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GOLD SUPPLY LARGEST EVER KNOWN

The Gold Dollar Cheapening and Money is Plentiful.

DEMOCRACY IS VINDICATED

The Money Question Settled by Natural Causes -- The Situation Proves Former Declarations on the Money Question.

Never in the history of the world has gold been produced in such quantity, as at present. The output of gold for the year 1905, it is estimated, will reach \$400,000,000, as against \$350,000,000 in 1904, \$325,000,000 in 1903 and \$295,412,700 in 1902. The Rand gold mines in South Africa, which yield \$100,000,000 the current year. In the entire decade from 1841 to 1850 inclusive, the gold product of the world was a little less than \$365,000,000, or less than it will be for this one golden year of grace, 1905. In the decade from 1851 to 1860, which made so vast an addition to the world's wealth, and resulted in enthroning gold above silver, the average yield was about \$133,000,000 a year.

The coinage of gold in all countries, which in 1901, was \$248,093,787, actually fell to \$240,499,547 in 1903. The industrial consumption of gold stands at about \$75,000,000 a year. Unless there should be a considerable expansion both of coinage and of industrial employment of gold, there will be in excess of gold production over both, this year, of about \$75,000,000 of gold.

Of course, gold is not mined to be put away in ingots—to be hoarded in the raw, as it were. Its destiny is to be used somewhere, within a year or two of its production. One by one the silver standard countries are adopting the gold standard, either outright or in a qualified form, and this change creates a new demand upon the gold stock of the world. The supply is meeting the demand. The world is filling day by day. When it has become full and overfull, gold will undoubtedly cheapen still further in its purchasing power, as it has cheapened already. It will become, as has already become the case, much more abundantly used in the arts. It has already become much more familiar to the eye in the form of ornament than it is as money.

The above is taken from a leading daily paper and articles along the same line now are frequently seen in print. As there is no presidential campaign in progress, when one-half the population are politically insane, the above statistics can form the basis for some fruitful reflection. It is not long since the monetary system was the topic of general discussion in a presidential campaign. At that time republicans told us gold could not depreciate in value, and that "the gold dollar, of so many grains in weight, would never be worth less than 100 cents," and such like. Of course a dollar is always 100 cents, same as a pound weighs 16 ounces, or a bushel equals 32 quarts. That the 100 cents worth of gold (or the gold dollar) increases or decreases in value in relation to other commodities, as the production of gold varies, was something that our radical republicans never could comprehend. That idea was greatly ridiculed; and that one fundamental principle of the monetary system they could not understand; and upon that error some ludicrous statements were made as well as ridiculous arguments constructed.

The point we make is, according to the above statistics the gold dollar is now declared to be rapidly decreasing in value, growing cheaper owing to the large quantity of primary money put in circulation by this unexpected increase in the gold supply.

Some will tell you that the defeat of the Silver Question is the cause of the increase of the supply of gold. No, it is due to the discovery of the large gold deposits in Alaska also in South Africa, and new fields in this country, the invention of the new cyanide process for the recovery of gold, as well as the improved machinery for mining, milling and smelting. All these results were brought about by causes absolutely distinct from politics, or the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt; and six or eight years ago no "Silverman" or "Goldbug" predicted or even thought of such an enormous increase in gold possible, or of the gold dollar growing so cheap.

During the Bryan campaigns democrats argued and believed that as gold was very scarce, silver should also be made primary money, to INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF REAL MONEY, as the more we had the more prosperous the country would be. This idea was also ridiculed outrageously. The Bryanites believed that scarce money (or dear money) made hard times, and that more money (or the cheap money) would give better facilities for conducting business and would therefore increase our prosperity. Cheap money, easier to get because plentiful, benefited the man in debt; dear money favored the other fellow—the money lender, the banker and the bloated bondholder.

Now in this year of our Lord 1905 what are the existing conditions? Who has been vindicated? Every fair-minded man must admit that the coun-

try is prosperous. At the same time all must admit, from the above statistics, that gold has enormously increased in production, money is plentiful in consequence, the gold dollar is admitted as becoming a cheaper dollar.

