

The Centre Democrat.

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REPUBLICAN AUTHORITY

How the Western Farmer Came by Prosperity

LARGE CROPS THE REASON

The Farmers are Making Money and Spending it for Products Manufactured in the East—Prices Regulated by the World's Supply and Demand.

Prosperity is the favorite theme of our republican contemporaries. They even claim to have a monopoly on the whole subject, and will censure the man, who is not a worshipper of McKinley, for venturing opinions upon this subject, but as there is some freedom of thought, and some people are not swayed by their prejudices, the following clippings are published:

"The government estimate places the total winter wheat crop of the country at about 275,000,000 bushels. Recent reports from the spring wheat sections indicate an equal production, making the total wheat crop for the year about 550,000,000 bushels with a fair surplus carried over from last year. This means that we will have wheat enough for home consumption and a goodly surplus to sell to our foreign neighbors, if they want it. The recent reports from Russia and India, showing short wheat crops because of drought, indicate that the American surplus will be wanted abroad, and prices are already advancing in sympathy with these foreign crop reports. The good fortune which has attended the American wheat farmers for the past two years is not going to desert them this year. Those who have wheat to sell will find buyers at a fair price. And the wheat farmers are not the only fortunate ones, for the greatest corn crop ever known is now assured, that of Kansas alone reaching 300,000,000 bushels, and the crop of the entire country is likely to reach 2,500,000,000 bushels. With such abundant crops and such a rosy market outlook the American farmers will have small cause to complain of hard times. The effect of good crops and a brisk demand of American agricultural staples cannot do otherwise than promote business activity in all branches of industry. When the farmers have money they buy things, they improve buildings, they pay debts and in many ways put their money in circulation. That they will have money to spend and that they will spend it this year is now as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. Prosperity for the farmers means prosperity for everybody, and this is going to be an unusually prosperous year for the farmers."—Philadelphia Times.

"It seems incredible. Taking the crops of a series of years and finding what is the best that Kansas, with acreage and climate favoring, can be expected to do, these crop statisticians established what they considered a 100 per cent. crop. But the present season breaks their record, and they are confronted with a crop which is 6 per cent better than the best. Calamity? There is no such word in the bright lexicon of Kansas this year. From the Missouri to the Colorado line everybody is talking corn and feeling good."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Chauncey DePew the famous republican oracle, railroad magnate and financier gave out the following interview recently:

"The Western roads are carrying more freight to-day, and at cheaper rates, than ever before. Cheaper or nearly the same can be said of the roads east of Chicago. In nearly every class of freight there has been an enormous increase, and it is true many systems find it difficult to get cars to handle their business. When the Western farmer is raising big crops, as last year and this it is not only the granger roads that benefit. The Eastern roads get their increase of freights too, for as soon as the farmer prospers he begins to order everything the East manufactures, from grand pianos and lawn chairs to shawl straps."

Chauncey DePew seems to strike the nail on the head when he says the western farmers, when they have money, buy everything the eastern manufacturer makes—from a grand piano to a shawl strap. That is the whole truth in a nutshell, condensed, boiled down, and frankly told. Upon the prosperity of the farmer depends the welfare of all other classes. The prosperity of the farmer, in turn, principally depends upon favorable seasons with an abundance of rain and sunshine. Then again it must be remembered that the price the farmer receives also determines his degree of prosperity. The price he receives for his crops is regulated almost entirely by the quotations every day from Liverpool, England, which market is regulated by the supply and demand of the entire world. These are things that the average republican tries to avoid when he boasts about prosperity. They have the faculty of claiming everything good that is in sight, and putting everything that goes wrong on poor Billy Bryan.

