

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Held in Bellefonte on Tuesday Was a Lively Gathering.

HASTINGS TO THE FORE

The Ex-Governor Won at the Primaries Saturday—Quay Forces Badly Routed—The Ticket Nominated and Taffy for Hastings.

Within the past week there has been one of the greatest political round-ups in Old Centre witnessed in years. A year ago the Love-Dale-Chambers combination had things all their own way and "Our Dan" simply wasn't in it. This year things were different. The combination was so badly busted at the republican primaries last Saturday that only fragmentary portions were visible at the convention on Tuesday. Hastings won. How, it isn't necessary to say—it is already too well known. The shifting of the yoke from the "Old Man" to "Our Dan" power had a stimulating effect on the convention, so far as numbers were concerned, the court house being fairly well filled, though half the assemblage were democrats.

Every indication Tuesday morning pointed to the fact that it would not only be a Hastings convention, but that Hastings would run it, and he did. His appearance as a substitute delegate for James Harris was well-timed and applauded. The ex-Governor took a seat to the right of the bar. Chambers, the only one of the machine leaders with the necessary nerve left, came in and sat on the left. It was plainly evident that the business of the convention would consist only of detail work. The slate had been all made up earlier in the day. This was evidenced later by the fact that in no instance did it require more than one ballot to nominate. Honey and taffy was spread around in chunks, but there were quite a number present who had knives up their sleeves. These latter are just waiting for an opportunity. When that comes, something will drop.

It was just 11 o'clock when County Chairman W. E. Gray called the convention to order and announced the great one-ring circus ready to begin the performance. It began promptly on time. Reading Clerk J. Thomas Mitchell read the call and roll of delegates, the latter showing all present. Hardly had the echo of Mitchell's voice died away in the dome of the court house when Chairman Gray announced the convention ready for permanent organization and M. A. Elder, one of the Hastings delegates from the 3rd Ward of Philipsburg, jumped up and nominated the Ex-Governor for chairman of the convention. Samuel Boop, of Benner, seconded the motion and of course it went through. Elder and Boop escorted Hastings to the platform behind the Judge's (Love) bar, while the convention applauded with the exception of the few machine delegates and Ed. Chambers. They all looked sick at the stomach.

There were cries of "speech!" "speech!" but the only response was a notice from Chairman Hastings that he would do the talking after the convention work was over. The "lickin' in line" must come first, the admonition follow. The temper of the crowd was not just right at first to suit the chairman so to put them in a better humor, he deftly shed his coat and presided in all the grace and elegance of his massive shirt-sleeves. This did the business, the crowd cheered and the routine business of the convention was begun.

H. C. Rothrock, of Millheim, and Thomas Crust, of Benner township, were elected secretaries, and J. Thomas Mitchell, Bellefonte, reading clerk. The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: J. W. Smith, Howard; L. S. Bricker, Harris; C. C. Cadwallader, Union; John B. Harris, Walker; and John Gunsallus, Snow Shoe.

Just at this juncture the machine workers were given the first intimation that interference on their part would not be tolerated. One of their delegates offered a two-line resolution which was accepted by Chairman Hastings to refer to the committee on resolutions, but the machine resolution was so small that Governor Hastings lost it in the press of business.

The convention was then announced in order for the nomination of candidates for state delegates. With due promptitude Capt. S. H. Williams, of Bellefonte, and Capt. John Gowland, of Philipsburg, were nominated. Then came surprise number two. It was generally believed that the machine would not have the audacity to present the names of their candidates, but their proverbial unlimited nerve prevailed and in the twinkling of an eye a Philipsburg delegate roared out the nomination of Samuel B. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, of Philipsburg. A ballot was ordered

and the poll of the convention resulted as follows:

Williams..... 68
Gowland..... 67
Miller..... 25
Dunwiddie..... 24

It was remarkable with what alacrity the chair announced that "Williams and Gowland, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared the choice of this convention for delegates to the Republican State Convention."

When it came to making the nomination for sheriff D. H. Ruhl, of Gregg township, was entirely forgotten, the only nominees being Jacob S. Herman, of College township, and Henry Lowery, of Bellefonte. Herman was nominated by a vote of 50 to 42.

John K. Thompson, of Philipsburg, being the only candidate presented for treasurer, was nominated by acclamation.

J. E. Rickard, of Rush township, and James B. Strohm, of Potter, were the nominees for Register, Strohm being nominated by the vote of 66 to 26.

