

# The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1898.

VOL. 20, NO. 39.

## Legislative Candidates. Where Do They Stand?

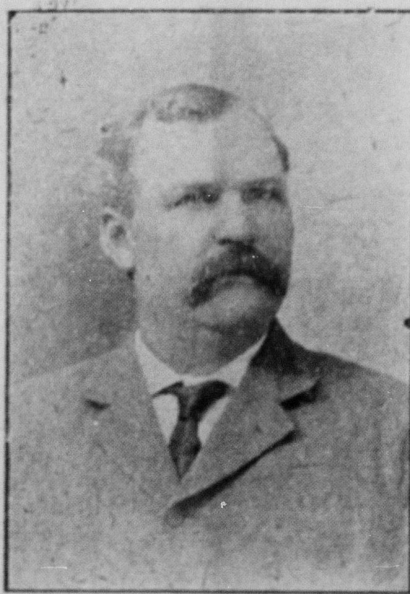
In the campaign this year there is one all-important issue: "Shall the voters endorse or overthrow Quayism in Pennsylvania?" For over forty years M. S. Quay has held public offices in this state. By this time his record should be fully understood by every voter. His success lies in his ability as a political organizer, by which he has been able to gain the absolute control of his party organization. For many years he has dictated the party nominees, and held an undisputed control over our legislative assemblies, until not only his own party but the public have suffered under his sway. To accomplish this any means that secured the end was employed. Shrewd and designing, by control of offices he has marshaled about him men of his own type in every district of the state, forming a vast and almost invincible combination which has been corrupting legislatures, securing special favors for corporations, investing public moneys for personal and political benefit, creating useless offices, increasing salaries, padding pay rolls, misappropriating public moneys and general systematic stealing of the public funds by all imaginable schemes. This is the result of Quayism for these many years, in our state. This is a career undisputed, and has become so loathsome to the honor and integrity of the people that now a direct issue is made by the best element of all parties to break it down, destroy it, until not a vestige remains.

To accomplish this result two things are necessary. Stone, who was placed in nomination by the Quay element for governor, must be defeated. The election of a clean honest man like Jenks will be the necessary course. The next important step is to elect men to the legislature and senate who will refuse to support Quay for another term in the U. S. Senate, where by the distribution of an immense amount of federal patronage he has wielded great power and so long entrenched himself.

### Democratic Nominees:



R. M. FOSTER.

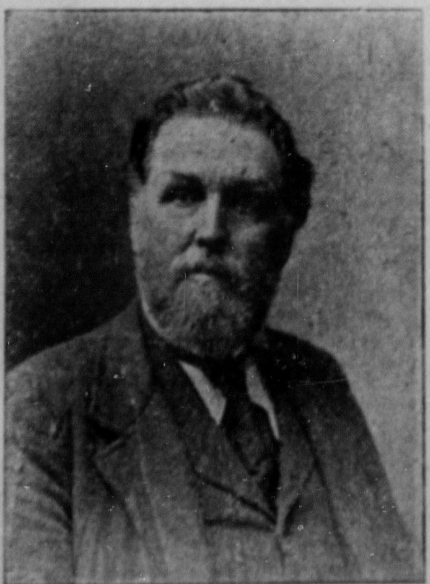


J. H. WETZEL.

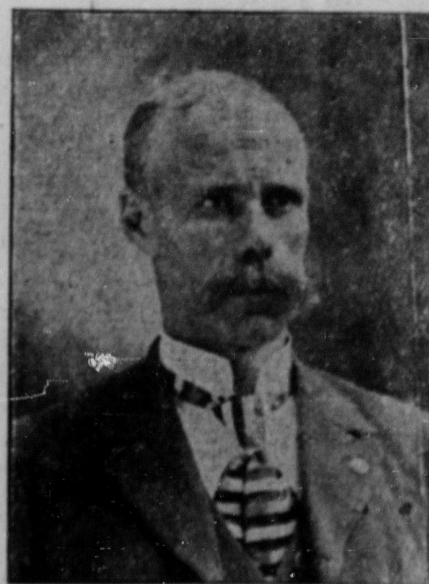
In Centre county the democrats have nominated Messrs Foster and Wetzel, and the republicans Messrs Daley and Townsend. At this writing, we believe the voter has no assurance how any one of these men stand on the United States Senatorship—whether for Quay or Anti-Quay. The democratic candidates, it is presumed, but there is no definite pledge to that effect, will be for some democratic nominee, or even a clean honest republican, in preference to Quay. We can not guarantee anything in this line, as they have not spoken.

