

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. I. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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MORE HOT SHOT FROM SWALLOW

The Reform Candidate for Govern-
or Talks About Bossism

ARRAIGNMENT OF EVIL RULE

In a Campaign Speech at Hecla Park Dr. Swallow Said That of All the Thousands of Offices to be Filled by the Popular Vote or Appointment, No One Can Receive the Nomination Without Consulting the Wish or Will of the Boss.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow opened his campaign in Centre county last Thursday, the occasion being a mass meeting of citizens of Centre and Clinton counties, held at Hecla Park. Several thousand people were present. At 1 o'clock the Centre county Prohibitionists held their county convention, nominating Albert Bierly for Prothonotary, and for Assemblymen A. Y. Williams, Worth township, and W. H. Long, Howard. Rev. J. Zeigler was re-elected county chairman. Strong resolutions were adopted, indorsing Dr. Swallow's candidacy and condemning bossism and Quay methods. At 2 o'clock the mass meeting was organized, with Rev. Zeigler as chairman.

Dr. Swallow made the principal address. He spoke in part as follows:

FIGHTING A DANGEROUS FOE.
Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, when I remember the labor involved in this campaign of education, and call to mind that Pennsylvania is an empire in itself; when I remember further that I am standing very near the centre of the old Keystone State, whether measured from east to west or from north to south, I could wish that my voice this afternoon might reach all her citizens and thus sound the alarm against a foe more dangerous than that of the revolution of 1776, or of the civil war of 1861, or of the Spanish intolerance of 1898.

However, I congratulate myself on being privileged to speak to representatives of two counties contiguous to Centre county, which geographically speaking is the sun around which the whole constellation revolves. Few counties of the State can boast such a variety of production as can those here represented. You have mountain, valley and plain, lumber, coal and limestone. Few counties can rival you in the fertility of your soil and of the productions of your husbandry and your manufacturing skill. Here among the mountains and hills of the central part of the State, you have repeated that which history has so often demonstrated, namely, that the most valuable product of any country is that of noble manhood and womanhood. Centre county has been called the Mother of Governors, for in thirty-five years last passed your sons have filled that office nearly twelve years, or about one-third of the time. Look where we will over this great Commonwealth, and we are led to scenes,

Where every prospect pleases,
And bossism only is vile.
THE REIGN OF BOSSISM.
What is bossism? While in nearly every State in the Union and in nearly every county, city and town, this question might be intelligently answered from the standpoint of experience and observation, perhaps in no State could so comprehensive an answer be made as here in Pennsylvania, for nowhere have the people suffered so long and bitterly. Bossism is that political condition where one man has made the transition from intelligent leadership to an unreasoning dictatorship, determining everything from the largest matter to the smallest detail for the governing of the State and its subdivisions. Of all the thousands of offices, state, county and municipal, to be filled by the popular vote or appointment, not one can receive the nomination without consulting the wish or will of this one man, either directly or through one or many of his subordinate creatures, who are also under-bosses, always ready to obey any command. No law on any of the multifarious subjects that engage public attention can pass the Legislature, or, if passed, be enforced without his consent. It would be a piece of presumption to be atoned for by political self-abnegation or possibly decapitation for any man to vote in the Legislature contrary to the wishes of the dictator; it would be to forfeit his rights to be named at the primaries, nominated in the conventions or voted for by the people for re-election.

The adherents of Quay in the last Legislature, as in many which preceded it, showed themselves to be mere spaniels, whose affection for their master seemed to increase in proportion to the kicks he gave them. So long have they been in the leading strings of political childhood, not thinking nor acting for themselves, but playing the part of dumb puppets, that even in the most trivial affairs they must needs telephone to Washington or to Beaver to ascertain what the "Old Man" wants. Legislation was thus kept

at a standstill for weeks waiting for the "Old Man" to come to tell the children what to do.

DEPLORABLE LEGISLATIVE SCENES.

The papers of the State were filled with an account day by day of the frantic appeals made by these representatives of the State through the long-distance telephone for the "Old Man" to come, and come at once, to give direction to legislation. No more pitiable sight was ever presented in any country, under any form of government even where the most absolute monarchy prevails, than that witnessed in Harrisburg in the winter of 1896-7. The most deplorable feature of the whole business is the fact that the self-assumed jurisdiction of the dictator or boss to pass through the Legislature pernicious laws touches the business interests of the State and puts every citizen either directly or indirectly in the humiliating attitude of paying tribute to the great usurper, or suffer the penalty of refusing to bow to his dictation.