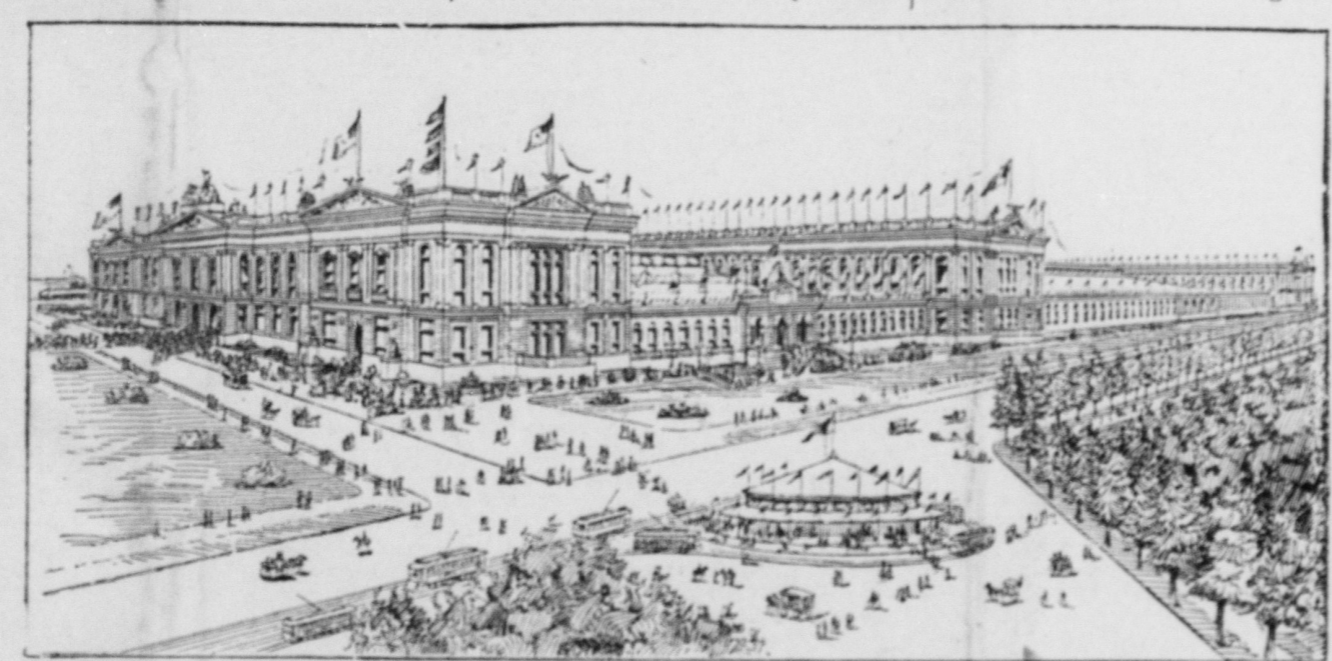
In closing this brief discourse on prosperity we will refrain from telling our readers who brought prosperity, prefer-

ring to leave that to their own intelligence, as we have confidence in their judgment. But at this point it may be appropriate to quote from the republican catechism:

Q—What constitutes prosperity? A—Making lots of money.
Q—How do farmers make lots of money? A—Raising big crops and selling them.
Q—What makes big crops? A—McKinley.
Q—Who makes the sun to shine? A—McKinley.
Q—Who makes the rain to fall? A—McKinley.
Q—And the crops to grow? A—McKinley.

Terrible Death.
While Henry Confer was at work threshing grain at his farm, three miles northwest of Howard, on Wednesday afternoon, of last week, the machine stopped suddenly and when he hastened to discover the cause he found the mangled body of his little son Guy fastened in the jack.

Mr. Confer was using the old fashioned horse power machine, and Guy had been taking turns at driving. In stepping over the tumbling rod he is thought to have tripped and stumbled into the jack, the fly wheel of which caught him, the spokes crushing his head and left side of his face and mangled his arm. The little fellow was dead when extricated and an idea of the force his body resisted can be had when it is known



Main Building, National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, September 14 to November 30, 1899.

that it stored all of the machinery, thereby attracting attention to the accident, as not a sound had been heard from him.

BARN DESTROYED.
Lightning played havoc with the large bank barn of Robert Shaw in Pine Creek township, Clinton county, Monday afternoon. About 3 o'clock lightning struck the barn and set it on fire. The same bolt also killed three horses in their stalls. The building was entirely destroyed. Eight pigs, all the farm implements and the season's crops went up in smoke. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, partially insured.

FIRE NEAR LOGANTON.
The barn and dwelling owned by John H. Fidler, and occupied by that gentleman's son near Loganton, were also destroyed by fire. The flames were seen issuing first from the barn and afterwards communicated to the house. A lot of lumber, with which Mr. Fidler intended erecting a new house, a pig and a few farm implements were also burned. The greater portion of the contents of the barn and house was saved. The origin of the flames is a mystery. Mr. Fidler had no insurance.

BARN AND TEN HORSES BURNED.
Another barn destroyed by lightning was that of Larry Simmons, in Locomotion county. It was set on fire by lightning and considerable hay and grain and ten horses were consumed. The tobacco house of D. Lynch, at Jersey Shore, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars.

