

OX ROAST AT MILLHEIM

A Monster Demonstration for Bryan and Free Silver

VERY ABLE ADDRESSES MADE

A Complete Report of the Meeting—The Town was Appropriately Decorated—The Ox Roast a Grand Success—The Speeches De livered.

Last Thursday the east end of Centre county had its great political demonstration and feast, of the campaign of 1896. At early morn people from all parts of the county, especially from Brushvalley and Pennsvalley, went to Millheim. By noon about 2500 men, women and children had congregated in the town, several hundred having witnessed the roasting of the ox, in the forenoon, which weighed 210 pounds, and which was entirely consumed for the evening lunch. At two o'clock, lead by the Millheim and Aaronsburg cornet bands which rendered some of their choice selections for this occasion, the people marched in masses from the centre of the town to the new school house, at the east side of which was erected a stage for the speakers and round which the great crowd collected. After 16 to 17 guns were fired, Dr. George S. Frank nominated Mr. W. F. Smith as president for the meetings of the day, and the following vice presidents were named: B. P. Shafer, John Spangler, Jas. Smith, J. J. Orendorf, John Wolf, Aaron Zerby, Col. W. F. Fry, W. B. Mingle; and Hon. Fred Kurtz, as secretary, all these were unanimously approved. After several selections by the bands, Chairman Smith introduced Col. J. L. Spangler amidst great cheering who said the following in substance:

COL. SPANGLER'S ADDRESS.

He lived and taught school in Millheim twenty years ago and that Chairman Smith was one of his pupils. As to bi-metalism the democratic party wants it now.

"We as a democratic party do not propose to wait on any other nation. This is a struggle for financial independence. We propose a financial system as old as the constitution—as old as the country itself. Both parties for 80 years, 1792-1873, advocated bi-metalism as our standard of money during which time all our progress had been made." Then followed a history of our money in extenso, in which he cited the usual quotations of McKinley and Blaine in favor of bi-metalism, and said that relief from the present financial distress is only to be had by the election of Bryan. "By making money scarce and thus dearer, farmers are mostly affected, especially those who bought their farms prior to 1873, these can hardly pay their interest, much less the principal. Various other business enterprises pay hardly more than expenses. Relief is afforded by raising the prices as France did, by adopting the bi-metallic standard. What right has a government to make a dollar twice its value? The constitution by the government stamp regulates the legal tender value of its money and not the bankers." He then explained in full how the income tax became unconstitutional by one member of the supreme court changing his vote inside thirty days. There is nothing "unjust or unreasonable" in criticizing it, as every person does this with any judge of a court, and this is all the democratic platform proposes to do. (Great Applause.)

After a brief interval Col. Spangler then introduced Hon. Jenks, of Brookville, Jefferson county, whom he called the "best and brainiest man in Pennsylvania." Mr. Jenks had been assistant U. S. District Attorney in Cleveland's first administration, a counsel in the Belknap case, and made the best defense in the famous Hayes and Tilden dispute. Mr. Jenks not being allowed to speak long out doors on account of his throat, made a brief address in which he refuted with perfect ease the common ignorant statement that all intelligence is in the republican party by reminding his hearers that nine-tenths of the population of the United States consisted of foreigners, that there are only about 7,000,000 native born Americans. He said that "it is the intelligence of the democratic party on which the country depends." In evidence thereof he gave a brief history of the democratic party, and cited how the alien and sedition laws had violated the rights of the constitution before parties were formed. Only two things were done by the republican party, namely: the abolition of slavery and the purchase of Alaska, in which, the speaker said, "and it was too cold for a Christian to live in." (laughter), but both of these two acts were necessary for the development of our nation.

The people were then invited to par-

take of the roasted ox, which was served with sandwiches, and was eaten with great relish. Everybody got his piece.

EVENING MEETING.

Headed by the Millheim band the people went to the town hall, which was packed to its utmost, and were addressed by Hon. Jenks, who amidst great applause said the following:

"America is better adapted by its varied physical features for the development of various industries than any other country, and it as a nation was not established by armies, but by the moral conscience. No period in American history more important than this. Something like it in the times of Jefferson and Adams, in which it was shown that the people are the supreme power in our government. The money question is the issue and not the tariff. Republicans say we must wait on other nations before it is expedient to adopt bi-metalism, but the democratic party advocates independent bi-metalism without the consent of other nations. Present hard times are the effect of demonetization of silver in 1873. The republicans advocating a gold standard alone in their platform. The money question is before the people for the first time in American history. Attempts were made in 1878 and 1880 to remedy the effect by Bland and others, but all ended by the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893. There are three primary uses of money, first—as a standard of all values; second—as a measure of all values; third—as a medium of exchange," and now it is attaining a fourth use—"as a store of value" that is "hoarding it up." He then explained free coinage and how the money in the treasury will be put into circulation by the government paying its officials and the mine owners their laborers. The democratic platform of 1892 regards bi-metalism as the true American standard, but since the money power got the better of American legislation, the South and West discovered that the present financial distress was brought about by the demonetization of silver, which fired up its representatives at the Chicago convention in which there was a display of oratory unexcelled by Cicero, and Demosthenes. God always has a leader in a great crisis, as Jefferson and Jackson. Bryan has the characteristics of a leader of men. "Bryan is selected by the Almighty to lead the people against this money power." "There is no 53 cent dollar, as the power of money is given it by its government." Republicans always comprehend the whole world in their financial discussions, but we must legislate for ourselves and not for the benefit of foreign countries. Republicans and gold democrats call and advocate the 'honest money' which doubles their own wealth and robs one-half the wealth of another. Wheat raised 16 cents per bushel on the day of Bryan's nomination. There is only about \$17 in circulation per capita out of the \$22 to each individual, which is too small an amount for the business of the country. \$380,000,000 in gold idle in the treasury. \$200,000,000 gold in the treasury at the end of Cleveland's first administration, but which was all out at the end of Harrison's term. Cleveland caught the gold fever, or heresy, in Wall street legal transactions during Harrison's administration, and at Gray Gables, Carlisle also in New York. There never was a more democratic platform in the world's history than that at Chicago. There are no classes in the democratic party, and never will be. In late years there is a tendency to increase the power of the supreme court and to dispose of juries by the method of usurpation through the pressure of various co-operations, especially railroads. Trial by jury is for what our forefathers fought during the revolution, and is one of the principle features of a true democracy which has always been vigorously advocated by the democratic party. Millionaires avoid paying taxes as much as possible, and many of them live in rented houses. "Who will correct the supreme court if the people can't." Jefferson and Lincoln severely criticized the supreme court. The speaker then closed amidst prolonged applause, but not until nearly everybody in the audience had said "go on, go on."

HUGH S. TAYLORS' ADDRESS.

The chairman then introduced Hugh S. Taylor, Esq., of Bellefonte, who after complimenting the ladies for their presence, made a plea for a faithful support of the county and congressional ticket. He also said that the Chicago platform is purely democratic. That Bryan was advocating the same true principles of government as Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, that the freedom of the American nation is to be maintained by fighting against the gold standard. This young man made a brilliant and very spirited address, which was much appreciated and vigorously applauded. Col. Spangler, being on the stage, was then urgently called upon by the audience, and responded by narrating many killing

(Continued on 8th page.)

WERE FOR FREE SILVER

Testimony From the Grand Old Party

WANTED CHEAPER MONEY

The Republican Campaign Book of 1892 Advocated Free Silver Gold Appreciated—Wanted Cheaper Dollars—Recent Platforms—Interesting Reading.

What a mighty change has occurred in the beliefs and arguments of the republican party on the silver question within four short years. Their campaign literature of 1892 contains the most powerful reasons that can be advanced to-day for the restoration of the free coinage of silver, and if the sentiment for white metal is so strong and so widespread, the republicans may thank themselves for it.

In 1892 the principal text book of the republican party was entitled "The Grand Old Party—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison: It Is True to the Flag." This book was officially sanctioned by the republican national committee, and 3,000,000 copies of the work were distributed by the committee throughout the United States. Here is one extract from this text book; it is found on page 52:

"If every voter in the United States were called upon to-day to declare whether he desired the use of silver as well as gold in monetary system, certainly as many as 90 votes out of every 100 would answer in the affirmative, and an equal proportion would favor such legislation as tended directly to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of both metals, if they could be maintained at par."

This sentiment to-day would be characterized by the republican party as the wild utterance of a silver fanatic if it had not appeared under its own sanction so recently. Yet it was the accurate utterance of the republican party at that time. What influence can have caused repudiation of the sentiment in so short a period, unless it is that of the Rothschilds, the Morgans, the Belmonts, the bond syndicates? At the dictation of these men the republicans are now spending millions of dollars to undo the work they did in 1892, and during many previous years of the party's existence.