It is an old adage, "Like priest, like people," and it finds its broadest application in "like ruler, like ruled." Character assimilates to that which surrounds it. The boss being a bad man physically, morally, politically, socially, every way a bad man, will in the very nature of the case gather bad men around him, or if necessary debauch the good men who come in contact with him. For fifteen years under his malevolent dictatorship the ability and disposition to steal public moneys has steadily grown until the people awoken to find themselves suddenly in the excitement of a great political revolution. Stealing by the under bosses that they may divide their plunder with the chief boss, as one of the conditions of keeping their places, is everywhere apparent.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

Let me give you a few illustrations: The act of March, 1895, providing that the Secretary of Agriculture should make an annual report to the Governor and publish such bulletins of information from time to time as he may deem advisable; which report and bulletins shall be printed by the State Printer as other public documents. Under this provision a pamphlet was published on the "Diseases and Enemies of Poultry," at a cost of \$488.24, or thirteen cents a copy. This pamphlet being much sought after on the 9th of March, 1897, an act was passed that fifteen thousand copies should be published with such additional matter and alterations as the author may deem advisable to more fully explain this important subject.

Ah! That last sentence left the door unlocked for the entrance of a thief, and at once the economic zoologist proceeded to publish an expensive book of over a thousand pages, with one hundred colored plates, the whole edition to cost \$53,000, or an average of \$5.30 a copy, the entire cost of the whole edition being a hundred and nine times the cost of the original edition. Most of the plates used are said to have been old plates costing the publisher nothing, but were charged for at a high price. One page is devoted to bats, with the important information that they do not disturb the young birds, nor do they destroy young chickens. Here was an attempt to filch from the State over \$50,000.

EXTRAORDINARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Let us look at another: Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of our State declares that the general appropriation bill shall contain nothing but items for the ordinary expenses of the executive and judicial departments of the State, interest on public debts and for common schools, and that all other appropriations must be separate bills. Yet, examining the bill you will find an appropriation for reimbursing a man who claims to have paid too much tax, also for purchasing portraits for the State officials; also for over \$2,000 for clerk hire for an investigating committee in excess of the appropriation allowed by law. Another appropriation is \$5,000 for a committee to inquire into convict labor. Then comes \$1,254.81 to pay for the fake investigation of the State Treasurer's and Auditor General's Departments. This item was inserted in the general bill because they knew full well that it could not pass separately. Another item provides for the expense of attending funerals of ex-members of the Assembly. Some members of the Legislature who attended these funerals were so drunk at the time as to offend the relatives of the deceased.

We have only time to refer casually to the \$70,000 paid for improving the acoustics of the old House of Representatives when there was a standing offer to do the same work by equally responsible men for \$20,000; to the over \$8,000 paid Charles Miller for carpenter work on a rose house which it was never claimed was worth more, including material and lumber, than \$1,800; nor the four days' work improvement on Grace Church at a

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GRANGE PARK IN FULL BLOOM

The 25th Annual Picnic Now In
Full Blast

LIST OF TENT HOLDERS

A Large Display of Farm Machinery and Other Products—Good Order Prevails—And Large Attendance—Opening Exercises Tuesday.

The big event of the season is the annual exhibition and encampment of Centre county Pomona Grange at Grange Park, Centre Hall, this week. The picnic practically began on Saturday when tent-holders began to arrive and select and arrange their quarters. Exhibitors of farm machinery, live stock and other products of interest to farmers and the public were on hand early to prepare their departments.

Sunday appropriate services were held in the pavilion and there was a large attendance from all sections. Monday was practically devoted to fixing up camp, and by evening most of the tenters were comfortably located and enjoying the outing.

The weather thus far has been exceptionally fine, not a drop of rain has fallen, like on former occasions. Instead, there is a bracing atmosphere, just warm enough to be comfortable. The formal opening exercises were held Tuesday morning. Master of the County George Dale presided and made the opening speech, recounting briefly the success of the grange the past year. Colonel J. F. Weaver, county lecturer, followed Master Dale. Mr. Weaver spoke of the benefits of the grange and more particularly of the annual picnic. The Central Pennsylvania encampment was started just twenty-five years ago as a one-day gathering. The first picnic was held near Linden Hall, and next where it was held for several consecutive years. In a few years after being started it was held two days, then three and finally was continued during the week.

Ten years ago the grange bought the present grounds and eight years ago the first picnic was held there. To-day the grounds, with all the improvements, are paid for. Isaac Frain, president of the Grangers' Fire Insurance company, told of the benefits of that association of protection. The company now carries risk to the amount of almost \$2,750,000. It has been in operation twenty years and the cost to policy holders has been less than 15 cents per \$100 per year. Prominent speakers have been engaged to address the various sessions during the week on topics of interest to the grange and the public.

