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Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 28, 1900.

McKinley's Bad Memory.

Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance

brings things new and old out of his

treasure. like the householder of Scrip-

ture, says the New York Evening Post,

Independent Republican. Some of the

controversial weapons he uses, how-

ever, with surprising carelessness. In

slashing at his opponents he makes

ribbons of his own previous argument.

For example, he now prints a hitherto

suppressed dispatch to Dewey's, dated

July 25, 1898, and saying "Merritt's

most difficult problem will be how to

deal with the insurgents under Agui-

naldo, who have become aggressive

and even threatening toward our

army." See there," cries the grieved

and indignant president, "the insur-

gents wanted to fight us even before

If one could cross examine this im-

mune witness, many pertinent ques-

tions would be asked. Why publish

this one of Dewey's dispatches, and

keep the rest under lock and key?

Why, if Mr. McKinley was thus warn-

ed of trouble, did he not take measures

to prevent it? Why did he go out west,

lay his hand on his heart, and declare

that he "never dreamed" the insur-

gents would attack us? The truth is

that the president, in his eagerness to

make a point against the Filipinos, has

forgotten the role he had before tried

to play. This was that of a bighearted,

unsuspecting father of his people, bent

only on blessing the islanders. The

body could attack so good a man as he.

So he was correspondingly thunder-

struck when the ungrateful dastards

assaulted their benefactor. But now he

drops this simple minded, grandfather-

ly mask and tells us he was from the

first warned of Filipino machinations.

"I knew from the beginning that they

were treacherous," he protests, not

seeing that, in the act, he makes him-

self out a negligent and napping com-

But the whole thing is a pure presi-

dential afterthought. See how plain

a tale shall put down this belated in-

vention. Gen. Merritt's problem was

to deal with the insurgents, was it?

They were spoiling for a fight even in

July, were they? Well, what did Mer-

ritt himself say to the Paris commis-

sioners in October? He was specifical-

ly asked if the Filipinos were disposed

to make trouble, and roundly replied,

"I think there is no danger of conflict."

And Senator Frye has publicly de-

clared on this very subject, "Nobody

dreamed of any trouble when we were

in Paris. Gen. Whittier and Gen.

Merritt were before our committee and

testified that the most cordial feeling

existed between the Tagalos and the

United States troops." This leaves the

author of the letter of acceptance look-

Mr. McKinley, however, has another

argument in reserve just as good.

What put and end to the "cordial feel-

ing?" Certainly it was not the peace

treaty, the presidents asserts. Those

who maintain that it was have "for-

gotten," he declares triumphantly,

that "before the treaty was ratified

\* \* \* the insurgents attacked the

American army." Yes, but possibly

other things have also been forgotten.

The president may have forgotten

that he, before the treaty was ratified

(six weeks before), issued a proclama-

tion to the Filipinos asserting that the

cession of the islands was complete,

and that our military government

would be extended to "the whole" of

Philippine territory. He may have for-

gotten that this proclamation was a

gross violation of the constitution, void

both in morals and in law. He may

have forgotten that, irrespective of the

legal aspect of the proclamation, it

was drawn in such an excess of wan-

tonly tyrannical language, that Gen.

Otis was alarmed, and tried to sup-

press it, fearing that its publication

would drive the Filipinos to instant in-

surrection. It was published by acci-

dent, and the insurrection followed. All

these facts Mr. McKinley may have

forgotten, but the future historian will

get to characterize the conduct of a

the consequences of his own inconsid-

erate action.

mander-in-chief.

the evidence.

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The "Full Dinner Pail" Argument.

There is an old and familiar adage to the effect that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Mr. Senator Hanna in his recent speech at Youngstown, O., in which he told his hearers that all of the issues of the campaign boiled down are contained in the catch phrase, "a full dinner pail," seeks to extend this saying and would have us believe that the way to a man's mind is through his stomach. It is the most pitiful trickery to attempt to convince the voter that so long as he has enough to eat he should not worry

himself about anything else. The proposition Senator Hanna makes to the voters of this country is that they trample under foot all other considerations because he tells them that the present administration has given this country prosperous times. The crops which the Almighty has watered into full fruition and the laborious industry of the farmer and the workingman have of course had nothing to do with a better condition of things, although the benefits which the workingman at present enjoys exist chiefly in the imaginations of the ingenious gentlemen who would perpetuate Mr. McKinley's maladministra-

