

# The Racket.

7, 9 and 11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

## Moving Briskly.



is business in our line, but we can stand a little more, thank U, there is always room for one more customer in our business, and if U are not as yet a Racket buyer, may be U had better join the procession.

**Our Offerings for This Week** are in, seasonable goods, U might call 'em hot weather comforts. For instance, 1000 yds Challies—pretty and neat, at 4 cts a yard. 2000 yds Percales, standard cloth 36 in wide, in beautiful patterns, at 6 3/4 cents per yard. Granite Preserving Kettles—first quality 23, 30, 37 and 45 cts. This is a snap for U if U need one. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER.

## CORRESPONDENTS DEPARTMENTS

CONTINUED FROM 7TH PAGE

### Millheim.

Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter, Grace, of Centre Hall, visited her mother, Mrs. Lena Reifsnider, several days last week and did some fishing.

Dr. Erank and W. S. Muser had rubber tires put on their buggies at Millheimburg.

The four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schreengast died Friday and was buried Monday.

W. H. Bailey and Jacob Winkleblech, attended the horse sale at Freeburg, last week. Mr. Winkleblech brought a fine bay along.

J. H. Reifsnider, Esq., went east on Monday, on business. He will remain about ten days.

Miss Ada Breon is spending several weeks with friends in Wiltsport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo, Rev. and Mrs. Kennelly, were to Sugar valley Sunday, visiting their father-in-law, Mr. Miller.

The Muser House was crowded with guests several nights last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stover made a trip to Jona. Rovers, in Potter twp., Sunday.

Mrs. Wu. Harter, of Hartleton, and daughter, Mrs. C. C. Moyer, of Lincoln, Neb., visited at S. M. Campbell's, this week.

Miss Catharine Weaver, of Tusseyville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. H. Meyer.

Prof. John Hardenberg has returned from White Haven, where he was teaching and will spend his vacation with his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Iuman.

Mrs. Frantz, Mrs. Daniel Stam and children, Mrs. Michael Lamey, son and granddaughter, were visitors at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Henney last week.

The grain is ripening very fast, is well filled and will be a fair crop.

Strohm Lose, of Bellefonte, is spending his vacation with his grandfather, Dennis Lose.

Miss Don, of Loganton, is a visitor at J. H. B. Hartman's.

Miss Annie Gutelius after spending a few days pleasantly with friends here, returned to her home at Millheimburg, Tuesday.

### Woodward.

Report of Woodward school for term opening May 30, and closing June 27, 1900: Number of pupils enrolled, male 32, female 7, total 39. Per cent of attendance for boys 96, girls 85. The following are the names of pupils present every day: Chas. Kreamer, Emma Eberhart, Homer Boone, Bessie Etlinger, Maurice Yearick, Ralph Stover, Albert Boone, Earl Motz, Kay Orndorf, May Hosterman. Those absent one day: Steward Orndorf, Archie Witmyer, Floyd Gniswite, Roy Muser, Lawrence Miller, Zaul Boone; absent 4 days: James Stover, Eugene Stover; 5 days: Geo. Lutz, Manche Barner, Paul Stover, Warren Boob; absent 6 days: Bruce Stover, Esther Barner; absent 7 days: Bertha Hosterman, Edgar Stover; absent 8 days: Ida Boob; absent 9 days: Orris Orndorf.

T. A. AUMAN, Teacher.

### CHAUTAQUA.

In July 6 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion from Philadelphia and this section to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11:35 A. M. Connecticut trains will leave Altoona 7:15 A. M., Lock Haven 11:25 A. M. Round-trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not later than August 4. For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

### Nest of Snakes.

While walking through the woods near Spig's Mere recently, J. A. Bennett, of Mewy Valley, came upon a den of rattlesnakes. He killed nine of the reptiles, the total length of them being thirty-seven and one-half feet, while the rattles numbered seventy-two.

SCIENTISTS tell us that playing the bag pipe in the vicinity makes cows yield more milk. But it isn't right to torture dumb animals even to secure more milk.