That is exactly what the silvermen wanted—a cheaper dollar. Is this not the kind of a dollar we now have? Since the gold dollar is growing cheaper, the money kings of the country have become alarmed; they would like to see some rarer metal used as the primary money, or unit of value. You see articles along that line now in print.

Thus have the teachings of Wm. Jennings Bryan been vindicated by natural causes and existing conditions can not be denied. Money is plentiful, times are better, prices are higher, and if we had no tariffs that extort unjust prices, and trusts to bleed the people, the country would still be more fortunate.

The increase in the supply of gold has brought about, very unexpectedly, exactly what the silvermen wanted—an increase in the supply of money and a cheapening gold dollar. It has contributed largely to the present prosperity, and practically settles the money issue for generations. It proves that Bryan and the Free Silver men were correct in their theory; and strangely the prize they sought is attained, while the battle was lost.

Barn Burned by Lightning.

During the thunder gust last Sabbath noon lightning struck the barn of William Stiver, half mile west of Hublersburg, which was burned to the ground with nearly all its contents. Mr. Stiver lives at Centre Hall and the tenant on the farm is Jacob Weaver. The flash struck the west end of the barn. Mr. Weaver's son-in-law, Mr. Orr, and wife, of Marion twisp, drove in on the barn-floor just before it was struck. Fire blazed up at once but fortunately burned slowly at first which enabled persons that were going in that direction to arrive at the barn in time to get out the live stock and some of the implements, but by that time all of a sudden the entire barn instantly was aflame and nothing more could be done to save anything. The barn was 45x72 and almost good as new, and not rotted. Some 50 or 60 bushels of wheat were among the few things saved; but all the rest of the summer's crop was burned, which was insured in the Farmers' Mutual of Centre Co. On the building Mr. Stiver had \$1200, on his share of the crop \$200. The tenant, Mr. Weaver, had an insurance of \$400 on his interests. From these amounts will be deducted the value of what was saved. The barn was estimated worth \$1800. Mr. Orr was not injured by the flash.

Sad Affair.

The little son being missed from the home of Wm. Huey, at Allensville near Lewistown, Friday night, Mrs. Huey and Miss Grace Rudy took a lighted lantern and started to the barn in search. They ascended to the oats mow a short distance from the granary and hay mow adjoining, a deep narrow opening being between. Miss Rudy, not noticing it, fell to the bottom and the lantern exploded, starting a blaze at once. The unfortunate girl called for help, but there was no possible way of rescue. Mrs. Huey, almost frantic, was compelled to flee to save herself. The girl was burned beyond recognition and the barn with its contents destroyed. When a wagon was being removed from the shed to save it the boy was found asleep in the bed. Miss Rudy was 20 years old.

Township High School Principals.

The school directors of Haines township, at a recent meeting, elected Henry Krapp, a graduate of Myerstown College, principal of the Haines township high school, at Aaronsburg; salary, \$60. L. E. Poffenberger was elected principal of the Pine Grove Mills public schools at a meeting held by the board Saturday evening. Mr. Poffenberger is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and stood at the head of his class in mathematics and languages.

Loop-the-Loop Cyclist Hurt.

While "looping the loop" at a carnival performance at Altoona, Diavolo, a professional cyclist, was hurled from the loop in the presence of an immense throng of persons, and his supposed lifeless form was afterward picked up and carried to a nearby tent. Diavolo had circled the loop in safety, but swerved as his wheel speeded down the incline leading to the ground and he was thrown head foremost. Physicians said he would recover.

Pennsylvania Huckleberries in Missouri.

Jared Osman, at Butler, Missouri, was successful in growing huckleberries shipped from Nittany Mountain to his western home. The plants were shipped there last spring and are growing splendidly, and he has just finished harvesting the first crop of huckleberries grown in Missouri. Mr. Osman intends increasing the berry plot in the future.

REVOLT AGAINST GENERAL CORRUPTION

A Strong Sentiment Growing over the State for a change.