LIST OF TENT HOLDERS.

Hon. Leonard Rhoads, J. J. Arney, John Dauberman, John Conley, Samuel Durst, Dr. J. A. Alexander, J. A. Keller, Wesley Henry, S. W. Smith, Roxana Brisben, Jacob Lee, James Durst, George Boal, James Stahl, D. K. Keller, Centre Hall; George Dale, Nathan Grove, Lemont; Phillip Dale, Charles Taylor, Oak Hall; Col. J. F. Weaver, James Gregg, Milesburg; Mrs. Jennie Rumberger, Col Beck and family, Hubersburg; Amos Muller, Harrison Kline, Wm. H. Allen, Isaac Miller, Mrs. H. Montgomery, Bellefonte REPUBLICANS, Bellefonte; Adam Hoover, Pleasant Gap; Henry Sankey, Potters Mills; Fred Resides, R. Foster, State College; J. Long, Lee & Myer, Colver; J. C. Jodon, Axe Mann; G. L. Goodhart, M. C. Stover, Centre Hill; Mrs. Starr, Public Ledger, Philadelphia; Harry Hoover, Taylor Irvin, Fleming; Hiram Cane, W. C. Horner, Mrs. Finkle, Smith Bros, Shook Brothers, Spring Mills; J. K. From, Boalsburg; George Davis, Mechanicsburg. There may be some additional names, that have been overlooked.

The exhibition of farm machinery is large and among the best is that of McCalmont & Co., of Bellefonte.

The attendance on Wednesday was good. Thursday there is promise of larger crowds.

RECEPTION FOR COMPANY B.

On Wednesday evening Burgess F. E. Nagney, called a special meeting of council to take definite action for extending to Company B an appropriate welcome. Burgess Nagney and Harry Keller, Esq., were appointed a committee to take matter in charge and make all necessary arrangements. It is not definitely known, now, at what time they will arrive here.

The patriotic sentiment of our people should respond promptly to make this demonstration befitting the occasion. Nothing is too good for the brave boys who volunteered their services in the hour when the country needed defenders.

Give whatever you can, money and assistance—freely and cheerfully, and do it quickly.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Body of David Billmeyer, of Milton, Found Mutilated at Cumberland.

A Cumberland, Md., dispatch says the body of David Billmeyer, aged 48 years, Milton, Pa., was found early Saturday morning, frightfully mangled, in the old Baltimore & Ohio yard, in a section of that city called "Shantytown," where a rough element had a rendezvous. Billmeyer was a member of a lumber company, operating a large mill on a tract of 1,300 acres of timber land, which they recently purchased near Little Orleans, this county. He left Little Orleans Friday for Cumberland with quite a large sum of money, it being his intention to go from here to Salisbury, Pa., where the company has another large plant, and where his sister, Mrs. Calvin Balliet, resides.

Billmeyer displayed a big roll of money, it is said, which contained bills of large denomination, treating all who would accept his generosity. He was seen in the company of idle men, and with them visited various saloons, landing late at night in "Shantytown."

Levi Westbrook, a saloonkeeper there, states that Billmeyer went to sleep in his place; that he awakened, after which he threw a dollar bill on the counter and then left. Half an hour later his mangled body was found and his money was gone.

His brother, Alexander E. Billmeyer, who is at the head of the lumber company, arrived Saturday and took charge of the body, which was sent to Milton Sunday. Billmeyer has a family in Centre county, and we think was located at Coburn, at one time. Reuben Billmeyer, in Centre county; Martin, in the Klondike; and William, Montour county; are brothers. The dead man is said to have large interests. Postmaster Horace Gauger, of Milton, is his brother-in-law.

ADAMS IS A MURDERER.

Wanted in Philadelphia for the Crime—Made an Important Capture.

The mystery surrounding the attempt at suicide of George W. Adams, at Jersey Shore, the other day has been somewhat cleared away, and from all appearances, instead of the arrest of a board bill jumper it is that of a murderer wanted in Philadelphia for the past three years. The officers being very curious at the attempt at suicide for so small a charge, while looking over their papers, found that he answered perfectly to the description of a certain Charles Adams wanted for the murder of his aunt in Philadelphia about three years ago. Detectives have scoured this region for Adams, but have been unsuccessful in their attempts to capture him until now. His home is in New Berlin, where he was born and raised. He had been employed on several farms in that section for the last few months and his actions have been very suspicious. He was married to a Miss Mary Sours several months ago. The reward of \$200 for his capture will likely go to Chief Norton and Officer Brown who made the arrest.