Commissioners' Clerk, Nelson E. Robb, had it all his own way for Recorder. J. C. Miller, the man who went into the campaign first and spent his time and money, was so badly knocked out at the primaries by the man slated by the ring that he did not allow his name to go before the convention. C. J. Shaeffer, of Centre Hall, was nominated, but his name was withdrawn before a ballot was taken and Robb was then nominated by acclamation.

Three names were put in nomination for County Commissioners, namely: George W. Scholl, of College township; Thomas W. Fisher, of Union; and Matthew F. Riddle, of Spring. The first and only ballot resulted as follows:

Riddle..... 40
Fisher..... 39
Scholl..... 45
Yarnell..... 43

Riddle and Fisher, having a majority of the votes cast, were declared the nominees.

For County Auditor A. Allison, of Gregg; E. H. Williams, of Huston; B. P. Shipley, of Union; and W. E. Tate, of Patton; were put in nomination and on the first ballot Allison and Williams were nominated, the vote standing:

Allison..... 76
Williams..... 57
Tate..... 5
Shipley..... 5

Dr. P. W. Leitze, of Gregg township, was nominated for Coroner over Dr. S. G. Kuhn, of Patton, by a vote of 47 to 45. Ex-Deputy Attorney General Wilbur F. Keeder was unanimously elected County Chairman for the year 1900.

The nominations being concluded the report of the committee on resolutions was called for and read. My, how complimentary to the Ex-Governor, but not even a star of hope for the present administration. Following are the resolutions in full, with due apologies to our readers:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.
We, the Republicans of Centre county, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principles and traditions of our party.
We heartily endorse the brilliant administration of President McKinley, and commend his patriotic, wise and successful conduct of affairs during the crucial period through which the country has recently passed in its war with Spain. The accession of new domains, and the extension of our trade and commerce mark an era in our history and in our party. We regard it as the duty of the whole people to uphold the policy and strengthen the hands and purposes of President McKinley at all times, and we pledge our individual support to that end. As a fitting recognition of his masterly achievements we heartily endorse his re-election for a second term.
We view with gratification the administration of our distinguished fellow citizen, Governor Daniel H. Hastings. We approve his fearless and unceasing efforts to protect the State Treasury against political raiders and machine jobbers. We applaud his exposure of the padded pay rolls and indemnity bond, and his wise use of the veto power at all times in the interest of the people. We commend his observance of and strict regard for constitutional mandate and statute law regardless of partisan demand, as well as his concern for the varied institutions of the Commonwealth—educational, charitable and penal. His devotion to the interests of the volunteer soldiers of our State, whose every movement was under his watchful eye, was fully exemplified in his organization of State hospital trains for the relief of the fever-stricken in the camps in the South, and we are deeply grateful with our fellow citizens of the State at large, who shared with us these humane and unselfish ministrations.
We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the splendid patriotism exhibited by their sons in responding to the call for troops. And we felicitate these sons as defenders of the flag and soldiers in the cause of humanity on the record that they have made, which will ever stand among the highest for valor and devotion, a proud heritage of our Commonwealth for all the years to come.
We deprecate the reduction of the public school appropriation as unnecessary and unjustifiable. Our public schools are the safeguard of the nation. The cutting down of the fund for their support means reduced salaries for teachers, a shorter school term, which is an injustice to the children, or increased taxation for the citizens.
In conclusion, we pledge our earnest support to the ticket nominated by this convention to-day.

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AMERICA LEADS WORLD'S TRADE

Records of Year Show Half Billion Dollars Ahead

SCOPE OF THE BUSINESS

Triumph in Export of Manufactures Commands Admiration of European Rivals—Large Advances in the Past Year—View of Watkins Report.

We stand, according to the books, a little over half a billion ahead on our trade with the world in the governmental year ending on June 30. Official figures that came from Washington on Friday were read with intense interest here because there has been a feeling that the record of the year was much below that of the year that ended June 30, 1898. In fact, a report made public a day or two ago that was hastily read, indicating that there had been a falling off of over eighty millions in our exports, caused some depression, and now and then the opinion was expressed that we had reached the climax of our prosperous condition a year ago and were falling off rapidly now. An opinion of that kind was of consequence both in commercial and political circles. It seemed not to have been understood by all that read that despatch that while it is true that we sent abroad eighty-five millions less of breadstuffs and provisions in the fiscal year just ending than in the year before, nevertheless that was only a partial report.

