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Democratic Hatchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 26, 1900.

Public Opinion. Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of the

Dear brethren of the "God and morality party," when you lick a revenue stamp for a bank check, telegram, etc., etc., don't forget to do it enthusiastically, as you are helping to pay the salary of the sultan of Sulu and keep up the establishment of his harem. The taste of the paste on the stamp may not be very delectable, but the McKinley administration has raised "old Glory" over the harem and slave pens of Sulu, and "where the flag has once been raised, who will dare pull it down?"-Westmoreland Democrat.

Ahab and Jezebel killed Naboth and took his vineyard. England can kill Kruger and annex the Transvaal. The United States can capture and shoot Aguinaldo and his followers, and hold the Philippines as a subject colony But will the Supreme Ruler of the universe approve of the killing of Kruger and Aguinaldo? Or will He visit the same judgment on modern oppressors as He did on Ahab and Jezebel? It is not a question of power but of right. The wealth of the Philip pines and the Transvaal, and hov much this country and Great Britain can profit by taking these countries should not be considered. Ill gotten gains are always a curse.-Meadville

We have opposed the forcible annex ation of the Philippines on two purely material grounds—that we believe it to be bad business and bad politics. Ethical grounds cut little figure in the last decade of the Nineteenth century. We have considered it bad business be cause it will cost many millions to reconstruct the islands. The cost of the little war there will be but a bagatelle compared to the cost of the task which follows the war. We have considered it bad bolitics because we firmly believe that it will endanger the success of the Republican party in the year 1900. The labor vote is lining up against the Republican party. The trades unions are declaring against expansion.—San Francisco Argonaut

In his message President McKinley said he had "every reason to believe" that the cession of the Philippines to the United States was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. But what reasons had Mr. McKinley for believing this? He specifies none. And certainly the burden of proof is upon him, for the only expression of the Filipino people so far came through the envoys of the Filipino republic, and those expressions were hostile to the cession. The envoys did all in their power to bring them to Mr. McKinley's attention, but without success. How can he say that he had "every" reason to believe that the Filipino people approved the cession, when he refused to listen to the only expression of senti-ment that any of the Filipino people in an organized capacity ever attempted to make?—Chicago Public.

"Pity 'tis, 'tis true," that expansion of American territory means expansion of the rum power. With the blessings of the nation's flag goes the curse of the legalized drink traffic. In the year \$5,000 1898 this country exported to Cuba malt and other liquors to the value of \$10,796. During the first five months of 1899 we-that is, everybody who is responsible, actively or passively, for the government's liquor policy-sent to Cuba liquor to the value of \$472.272. In 1898 the value of liquors sent from the United States to Porto Rico was \$3,668. In the first five months of 1899 it was \$191,422. In 1898 we shipped \$337 worth of liquor to the Philippines; in the first five months of 1899 we sent \$86.833 worth! When it is remember ed what the use of alcoholic drinks means to the people of tropical lands. it would seem as if the "benevolent' policy of the United States toward its new possessions were to kill off the natives as soon as possible.—Union Signal.

> Samuel Salter and the other men employed by the machine to stuff the ballot box in the Thirteenth division of the Seventh ward are still in hiding and hunted. Well laid plans for flight complaisant bondsmen and well spent machine money have combined to make easy their disappearance. Undoubtly the way of these transgressors is hard; yet the path is not so rough as might be. They are not friendless these faithful adherents of the machine. Condemned as they are by every decent citizen, they still retain the favor, unwilling but profitable, of the men they served. Few citizens who know politics are so guileless as to believe that these clumsy makers of majorities have entered upon their travels, pursued by warrants, with purses empty and futures unprovided for. Their knowledge is power, and their employers know it. Had any of them -Salter, for instance—chosen to tell all he knew of the ward elections, various forms that now obtrude upon the public gaze in high places would come hurling earthward. Immunity from such a fate must prove expensive. Men like Salter do not leave their homes their families and their positions-his was worth \$3,500 a year—and enter upon what may be a lifetime of exile without excellent assurance that they will be taken care of. Pondering upon these things brings one to the conclu sion that there has been heavy draft upon the machine exchequer within re cent days .- Philada. North American.