MAY RETAIN THEIR ARMS.

The volunteer soldiers who desire to preserve their arms and other accoutrements supplied them by the government as relics of the war, will be allowed to buy them at cost prices, the amount to be taken out of their pay. This is in accordance with general order No. 124, recently issued, containing instructions for mustering out volunteer soldiers. The order states the prices at which these holdings may be purchased. A Springfield breech loading rifle or carbine calibre 45, may be retained by the volunteer at a cost of \$10. A Colt revolver, calibre 38, will cost him the same amount. There is no difference in the cost of a Colt 45 calibre.

A deduction of \$3.60 from his pay entitles the volunteer to his sabre, and other articles are valued as follows: Blanket bags, with straps, complete, \$1.50; bayonet scabbard for rifle, 50 cents; cartridge belt, single row of loops, 75 cents; cartridge belt, double row of loops, \$1; canteen, with straps, 43 cents; gun sling 24 cents; haversack and strap, 72 cents; waist belt and plate, 30 cents.

Even the most trifling things included in the soldier's outfit may also be purchased in the same way. These include the meat can, the price for which is fixed at 14 cents; tin cup, 8 cents; knife, 4 cents; fork, 2 cents; spoon, 1 cent. The only other items left are revolver holster and cartridge box, which are valued at 50 cents each.

Must Wear Their Uniforms.

For the benefit of those who believe that soldiers home on a furlough wear their uniforms for show, we will state that a soldier is compelled to wear his uniform all the time and the minute he removes it and dons citizen's clothing he becomes a deserter and is liable to be arrested by any constable or officer and returned to camp, a reward of \$10 being offered for such arrests.

A FINANCIAL BLUNDER

Money Piled Up In the U. S. Treasury

SHOULD BE IN CIRCULATION

The Recent Bond Issue Was Unnecessary and Has Proven an Expensive Blunder—Money Lying Idle—Needed in the Channels of Trade—Republican Financing.

Congressman Dalzell in his speech to the Republican league the other day said: "The democratic party pretended to be for the war, but would not furnish the means for prosecution." The meager excuse for this false statement is that the democrats refused to vote for the \$200,000,000 bond bill which Mr. Dalzell championed. The democrats voted for the tax bill, they voted for the increase of the army and navy, they voted for the emergency \$50,000,000 bill, they voted for every measure the administration called for but the loan bill, which they declared to be totally unnecessary, as with the surplus in the treasury, the war tax and the power to issue \$100,000,000 emergency treasury notes there was no need of increasing the bonded indebtedness. With superior airs Mr. Dalzell sneered at Democratic statesmanship and led his party into the disastrous folly of the bond issue.

With what result? The treasury today is gorged with money to the extent of \$310,000,000 surplus, the accumulations of the war tax and the bond issue. It is a demonstration that the Democrats were right and Mr. Dalzell, with all his airy claims of superior statesmanship, a financial blunderer.

The surplus reserves of the New York banks as a consequence of this Republican statesmanship—a needless bond issue in the interest of the moneyed class—are now lower than they have been at any time since the panic of 1893, and money from the bonds and the war tax law is still pouring into the treasury. Last week the treasury took \$14,000,000 from the banks on bond account. It is so much money drawn from the activities of business. The New York "Financial" in its money review for last week says:

The present financial situation is anomalous. The country never had so much money, but it is so distributed that it is unavailable for use, and it is needed now more than ever. The treasury, it is true, by anticipating interest and maturity on bonds, is exhausting every resource to circulating its idle funds, but the effects of this policy are not yet apparent.

The New York "Herald" of Sunday declares the city banks are drained of cash.

A contraction of nearly seven millions in loans combined with loss of cash to produce a phenomenal shrinkage of twenty and a half millions in deposits. Despite this reduction of the liabilities against which reserve is required, the loss of actual money was so great that the surplus is cut down to less than half what it was a week ago, and is smaller even than at this date in the "scare" year 1895.

Mr. Dalzell's "superior statesmanship" has forced the great accumulation of over three hundred millions in the treasury by his bond issue, which in lost premiums and interest will cost the Government \$272,000,000 in the life-time of the bonds. The only way to get this borrowed money out of the treasury is to anticipate interest or buy in bonds at a heavy premium. There is no other way, as the war tax law with current revenues will meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government hereafter.