It told no more than the story of the sales to other countries of the produce of the farms and the cotton fields. It did not say what our manufacturers had been doing. On Friday when the full report came, it showed an even more amazing record of conquests of the markets of the world made by American manufacturers than that of last year. Then there came a change of feeling, and the opinion to-day is freely expressed that the record of the governmental year just ending is the first of all records that we have made and that it promises greater things in the future than would a higher record of the exports of food and cotton have done.

A BETTER VIEW.

The experts went to the very core and meat of this report as soon as it was laid before them. They were willing to show exultingly exactly what it meant. In the first place, they say that while it shows that the rest of the world owes us nearly ninety millions less than it owed us last year, nevertheless it owes us five hundred and thirty millions, a colossal trade balance, never approximated excepting last year, and twice as big as any balance ever owed us, excepting that of last year.

As it is presumed that Europe has sold about all of the American securities she can sell and as it is known to be a fact that more of American securities are being bought on the other side than sold, it is not believed that this year any considerable part of this balance will be wiped out by the sale of American securities.

It is also pointed out that we are no longer borrowing of Europe. Our great railroad organizations are complete, and, even if they were not, Mr. Morgan is quoted as saying that we have abundant capital here for any work of that kind that may be necessary. We can lend \$25,000,000 to Mexico and \$5,000,000 to Haiti, and may lead \$50,000,000 to Russia, perhaps more. We shall not call upon Europe nor the rest of the world for any loans or aid which might offset some part of this great trade balance. Therefore, the general expectation is that during the Fall and early Winter we shall either see a renewed importation of gold to pay this debt or else a vaster loaning to Europe and the rest of the world than that which was characteristic of a year ago.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE NATION.

This great credit balance unquestionably means more capital for further investment, may cause a renewal of the upward tendency that was so pronounced in our markets last Winter and tends to confirm our greater bankers in an impression they began to hold a year or two ago that we are becoming one of the world's greater money powers and that we are to hold that position permanently.

The experts particularly call attention to one fact that to a layman would be hidden in those stupendous figures. They point out that while we have lost \$85,000,000 or thereabouts in the money value of provisions and cotton exported, nevertheless we have almost made that up by other commodities manufactured in this country at least \$50,000,000 of which are the products of our skilled artisans. As a result, although we are \$85,000,000 behind in breadstuffs and cotton, nevertheless we exported in the year just closed only \$4,000,000 less than we

did in the previous year. That tells an amazing story and an almost wholly new one, for up to last year the great bulk of our exports was in the products of the agricultural fields of the West and South and our mineral fields. The experts say that this establishes beyond peradventure, the position of the United States as a manufacturing nation, supplying not only much of its domestic market but commanding an impressive share in the markets of the world.

Climatic and other conditions may affect our exports and agricultural products, but it is deemed probable that our permanence as a manufacturing nation, commanding the world as well as domestic markets, is indicated in the impressive figures which we received from Washington yesterday. All of the experts speak of the necessity of maintaining a policy which has given us Hawaii, Guam and Porto Rico, and which, when the rebellion is over in the Philippines, will establish in a benign manner American sovereignty there. The key to permanence of conditions which these figures indicate is discovered in the possession and development of the Philippines.

The total foreign business of the United States for the year ending June 30 is nearly \$2,000,000,000, \$75,000,000 greater than last year, and we have in these figures another proof of the truth of the apothegm wittily conceived by Speaker Reed, "This is a \$1,000,000,000 country." The figures show that it is a \$2,000,000,000 country, with respect to its foreign commerce; that it is almost a \$1,000,000,000 country with respect to the gold which it possesses in circulation or in convenient vaults, that New York is a \$1,000,000,000 city with respect to its bank deposits, and we have three insurance companies in this country, each of which carries \$1,000,000,000 worth of insurance.

FUNERAL IN THE ROAD.

The Preachers Fought But the Dead Could Not Enter the Church.

Clearfield, July 24.—The sermon at the funeral of the late Richard Morrison, a well-known citizen of Chest township, Clearfield county, was, as the outcome of a bitter church quarrel, preached on the public road, and was largely devoted to a scathing rebuke of the living members of the church of which the dead man was a member.

