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You Know that you can be pleased better, that you have a much better chance of finding exactly what you want in a Large Assortment than you would have from a small one and more especially so is this where the one assortment is full Five times Larger than all others.

You Know that spot Cash will and does procure the very Lowest Prices for Merchandise.

You Know that goods bought in large quantities are bought for less money than by Dealers who buy in small lots. Large purchasers, demand, are entitled to and DO receive every price advantage possible.

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Brockerhoff House Block,
Bellefonte, Pa.

M. FAUBLE & SON,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 20, 1900.

Public Opinions.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of the Day.

Why should we treat the Pacific Islands, 2,000 miles from our coast, as American territory? Why should we discriminate thus, in defiance of all precedent, practice, promises and the constitution of the United States?—Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.

The insults and baffling which Mr. McKinley had to suffer in his policy of "expansion" show the world over, practice what was clear in theory from the beginning—that protection goes with expansion as well as strychnine goes with beefsteak.—New York Evening Post.

If the people of this country wish to get rid of the trusts they must first get rid of Hanna, McKinley and Griggs, who are owned, body, boots and breeches, by the trusts. With a president in the White House who will enforce the laws, the trust question will quickly be settled.—Chicago Chronicle.

The United States senate is Republican. It does not need the vote of Quay for any party measure. If it deliberately violates law and defies the popular will by seating Quay the people will hold the Republican party responsible for such violation of national decency.—Chicago Times-Herald, Rep.

The Republican party is pledged to bimetalism. Were we blunderers when we shouted over and over again for re-coinage. I want the double standard. So do 1,300,000,000 of people of this world of ours, while only 200,000,000 want the single standard. We want the real money of the world to be \$8,000,000,000 in coin. They want it to be only \$4,000,000,000. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering and distress to millions of God's poor people, while the rest of the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their helpless victims.—Senator Chandler, Rep.

New York is on the threshold of a Democratic redemption. In 1894 the Black majority was 246,000. It was Clevelandism that did that. In 1897 it bleached to 80,000. In 1898 it whitened out still further, and stood as 18,500. In 1899 the Republicans in their superiority fade and pale to a trifle above 9,000. In 1900—Verdict's word—that superiority will have died and disappeared—buried under a Bryan plurality of 50,000. And all this makes the morose and sulky reason of present Republican gloom. A fainter light may be seen in the distance.—The Verdict.

Attorney General Griggs declared in his speech at Quincy, Ills., referring to the Philippine war, that "the Philippines of Luzon who have attempted to drive the lawful authority of the United States from the island, comprise not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the people of these islands." This is very thrilling, but let us figure a little. If there are 8,000,000 people in the Philippines less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of them are opposing our authority; we are confronted by not more than 8,000 enemies. Yet the secretaries of war and navy announce that within the six weeks they will have 70,000 troops and 50 warships on or about the islands to quell the 8,000 insurgents. Some of the end men of the McKinley caravan have no sense of proportion. Deriding the Filipinos as cowardly savages, they proclaim it takes nine Americans to down one Filipino.—Pittsburg Post.

Since the cession Puerto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without custom duties, now imposes the same duties upon those products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in the market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and, therefore, there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.—McKinley's Message.

When a trust can make \$42,500,000 a year on a capital of \$25,000,000, as the Carnegie-Frick combine has done; when the Standard Oil trust declares a quarterly dividend of \$20,000,000; when Mr. Carnegie's annual income is over \$24,000,000 and Mr. Rockefeller's \$30,000,000, it is not necessary to say that such imperial revenues can only be derived from the exercise of monopoly's power to tax the people unjustly. This benefit they do not share. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller can possibly render such service to society as honestly to earn wages so colossal. And these two gentlemen represent a class who are daily milking the public as they do, though with less dazzling results. The trusts lay the entire country under enforced tribute—which simply means robbery. The trusts are looting the American people as truly as though they were successful invading armies. Their weapon of extortion is monopoly. The interstate commerce commission has been about as serviceable in curbing the abuses of railroad administration as a snub from Professor Hadley to Col. P. Huntington would be. The Chicago conference adheres to the true principle. It strikes at the root of the trust tree instead of concerning itself with the branches. The partnership between the railroads and the trusts is at the bottom of most of the monopoly which piles up such fortunes as Mr. Rockefeller enjoys. That neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller is in need of any government protection is as clear as daylight.—Philadelphia North American, Rep.

Current Comment.

Notes and Comments, Political and Otherwise, on Matters of Public Interest.