> The national convention called to meet at Chicago Feb. 12, to consider measures to curb the alarming en croachments of the trust power should be largely attended. The call is signed by about 600 men from all sections of the country, representing all occupa-tions and all parties. The dangers of trusts have been pointed out for some time by far seeing men, but not until recently have the evil effects of these enormous aggregations of capital and watered stock become so widespread as to attract general attention and cause

Anti-Trust Convention

Call For Conference to Be Held at Chicago Feb. 12.

To the American People: We believe the criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade commonly known as trusts, which so alarmingly characterize the present times, are a men-ace to liberty. They close the doors of business opportunity to all but the rich and powerful. They impoverish the producer and consumer. They degrade labor. They have seized upon the avenues of transportation and poisoned the fountains of public information. They debauch the elective franchise. They are public enemies. Unless they are overthrown there will be established in free America a monied oligarchy on the one hand and a serfdom of the masses of the people on the other. They must be destroyed or free government is lost. The only power capable of successfully combatting the tyranny of these gigantic capitalistic monopolies is the aroused and organized hosts of the people to whom the government and the country rightfully belong and in whom all power of right

Our republic was born of the love of liberty which in 1776 impelled the fathers to rebel against the tyranny of the English monarch and the special privileges of the British aristocracy, and which inspired them to pledge to the cause of human freedom their lives, their fortunes and their sacred

The same love of liberty destroyed the aristocratic institution of slavery, a power once fortified in the courts and entrenched in the constitution. That same spirit now will suffice to overthrow the new slavery and ty-

ranny of the trusts. In order to restore the equal rights of the people and deliver them from the criminal despoliation of these monopolistic combinations it is imperative that the special privileges which created and foster them be uprooted and forever destroyed.

This herculean task can only be accomplished by the organization of the lovers of freedom in every part of the republic and through the persistent and determined efforts of a united

To this end a national anti-trust conference is hereby called to meet in the city of Chicago on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1900. Patriotic citizens from all states and territories duly accredited and in full

sympathy with the objects above named, and representatives of known anti-trust organizations, are invited to meet together in said conference. Applications for admission to said conference should be made to the secretary, Unity building, Chicago, at an early date, as credentials of delegates must be countersigned by the chairman of the executive committee. M. L. Lockwood, chairman, Penna.

Wm. Prentiss, vice chairman, Illinois. A. M. Todd, Michigan. Dudley G. Wooten, Texas. A. P. McGuirk, Iowa. W. B. Fleming, Kentucky. Alfred Sample, Illinois. P. E. Dowe, New York. James W. Wilson, Chicago

Louis F. Post, Chicago. George S. Bowen, treasurer, Chicago. Franklin H. Wentworth, sec., Chicago. Executive Committee.

Railway Pensions.

nia Rallroad the First Corporation Adopt the System.

What to do with the old people, those who have worn themselves out in the race of life, is the problem in every country on the globe. Some of the uncivilized races, not having a very high conception of life at the best, put their old men to death when they become helpless and are no longer able to take care of themselves. This barbarous method shocks our moral sensibilities, and yet is it not in reality more humane than the treatment the old sometimes receive at the hands of those who claim to be enlightened and even Christianized? There are today in our almshouses and homes for the aged men who are anxiously waiting for their last hour to come, those too who were once among the most wealthy and useful, the most active and hon-

ored members of their community. Germany and some of the other countries of Europe have adopted a system of old age pensions. The subject has been thoroughly agitated in England the last year and would be the leading question before the coming parliament were it not that the Boer war has arisen to eclipse every-

thing else in Britain. The Pennsylvania railroad some years ago adopted a system of relief that has done, and is still doing, an admirable work, which the pension system just adopted is intended to supplement, not supersede. The Pennsylvania is the greatest railroad in the world in the volume of business it does, and it can justly lay claim to being the most liberal in dealing with its employes. When a man enters the Pennsylvania service he may rest assured of permanent employment as long as he faithfully performs his duty.