Rev. Brianton was sent in 1895 by the conference of the Methodist Protestant church to the church at Mahaffey. Because of dissent in the congregation the conference soon sent Rev. Sadler, who entered into possession of the church. Another committee then invited Rev. Brianton to return, and he accepted their invitation. The result of the conflicting claims was a suit in equity in which the court entered a decree enjoining Rev. Brianton from preaching in the Methodist Protestant church.

When Mr. Morrison died his son and two daughters were adherents of the defeated minister, and insisted that he preach the funeral sermon. The body was brought to the church, but the trustees refused to let Mr. Brianton enter the sacred edifice, and the mourners refused to permit Mr. Sadler to preach the funeral sermon.

As a compromise the mourners stopped the hearse in the middle of the public road and Mr. Brianton spoke an hour and a half "under the canopy." While he said little about the merits of Mr. Morrison he delivered a scathing philippic against the successful faction in his church. The church members were greatly scandalized, and the organization is split in two angry factions, one following Mr. Brianton and the other being adherents of Mr. Sadler.

Free Methodists at Clearfield.

A great sensation has been caused in Clearfield by the extraordinary revival meetings of the Free Methodists. A few days ago some sixty men and women came to the park and formed a camp meeting. They were from McKean, Elk, Clarion and Cameron counties. They parade the streets of the town before each of their meetings, singing hymns and exhorting the crowd. At their meetings their religious ecstasies recall the tales of the revival of the last century. During a heavy storm one woman lay for two hours in a trance, another ran up and down in front of the platform until she dropped exhausted to the ground. Others watch nightly for the second coming. Great crowds attend the meetings.

Fire at Eagleville.

During the severe electric storm that passed over this county about 3 o'clock last Thursday afternoon the barn of Mr. D. W. Clark, of Eagleville, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed by fire, together with the seasons crop of hay and wheat, as was also an adjoining shed containing several hundred bushels of corn, wagons and agricultural implements. Nothing was saved from the raging flames. The loss to Mr. Clark is considerable as the insurance was light.

CARNEGIE REVIEWS PRESENT AFFAIRS

The Situation Just What Was Predicted.

DEFEAT OF REPUBLICANS

McKinley Should Have More Courage—Unless the War is Speedily Ended the Republicans Will Lose All Elections—Miles to Settle It.

London, July 26.—Andrew Carnegie has the following to say on the situation in the Philippines:

"The situation is just what was predicted by those who warned the president that there was no substitute for nationality. When he changed his instructions to the Peace Commission and bought a rebellion from Spain we saw that the Philippines could not easily be conquered; that a long, costly war was inevitable if he rashly undertook subjugation. We have not been deceived, as the president was, by Otis' announced intentions week after week to end the war by capturing the insurgents. The proposed increase of raw, untrained volunteers is only leading him into a second season of failure.

LAWTON TELLS WHAT IS REQUIRED.

"General Lawton has told us that 100,000 soldiers are required—not fresh volunteers. We have not got these, and cannot get them, since the trained volunteers refused to re-enlist.

"The war will probably end next June for another rainy season without result. Even if the insurgents are badly punished we shall not be much nearer the peaceful, successful occupation of the country which is necessary to begin the work of the civilization and development of these 8,000,000 of people. There will still be the question of our keeping there an overpowering military force.

BRITAIN'S PARALLEL CASE.

"There is no solution except that which makes the people friendly to us, and this can only be obtained by a promise of independence such as was given to Cuba. There is a recent episode in Great Britain's history which I commend to the president. Two years ago 70,000 British troops were concentrated, the largest force ever assembled in India, and the war was declared against the Afridis. The campaign resulted much as has ours against the Filipinos. Lockhart published a proclamation stating that he was about to descend from the mountains into the valley for climatic reasons, but in the spring he would return to complete the campaign. That spring never came. He did not return. The Afridis, like the Filipinos, had been found such heroic defenders of their land that the government recognized that a bad mistake had been made. The Afridis remain independent. Their land is their own.

RECOMMENDS SALISBURY'S COURAGE.

"Such statesmanship a strong man like Salisbury can adopt. The opposition party had denounced as unjust the attack on the Afridis, rejoiced that it was defeated and the Salisbury government is stronger than ever.

"So it would be with our Philippine mistake if the president only had Salisbury's courage. Instead of sending 12,000 more of our thoughtless young men to be sacrificed, he should send a capable statesman, with a mind of his own, and authorize him to negotiate peace and promise independence under our protectorate until a proper government can be established.