Here is another quotation from this same text book:

"Until the year 1873 the United States coined both gold and silver freely in unlimited quantities; that is, you could take it to the mints of the United States and receive for it a fixed unvarying price; but in 1873, by the omission of the silver dollar from the coinage law prescribing the silver coins of the United States to be thereafter coined, and by the limitation of the legal tender of silver to 10¢, silver was in effect demonetized, and it has never been restored fully to the position it held in the earlier coinage system of this country. There has been much irrelevant controversy as to whether this was done intentionally, and after full discussion, or accidentally, so far as the majority of congress were concerned, and by the artful trick of certain persons interested in bringing about a gold standard. Such a controversy serves no useful purpose. At that time both silver and gold were at a large premium, specie payments not having been resumed, and paper money was the only currency. The important fact, however, is that silver was demonetized, and it is of little service in considering how it was done."

If the foregoing statement was true in 1892, is it not true to-day? What has caused it to be a lie now, as the republicans claim? Didn't they know what they were saying in 1892, or don't they know what they mean now? Is it not evident that some mighty influence has been brought to bear to cause the change in attitude toward silver and that gold is that influence?

This republican text book further says:

"The unlimited coinage of both metals had prevailed from the foundation of the government until that date, and yet on June 30, 1873, there had been a total coinage of \$1,041,938,557 of gold and only \$162,425,070 of silver. Unlimited silver had not meant the debasement of the currency. The scarcity of the metal and its free employment as money by all nations except England had given it a value in comparison with gold that removed all risk of its free use in our coinage. * * * There is a grave danger in the unqualified adoption of the gold standard. For, as silver has been taken out of Europe's coinage, the demand for gold has enormously grown, and grown in a proportion much greater than the supply. *Measuring both metals by the standard of commodities, it is substantially true to say that gold has appreciated more than silver has depreciated.* In the silver-using countries silver will buy almost as much of every-

thing except gold as it would ten or a dozen years ago, and this fact sustains the demand for 'cheaper' money. The advocates of the gold standard alleges that the value of gold is intrinsic, and that a certain quantity of gold bullion having a fixed value should be the standard of exchange. This would be all well enough if anybody were able to insure that the supply would continually increase in ratio with the increasing demand for it caused by growing population and commerce, but as a matter of fact it is decreasing in that ratio, and therefore a man who ten years ago contracted a debt which might then have been discharged with 1,000 bushels of wheat, to-day must pay many more than 1,000 bushels of wheat to get himself free. Just as it is true to say that the silver dollar which was exchanged on an equality with gold 15 years ago is now worth but 80 cents in gold, so it is true to say that an amount of wheat that would exchange 15 years ago for a gold dollar is worth much less to-day."

Four years ago the republican text book said, it will be observed, that "gold had appreciated more than silver has depreciated;" to-day they deny that gold has appreciated at all. Four years ago they claimed that the reason the farmer could not get more for his wheat was because of the appreciation in the value of money. To-day they argue that the production and demand for the wheat are the only things having anything to do with the price. Let the farmer and the merchant who find their stock and their goods constantly depreciating in value consider the foregoing, and see what is the cause for it.

The text book goes on:

The meaning of this is clear. The capitalist can increase his wealth by simply converting it into gold, putting it in a vault and holding it idle for a series of years. At the end of 10 years it will buy more provisions and more labor than it would when he stored it. As the supply of gold contracts everybody must work harder to get it.

It is plain that the debtor is entitled to discharge his obligations for a value precisely similar to that he originally obtained. He cannot do this if the money in which his loan is compulsorily payable increases between the date of its making and the date of its payment. *Measured in gold, all obligations have thus increased in a very short period of time.* The creditor class enjoys, therefore, a vast advantage over the debtor class. The men who work for their living and consume their earnings year by year are placed in a most unfair position.

Has there been a single argument advanced by the opponents of the gold standard this year which is stronger than that contained in this extract from the republican text book of four years ago? It is precisely the argument used by silver men to-day, and which is denounced by the republicans as delusive and anarchistic. This republican text book of 1892 might well be circulated with advantage to the democrats in this year 1896.

But even later than four years ago republican text books contained good arguments for free silver. On page 146 of the republican congressional campaign book of 1894 is the following paragraph:

"European silver could not be dumped into our mints with profit to the foreign owners. The silver of Europe is coined at a ratio of 15 to 1, whereas American coinage is at a ratio of 16 to 1, and as the bulk of European silver has already been in use many years it has probably lost 1 per cent by abrasion. Here is a dead loss of 6 per cent on every dollar's worth of European silver to be dumped on this country, to which there must be added freight and insurance. But this is not all. The European coins could not be offered to our mints. The one-tenth alloy which they contain would have to be extracted, a loss of 10 per cent, and the extraction would cost another 5 per cent, making a loss and cost of not less than 21 cents before the dump reached our mints. The total loss on every dollar's worth of European silver brought over here being not less than 32 cents to put it in another shape, foreign speculators in order to dump European silver on our mints would be compelled to sell for 68 cents the silver that cost them 100 cents in gold."