The republican candidates will vote for—who knows? John A. Daley is openly credited with being a Quay candidate. At the republican convention he said, in his speech, he would not announce his position on the U. S. senatorship. If elected, he declared he would use his judgment in the matter. Now we believe it is the fundamental principle underlying our public institutions, and on which the national structure has been so wisely builded, that this is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and not for professional politicians to secure political patronage. If that is correct, it is the people who are the chief sovereigns and the ultimate rulers. They are the ones who are consulted, and by their ballots select representatives to their assemblies at Harrisburg, and to congress at Washington, to carry out their judgment on public questions—the representative is the servant of the people—their instrument, authorized to act for them. That we believe is the prevailing idea in this representative form of government. Now, if this is correct, when John A. Daley refuses to announce to the public what position he will take, but if elected will exercise his judgment, instead

### Republican Nominees:



JOHN A. DALEY.



ELI TOWNSEND.

of taking instructions from the people, he then is not a representative in its true sense. The voter can not have any assurance, if he votes for Mr. Daley, what Daley represents. Daley, in theory, becomes the sovereign ruler, and the people his humble servants. In refusing to state his position, what course he will pursue, apparently afraid to commit himself, is he worthy of admiration, confidence or respect? Is a man, lacking in moral courage or decision, suitable to represent you in our legislative halls? You must consider, and decide for yourself.

As to Eli Townsend, he likewise is non-committal on this important issue. Some declare he is for the Quay combination, others that he favors the Wana-maker reform movement in the republican party. No one has a definite assurance. He is in about the same boat as the other candidates.

Now it is not what men have been or were, but the people want to know how these candidates—democrats and republicans alike—will be, Quay or Anti-Quay, in case they are elected. It is asserted that democratic nominees are for Quay. This may or may not be true, we doubt it; such things are possible. Be that as it may, should it be demonstrated that a democratic nominee would vote for Quay's re-election, this paper will withhold its support for him, and urge the election of even a republican, who would oppose this Quay rule, so long fastened on our state.

To bring this point to a practical test and to satisfy hundreds of inquiries from voters the following interrogatories have been sent by us, by special mail

### TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Company B to be Disbanded Tuesday, Oct. 15.—Company M's Equipment Here.

Captain Taylor is authority for the statement that Company B will be mustered out of the service on Tuesday, the 15th of October. The necessary discharge blanks are now being prepared. Among the sick are Fred Tebbis and Clyde Long, of Howard, who are still at the Altoona hospital. R. C. Daley, at home, Romola, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever and Grenoble, of Pleasant Gap. Frank Wallace, who had his skull fractured, is still in the hospital and there is assurance of him pulling through. Bert Bayard, who is an orderly on Gen. Brook's staff, and was in the Porto Rico campaign, left there and now is at Santiago de Cuba, and will soon sail for home.

The boys are glad to be mustered out and return to their former avocations, as they were not anxious to do garrison duty in Cuba, or elsewhere, and we do not wonder.

The new company, M, 21st Regiment, organized in the absence of Company B, received last week the following equipment for 55 men: new model Springfield rifles, knapsacks, gum blankets, belts, canteens, cups and leggings.

It is not known now whether Company B will be disbanded, and the new organization continued in its place. The next legislature will likely act on this matter, as it will cause some confusion and dissatisfaction the way matters now stand.

### Death of Cyrus Wasson.

On Thursday evening September 26th at half past five o'clock, Cyrus Wasson, died at his home near Lemont. For many years he had been a sufferer from stomach trouble and this with heart failure was the cause of his death.

He was seventy-one years old and was born July 12th, 1827. He had always resided near the place of his birth, one mile west of Lemont. He is survived by his wife and three sons, John F., Samuel B., and Robert U.

Two of his children Dr. James E., and Mary J., preceded him to the grave a few years ago.

The funeral occurred on Monday at half past nine o'clock. The services were conducted by Revs. D. E. Hepler and A. A. Black. Interment at Branch cemetery.