LIMIT HAS BEEN REACHED

The Gang of Booblers are in Danger--Leading Republican Papers are Outspoken for a Change--Plummer is the Gang's Tool.

It is the duty of a reliable paper to keep its readers fully informed upon all current events. Political papers, as a rule, will shrink that work when it comes to events affecting their own party. As a large number of our patrons are of the opposite political faith we wish to call their attention to the great protest arising in the republican ranks to a further submission to the Penrose corrupt machine in the control of affairs of our state.

The present great upheaval in Philadelphia, under Mayor Weaver, has shown a condition of public affairs so notoriously corrupt in elections and the looting of public funds that it causes all decent men to revolt under such leadership as Penrose, McNeill, Durham and their machine, which not only has controlled the affairs of Philadelphia but the entire state as well.

The present secretary of state, Hon. Elihu Root, has denounced these men as a set of public robbers who parade under the cloak of the republican party. President Roosevelt is openly approving of this fight, and is aiding Mayor Weaver. Lee Plummer, the republican nominee for State Treasurer this year, is the representative of this corrupt gang, and did their bidding in the last legislature. Decent republicans are protesting to his election, as well as the re-election of Bois Penrose to the U. S. Senate.

To remind our republican friends that a great revolt is in progress, we ask them to note the following protest from the Pittsburg Times, a staunch republican paper of our state:

THE VOTERS WILL DO IT.

Without attaching too great importance to the current story that Senator Bois Penrose will voluntarily retire at the close of his present term, and that certain corporate interests have decided upon Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, as his successor, it may be timely to call attention to some plain facts. Pennsylvania and the whole country are on the eve of great changes in political affairs. The leaves of unrest is working all over the United States. Old leaders have passed away, or are fast losing their influence. There is no M. S. Quay in Pennsylvania, no M. A. Hanna in Ohio. Thomas C. Platt is no longer the central figure in New York, Shelby M. Cullom and Stephen B. Elkins will have to fight for reelection in Illinois and West Virginia. Philatus Sawyer is gone in Wisconsin and in his place R. M. La Follette rules supreme, and C. K. Davis has passed away in Minnesota, where the voters elected a Democrat to the Governorship while giving Roosevelt nearly 150,000 plurality. Massachusetts and Missouri, one as rockrooted in Republicanism as is the other in Democracy, gave Roosevelt their electoral votes while electing Governors of the opposite political faith. Other instances might be cited, but enough are given to show that the whole country is experiencing a political change.

Here in Pennsylvania, a great party, unwavering in its allegiance to Republican principles, has seen itself betrayed in the house of its friends. Men trusted with almost unlimited power have been corrupt and faithless. They have dragged the good name of Republicanism into the very filth of the slums of political bossism, wrongs and corruption. They are unfit for further trust or confidence. They must go, and at once. The people demand it, and what they demand they have the power to do.

It by no means follows, however, that the Republican party is then going to hand itself over to others possessed of no higher ideals of civic spirit and public duty than have those whose conduct makes the change necessary. It by no means follows that a mere combination of corporate interests and power is to take charge of the party and select the candidates for its highest offices. It is the people who are coming to their own, and it may as well be understood here and now that no combination, even though it be of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Standard Oil company, can pick out Senators for Pennsylvania. The voters will do that themselves. There will be a leader. He has not yet appeared, but one is bound to show himself, and one in whom the party can trust. He will not be a representative of corporate wealth and influence, though not necessarily an enemy to corporations, but a man in touch with the plain people aiming to do their will and that of none other.

Loganton Bridge Breaks Down.

Robert Bornum and John Bruner were injured in the breaking down of the bridge at the west end of Loganton on Tuesday last week. The four horses belonging to Irvin Schreckengast that drew the load of lumber which caused the breakdown are more seriously hurt than at first supposed, although it is not thought that any of them will die. The bridge is eleven feet high and it is surprising that the injury to team and drivers was not greater than it was. The bridge will have to be replaced with a new one.