JERSEY SHORE GIRL STRUCK.
The cigar factory of D. D. Mick, Jersey Shore, was struck by a lightning bolt and Miss Esther Ganoe, an employe, was so severely shocked that she was unconscious for over three hours.

HOLE KNOCKED IN TOBACCO SHED.
The tobacco shed of Simmons Brothers in Pine Creek township, had a hole knocked in its roof by lightning and a horse was stunned.—Lock Haven Democrat.

Thief Caught.
George Roop, of Pottersdale, proved to be the individual who stole the wheel owned by Wm. Warner, of Munson, which had been left standing in front of Adam Mayer's store while the owner was inside transacting business. Roop took the wheel to Karthus and sold it to John G. Hoffman. It required some little engineering to locate Roop, but he was finally found at Lilly's Station, Cambria county, by Constable Millward. He pleaded guilty at a hearing before Squire LaPote and in default of bail was taken to Bellefonte jail Friday morning.—Phillipsburg Journal.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Mammoth Display of American Products in Philadelphia

EXHIBIT OF MANUFACTURES

A Brief Description of the Exposition—Its Object, Scope, and Buildings That Have Been Erected for This Purpose—Distinctively an American Exhibit.

On September 14th, an Exposition unique in the commercial history of the United States, and of vital interest to every manufacturer, will be opened in the city of Philadelphia, continuing until November 30th, 1899. It will be pre-eminent in its distinctive character, as a complete display of American manufactures and products suitable for export, and unlike any Exposition heretofore held or projected.

Ample appropriations by the Congress of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, supplemented by the generous contributions of the citizens of Philadelphia, provide money sufficient to carry out the

plans of its projectors on a liberal scale. The Exposition is held under the authority of Congress and is endorsed by the principal Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations, representing every State in the Union, which are giving active support and encouragement to the enterprise.

INCREASE OF OUR EXPORTS.
During the last few years the export trade of the United States, especially in manufactured goods, has increased by leaps and bounds. The exports of the manufactured products of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, amounted to \$130,300,087. The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, were \$290,897,354.

The commercial nations of Europe feel this competition, and are making strenuous efforts to retain their hold on a trade which is already slipping through their fingers. They are making the most of the opportunities presented by the temporary indifference of American manufacturers to foreign trade, on account of the present active demand of home market.

WILL AID HOME TRADE.
Though the Exposition will comprise goods especially suitable for export, the comprehensive display of American manufactured products can not fail to be of the greatest advantage to our home trade, entirely aside from the beneficial effect it will have on the foreign trade of the country.

The thousands of strangers from all parts of the United States, who visit the Exposition, will have an opportunity to inspect the products of manufacturers of every State, and exhibitors will certainly derive much profit through their products being advertised in the form of an object lesson among the people of all parts of the land.

It is the design of the Exposition management to secure the display of every line of American manufactured products which is in demand abroad, or for which a foreign market may be created.

In this main department, which will demonstrate the ability of American manufacturers to supply the world with every article needed, the greatest care is being taken to secure only the best products, there being no idea of any local competition. This department will be thoroughly and systematically classified, and therein will be exhibited in its proper place everything which by study of the requirements of foreign peoples, may be made known to and popular with them.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.
The Exposition grounds are admirably situated, being easily accessible from all parts of the city both by electric

car and steam railroad lines. The grounds are on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, within ten minutes ride of the City Hall, and comprise a valuable tract of land, fifty-six acres in extent, deeded to the Philadelphia Museums by the City of Philadelphia, and another tract of six acres secured for the use of the Exposition and providing a main entrance from South Street, at the northern end of the grounds.

IMPOSING STRUCTURES.
The main group of buildings is so arranged as to form one grand and imposing structure about 400x1000 feet in extreme dimensions, and covering an area of more than nine acres. Five separate buildings enter into this large edifice, which has been constructed largely of brick and steel and upon lines which has been constructed largely of other exhibitions has proven to be desirable.

The Implement Vehicle and Furniture Building is devoted exclusively to a comprehensive exhibit of agricultural implements, tools and machinery, vehicles and household furniture, in the manufacture of which American factories excel. This building is 450 feet long and 150 feet wide.

A special structure for exhibits of locomotives and railroad rolling stock,

electric cars and equipment for electric railways, is called the Transportation Building. It is 450 feet long and 75 feet wide, containing four tracks connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The length of track available for exhibits of rolling stock approximates 1800 feet.