The details of the Pennsylvania's pension system are less important than the great humane principle upon which it is founded. At the beginning of this year nearly 1,000 old employes were retired on pension. All employes of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg and Erie who have attained the age of 70 years and all officers and employes between the ages of 65 and 69 who have been 30 years in the service of the company were retired and placed on the pension list. The amount paid is 1 per cent for each year of service on the average monthly salary for ten years past. Therefore, the man who has been in service 30 years and whose pay averaged \$50 per month receives 30 per cent of \$50, or \$15 per month during life, unless the total amount at any time exceeds \$300,000, in which case the list would be scaled to make the amount come within the limit. As \$300,000 will pay 1,667 men \$15 a month for a year, it is not likely that any cutting down will ever be

found necessary. This last advance movement on the part of the Pennsylvania indicates both wisdom and goodness on the part of those who conceived it. It will be a bond of good fellowship between employer and employe that will insure better service on the part of the one because he feels that it is appreciated on the part of the other.

Public Opinion.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of the

The National City bank of New York is unanimously for a second McKinley term. In fact, it would like to see Mr. McKinley in the White House for life. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

That William McKinley is by nature a wabbler on all questions is now known not merely by all Americans, but by all living people of the civilized world.—Chicago Chronicle.

A number of Republican editors are making a great pretense of hunting for a man for the second place on their ticket. They know perfectly well that Mr. Hanna has already made the selection.—Atlanta Constitution.

McKinley prosperity takes a fall out of the man who wishes to build a house of the man who wishes to build a house. A year ago lumber was \$12 a thousand feet; now it is \$18. The increase in the cost of production is nothing; the increase in profit to the lumber trust is 50 per cent. The increase in cost to the housebuilder is 50 own houses.-Asheville Citizen.

From his home in Pennsylvania the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay sends out an admission that he will not grace the senatorial chamber with his presence during the present session. In relegating the speckled Pennsylvania boss to private life the senate of the United States will not only purify the personnel of the upper house, but it will recognize and set forth the limitations which even a plundering political boss may not overstep. Between Roberts, the polygamist, and Quay, the political scoundrel, the arguments were in favor of the Mormon. He was at least honest in everything outside of his polygamy. When the time comes for voting on the question of admission of Quay the decision is likely to be quick and decisive. The senate should devote no more time than is absolutely necessary to the fate of worthless and indifferent characters.-New York Journal.

Harper's Weekly is opposed to expansion because it believes that the attempt to govern distant possessions and barbarous and alien people under our present system of government will bring harm to the republic, and will discredit the cause of democracy throughout the world. We are so confident in this belief that we are ready to say that no man who believes in democracy intelligently—no man who knows its virtues, which ought to be perpetuated for the welfare of humanity, and its limitations, that make for good as well as for evil-can be an expansionist. No movement that has ever yet been imagined by sordid politicians or grasping speculators, and that has been fanned into flames by the public press, is, in our view, so un-American as this reaching out after colonies. We believe that it is imitating Europe instead of moving along the lines of our traditions and our history.--Harper's Weekly, one year

fused, pigeonholed in committee rooms, defeated or indefinitely postponed. The prayers of the agriculturists for relief from oppressive or unjust taxation have not been granted. Indeed, the farmers are compelled to pay more taxes for fewer privileges and less state protection than any other class of taxpaying citizens of the commonwealth enjoy. In addition, the state administration denies to them participation in the fruits of political victories, on the ground that they are not competent to fill offices within the gift of the Republican machine. It is seldom advisable or profitable for organizations of business men to go into politics, but when there is class legis-lation, class opposition is justified. The grangers, if they shall set about it, will find themselves well able to "hoe their own row."-Greensburg Argus.