DEM. STATE CONVENTION.

Owing to the death of Justice Dean, of the Supreme Court of Penna., after the Democratic State Convention of last May, the vacancy has to be filled by election, and for that purpose the Democratic State Convention was reconvened at Harrisburg yesterday to nominate a candidate for Supreme Court. Gov. Pennypacker, by appointment, named the Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg, to supply the temporary vacancy. This appointment is one of the few really creditable things done by our present executive. Judge Stewart is one of the ablest jurists in our state. His public and private life is beyond reproach—is an ideal jurist in every way. Politically he is a republican, but of decidedly independent views, so much so that he led the independent fight against Beaver for governor and accomplished his defeat.

In order to promote purity in politics, and to encourage the elevation of the best men to offices of great trust, the Democracy of Pennsylvania yesterday endorsed, or nominated, Judge Stewart, who also was named by the republicans recently, for the same office. It would have been fatal for the republican machine to have done otherwise.

It is impossible to give the detailed proceedings of the convention as we closed our forms the same evening. The following interview from Col. Guffey, before the convention gives the situation in a nutshell:

"The Democratic State Convention in its platform adopted in May last declared: 'The Democracy of Pennsylvania, repeating the pledge of last year, again tenders to the people of the State the powers of its organization, and the ballots of its voters, to rid the Commonwealth and its metropolis of Machine domination. Sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs, we invite honest men of all parties and organizations to full union with us.'

"In keeping with these declarations, at the re-convened meeting to be held tomorrow, the convention will nominate Judge Stewart, an Independent Republican of unquestionable ability and honesty, for Supreme Court Justice, leaving the only office to be contested for that of State Treasurer; and for this office the Democratic nominee, Mr. Berry, is in every way qualified to command the support of all good citizens who desire an able, upright and honest administration of the State's financial affairs. If the people of the State, who furnish the money to maintain its government, desire, as they surely do, an audit and public accounting of their burdens of taxation, then they will elect William H. Berry, Treasurer."

FAMOUS BRIDGE BUILDERS.

A visit to the County Commissioners office the past week was a disappointment. The Centre County Board of Commissioners are better known as the "United Order of Bridge Builders," for during their term, and especially last year, they built more iron bridges in the county than any other board and ran the expenses from about \$60,000 up to \$100,000. For this industry in spending money and paying it largely to bridge contractors, who generally are crooked, the Board is said to have had a nice outing last season to the St. Louis Exposition at the expense of favored bridge manufacturers. They are now down at Atlantic City, and the general inquiry is "What bridge company is paying the bills?" When they go away on such trips Centre county's famous bridge builders are known to stop at good hotels and enjoy about everything that is going on. Of course our County Commissioners, after a year of strenuous work building bridges, like anyone else, may feel exhausted, and a trip to the sea shore will prove a needed tonic, while a dip in the surf will be refreshing.

Whose business is it anyway? If some kindly disposed bridge company generously and liberally foots all the bills? Why should taxpayers kick as long as some one else pays the bill?

Lumbermen Kill 117 Rattlesnakes.

The crew of a portable saw mill in the Kettle creek region, near Galeton, holds a unique record for the state. This crew of ten men has killed, since the 1st of May, 117 rattlesnakes.

Their little mill is at the edge of what has proved to be a veritable rattlers' paradise, and the hotter the weather the thicker the snakes. The record for a single day is nine, most of this number having been disturbed under a huge pile of laths that the men loaded.

The damp ground underneath where the laths had been piled was worn smooth by the reptiles. The largest snake killed measured five feet two inches, and, strange to say, that reptile had but four rattles. The little lumber and lath yard about the mill, having been piled last season, is believed to have sheltered the rattlers all winter, or, at least, as they came down off the high and dry hills to the little dam, they sought the cool of the soil beneath the lumber, and thus colonized.

Following the backwoods idea that the flesh of rattlesnakes is a cure for consumption, one of the men ate five of the reptiles.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF CENTRE CO

Events of Importance that Happened a Generation ago.