### Never Heard of the War.

Over in Clearfield county a party of fishermen found a man and his family in the mountains near Shawmut, last week, who had never heard of the war with Spain. The man wouldn't believe it until the reports of the battles were read to him from a newspaper, then he apologized for his ignorance by saying that "he hadn't been up to town for party nigh a year."

delivery, containing special delivery stamped envelopes for a reply, to Messrs R. M. Foster and J. H. Wetzel, the democratic nominees:

### Sent to Democratic Legislative Candidates.

DEAR SIR:—As a candidate for an important office, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will you kindly answer the following interrogatories, for the benefit of the voters:

1. If elected, would you by any act, deed or vote, aid or in anywise assist in securing the re-election of M. S. Quay to the U. S. Senate?
2. If, after you have used your best efforts to secure the election of a democrat to the U. S. Senate, and found it useless, would you join forces with other representatives and by fusion for public good, endeavor to secure the election of some independent republican or prohibitionist as a successor to M. S. Quay, in the next U. S. Senate?

An immediate reply is desired to the above, and any comment thereto, explanatory, will be published in our next issue.

Yours respectfully,

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

Neither of the above nominees have been previously consulted or informed of these interrogatories.

To the republican nominees, Messrs John A. Daley and Eli Townsend, the following likewise was sent:

### Sent to Republican Legislative Candidates.

DEAR SIR:—As a candidate for an important office, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will you kindly answer the following interrogatories, for the benefit of the voters:

1. If elected, would you by any act, deed or vote, aid or in anywise assist in securing the re-election of M. S. Quay to the U. S. Senate?
2. Would you be willing to join in a fusion movement, with representatives of other parties to secure the election of an independent republican, or a new man to the U. S. Senate for this state?
3. Would you submit to the decision of your party caucus, in the Assembly, should it endorse the re-election of M. S. Quay to the U. S. Senate.

An immediate reply is desired to the above, and any comment thereto, explanatory, will be published in our next issue.

Yours respectfully,

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

During the past few weeks numerous tales have been whispered in the writer's ears of some little ruses of republican candidates. No attention is paid to this. All of us have erred at times, that is human. Likewise there is some corresponding good to be recorded of all. The nominees of both parties are of the average intelligence, and respectability. It will be a favor to any one of them to be sent to Harrisburg. These positions were not, as many seem to think, created or maintained as personal favors for individuals or politicians. The people should not consider the feelings or wishes of any one of these candidates. The people's wishes should be consulted.

The people have a right to know what a candidate for legislature will do, if elected—how their wishes will be respected. Quayism is the direct opposite, rule of politicians. Anyone who will not be frank, honest, candid with the people and fearless in his views, and willing to obey his constituency, is not worthy of public confidence.

### RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Bright Prospects for Extension of the Central Railroad of Pa.

Building railroads on paper has been a favorite pastime for many of our local papers heretofore. The subject generally was in regard to the extension of the C. R. R. of Pa. from Bellefonte westward to be a connecting link, of about two-hundred miles to complete a trunk line from Chicago to New York, that would be sixty miles shorter than any present route.

During the past few days many rumors, of this enterprise being carried out, have been in circulation. The C. R. R. of Pa. officials at this place will not deny the report or confirm it. They now are erecting large paint shops here for repainting their passenger coaches which indicates that further developments are in store.

Persons here in position to know state that the extension will be built, and soon too, but refuse to talk for publication. For several years Supt. J. W. Gephart has labored untiringly for this project with leading financiers and railroad men in New York, pointing out the advantages of the route for a short line between those two points, and from what we have been told, his efforts at last have been successful.

The completion of such a project would mean much for Bellefonte.

### Elopers Caught.

Mrs. C. H. Diem and Thomas O. Symington eloped from Tyrone on August 31st and have been caught at Cedar Rapids, Ia. The man is in jail there and the woman has been arrested, not because Mr. Diem wants her back, but he does want to secure his little daughter whom the mother took with her. Symington has been married twice before, but has been separated from both women.

Mrs. Diem comes from a good family and had a very estimable husband. He is a P. R. R. telegraph operator an agent and has often been here with his wife and child while relieving H. L. Hutchinson.

### Death of an Axe Polisher.

John Kelly, for many years an axe polisher, died at Mill Hall, Thursday morning after a lingering illness. He was about 50 years old. His wife died several years ago, but he is survived by three sons and three daughters. He at one time resided in Bellefonte and worked at Mann's Axe factory. His remains were brought to Bellefonte and interred in the Catholic cemetery Saturday morning.