When William Jennings Bryan ran for president a little more than three years ago he told the people that the triumph of the political party headed by Hanna and figureheaded by McKin-ley meant the triumph of Wall street. He told them that if William of Canton was elected that the money changers would take possession of the temple and the people would see the bliss of the occupants as they divided the spoils. What he then predicted has already come to pass. The trusts who have emerged from Wall street, since a president elected by their contributions hung up his hat on the White House hall tree, have covered the land like a swarm of locusts. They have laid claim to the credit—which in former times was given to Providencefor bringing bounteous crops and fruitful herds to the farmer. Prosperityof which they swallow the feast while the producers pick up the crumbs—they declare is directly traceable to the intrenchment at Washington of their agent and to the adoption of policies pleasing to them.—Kansas City Times.

Organized labor is lining up against the president's imperialistic policy and its leaders are outspoken in their opposition, looking upon it as a menace to American labor and as sure to impose burdens upon American taxpayers out of all proportion to the benefits which may be expected to accrue from the consummation of the policy. In his recent annual report submitted to the American Federation of Labor President Samuel Gompers says "a marked change within the recent past has overcome the policy and trend of our country in its international relations. The principle of self-government is being denied the Filipinos. The people there are entitled to the right to institute a government of their own choosing, the highest or best form of government that they can institute and maintain, and to institute it, too, without let or hindrance on the part of any nation, much less our nation, the republic of the United States, on whose foundation stone is carved in immutable letters the declaration that 'governhents derive their just powers from he consent of the governed."

Facts About the Census.

Questions Which the Enumerators Will Ask of the 1. The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

2. Instead of recording several farms or one schedule in the twelfth census, as heretofore each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be pub-lished in connection with information secured from the people.

3. Tax assessors, collectors and equalizers cannot serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

4. There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock range, and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

5. A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels. The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of build-

ings, and the aggregate value of all machinper cent. Such is the McKinley plan | ery, implements, vehicles, harness, etc., for encouraging people to build and | used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively by the occu-7. He will also ask for the acreage and

value of each crop, and the average of improved, and irrigated lands. 8. The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, corn, rice, sugarcane, sugar beets, sorgum, hay, clover wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropic-al fruits, small fruits, nursery and green house stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the product of all family truck, and market gardens, etc.; also new and

unusual crops when found 9. The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1st, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl,) turkeys.

geese, ducks, bees, etc.

10. He will also ask for the quantity and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese raisins, prunes, molasses, syrup, sugar eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and, generally, all articles made at home, from

farm materials in 1899. 11. If a person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1st, 1900, will leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm for 1899 where it will reach the appropriate enumerator, the statistics of his operations for that year will not be lost. He will be required to give the enumerator of the district in which he lives on June 1st, 1900, the acreage, value, buildings, machinery, implements and live stock of the farm he

12. If every farmer will begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900, he will save time for himself and officer, and insure more acurate

returns to the government. 13. The twentieth century will begin on January 1st, 1901. Therefore, the pending census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of Year after year the Republican party has caught the rural vote with fair promises, and has subsequently ignored the grangers. Legislative measures demanded by them have been reperfect, the aggregated report for every com-munity, and for the nation, will be per-

Bride Runs Away.

Disappears from a Hotel Ten Minutes After the Marriage Ceremony.

The police of New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday night were called upon to hunt up a bride who disappeared within ten minutes after the wedding ceremony had been performed. Louis Toocker, aged 22 years, applied for a marriage license at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and he and Miss Bertha Lyman, aged about 20 years, went to the residence of the Rev. Gardiner Eldridge, pastor of the First Methodist church where the ceremony was performed. They subsequently went to a hotel in New Haven, from which they were to start on the wedding journey, and while the bridegroom was conferring with the hotel clerk the bride, who had been left in the hotel parlor, left the building.

When young Toocker discovered her absence he went direct to the police and notified them of the facts. The police sent out a general alarm to the steamboat and the depot squads to watch for the bride. Toocker cannot explain the conduct of his bride. Young Toocker is of good family, his father being an official of the New Haven fire department.

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13 Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes.

24 24

---It is generally known, that the first three wire incandescent electric light plant in the world was put in operation at Sunbury on the 4th day of July, 1882, under the personal direction of Tho