A large surplus in the treasury, and notably one in excess of three hundred millions of dollars, is incontestable evidence of palpable blundering and waste of the money of the people. It is a temptation to profligate extravagance. The money should have remained in the channels of business or in the pockets of the people. It raises a strong suspicion Mr. Dalzell was deliberately legislating, against apparent facts and common sense, in the interest of the moneyed class, always eager for an issue of Government bonds. Mr. Dalzell was of those who severely criticised Cleveland's bond issues. Under the gold standard policy they were a necessity. In every conceivable way the bond issue championed by Mr. Dalzell was a bit of blundering and expensive folly.

And it is because of democratic opposition to this needless bond issue—a piece of folly without parallel in our financial history—that Mr. Dalzell audaciously asserts: "The democratic party would not furnish the means for the prosecution of the war."—Post.

Flag Raising.

On Saturday 17th, the school board at Julian will have a patriotic demonstration in a flag raising. D. F. Fortney, Esq., and Supt. C. L. Gramley will make the principal addresses. Prof. Weaver's class will render the music for the occasion. All are invited to attend.

BRYAN IS BOTTLED UP.

Too Proud to Ask for His Release From Cuban Duty.

Colonel W. J. Bryan and his Third Nebraska Regiment will be ordered to Cuba for garrison duty. He may resign, but his personal and political friends say he will not, notwithstanding strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him to do so. Colonel Bryan's presence in Nebraska would be very acceptable just now to the fusionists, who need his services in the campaign, and the Republicans are satisfied to have him remain where he is. The fusion managers insist that their State ticket is not in danger, but appeals have been sent to Jacksonville and Washington looking to the release of the leader of the silver brigade. Men of the regiment say Bryan would like to come home, but he has too much pride to ask for his discharge.

ANALYSIS OF GUN-FIRE.

It is estimated that about 6,000 shells of all sizes were fired during the Santiago naval engagement, of which all but such as were aimed at the two destroyers, during the brief time that they remained afloat, were fired at the four armored cruisers. The shot holes show a total of only 123 hits as having been made on the metallic structure of the vessels. At first sight this would appear to be a very low percentage for such good marksmen as our American gunners are universally considered to be. There are modifying circumstances, however, which must be considered: The first half of the battle, or that in which the "Teressa," "Oquendo," and "Vizcaya" were destroyed, took place under the confusion of a dense fall of smoke, none of these three or of the American vessels using smokeless powder. Moreover, what gentle breeze there was, blew off shore from the Spanish to the American fleet, bearing back both their own and the Spanish smoke upon the American gunners. The smoke rendered it difficult to get the range of the Spanish vessels. Of the 123 hits recorded 77, or more than one-half, were made by 6-pounders. Then come the 5-inch rapid-fire of the "Brooklyn," which evidently did splendid work against all the vessels, but especially against the "Vizcaya," where seven 5-inch shells got home. The next largest number of hits is to be credited to the 8-inch and the 4-inch rapid-fire, the latter guns on the "Iowa" landing 12 shots. The 6-inch scored three hits, the 7-inch two hits, and the great 13-inch guns probably never landed at all. If they had, the mark of their 1,100-pound shells would be plainly visible on the vessels.

War and Criminals.

A peculiar condition of affairs exists at the Western penitentiary at present. The population is lower than it has been for years. Warden Edward S. Wright said last night:

"It seems strange, but we have at present only 934 prisoners. This is 240 less than we had two years ago. There has been no jail delivery, and I do not know that people have suddenly become better, or that the courts are more merciful. It is possible that the prison labor law has made our penal institution so uninviting that the ordinary criminal takes more pains to avoid sentence.

"The principal cause of the reduced population, I believe, has been the war. During the Civil war a similar condition existed, and the prison population fell far below what had been in 1858. After the war it doubled up in a few years to four times the war-time figures, caused, no doubt, by the sudden relaxing of discipline on men who had undergone great hardships and contracted many bad habits. From that experience it is natural to expect an increase again when our army is mustered out. Of course, there were 10 times as many soldiers engaged in the Civil war, and the effect was greater than will be now."

A Big Fight.

Arbuckles and the Sugar Trust have locked horns again. Havemeyer is at the head of the latter and a long fight and a hot one is imminent. The coffee-importing firm of Arbuckle Brothers has taken up the refining of sugar. The American Sugar Refining Company has gone into the business of roasting coffee. Perhaps the consumer may profit by their quarrel; perhaps not.

For a time there is likely to be a cut in prices and ultimately one or the other corporation will be driven to the wall, then prices will be put on again.

An Aged Lady's Birthday.

On September 14th, Mrs. Nancy Barger, who resides at Curtin Station, in Bald Eagle valley, a few miles west of Howard, celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday. Mrs. Barger is the oldest woman in this section and perhaps in the state.