That was a merited but almost cruel stab that Senator Foraker gave Mr. McKinley a few days ago on the floor of the senate. He was discussing some question when he was interrupted by some one asking him what President McKinley's opinion was on the matter Foraker's sense of the eternal fitness of things got the better of his political caution, and he replied that the questioner would better ask Mark Hanna.

Senator Depew likes to talk, and his sense of modesty is so strong as to prevent his talking a good deal about himself. In a recent interview he declared that he never got anything except by work. Almost in the same breath he tells with evident pride of receiving \$200,000 as a fee in a single case. The moral difference between getting money for nothing and getting a hundred dollars for a dollar's worth of work is very slight, yet Mr. Depew seems entirely satisfied with it.

Judging by the amount of abuse that Republican papers are bestowing upon Bourke Cochran, it is safe to assume that he is again in full harmony with his party. Like all men who have ability and a sense of honor he has no use for a trimmer like McKinley, who has no idea today as to what he will believe a month hence. Every body despises a moral coward, and after all the flip flops of McKinley on the currency question, Puerto Rican question, civil service reform and criminal aggression all thinking men have come to the conclusion that he has no convictions on any subject that he has the courage to stand up for against the wishes of Mark Hanna.

The subsidy scheme which Mark Hanna and other millionaire members of congress will try to force through will compel the taxpayers of the United States to pay for plants to be used by these millionaires and their friends to carry on shipbuilding, a business that they declare is profitable. This ship subsidy scheme is not in the interest of the whole people, but is intended to put unearned public money into the pockets of a few individuals by granting them special privileges. It is on a par with the plan of levying tribute on the consumer to protect such infant industries as the Carnegie Steel company, which makes a clear profit of \$300,000 every day of the year.

It must be humiliating to the great jingo expansionist, Senator Beveridge, to learn that he has been instrumental in putting renewed determination into the hearts of the insurgents, and thereby prolonging Mr. McKinley's scheme of criminal aggression. It is said that his speech has been translated into Spanish and distributed among the insurgents to convince them that they are to be subjugated in order to hold the islands for commercial exploitation. Beveridge accused Senator Hoar and others of having encouraged the Filipinos by condemning McKinley's policy of "benevolent autocracy" as an outrage against a liberty loving people. Now Mr. Beveridge is open to the far worse charge of inciting the Filipinos to fight all the more ardently for their freedom by admitting the reason given by Senator Hoar as to the real motive for the subjugation of the islands.

In the canton of Berne, Switzerland, the man who refuses to pay certain taxes is punished by being prohibited from entering a restaurant. The government reasons that the man who has money to spend for coffee, beer and liquor ought to pay his debt to the state. A law in this country forbidding those who owe the butcher, baker, grocer, clothier or dry goods merchant from entering saloons or theaters would be a good thing both for the tradesmen and those who spend money for drink and amusement that ought to go for the necessities of life. Perhaps such a law would be declared unconstitutional on the ground of being a cruel punishment, for it would be a terrible punishment on some men to be denied the privilege of entering a saloon.

How lightly certain United States senators regard their oath of office and their duty to their constituents is well illustrated in the case of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, who recently appeared before the supreme court of his state as attorney for the Standard Oil company. He receives a salary from the government and took a solemn oath that he would faithfully represent its interests, and yet he appears as the paid attorney of one of the worst enemies of the republic. His time as senator does not expire until 1901, and his place until that time is in the senate chamber instead of appearing against the attorney general of his own state under pay of a trust that does not hesitate to bribe courts to set aside laws passed to curb its power. A man possessed of any sense of propriety would have resented the offer of a retaining fee under such circumstances, but the average United States senator, being much more politician than statesman, is ready to turn his back on the proprieties whenever a chance to promote self interest presents itself.

Some of McKinley's warmest friends and the ablest men of his party are disgusted at his lack of courage. He changes front on important questions of government policy as easily and as frequently as he changes his coat. Insisting in his message that our plain duty is to give Puerto Rico free trade, he lacks the spinal column to insist on the performance of that duty, and fell in with the members of congress who were bribed into a deliberate attempt to violate the plain dictates of the constitution by the tobacco and sugar trusts. Editor Kohlsaat, owner of the Chicago Times-Herald, one of the leading papers of the country, severely criticizes McKinley's policy or lack of policy in dealing with the Puerto Rican question. Kohlsaat is a radical Republican, and one of the men who helped to pull McKinley out of the financial hole a few years ago; but Hanna is the man who holds the line attached to the bit in McKinley's mouth, and he drives him whithersoever he will. If Mr. McKinley thinks he can better afford to part company with the Kohlsaat than the Hannas he will discover his mistake later on.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Public Opinions.