Mr. Hanna asks the voter to believe that if under the McKinley administration he has in the sweat of his brow secured food enough for himself and his family it is not for him to bother his brains about any enormity to which the Republican party may see fit to commit the country. He argues that it is not for the people to insist that her historical governmental policies be observed, and that is not for them to criticize any actions of the party in power which they may think is drifting the republic away from her ancient moorings. Unless the temper of the American people is changing very sadly they will not submit to any such bullying, and will assert in no unmistakable terms their inalienable right to

judge for themselves. It used to be this kind of argument which the Republican party was most vehemently opposed to when some of the apologists for the institution of slavery would point to the many slaves who had plenty to eat and were well taken care of. It was very properly pointed out that their physical well being did not alter the fact that they were held in cruel bondage, which denied them the priceless boon of liberty to own their own bodies, to work for whom they pleased and to come and go as they wished. But now Mr. Hanna adopts the pro-slavery argument and seeks to thrust it upon millions of men, white and black, all through this broad land, and says to them in effect: "Why should you worry about the way this government deals with the public questions of the day when you have enough to eat and enough to wear?"

Soldiers Opposed to McKinley. The other day a train load of wounded and invalided soldiers, fresh from the Philippines, passed through this idea never entered his head that anystate on their way to the hospital at Washington. Some of them had been wounded in battle and others had been afflicted with tropical diseases, but they were alike wretched and suffering. At Harrisburg, the state capital, they stopped for a time in order to change from one road to another, and during the wait they walked about, such as could, in the neighborhood of the station. During the period they talked freely, according to the local papers, and what they said was interesting.

Of thirty men interviewed by the reporters of the Harrisburg Star-Independent not one had a friendly word for McKinley. Out of the whole train load of brave men not one will vote for the re-election of the president, whom they unanimously accuse of responsibility for all their troubles. Ninety out of every hundred of the men who come from that far distant and disease infected region are incurably inoculated with the fevers, and that proportion of the brave men, sixty thousand of them, who responded to the call to defend the honor of the flag will go through wretched lives to premature deaths because of their mistaken notion of pa-

Is it any wonder that these suffering soldiers are opposed to McKinley? Wouldn't any man who knows that he has been beguiled by false pretense ing very like a detected manipulator of into sacrificing his health permanently, entertain the same opinion of the man responsible for their suffering? If the president had been just to the people and faithful to the constitution there never would have been ten thousand soldiers sent to that disease breeding place, and they would not have been held there long enough to become inoculated. But McKinley's inordinate ambition to achieve results that no other president had attempted betrayed him into this sacrifice of men, and they who suffered are indignant.

Two-thirds of the letter of acceptance of President McKinley was devoted to a futile attempt to justify the position of the present national administration in regard to the Philippines. In view of the fact that the Republicans pretend that imperialism is not an issue of this campaign the attention given to the question by Mr. McKinley is rather

Mark Hanna has his hands full just now with the chairmanship of the Republican national committee and the correspondence school he has opened for the purpose of teaching the strenuous "Teddy" the difference between mud throwing and argument.

The Republican party's interest in the flag seems to be confined to an attempt to confiscate it as a political trade mark, and even then they have ruler who tried to shuffle away from ranked it as subsidiary to "the full dinner pail."

Teddy's Curious Notion.

He Thinks We Have a Right to Slaughter the Fill

From the Pittsburg Post. Governor Roosevelt seeks to justify the slaughter of the Filipinos in his western speeches on the ground they are bandits, and merit no consideration or humanity. He also justifies our imperialistic way of treating them on the ground our constitution was not intended for roaming savages. Then why seek to conquer them? Not to mention other witnesses, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis give testimony which establishes the fact that the Filipinos are not roaming savages, but

civilized people, living in fixed habititions and pursuing settled industries when not interrupted by "superior' people seeking their subjugation. Concerning the testimony of Gen. Otis in his reports to the war department Senator Hoar says it establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the Filipinos "were fit for independence" when they were our allies against Spain. "They had churches, libraries, works

of art and education. They were better educated than many American communities within the memory of some of us. They were eager and ambitious to learn. They were governing their entire island (Luzon) except Manila, in order and quiet, with municipal governments, courts of justice, schools and a complete constitution resting on the consent of the people."

Senator Hoar finds all this established by the testimony of Gen. Otis in his official dispatches. As to the unanimity of the Filipinos in their battles for liberty and independence, in one of his reports Gen. Otis said: "Even the women of Cavite province, in a document numerously signed by them, gave me to understand that after all the men are killed off they are prepared to shed their patriotic blood for the liberty and independence of their country." Yet Roosevelt compares these heoric men and women to the Sioux and Apaches.