Other buildings for special exhibits or lines of trade are advantageously located, and there is every promise that they will prove to be among the leading attractions of the Exposition.

MAIN BUILDING.
Of the five structures comprising the main exhibition buildings, three are permanent, but are only finished at the present time sufficiently for the purposes of the Exposition. These three structures have two stories. They are each 380 feet long and 90 feet wide. The space between them is covered by temporary buildings, connected with the permanent pavilions, the whole forming a single harmonious edifice. The permanent buildings will eventually be the home of the Philadelphia Museums.

ART IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.
While the Exposition has in view a most practical purpose, there was not, in the planning of the buildings, any idea of subordinating the beautiful and the artistic to the practical end.

Above the main entrance a large pediment contains a group of thirteen figures, representing Commerce. Other pediments typify the four continents. Numerous groups of graceful figures, symbolical of Transportation, Navigation, Labor, Electricity, etc., rest on pedestals beside the pediments, and over the main entrance there is a large quadriga—a chariot drawn by four horses, carrying the beautiful figure of Progress, whose proudly-poised head looks with calm and confident eyes into the future.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.
The lighter side of the Exposition will not be neglected, and those visitors on mere pleasure bent will find fully as much to occupy them as the more serious patron from foreign lands, absorbed in its industrial side. The management will provide such attractions as will tend to interest the general public and insure a large and constant attendance.

Good music will be one of the leading features.

One of the leading attractions of this character will be a Chinese Village, a counterpart of a street in Pekin or Shanghai, populated with 450 men, women and children, brought from China for the purpose. The business, industries and home life of the Chinese, and their native trades and industries, will be completely illustrated.

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THE CURTIN MONUMENT

Considerable Interest is Being Revived in the Project

SOLDIERS MONUMENT WANTED

That Seems to Have Been the Desire of the Deceased War Governor and Mrs. Curtin Favors the Same Idea—Minutes of the First Monument Meeting.

The comments in our last issue, relative to the proposed Curtin Memorial, aroused favorable comment among the old soldiers and the many personal friends of the old "War Governor" in this section. All seemed to be of the opinion that it was to the discredit of this community that thus far nothing had been done in this direction, and especially was the censure applied to the committee, appointed to take this matter in charge, for its apparent indifference in this movement. Everybody deprecates this condition of things, which certainly does not speak well for our community. Leading papers over the state have taken up this subject and the editorial comments are severe upon the Chairman of the Monument Committee, Judge James A. Beaver. This had the effect of calling forth from the Judge a lengthy answer which appeared in the daily papers last week. The reply does not cover the desired ground, as it fails to satisfactorily explain to the people why this committee, after five years of existence, can show no more than when it was appointed. The public have no fault to find with anything the committee did, for the simple reason they "didn't do anything."

There is no use in anyone getting unduly exercised or indignant; that is not the way to build the monument, no indeed. The way to get at this matter is for the committee to get to work at once. There are plenty of people willing to contribute to this fund—if they once knew what was to be erected, when and where, and what the cost was likely to be.

By way of information, the following is taken from the files of this paper, January 3, 1895:—Friday evening, December 21, 1894, a public meeting was held in the Armory at this place, attended by members of Gregg Post and Company B in full uniform, and citizens of the town, with Gen. Beaver presiding. Speeches were made by Gen. Hastings, Prof. Hamilton, Col. Spangler, Dr. Atherton and others. At the conclusion Gen. Beaver urged the erection of a Curtin monument. Gregg Post there voted unanimously to undertake the work, and the audience likewise responded, and there the movement started. On the following Wednesday the committee, appointed by Gregg Post, met and made a fuller and more complete organization by selecting a committee of twenty-one of the prominent business men of the town. Of this number, Gen. James A. Beaver was made chairman, John C. Miller secretary, and James Harris treasurer. The general committee was divided into three working committees as follows: Finance—Gen. Beaver, John P. Harris, Thomas Collins, F. W. Crider, William Shortridge, Andrew Brockerhoff, H. Sechler, J. D. Shugert, and Thomas A. Shoemaker; Design—Col. J. L. Spangler, Hon. P. Gray Meek, W. P. Humes, W. F. Reeder, and Ellis L. Orvis; Site—S. H. Williams, Robert Valentine, D. F. Fortney, Al. S. Garman and Charles Smith. No effort had then been made to secure subscriptions, but the following had been tendered:

James A. Beaver.....	\$100.00
D. H. Hastings.....	100.00
W. Fred Reynolds.....	100.00
Thos. Collins.....	100.00
James Harris.....	100.00
Charles McCaffrey.....	10.00

By an Act of Assembly the commissioners of any county can appropriate \$5,000 towards the erection of a soldiers monument. That is a handsome nucleus for a beginning. In addition to the above a great many other subscriptions of \$100 and even more could be obtained from individuals in this community, if the movement once assumed a definite shape. Then every Grand Army Post in Centre county could be depended upon for about \$100 each and many, we are told, have made such tenders for a Curtin monument. Without any doubt this amount could easily be increased to several thousand dollars by local subscriptions. Gen. Hastings recently made the offer to make a personal subscription as large as all Veterans combined, for the erection of this monument, which should be a double incentive for this committee to get to work at once, if they intend to do anything in this matter.

At this time, when money is circulating more freely, it would be a more favorable opportunity to raise funds than for some years. Why then should not this committee get to work, at once, since

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FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

High life—the lighthouse keepers.
Why is well water ever unhealthy?
It takes "rocks" to make a man solid.
Each window shade has its own role.
A short hint for young writers—Don't.
The actor's favorite role is the pay-roll.

The toper evidently intends to enjoy life to the full.
A high-weightman the fat man at the dime museum.

A serious objection to trusts is that they don't trust.

Reputation may be a bubble, but only a fool tries to bust it.

It is always better to astonish a man than it is to bore him.

Ignorance in a homely girl is sweet simplicity in a pretty one.

He who rules with a rod of iron should select a malleable one.

The last word is the most dangerous. Show this to your wife.

When a wise man makes a mistake it teaches him something.

Chance gives us relations, but we must make our own friends.

A wise woman doesn't find fault with her cook in hot weather.

A wise man never tells his neighbors what his experience cost.

Women appreciate rising young men. Especially in a street car.

The man who wants the earth generally gets it—when he dies.

Pride and the summer girl are synonymous. Both go before the fall.

Many men court distinction, but the wedding day dawns for the few.

A true love letter is written with utter disregard for future possibilities.

The man whose mind is not made up should never air his opinions in public.

Why are watermelons full of water? Because they are planted in the spring.

What is the proper length for a young woman's dress? A little above two feet.

What are two things in this life for which a man is never prepared? Twins.

Even a clothesline gets unsteady when it has too many "sheets in the wind."

The base ball pitcher is not always an orator, even if he has a good delivery.

The memory of some politicians is so poor that it could not stand an income tax.

What class of men are apt to marry for money more than others? Clergymen.

Some women can't believe a word their husbands say unless they talk in their sleep.

Why can't I sell postal cards any longer? Because they are all of the same length.

When your enemies speak ill of you act in such a manner that people won't believe them.

No true man envies another who has reached fame and position by crawling and cringing.

Gold is the lightest metal in use. If you don't believe it, just try how easy it is to "blow" it.

"I shot some ducks on my vacation." "What? Were they wild?" "No; but the farmer was."

Love sometimes troubles the heart of the very young man, but it's more frequently cigarettes.

New Jersey is famous for its numerous watering places. Most of the Trusts are formed in that State.

Diamonds never lose value, but the prima donna who gets \$2000 a night can buy them for a song.

Harduppe—"Skinflint is a very close chap." Dedbroke—"Yes; he's close, and yet you can't touch him."

How much ice cream can your best girl eat? Ray's arithmetic says: 1 gal—4 quarts. Try it; 10 cents a dish.

No matter how poor a man is, there was a time when he rode in his own carriage—when his mother pushed it along.

"Does a girl mean anything when she says she's not in shape to receive visitors?" "O! of course only a matter of form with her."

Stranger—Mr. Conductor, will I have time to bid my wife good-bye? Conductor—I don't know. How long have you been married?

H—"I wonder why it is the nobleman who come over here give themselves so many ails?" Joax—"Oh I suppose it's because we give them so many helnesses."

Cut Postmasters Salary.
The postmasters salary at Tyrone, has been cut from \$2,900, to \$2,600, and it is said will soon receive another reduction of \$300. The receipts of the office there have been falling off rapidly of late on account of several institutions, which were a great source of revenue, having closed down. The citizens have become much alarmed over the intimation that the free mail delivery may be taken from them unless the receipts at the postoffice soon show a decided increase.