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If Mr. Quay is seated in the United States senate the next legislature will not elect a senator. Mr. Quay will not have enough votes in that body to elect him, but he may have enough without spending several hundred thousand dollars to prevent the election of any one else, and at the end of the session Governor Stone can appoint him again. And that is exactly what is now in contemplation.—Philadelphia Press.

They tell us the tariff does not protect trust! Take two instances that are familiar in this section. The borax trust is selling its product to Americans at seven and one-fourth cents a pound, and to Europeans at three and one-half cents. It is enabled to do this by a tariff of five cents a pound. The steel and wire trust is selling barbed wire to Americans who have kindly provided it with a protective tariff for this purpose, at \$4.13 a hundred pounds, to Canadians at \$3.25 and to Europeans at \$2.20.—Clinton Democrat.

Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 voters will oppose the administration and support anti-imperialists. We will in all probability hold a convention after the regular convention, and we will select a standard bearer and a platform, probably in the way of endorsing an already nominated candidate. The Puerto Rican tariff has had the effect of cutting the Republican party in two. McKinley himself does not know what imperialism is. He is like Hamlet, who, trying to make Polonius believe he is crazy, gazes at the moon, and says, "It is a ship," again, "It is a rat."—Erving Winslow, Secretary Anti-Imperialistic League.

"President McKinley has committed the first almost irreparable mistake of his administration and a mistake big with the possibilities of serious disaster for his party in this year's election. It may not jeopardize his own nomination," Mr. Kohlsaat goes on, "but it puts a whip in the hands of every Democratic speaker with whom to scourge Republican congressmen wherever they appear for re-election. If congress and the president persist in their present course nothing can save the Republican party from defeat next November. It will surely cost them the house of representatives and may cost them the presidency."—Chicago Times-Herald, Rep.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain brought Puerto Rico and the Philippines under the constitution, according to the precedents established by decisions of the supreme court, and it is impossible to ignore the situation thus created. Puerto Rico should be constituted at once as a territory of the United States, and holding the comfort, happiness and prosperity of Puerto Rico in our hands and possibly the lives of the people, no prejudiced notions of "protection" should lead America into an unjust course toward a defenseless people. Whatever may be done in the case of the Philippines our duty to Puerto Rico is plain and unmistakable.—Meadville Morning Star, Ind. Rep.

There is larger need than ever in our nation's history for the old time resolute independence of character and political judgment which once characterized the American farmer. Fifty years ago the present corrupt party boss, with his assessment of corporations and control of legislation, would not have stood for a moment before the courageous farm judgment of the country. Today this political merchant, who trades in the temple on the political and material fortunes of his fellows, has fastened, octopus like on the nation and exercises a most dangerous power in state and national legislatures. The sentiment of the farming class is no longer regarded by the political boss with the wholesome dread that ought to exist. This is largely due to a serious decline among farmers of individual independence, of political thought and action, a substitution of mere party for patriotic standards of judgment.—Hon. William D. Hoard, President of the National Farmers' Congress.

The Puerto Rico bill is the first legislative translation of expansion into a language understood of the people. They see now what all the rhetoric means. Expansion promised glory, and it produces brutality. It is asked for bread and it gives a stone. Under the cruel whip of the organization which controls the party of moral ideas has been driven against the moral sense of the country, has given its opponent heart and hope, and enters upon the presidential campaign divided and discredited. President McKinley's attitude in this whole matter is to be discussed on the higher than personal grounds. The poor figure he has as a man we pass by, but as the incumbent of a great office he has brought humiliation upon it as well as upon himself. To "stand by" him is impossible for his most earnest supporters, since he does not stand by himself. No man can serve two masters, nor a single master with two minds, neither of which he himself knows. "I had hoped," sneered a Democrat in the house yesterday, "that there was one question of which the president was not on both sides." There was no answer to the taunt, for there could be none. What a pity that Mr. McKinley forgot that a handful of tobacco growers and sugar producers had no right to usurp the office of president of the United States.—New York Evening Post.

A Kansas City (Mo.) negro was a few days ago sentenced to 40 years in the penitentiary for pocketbook snatching. Trusts and monopolies of all kinds are grabbing property by the million, but instead of their members going to the penitentiary they go to congress and the White House and induce the legislative and executive branches of the government to violate the plain mandates of the constitution by imposing a tariff duty against the products of our own country. They will next try their persuasive powers on the supreme court. Will it surrender to the demands of the tobacco and sugar trusts and violate the constitution by declaring a Puerto Rican tariff valid?