## THE GROWTH OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

How many people are there who recognize the rapidity with which extravagance grows in every department of our government? We don't believe one person in ten gives it a moment's thought, despite the fact that it is one of the most important, and concerns every tax payer. Recklessness in the expenditures has taken a new jump upward since we determined to become a "world power." In the fiscal year 1898 the year before the Spanish war expenditures began, the cost of the government was \$538,735,679. In 1899 they arose to \$593,231,615. In 1900 the amount was \$674,981,022; and in 1901, \$709,720,427. These figures are from the appropriation acts. The increase by items in pound numbers is as follows:

Agriculture.....	\$ 900,000
Army.....	91,000,000
District of Columbia.....	1,400,000
Legislative, Executive and Judicial.....	2,100,000
Military Academy.....	100,000
Navy.....	32,000,000
Pensions.....	1,800,000
Post office.....	1,000,000
Sundry Civil.....	12,000,000
Deficiencies.....	5,000,000
Permanent annual appropriations.....	12,700,000

The annual total increase amounts to the handsome aggregate of \$150,994,398.

This increase would more than pay all the pensions; and what would the tax payer have said in 1890, had a proposition been made to double them? There would have been a universal No! with vigor. It would build the Nicaragua canal; would pay the navy expenses of 1897 three times over; it would support an army seven times as large as we had before the Spanish war. If all the bills before congress had got through, and some of them had already passed one house, the annual increase over the appropriation for 1898 would reach \$59,994,398. The growth of extravagance has only just begun. Where it will be likely to end if the republicans are kept in power no one can tell.

### Large Timber.

On the timber tract which Edgar Holt purchased of General D. K. Heckman there stand many large pine, oak and maple trees. Fifteen of the largest pine trees were chopped down and peeled last week for ship spars. Cyrus Bixel and his five teamsters and ten strong horses are now hauling them to the railroad station at Mill Hall. From there these big long sticks of timber, 24 by 24 inches at foot, 12 by 12 inches at top, by 75 feet long, containing over 2,000 feet of solid timber each, go to Europe, via New York city. They will be used in constructing large ships. Mr. Holt has also received several orders for large and heavy oak ship and railroad timber. It is expected that his saw mill will be ready to operate within two weeks. The millwright, A. Barnett, of Erie, and his assistants, M. E. Breon and E. E. Lucas, are placing the machinery in position as fast as possible. Cyrus Bixel will erect the boarding house next week.

### How to Serve Fruit.

Serve all fruit as fresh and cold as possible, and with granulated, rather than powdered sugar. Serve large strawberries with the hulls on, so that they may be dipped in sugar and eaten from the fingers. Serve currants and raspberries together with a little sugar, when it is necessary to use the currants alone, mash them slightly with plenty of sugar. Always wipe peaches carefully to remove the fuzz when placed on the table whole. Serve cut fruit and berries in glass dishes and please both eye and palate.

### To Cool a Room.

If you wish to cool a room wet a cloth, the larger the better, and hang it up in the room. If the ventilation is good the temperature will sink ten or fifteen degrees in less than an hour. The above is taken from an exchange whose editor states that after President Garfield was shot he suffered greatly with heat until the experiment was tried of hanging clothes in the room which had been wet in ice water. He was greatly relieved by the experiment.

### Buying Local Coal.

New York capitalists, it is stated, are buying coal lands along the route of the proposed West Branch Valley railroad. During the past few days nearly 1,000 acres between Karthaus and Three Runs has been purchased. The coal in that region is said to be of very fine quality. The residents of that section say the purchase of the lands is an indication that the road is to be at an early date.

### To Correspondents.

As no paper will be issued from this office next week our correspondents will please note the fact and withhold their items until the following week. Some of our correspondents have not been heard from for quite a while, and it would be interesting to hear from them also.

The latest bugaboo that is haunting the dreams of republican campaigners is the action of the Anti-Imperialists of the country who will hold a convention soon after the Kansas City convention to take action for the defeat of McKinley. These men are mostly from the higher walks of life, and men who have a strong following. In the last campaign they were against Bryan on account of the money question. This time they consider the financial problem a minor issue to the fight against imperialism. Republicans are beginning to realize that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment in this land against the imperial policy of the administration.

## NATIONAL DESTINY.

WE CANNOT HAVE VASSALS NOR DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

American Soil is Our Limit—All Statesmen Agree—Republicans Determined to Overthrow the Nation.

There is not an opinion in favor of the principle that the United States can possess colonies, vassals or territory not to become states in the Union. McKinley himself was of that opinion until he changed his mind and forced congress to take the great step towards the destruction of a people's government, the obliteration of popular sovereignty and the creation of an independent, personal empire.