ABOUT POLITICAL HAPPENINGS

Founding of the Bellefonte Republican and other Newspapers of that Day -- Sabbath School Assn. Organized and Officers Elected.

As a continuation of the subject in our last week's chapter the following will be read with equal interest concerning leading events during the year 1868:

The Republican nominees were William H. Armstrong, for Congress; Col. Theodore Gregg, for Assembly; Thaddeus P. Stevens, for district attorney; James C. Williams, of Philipsburg, for commissioner; John H. Mitchell, of Harris, for auditor. George M. Yocum, Esq., was chairman of the county committee. Boyle's majority for auditor-general in the county over Gen. Hartman was 377, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from that to 454. Mr. Mackey's majority, which was the highest.

The Bellefonte Republican was established by A. B. Hutchinson & Co., W. W. Brown and A. B. Hutchinson editors, Jan. 6, 1869. June 8, 1870, R. B. Barger purchased the Bellefonte National (John G. Kurtz having sold the Central Press in September, 1868, to a number of gentlemen, who had changed its name to the Bellefonte National), and consolidated it with the Republican, Mr. Hutchinson retiring. In November, 1872, the Republican establishment was sold by the sheriff, and the paper was suspended until Jan. 8, 1873, when E. T. & R. P. Tuten reissued it. On the 1st of March, 1875, E. T. Tuten became editor and proprietor. W. W. Brown published a paper called Brown's Bellefonte Republican from Feb. 6, 1873, until July 1874. The Bellefonte National was conducted by C. B. Gould, of Emporium, who was succeeded by R. A. Kinsloe.

The Centre County Sabbath-School Association was organized at Bellefonte, April 6th. Col. James F. Weaver, of Milesburg, was chairman of the meeting, and James A. Beaver secretary. The officers elected were: President, James A. Beaver; Secretary, G. M. Yocum; Treasurer, H. Y. Stitzer.

The conventions in August made the following nominations: Jacob G. Meyer, of Haines, for Assembly; John Moran, of Bellefonte, for Prothonotary; Register, John H. Morrison; Recorder, Israel Grenoble; Sheriff, Daniel W. Woodring; Treasurer, Simon S. Wolf; Commissioner, Joseph McCloskey; of Curtin; Auditor, D. H. Yeager, of Snow Shoe, were the Democratic nominees. Republican nominees: Assembly, James P. Coburn; Prothonotary, Samuel G. Barr; Register, William Curtin; Recorder, Daniel Rote; Sheriff, Jeremiah Butts; Treasurer, Rash Cadwalader; Commissioner, Lewis Hess; Auditor, Benjamin Liggett.

Eugene F. Johnston, who had killed Lewis Ennis at Philipsburg on the 13th of July, was tried at August term for murder before Judges Mayer, Allison, and Hosterman. H. Y. Stitzer, Adam Hoy, and Judge Samuel Linn for the commonwealth; Messrs. Orvis, H. B. Swope, W. A. Wallace, and Mr. Cottrell, of New York, for the defense. He was convicted, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

At the October election, Asa Packer's majority over Governor Geary in Centre county was 362. Sheriff Woodring received the highest majority on the county ticket,--613. At the election Sherwood's majority over Mr. Armstrong was 788; Crawford and Petrikin had 556 majority; Meek, for Assembly, had 714 majority; Commissioner Sankey had 693 majority.

The Democratic County Convention nominated the following ticket for 1871: For Assembly, P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte; for Associate Judges, W. W. Love, of Potter; Henry Dopp, of Howard; for Treasurer, James F. Weaver, of Milesburg; for Commissioner, Samuel F. Foster, of Potter; for District Attorney, John F. Potter, of Bellefonte; for Auditor, Robert F. Holmes, of Marion; for County Surveyor, W. P. Mitchell, of Howard. Hon. Jacob G. Meyer was president of the convention; John Hoffer and J. Newton Wolf, secretaries.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Robert McFarlane; Treasurer, George A. Bayard; Associate Judges, David M. Wagner, B. F. Liggett; Commissioner, Andrew Swartz; District Attorney, Isaac Lytle. The Democratic majority was 492 in Centre county.