### Oyster Supper at Howard.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold an oyster supper in Lucas' Hall, at Howard, on Saturday evening Oct. 8th. Oysters, lunch, ice cream, cake, etc., will be served. All are invited.

## CUBAN RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Rich Mineral Wealth and Remarkable Fertility.

### WAITING AMERICAN CAPITAL

An Able Address Delivered Before the State Millers Convention, Last Week—Strong Argument for the Annexation of the Island.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, John T. Hyatt, of Lewisburg, Pa., who was U. S. Vice Consul, at Santiago de Cuba for four years, and up to the time of the recent war, delivered an interesting lecture before the State Millers Association, in the court house on the subject of "Cuban Resources and Opportunities." It was so well received and abounded in so much valuable information regarding this island, that it was deemed worthy of publication. At this time the subject of development is attracting the attention of American capitalists. Mr. Hyatt's discourse should prove interesting to our readers:

Little is known in this country to-day of the resources of Cuba, although the island lies at our very threshold—a condition due to several causes, namely, an absence of anything approaching reliable Spanish statistics, a lack of railroads and decent highways making travel difficult and often impossible, a system of irksome passport requirements and espionage which puts every visitor in the light of a suspect, and to a general unenlightened and repressive policy of Spanish administration, which has heretofore made business insecure and to the foreigner oftentimes unprofitable, so that even the motive for investigation until now has been largely wanting.

In the variety and wealth of its natural resources Cuba is far richer than any state of this Union. In fact, after four years residence on the island as a representative of this government, during which time I devoted considerable study to the question, I am convinced, that as far as timber, mineral and agricultural resources are concerned there is no land of equal size in the world that can make a favorable comparison.

There are on the Island of Cuba 13,000,000 acres of forest land that never knew the sound of the woodsman's axe, containing highly valuable hard, rare and dye woods, of the finest grain and colors, both sombre and brilliant, suitable for practical, as well as ornamental purposes, and for all of which the United States, not producing but needing them, holds the offer of an inviting and profitable market. I, myself, have a collection of 150 canes, each of a different kind of valuable Cuban wood, including mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, cuavilla, oja menuda, sabicu, rose wood, log wood, fustie, bamboo and ebony. So hard are many of these woods that it is impossible to drive a nail into them—one, called caiguleron, has a specific gravity of about 80 pound to the cubic foot, and will last longer in the ground than iron—another, jucaro, by name, is imperishable under water. Some of these woods are as red as blood; others are white, green, blue, mottled, yellow and black. During past years a considerable amount of mahogany, cedar, log wood and fustie has been exported from Cuba to the United States and Europe, but on account of the primitive means employed and the glaring lack of insular transportation facilities, lumbering operations, such as they were, have been confined chiefly to the coast regions, and to the neighborhood of the Cauto river, so that it may be said that this great source of wealth is practically untouched.

The mineral resources of Cuba are of boundless prodigality. In La Sierra Maestra range, between Mazuanillo and Cape Maysi, on the southeastern coast, are found almost solid mountains of iron ore, which yields from 62 to 68 per cent pure iron, and is exceptionally free from phosphorous and sulphur, the objectionable foreign substances found in most ores. Manganese, indispensable to the manufacture of steel, which, at present, is largely imported by us from the Black Sea regions of Europe and from the northern part of South America, and which does not exist in the United States to any appreciable extent, is found in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, in amounts, it is believed, larger than anywhere else in the world and the development of these mines alone, according to the opinion of experts, presents one of the most tempting sources of wealth possible. The books of the American consulate at Santiago show that from 1828 until 1840 an average of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of copper ore was shipped annually from that one port to the United States, and that copper ore worth \$19,000,000 was shipped from that port to this country from 1841 to 1850. At the request of the American government, an expert,

Professor E. G. Spilsberg, made an exhaustive examination of the copper mines located in the province of Santa Clara, the results of which were published in the United States Consular Reports of April 1884, wherein he stated that, at the lowest estimate, the two groups of mines called San Fernando and San Jose would yield a clean profit, over and above all expenses, of \$650 per day. Although there has been no evidence except of an unlimited abundance of copper ore, none, whatever, has been mined on the island for many years—a striking illustration of the repression, neglect and decay, which has hitherto blighted Cuba and prevented its resources from being properly developed. In the central and western provinces there are rich asphalt and bituminous deposits, which have never been worked. Gold and silver have been found, scattered about the island in paying quantities, also red lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic. Jasper of fine quality, and beautiful marbles, both colored and white, exist in the mainland, and in La Isla de Pinos, off the south coast.