Here are the truths expressed by all of our statesmen, beginning with Mark Hanna. A close study of them will reveal the fact that McKinley and the Republican leaders are departing from these truths and violating their own convictions.

Mark Hanna.

"The destiny that has been written for this country must be fulfilled."—Mark Hanna at the Ohio Republican state convention in May, 1900.

William McKinley.

"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

"Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not by a few of the people. It must rest upon the free consent of the governed and all of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression or usurpation or by any form of injustice, is soon dethroned. We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether property or power."

Daniel Webster.

"Arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions, because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers. I think I see a course adopted which is likely to turn the constitution of the land into a deformed monster, into a curse rather than a blessing; in fact, a frame of an unequal government not founded on popular representation, not founded on equality; and I think that this process will go on, or that there is danger that it will go on, until this Union shall fall to pieces. I resist it today and always. Whoever falters or whoever fails, I continue the contest."—Daniel Webster in United States senate, March 23, 1848.

William H. Seward.

"It is a remarkable feature of the constitution of the United States that its framers never contemplated colonies, or provinces, or territories at all. On the other hand, they contemplated states only, nothing less than states, perfect states, equal states, as they are called here, sovereign states. \* \* \* There is reason—there is sound political wisdom in this provision of the constitution excluding colonies which are always subject to oppression and excluding provinces which always tend to corrupt and ultimately to break down the parent state.

"By the constitution of the United States there are no subjects. Every citizen of any state is a free and equal citizen of the United States. Again, by the constitution of the United States there are no permanent provinces or dependencies."

James Madison.

"The object of the federal constitution is to secure the union of the 13 primitive states, which we know to be practicable; and to add to them such other states as may rise in their own bosoms, or in their neighborhood, which we cannot doubt will be practicable."—Federalist, No. 14.

U. S. Supreme Court.

"The genius and character of our institutions are peaceful, and the power to declare war was not conferred upon congress for the purpose of aggression or aggrandizement, but to enable the government to vindicate by arms, if it should become necessary, its own rights and the rights of its citizens. A war, therefore, declared by congress can never be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or the acquisition of territory; nor does the law declaring the war imply an authority to the president to enlarge the limits of the United States by subjugating the enemy's country."—Fleming vs. Page.

Mischievous Blunders.

It is unfortunate that Secretary Root's legal adviser, Mr. Magoon, found it necessary to give two contradictory opinions on the status of Porto Rico, one holding that the constitution was extended to that island when the peace convention was ratified and the other insisting that Porto Rico is not a part of the United States. Vacillation of that sort will be made the most of by opponents of the administration, and already it is being said by them that the second opinion was produced under pressure exerted by the trusts whose interests are to be promoted by a tariff on Porto Rican products.

Supposing the first opinion to be sound and correct, the president told congress that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." Relying upon the superior legal soundness of the second opinion, some of the party leaders insist that Porto Rico should be treated like a foreign country and a tariff be placed upon her products.

If the second opinion be correct, it is a great pity that Law Officer Magoon made such a mistake in the first. He should have made sure he was right before going ahead. His blunder is bringing much trouble to the party and making it difficult to controvert those who allege that the influence of the trusts is too potent in shaping the policy of the administration. The Republican party has enough to do fighting its avowed enemies without having to fight the consequences of blunders made by maladroit statesmen in its own ranks. Some changes in leadership appear to be desirable.—Philadelphia North American, Rep

## ALL EYES ON KANSAS CITY.

The Philadelphia Sunday Times will, on July 1, present its readers with a handsome lithographed portrait of Mr. Bryan. The portrait is made from a photograph forwarded to The Times from Lincoln, Nebraska, by the distinguished Democratic leader himself, and is in every particular a faithful likeness.

The Sunday Times of the same date will contain a valuable article by Colonel A. K. McClure, in which this celebrated writer gives the history of past Democratic conventions and writes of many interesting and exciting incidents connected therewith. Among other things of special interest there will also appear on July 1 a richly illustrated article on Mr. Bryan and his family at home on the farm, signed articles by prominent Democrats on the national outlook, etc., etc. The Sunday Times of July 1, issued on the eve of the national convention, will be of unusual interest to every student of political history. Don't be disappointed. Order your copy in advance.