The Catholic cemetery at Bellefonte was dedicated Sunday afternoon 20th of August, 1877.

The Republican ticket was as follows: Congress, Sobleisk Ross, of Potter county; delegates to Constitutional Conven-

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FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs--Selected and Original.

If you want to make an all-around good-for-nothing tough out of your boy just butt in and take his side on every question which comes up between him and his playmates; and if you want him to have a good start to the penitentiary be sure to let him know that he can always depend upon your assistance in whatever trouble he may get into, right or wrong—he will even stoop so low as to refuse to pay for the paper he regularly lifts.

A young book-keeper who had not been many years married carefully laid down a piece of bread the other night and said to his wife: "I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make." The young wife smiled and remarked in a voice that did not tremble: "Well, John, I wish that you could make the 'dough' that father used to make." A hush as silent as death fell so suddenly that John almost lost his breath, and the bread and dough question hasn't come up for family discussion since.

"The editor of the Hartford Post wants to know why it is that a man who has slumbered lightly all night will go into a deep sleep just about ten minutes before it is time to get up." Several million men have asked that question before without receiving a satisfactory answer. It may be on the same principle that a man never gets anxious to live until he looks into the muzzle of a gun, or it may be in the line with the fact that a man wants a girl most when he learns he cannot have her. The masculine human animal, like Bret Harte's heathen Chinese is peculiar.—Ex.

TICKLED TO DEATH.

This is how the editor of the Boyertown Democrat describes his new baby: "There's a brand-new girl baby down at our home, and it's the most bewitching mite of blue-eyed, blonde-haired, pink-cheeked humanity that ever blessed an editor's household. It arrives just after our last week's paper was being handed around to the readers, and has been growing longer, fatter and more charming ever since. The mother, bless her, is doing remarkably well; and the father—he is able to be up and about again, thank you. They do say that a girl baby is worth \$500, but this little bunch of joy didn't have any price tag on it, so we cannot vouch for the accuracy of that old saying. Nevertheless, she is thrice welcome, and our only wish is that the angels who brought her will keep a constant vigil over the pearl all through life.

If triplets should come, he would sing a different song.

"De Fust Kind Words."

The negroes in New York are apparently more anxious to get away from there than those in the South are to leave this section. Negroes used to be inclined to the belief that if they could only get to New York or some other Northern city all their troubles would disappear. This recalls the story of the negro who was received with great politeness in New York, but who could secure no work. He was greeted as "Mr. Johnson" and made to feel that he was of much social importance, but right there the kindness stopped. Finally, beating his way back South, he was lying in a Virginia hayrick when the farmer found him. Then "Mr. Johnson" was assailed with a volley of language that was appalling. Tears came to his eyes, and with voice a-tremble he said: "Boss, lemme shake you by de hand. Dem's de fust kind words I heern since I lef' of Georgia.—Savanna News.

A Very Unique Dun.

A Berwick man owes another Berwick man \$10. The other day he got the following unique dun: "Dearest Brother: If I should die to night and you should come to my cold, cold corpse, weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—

"If I should die tonight and you should come to me in deepest grief and woe and say, 'Here, Ben, is that ten I owe,' I might arise in my large white cravat and say, 'What's that. What's that.'

"If I should die tonight and you should come to my cold, cold corpse and kneel clasping my bier to show the grief you feel. I say, if I should die tonight and you should come to me then and just even hint about paying back that ten I might arise awhile, but, then drop dead again.—Bloomsburg Daily.

Answers Wanted From Young Folks

The following conundrums we submit to the juvenile readers of the Centre Democrat for answers within two weeks, and will print same:

- Q. 1. What bee has neither wings, stinger nor honey?
2. What has three feet but can't walk?
3. What has toes and no feet?
4. What has eyes and can't see?
5. What has ears and can't hear?
6. What has a head and no brains?
7. To what letter are we fond of being invited?