Because of its wonderful vegetable, fruit and agricultural resources, impossible of appreciation until seen, and which to the visitor from the unwilling soil and freezing winters of the north seem like a dream in paradise, Cuba has been proudly styled "The Pearl of the Antilles." Only the most positive indolence and shiftlessness, and the long-continued withering hand of a despotic government, have prevented Cuba, on account of these resources alone, from being one of the most, if not the most, prolific and profitable spots on earth, situated, as is the island, within easy access of the great cities of our southern and eastern coasts, which present the best possible markets for these products. All kinds of vegetables known can be raised in some part of Cuba, often from three to four crops annually, and tropical fruits of most exquisite quality grow in endless profusion. California is, indeed, far outclassed by Cuba with its bananas, pineapples, oranges, figs, lemons, limes, citrons, pomegranates, guavas, aguacate pears, grape fruit, custard and rose apples; its coconuts, almonds, filberts and innumerable other fruits and nuts.

Thus far no systematic effort has ever been made in Cuba to grow oranges for exportation, although for uniformity in size, delicacy of skin and color, fewness of seeds, juiciness and luscious flavor, the Cuban orange has no superior. Florida is too far north to successfully raise oranges, as many growers ruined by the severe frosts of recent winters can testify to their sorrow, and we will have to look to a different source for this supply. The American orange for the future will, I believe, come from Cuba, and the opportunities offered to our citizens of enterprise and moderate means in the cultivation of this fruit will yield handsome rewards.

Two kinds of pineapples grow on the island, the cimarona and sugar loaf, both of superior quality. They are raised mostly in the district of Havana, but grow in great abundance all over Cuba and the output could be enormously increased with great profit.

Upon the outbreak of the revolution in 1895 there were 20,000 acres of bananas under cultivation on the island, all located in the eastern "department," but as the planters and shippers were accused by the Spanish government of complicity with the insurgents, the exportation of bananas was prohibited, and the industry temporarily suspended. Banana culture in Cuba offers extraordinary profits. New land, the clearing and preparing of same for crop, planting, weeding and all other expenses up to the time of the first harvest costs about \$40 per acre. The expense of gathering the bananas is generally less than \$30 per acre. An average acre will yield 300 bunches. A bunch on the island from 20 to 50 cents each bunch, say on an average 35 cents or \$105, so that the first year's crop alone will pay the entire original cost of plantation, including all expenses associated with the planting, care and harvesting of the crop, and give a net profit above all of \$35 per acre. Bananas in Cuba have to be replanted every eight years, the expenses for the seven succeeding years averaging only \$20 per acre for weeding fields and gathering crops, leaving a clear annual profit of \$65 per acre.

Cocoanuts are native to Cuba, and grow in vast quantities. Baracoa was the chief exporting center before the war, shipping over 12,000,000 nuts annually to New York and Philadelphia. The growing of coconuts has two decided advantages. The trees of a grove, once well under way, attain such size that they can only be destroyed by chopping down each individual tree, so that there was no terrors for them, and they outgrow, and in fact their shade kills, the undergrowth so apt to spring up in the tropics to choke down vegetation, as may happen to coffee plants, or trees, if they be long neglected. Besides, as there is but little variation in the quantity of the crops, the owner is able to figure out in advance precisely what his income will be. For instance, many cocoanut plantations contain 15,000 trees. As each tree will average 60 nuts, such a plantation will yield 900,000 nuts, worth in Cuba, \$10 per 1000, or a stated income of \$9,000 a year. Three men at \$25 each per month, and a couple of ox carts and teams are about the only expense attached to running the estate.

As early as 1823 Santiago de Cuba, the principal coffee market of the island, shipped 15,000,000 pounds of coffee to the United States, and in 1833 the island exported to this country 64,153,000 pounds. But for many years Cuba, which contains a great coffee consuming population, has not only exported no coffee, but has hardly been able to produce enough for its own people. This condition is due largely to two causes: first, an insufficiency of capital to restore the fincas destroyed in revolutions against Spanish tyranny; secondly, dur-

Continued on page 8.