### Take Notice.

All the leading business men of Bellefonte, by agreement will close their places of business at 6 o'clock p.m., from the 1st of July to the 1st of September 1900, except on the following pay days when they will close at 5 p.m., and Saturday evenings at the usual time. A. G. Morris 21st, Standard Scale Works 10th and 25th, McCalmont & Co. 24th, Bellefonte Furnace Co. 13th and last day.

### Odd Fellow's Memorial Day.

Sugar Valley lodge, I. O. O. F., Loganton, will observe the Memorial day of that order July 28. A parade will be given. The graves of Odd Fellows will be decorated and an address will be delivered.

### Notice to Farmers.

We are paying to-day 80 cents per bushel for Choice Red Wheat delivered at our Mill. PHOENIX MILLING CO. Bellefonte, Pa.

The Juniata valley camp meeting association has issued its twenty-ninth annual circular of the Newton Hamilton grounds. The hotel will be opened on July the first, and the grounds ready for occupancy by August the first, but the camp meeting proper does not begin until Aug. 14th.

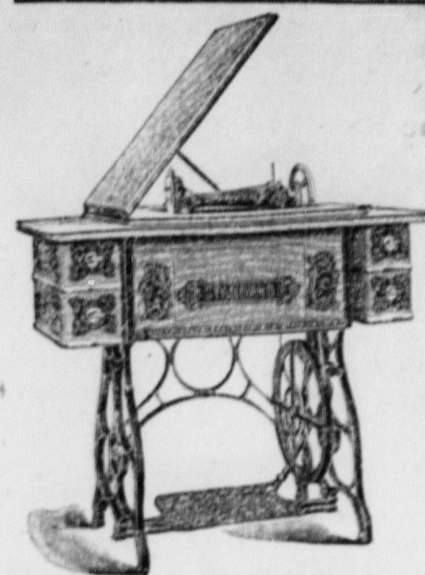
True piety never fails asleep just as the collection plate approaches.

There is foolish talk of our going to war with the sultan to settle missionary claims amounting to \$100,000. As the sultan jointly with President McKinley exercises suzerainty over the Sulu Islands, would it not be a good plan to have him bring an influence to bear on the sultan of Sulu, so that he will give up the pension of \$5,000 a year that McKinley has granted him, conditional on our not going to war with Turkey on the \$100,000 claim? This would be 5 per cent on the American claim against Turkey, and on the whole would be a good operation. Besides it would relieve our pious president of any connection with the twin evils of slavery and polygamy on the Sulu Islands.—Pittsburg Post.

The Republicans are making an appeal for the Confederate vote by starting pensioning the leaders in the rebellion who were educated at West Point by the government. It used to be one of their stock inventions that the Democrats if in power would do this sort of thing. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, on Thursday introduced in the senate a bill to pension Lieutenant General Longstreet, one of the best of Lee's fighting generals, at the rate of \$50 a month for services in the regular army during the Mexican war. General Longstreet has been well taken care of since he united himself with the Republican party after the close of the war in reconstruction times, having held federal office whenever the Republicans were in power. He is now commissioner of railroads, succeeding General Wade Hampton, who held the office under Cleveland. His salary is \$5,000 a year, and it is generally considered one of the nicest pickups in the federal service. Why a pension when General Longstreet holds such a lucrative position?—Pittsburg Post.

I left the Republican party in 1896 because of its adoption of a platform favoring the gold standard. I predicted then that it would follow it up by establishing by law a gold standard if it came into power. This it has done, adding to it a provision that will practically destroy the greenback and treasury note, and turn over to the banks the sole issue of paper money in the United States. The financial question is not settled by the passage of what is called the currency act, and I believe that will be a question of American politics until such time as we shall secure a proper bimetallic system. If I had not left the Republican party in 1896 I certainly should have left it on the passage of the gold standard bill of the present session. If Mr. Bryan is nominated on a platform recognizing the financial plank of the Chicago platform of 1896, and I have no doubt he will be, I shall give him my hearty support. I believe he has a very much better chance for success now than he had in the contest of 1896. I think the American people have become better acquainted with his character, and none but fanatics believe there will be any danger in his election. Personally, I have a high regard for Mr. Bryan, both as to his moral qualities and his great ability. I may not agree with him on some views, but he is honest, and if elected will make a president that will not be controlled by cliques or caucuses or combines or trusts.—Senator Henry M. Teller.

