. Many of our readers do not have a clear understanding of its meaning and the effect it has had upon the country. By "demonetizing" silver the function of standard money was taken from the white metal. It left gold as the only legal tender money. Thus our supply of primary money was greatly reduced. The demand made gold dearer, more valuable, and all our commodities—lands, labor, etc.—dropped in price and it required more effort, more production, more labor to earn a dollar and pay a debt than formerly. Since 1873 the prices of all commodities have dropped; land has depreciated and millions have suffered grievous burdens as a result. The holdings of the money lenders and financiers were correspondingly increased. The rich have grown richer and the poor poorer, until the country is filled with millionaires on the one hand, and a countless army of beggars and tramps on the other. The following article will fully show how this great infamy was accomplished. Read it carefully and reflect. It may be a beacon light to guide your footsteps in the present great struggle of the American laboringmen and producers against the moneyed powers of the world:

The World's Money Prior to Demonetization.

Up to the demonetization of silver by the United States by the act of February 12, 1873, which President Grant signed unconscious of what he did, Great Britain, Turkey and Portugal were the only European countries on an exclusively gold standard. Turkey, with a basis of inconvertible paper money, made little demand for gold. It was under the influence of Great Britain and the British bondholders, and Portugal was in the same condition, growing out of her rescue from Napoleon by Wellington. The gold standard was part of the price paid by Portugal. At the same time on a single silver standard were Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland. On a bimetallic basis, using silver and gold at a fixed ratio, were the United States and the Latin Union, composed of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. England had demonetized silver in 1816 at the close of the Napoleonic wars, when she had an immense bonded debt. The population of the countries demanding a gold basis, excluding Turkey as of no account, was 38,000,000—6,000,000 in Portugal and the remainder in Great Britain. The population of the countries on a bimetallic or silver basis was 250,000,000. The destruction of silver as a primary or redemption money for this vast number of people, with their natural expansion in business and population, caused the demand for gold to increase largely in excess of the supply, thus causing a relative contraction in the amount of primary money and the resulting phenomenon of a continual fall in prices of products of labor and the fastening of debts redeemable in gold upon the world. In 1873 the public debts of the world were about \$25,000,000,000, on which the annual interest was not less than the inconceivable amount of \$1,000,000,000. The annual interest charge on the public debt of the United States was at that time \$98,050,000 on a debt of \$2,105,462,000, and of the states and municipalities the debt was \$868,000,000, with an interest charge of not less than \$45,000,000.

What effort could not the holders of this vast aggregation of international debt, comparatively few in numbers, make to have it doubled and made perpetual? If silver could be demonetized in the United States, the work would practically be done. Here we have the animating motive of a conspiracy invented in London and executed in Washington.

In 1873 Germany and the United States demonetized silver, and demonetization by the United States was vastly the more important, as it was the largest silver-producing country. This threw the burden of maintaining the existing ratio, with free coinage, upon other and smaller countries, and the task became too difficult. So long as the demand for silver as money was general the accepted legal ratio with gold was maintained without difficulty, but when it was demonetized by Germany and the United States, the two largest nations of the world, a large source of the demand was cut off and the price fell. The powerful Latin Union, including France, Italy and other nations, was compelled in the latter part of 1874 to limit the coinage of the 5-franc silver piece, its only silver coin of full debt-paying power. In 1874 Norway and Sweden adopted the gold standard; in 1875 Holland closed its mints to the coinage of silver; in 1876 Russia did the same, except such coins as were struck for the Chinese trade; in 1878 the Latin Union closed its mints to full legal tender silver coin; in 1879 Austria-Hungary and in 1890 Roumania adopted the single gold standard.

Before 1873 only 38,000,000 of the population of Europe and America were on the gold standard. Starting with demonetization by America and Germany in that year, when the "round-up" in the gold interest was accomplished, there were nearly 300,000,000 of the population

of the great civilized nations of the world doing most of its business, transferred to the sovereignty of King Gold, with an indebtedness of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and an annual interest charge of ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. A great English publicist, Sir Moreton Frewen, declared in the "Fortnightly Review," for 1893 in this change in the primary money of the world, in the oppression of the people and the enhancement of the gains of bonded capital, has "probably cost the world of human industry more than all the wars of the century."

The Great Legislative Crime of American History.

We come now to the part of the United States in promoting and making successful the gold conspiracy. It was done secretly and surreptitiously, precisely as if those engaged in it realized that publicity would damn their infamous plot. History seems to show that John Sherman, always the tool and servitor of the money power, was the most potent individual instrument in accomplishing the work. In 1867 he attended the first monetary conference in Paris, not as a member, but as a spectator. He was "converted" to the single gold standard and returned to the United States an advocate on the policy that this country, with its enormous and recently created war debt, should abandon the bimetallic standard and without delay go upon the single gold standard. It is not worth while to discuss his motives—whether it was pride of opinions or the possibility of the profits that made him a millionaire on moderate salary. In 1868 he made his first move in introducing in the senate a bill with an uncertain title, but short and plain, stopping the coinage of the silver dollar and making the standard exclusively on gold. It attracted no attention from the public, and was opposed with such effect by Senator Morgan, of New York—not the syndicate man—that Sherman discovered it was useless to attempt to pass the bill. In 1870 Mr. Sherman made another attempt in the same direction in connection with Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and Controller John Jay Knox. This bill was substantially the same as the one that became a law in 1873. It was of a deceptive character, and in the debates on it there was no indication it demonetized silver, or that anyone understood that it did. This bill passed the senate, Sherman himself voting against it as a bulwark against the odium of later years. It went to the house, was amended, came back to the senate, and was passed by that body January 17, 1873, by a trick which prevented debate upon the section demonetizing silver. It is a mystery the way it was done. The evidence has been presented that the demonetizing section was not printed in the proof bill, which was before the senate the day of debate and passage. But it succeeded, and the game so skillfully played that Senator William M. Stewart, the great silver advocate, himself voted for the demonetizing bill. He declared he would never have voted for the bill, under any circumstances, had he known of its character. President Grant signed the bill February 12, 1873, without knowledge of what it contained. Sherman, who engineered the scheme, had been previously, in 1868, balked in his efforts to openly demonetize silver, so in this instance he fell back on a secret and deceptive ways. The proof is irresistible. In condensed form, Mr. Bronson C. Keeler in his valuable monograph on the demonetization of silver says: "The bill came from the treasury with a mendacious letter from Secretary Boutwell; it was put through the senate by treachery, through the house by falsehood (that it did not effect silver), through the senate again by a criminal trick and was signed by a revered president uninformed as to its contents. It was Mr. Sherman's second attempt to demonetize silver."

Continued on second page.

(Continued on 5th page.)