The Destiny of the Country.

"No president can tell us what our destiny is," said Mr. Bryan in a speech made before the Nebraska Bryan club, of Chicago, Sept. 10, and in these words the Democratic candidate for president gives a stinging rebuke to the amateur fatalists of the Republican party who have been justifying Mr. McKinley's acts of criminal aggression in the Philippines and elsewhere with the cry of "manifest destiny." Mr. Bryan thinks this is too of the world have offered as a sop to and \$1.00. the public conscience when some particularly daring feat of political highway robbery has been perpetrated.

The drunkard, too weak to exercise sufficient will power to break loose from a habit which he knows is gradthat he has drifted into his deplorable condition because of peculiar and untoward circumstances. He has been pushed by the hand of "destiny" and it has been impossible for him to resist.

But the people of this country will very naturally object to being classed with the victims of alcoholism and the apology that might be excusable in the man of intemperate habits cannot be offered with hope of acceptance on a question of national honesty. It writes, two boxes wholly cured him. is along the lines of our "manifest des- store. tiny." The country at large, irrespective of party, has not such blind confidence in the opinions of the president on political questions to accept them without a grain of salt. The voters of the republic have in years past believed in the policy of the people hammering out their own destiny and not allowing it to become a matter of chance or of one man's opinion.

The President's False Pretense. His professions of morality have not been able to restrain President McKinley from indulging in at least two palpably dishonest assertions in his letter of acceptance. For example, in the first quarter of that elongated and apologetic paper, he declares that "five years age we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest." Manifestly he intended to convey to the public that within five years the government borrowed money at the rate of 5 per cent, whereas if he knows anything he knows that is

not true. Five years ago the government had no authority to issue any bonds other than 5 per cent bonds, and could borrow money in no other way, though Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland had insistently asked congress to authorize the issue of a lower rate security. The reasonable and wise request was denied, however, and when the necessity to borrow money arose the 5 per cent bonds were issued, but sold at such premium as to reduce the interest rate to a fraction below 3 per cent. President McKinley was certainly aware of that fact, and yet in his letter he uttered an implied falsehood.

In another part of the letter he alleges that since the beginning of his administration \$44,000,000 of Pacific railway bonds were redeemed. The purpose of that statement was clearly to make the public believe that that amount of money had been collected from the people and used for the redemption of the bonds. The truth is, and the president knew it well, that the railroads were sold by the government on mortgage foreclosures and the proceeds of the sale redeemed the bonds. There are two plain cases of false pretense in the letter.

The Election in Maine

If the Hon. Mark Hanna can draw any comfort from the returns of the Maine election he is welcome to the enjoyment of it. An unusually active and earnest canvass had been made in the hope of securing such a majority as would impress the country with the belief that the people have implicit confidence in the McKinley administration. The most distinguished orators of the country were brought in and the strongest defense of the president's course that it was possible to invent and present was made. But the result is not reassuring to the Republican managers. On the contrary, it is most discouraging, for it not only shows a dangerous decrease of the Republican vote, but a threatening increase of the Democratic vote.

Mr. McKinley is so firmly wedded to the idea of benevolent assimilation that he is long past the point where the leaden bullet and the point of the bayonet seem inappropriate factors in the scheme.

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Baltimore 9.05 a. m. Excursion of September 20th from Philadelphia will run via Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley; special train will leave Broad street station 8.00 a. m.; on other dates special train will leave Philadelphia at 8:10 a. m.

Round-trip tickets will be sold at \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; \$11.25 from Atlantic City; \$9,60 from Lan-caster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly. Palmyra, New Brunswick, and principal intermediate stations.

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Friends in Adversity.

Thursday in the United States district court at Pittsburg Charles V. Culver, a bankrupt, came to file the necessary papers. ually bringing him in ruin to the grave, very frequently offers the same excuse and with as much reason. He will say that he has drifted into his denlorable \$222,256. As the papers were signed Culver turned to Wycoff and said : thy \$222,257, my brother." "It's all right Brother Culver," responded the creditor. "I know thee would have paid me had thee been able." They walked arm in arm from the court room.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT .- F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca, Ill., News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. He isn't sufficient for Mr. McKinley to tell fallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only us that his course in the Philippines 25 cents. Sold at F. P. Green's drug

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