## The Standard Sewing Machine.



### Every Mechanic

Will vouch for the superiority of Rotary over Vibrating Shuttle Machines. You will only require one in this life. It will outlast any human frame.

### Every Standard

Rotary makes both Lock and Chain Stitch.

Reasons for Buying a High Speed "Standard" Rotary Shuttle Two-in-One Sewing Machine. Makes 176 Stitches While Others Make 100.

- 1 The "Standard" Rotary has the biggest bobbin of any lock stitch machine. Holds 100 yards of No 80 cotton.
- 2 Bobbin more quickly wound.
- 3 The first stitch perfect without holding ends of threads.
- 4 The tension is released when taking out the goods.
- 5 The finest goods are not drawn or puckered.
- 6 Less noise than any other machine.
- 7 RUNS 75 PER CENT LIGHTER THAN OLD STLYE MACHINES.
- 8 Is the most rapid sewer—makes two motions of the treadle to three of other machines in sewing the same length seam.
- 9 Tension not changed by change of speed, size of thread, thickness of goods nor length of stitch—what other machine can do as much?
- 10 Most elastic stitch. Thread does not break when seam is stretched.
- 11 Does not break thread when machine is run backwards.
- 12 The "Standard" Rotary Needle dips only once when making a stitch—old style shuttle needles dip twice—hence that much more strain and wear.
- 13 The "Standard" Rotary Shuttle never stops when the machine is in operation. Old style shuttles start and stop twice to each stitch. Just think of the extra strain and wear that this makes! The "Standard" Rotary Shuttle moves onward continuously without a jar.
- 14 Shortest needle used in lock-stitch machines—therefore less liable to bend and skip stitches.
- 15 Owing to the construction of the shuttle and race, the point of the shuttle always comes in proper relation to the loop, hence almost absolute freedom from stitch skipping.
- 16 Shuttle so constructed that it cannot hit the needle—hence no broken needles from this cause.
- 17 Protection and packing of needle bar and construction of take-up and feed make less liability to oil goods than in other machines.
- 18 The face plate can be taken off by a thumb-screw, thus enabling the operator to clean and oil the parts without displacing any of them.
- 19 Feed motions all positive—no springs used—hence machine will feed over all thicknesses of goods and seam without "chewing" the cloth, no matter what the length of stitch.
- 20 Will wear twice as long as other lock-stitch machines.
- 21 Every part is independent of every other part, and can be replaced at a trifling cost. Therefore you can keep a "Standard" Rotary practically new a life-time.
- 22 Bran new set of attachments, self adjusting, and fastened to the presser bar in place of the foot.
- 23 Stand wheel and treadle run on adjustable steel points, which insures the easiest, smoothest bearings known to mechanics, and the wear is for a life-time.
- 24 Bent woodwork of the finest construction and finish known to art.
- 25 Automatic keyless drawer and cover locks, peculiar to the "Standard."

The "Standard" Sewing Machine Co. Represented by SARA C. BRICKLEY, Cor. Spring and Bishop Sts. BELLEFONTE, PA.

## SECOND WEEK OF THE GLOBE'S 9 CENT SALE

Some of the good things gone, but plenty left for late buyers. Seasonable Merchandise sold under value is the meaning of this sale—it enables us to close out our goods. True, on some lines we lose money, but it gives us a nice clean stock. For this week we still offer

- 2 Ladies Under Vests.....9c
- 2 pair Ladies Black Hose.....9c
- 2 pair Men's Socks.....9c
- 2 boxes Good Paper and Envelopes.....9c
- 3 yards Cotton Crash.....9c
- 1 pair Men's Good Suspenders.....9c
- 50 Envelopes.....9c
- 12c and 15c Lawns and Organdies.....9c
- 2 yards Shirting.....9c

and anything else you are in need of at prices which "Our competitors cannot meet, much less beat."

## AS A

Special Offering for Saturday, June 30th, We will place on sale for that day only,

50 DOZEN PURE LINEN FRINGED NAPKINS, cream grounds with colored borders—Our regular price is \$1.00 per dozen, FOR SATURDAY ONLY 2 FOR 9 CENTS

No more than one dozen to a customer.

THE GLOBE, Katz & Company, Limited, Bellefonte, Penn'a.