There is no reason why any republican should hesitate to vote for Bryan and free silver, when he has such evidence before him that his party has abandoned its principles and beliefs.

In the national Republican platform of 1892 we find the following:

"The American people from tradition and interest favor bi-metalism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

In the Republican platform of 1888 we find:

"We favor the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemn the policy of the administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

DECISION OF JUSTICE DEAN

In the Famous Howard Church Case

THE RULING OF THE COURT

How the Matter Was Viewed in the Supreme Court—For Information the Full Text of the Opinion is Published.

The litigation for the possession of the Disciple church at Howard, Pa., was in our courts for several years. It attracted much interest throughout the county and elsewhere. There are many members of that church in our county and as a matter of news we herewith publish the opinion of Justice Dean which finally disposes of the extended controversy.

Filed October 6th, 1896.

DEAN J.

The plaintiffs' bill in this case avers, as follows: In 1832, a religious association or congregation was organized at Howard, Centre county, Pennsylvania, denominated "Disciples of Christ"; at the commencement of these proceedings, it numbered sixty persons, and was not incorporated; one R. C. Leathers made a report to the Pennsylvania conference for the year 1850, that there were but fifteen members in good standing composing the congregation; that this report dropped from the rolls of the congregation a majority of its members without notice or hearing, and without warrant. On February, 7th, 1890, the majority appealed to an impartial tribunal (not named,) and asked the elders to join in choosing said tribunal, which they, the elders, refused to do; then, a majority of the congregation, acting through a committee, appealed to the elders of a sister church at Eagleville to hear and determine the complaint which had created schism; the elders of the Eagleville church entertained the appeal, and called in elders of the sister congregations of Lock Haven and Williamsport, and together they heard the complaint on June 13th, 1890, and rendered a decision, recommending the calling of a meeting of the congregation at Howard on June 25th, 1890, following; due notice of the meeting was given; on the day named, defendants closed and locked the doors of the church, and prevented the meeting in the church; those members who had complained and appealed, then organized a meeting outside and in front of the church, presided over by Rev. Ryan of Williamsport; at this meeting, J. Z. Long, one of the plaintiffs, was elected a trustee in place of H. L. Harvey, then a trustee, and one of these defendants; N. G. Pletcher, therefore and then a trustee, and one of the plaintiffs, was approved, as was also A. J. Gardner, one of the defendants; A. J. Gardner and R. C. Leathers were deposited as elders, and the congregation, for the time being, was placed under the supervision and jurisdiction of the elders of Eagleville and Lock Haven. Notwithstanding their deposition, the old board of trustees continued to act, and the old board of elders persisted in holding on to their offices, and by force and violent demeanor prevented the elders of Eagleville and Lock Haven churches from assuming and exercising jurisdiction and supervision conferred upon them by the 25th, of June meeting, and persisted by force and threats to debar a majority of the congregation from engaging in worship in the church. That the 25th of June meeting was constituted and held by competent authority of the denomination, and all its proceedings were regular under the usages of the church, and that the exercise of authority by defendants was wrongful. The prayers for relief were that Harvey, the two Gardner and Leathers, be enjoined from acting as trustees or elders, and from preventing Long and Pletcher from assuming the offices to which they had been elected, and that they be further enjoined from preventing the elders of Eagleville and Lock Haven from assuming supervision of the congregation; and further, that they and each of them be enjoined from excluding a majority of the congregation from worshipping in the church.

The answer of defendants, denies that those who appealed, called on the elders of the Eagleville and Lock Haven churches, and held the meeting of 25th of June, are a majority of the congregation; on the contrary, aver, that they compose but a small minority; that O. T. Noble and A. M. DeHaas, neither of them members of the congregation, but acting as a committee for the meeting, attempted to take possession of the church property, and turn it over to the minority composing the meeting; thus ousting the regular organization and putting a wholly irregular one in control; they admit they resisted this unauthorized interference; they further aver, that one Rev. W. L. Hayden, of Bellefonte, came with the Sheriff at the hour of public worship, on the 10th of August following the meeting and read a lecture or proclamation to them, commanding them to surrender possession of the church to the minority, which they refused to do. They further aver, that the action of the 25th of June meeting, with the elders of the churches of Eagleville and Lock Haven, and clergymen from other congregations, was wholly unauthorized, and unknown to the rules and discipline of the church; that there exists no other power to adjust differences in a Disciple congregation, but the elders and the congregation, and the congregation alone can dispose officers duly elected. That this was a regular and fully organized congregation, with a duly elected pastor, Rev. G. W. Headley; that the defendants, the duly elected officers representing a majority of the congregation, do not exclude any but invite all the members to worship in said church. They therefore

asked the court to grant the prayer for relief, and to award costs.