FATE OF REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"The democratic party would stultify itself if it did not endorse this policy. If the next rainy season finds us still at war with the Filipinos it will go hard with the republican party's nominee. No forty or fifty thousand men, mostly untrained and unacclimated, are likely to effectually establish our control there by next June, for not only the dispersing of the opposing army, but the cordial acceptance of our rule by the people, must be obtained. Without this, victory is only defeat.

WANTS MILES TO SETTLE IT.

"General Miles, no doubt, is our best general. He has never yet failed. His greatest victories have been those won by conciliation and management. Let him be sent to Manila, authorized to take all the conciliatory as well as military measures necessary in his judgment to obtain lasting peace, including authority to promise a trial of independence under our protectorate whenever a satisfactory government is securely established. I believe his record of unvarying success will not be broken.

THE FATE BEFORE US.

"It is either this policy now or another year of failure. We have nothing to hope from military forces alone in the Philippines. We are not a military base, and I hope we never will be. A great standing army is necessary for foreign conquest. This the masses of the American people, fortunately will not approve."

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going a fishing, sir," she said.

"May I go with you?" She answered: "No; it's not for compliments that I go."

Good sign—the temperance pledge. A pair of slippers—two banana peels. A tough meeting place—the tenderloin. Lovers of snuff have certain taking ways.

Every tailor-made girl has at least one suitor. Iced soup is one of the novelties of the season.

An up and down agitator—the churn dasher. The query of the disgusted flies—"Wire screens?"

Unlike an orange, they peel a bell on the inside. The book-keeper makes his living by foot power.

Even a grasshopper couldn't kick at this weather. The strings of a lyre are not exactly a string of lies.

It's more pleasant to kiss a miss than to miss a kiss. It's the wind that blows a blast on the trumpet-flower.

The play for dentists at the seaside is "Shore Achers." A poet's oft rejected verses are in reality hard lines.

A stands for Adam, who, of mortal men, was A No. 1. The telephone girl doesn't have much time for social calls.

The hoop snake has an easy time making both ends meet. Rattlesnakes and poison ivy are creepers it's well to avoid.

The walking delegate cannot get into debt without running. Are the troubled waters accountable for the sad sea waves?

Oh, no; the baker is not an M. D. because he makes dough. In the race of man, it's a swift one who gets ahead of a woman.

A bald-headed man wouldn't object to a true hair-raising story. A highway robber obliging when he holds up a drunken man?

A singer doesn't go to a corn doctor to get treated for huskiness. The fair cashier even insists upon her right to change her mind.

When it comes to kissing, two heads are always better than one. The auctioneer doesn't wait until it rains to put up an umbrella.

The milk man serves his customers, but it takes a strain to do it. In fact, once on the billows the rock of the Shamrock is a real rock.

It's the man who went to the front that deserves a back pension. If you dread to go out in the rain, take an umbrella and have it over.

On the steamer New York should the front be called the "bowery?" Three feet make a grave yard when you measure cloth for a shroud.

In the sleeping car, of course, the one-legged man travels in a section. Even the actors of the ripest experience often turn green with envy.

There's nothing so interesting to most women "As In a Looking glass." The slide trombone player understands the ins and outs of his instrument.

Bostonians believe that the wheel of fortune revolves around the Hub. When their hair begins to turn gray, some people dye by slow degrees.

The florist finds it necessary to understand all sorts of flowery speeches. Some men's wives take their heads off, but old Bluebeard turned the tables.

The tight-rope dancer learns her business, and the rope also has to be taut. When a loving couple accept each other they give "an 'ay' for an 'ay.'"

You can't put up yourself at a hotel without putting down your cash for it. Perhaps they called them the "Dark Ages" because they had so many knights.

No composer likes to have the musical critics take a hand in scoring his opera. A five-cent trolley ride is good for a change and eight cents for an exchange.

You know there is something in the wind when a breezy woman begins to blow. No matter what the green grocer says, a dozen onions only amount to twelve cents.

Cleopatra must have been real industrious. We often hear of Cleopatra's needle. A new joke and a chestnut are alike in that neither can be enjoyed until it is cracked.

A tipsy man may think he owns the town when he only has a lean upon a lamp post. The fellow who undertakes to teach a class of deaf mutes will soon find that he has his hands full.

It's peculiar that the armless beggar seems to have little difficulty in making frequent "touches."

"Pound for pound," said the peaches to the pears, as they were being canned. "Wouldn't it jar you?"