The court found in favor of the plaintiffs, and granted the prayer for relief, and awarded costs.

The court further found that the defendants had acted unlawfully in excluding the plaintiffs from the church, and in preventing them from worshipping in the church.

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NUTS FOR KINSLOE TO CRACK.

The Bituminous Record, edited by one R. A. Kinsloe, has asked a large number of questions of Col. Spangler, the Free Silver candidate for Congress, with a view to conveying the idea that Mr. Spangler is unfit to represent this District.

Who is R. A. Kinsloe?
Does anyone know where he came from?

Did he ever dig coal? If not, how did he become connected with the miners?

Did he not give the secrets of every movement of the miners to the newspapers and to the operators?

Was he paid for it? If so, how much?

Why is Kinsloe always talking about a reduction and never about an advance?

Is it because he loves the miners or because the operators pay him for it?

Why has he opposed every move that the miners have made except the big suspension of 1894?

Why has he fought every officer of a labor organization that has ever been in the district?

Why did he fight Jim White, Dan Lennon, Bob Watchorn, John B. Rac, Pat McByde, John McByde, Phil Penna and others?

Did he do it to build up the confidence of the miners in their organization or to destroy it?

If the latter, was he paid for it?
If so, by whom?

Did he obtain the secrets of the miners a year ago when they were agitating for an advance in wages, under pretense of helping them to obtain a satisfactory settlement?

Did he betray those secrets over the long distant telephone to Wm. P. Duncan, an operator?

Was he paid for it? If he betrayed the miners then, is he doing so now?

If he was against them then, is he for them now?

Did Spangler refuse to pay Kinsloe \$1,000 for his support?

Did Kinsloe go to DuBois?

Did he see Arnold or his representative?

If he asked Spangler \$1,000, how much did he receive from Arnold or his representative?

These are some questions that the people would like to have Mr. Kinsloe answer and until he does so to the satisfaction of the miners, his malicious statements concerning Mr. Spangler will have the same effect on the vote of this district that an assertion of Benedict Arnold's would have had on the founders of our government.

REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE.

On last Friday evening the republicans had their time in Bellefonte. The leading event was the parade of the Junior McKinley and Hobart club. At the head of their line were a body of horsemen, then came the Undine band and the uniformed club and a liberal display of fireworks. The parade looked quite nice, but lacked the originality and taste of the Bryan boys, on the preceding Wednesday evening. Of course it won't do to omit folks drum corps. It could be heard most of the time.

In the court house addresses were delivered by W. F. Reeder, James P. Coburn and another gentleman from Washington, Pa. Mr. Reeder asserted that silver never was demonetized in 1873, ridiculed the 53 cent silver dollar, and talked most of his time about tariff and protection. During the course of his remarks he quoted a few sentences from this paper of August 13, 1896. The writer, at the same time was asked by Mr. Reeder whether it had not appeared in THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT. The answer, at the instant was "I cannot say now whether it has, or not." That reply seemed to give them some inspiration and the crowd cheered like hoodlums. The article referred to, has since been looked up, and contains the words he quoted. The same is re-published in another part of this issue. It contains the very essence of the free silver argument. It is the very doctrine advocated by such men, as Lincoln, Grant, Blaine, Logan, and is in accord with the republican platforms in this state and the national platforms of the republican party and especially with McKinley, previous to the St. Louis convention. A larger circulating medium, higher prices, more primary money and consequently cheaper dollars—not so dear that you can't get them. All these things Mr. Reeder assailed. That evidently is his judgment, formed probably from a limited study of the question, political prejudice may control his conclusions, or he talks that way when he knows better.

Mr. James P. Coburn spoke. It is hardly necessary to add anything more. The same old chestnuts—abuse, ugly language was used by him.

—The finest, largest pumpkin in the land can be seen at Bauer's store on Allegheny street. It was grown by our friend Benjamin Fulton, and is a monster.

(Continued on 8th Page.)