

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

Is He Double Faced or Are Others Attempting to Ruin Him?

It is possible that there are Republicans in Centre county who are happy over the fact that one of their Representatives—JOHN K. THOMPSON—failed to present and vote at the organization of the House, but it is not probable that any one will ever point with pride to the position that his act or those of others have placed him in.

Mr. THOMPSON may have been too ill to be in attendance. That is a condition that could have befallen anyone. But the fact that the HASTINGS people had assurance enough in his profession to send a special train, in charge of Col. W. F. REEDER, to take him to Harrisburg to vote as an anti-QUAY, Representative and at the same time in the LOVE end of the Republican outfit, in the county, had W. E. GRAY, representing him in the QUAY caucuses, shows how he has been playing double with both sides of his own party, or how infamously the QUAY crowd have been misrepresenting him.

That Mr. THOMPSON has given a pledge to, and was counted on by the anti-QUAY people who elected him, is made certain by the publication of that pledge. That he gave a similar pledge to the other side, is asserted by them, although it has never been produced. Whether he did or not is a question between them. If he has not done so, then their efforts to misrepresent and place him in a false position, is beneath the conduct of the dirtiest of political tricksters, while if he did it leaves him in a position that should end his political and business career in this county for all time.

For Mr. THOMPSON's sake we sincerely hope that he will be able to show that it has been the dirty work of others, rather than any action of his own, that has placed him in the very unenviable place he now occupies in the estimation of the county he was elected to represent.

"Principles live." Mr. Bryan sentimentally observes. He might have added: "Prices change," and "ratios are inconsistent." The trouble with Mr. Bryan has been that he has undertaken to pass off upon the people of the United States a mercantile problem as a basis of political difference.

No. The trouble with Mr. BRYAN was, the fact, that a certain class of pretended Democrats made themselves believe that "mercantile problems" were of more importance than political principles, and Mr. BRYAN and the principles went down in consequence. For the past two campaigns it has been the dollar against everything else and the dollar has won. Its backers should be satisfied.

It Used to Be Protection—Now It's Direct Aid from the Public Treasury.

While Mr. Hanna was talking in the Senate the other day on the necessity of giving our merchant marine some "protection"—as though every foreign-made article used in our ship-yards was not already admitted free of duty and no foreign-built ship admitted to American registry—ex-President Harrison was out in a statement repudiating his alleged approval of Hanna's subsidy bill. Subsidy is not "protection" but something less justifiable.

The great Republican leaders of pre-Hanna period were all protectionists, like Mr. Harrison, but not subsidists, like Mr. Hanna. John Sherman, the great predecessor of Hanna, was for free ships, but never for subsidies. Senator Morrill of Maine said, "Not a dollar for subsidies." Senator Chandler—the great Zach of Michigan—said, "You will never restore your flag to the ocean by subsidies. I care not how great you make them." And Senator Edmunds truly characterized subsidy as nothing but "favor to a set of men who wish to get some money out of the treasury."

But with the desecration of "immoralism in politics, the Republican attitude has changed."

Reduction Will Affect 4,000 Men.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., January 1.—Notices of a reduction in wages that will affect about 4,000 men, were posted to-day at all of the blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys. What is known as the base price is \$1.90 per day to bottom fillers and helpers and the notices state that after February 1st, the base price will only be \$1.65. The reduction will place the wages of the furnace men on the same basis as in March, 1890. The employees refuse to say now whether they will accept the reduction.

Bringing Home More of Our Dead.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—It is stated that the War Department that the transport Grant which is due at San Francisco about the first proximo, brings the remains of 332 officers, soldiers and civilian employees of the War Department who died in Hawaii, China or the Philippines and that there are twelve dead on the transport Sherman, which is due at San Francisco on the twelfth proximo. Among the bodies on the Grant is that of young Barber, the nephew of President McKinley, who recently died in the Orient.

Object, Not to the Cost But the Cause.

From the Lebanon Advertiser. We do not object to Mr. Boutelle being put on the retired list of the navy. We have given up objecting to Republican schemes and confine ourselves nowadays to wondering what they will propose next. But we do urge that he be pensioned on some other ground than because "he ran a Republican paper and lost all his money doing it," which seems to be the chief reason urged by his friends.

RECORD OF 1900.

Review of the Chief Events of the Year. End of the Century—Diary of the South African War and the Starting Events in China—Defeat of the Boxers—Storms and Accidents—Personal Political and Miscellaneous Items—A Classified Summary.

The year 1900 closed a century of marvelous material development and striking social and political changes. During the last 100 years the principle of republicanism has been firmly established and the liberties of people living under monarchical rule enlarged by the increase of power in the hands of representatives. By the aid of steam and electricity the civilized nations of the earth have been brought into close communication, with the result that social progress has been well nigh universal.

At the close of the nineteenth century the United States ranks second among the great world powers in point of population, whereas in 1800 it held the eighth place and was at the bottom of the list. The progress of the states in commerce, industry, education and social advancement has been extraordinary.

FIRES.

5. The Merchants and Planters' warehouse burned at Richmond; loss, \$400,000.

6. The dwelling of Joseph E. Pultzer, editor of the New York World, burned in New York; loss, \$300,000.

7. A \$100,000 fire at the F. M. Davis Iron works in Denver.

8. 13 blocks of dwellings and a famous church burned at Honolulu; 4,500 people made homeless.

9. Fire caused a loss of nearly \$600,000 by the destruction of two stores at Youngstown, O. At Little Rock the Dickinson Arms Co. burned out, with a loss of \$150,000.

10. An entire block of business buildings burned at Dayton, O.; loss, \$500,000.

11. Three blocks in the retail district of St. Louis partially destroyed by fire; loss about \$1,000,000.

12. A \$250,000 blaze at Little Rock.

13. Loss of \$250,000 by the burning of a wooden-ware plant at Escanaba, Mich.

14. Pittsburg Glass Co.'s works damaged to the extent of \$135,000 by fire.

15. \$500,000 loss by the burning of the Novelty Straw works, Philadelphia.

16. The Metropolitan hotel and a business block burned at Birmingham, Ala.; loss, \$100,000.

17. The Masonic temple and other properties burned at London, Ont.; loss nearly \$2,000,000.

18. A \$300,000 fire at Minnetta, a suburb of Oswego, N. Y.

19. A department store and other properties burned at Newark, N. J.; loss, \$500,000.

20. A \$400,000 fire in the business district of Youngstown, O.

21. Loss of \$300,000 by the burning of Sheneman's dry goods store in Philadelphia.

22. 40 buildings burned at Lead, S. D.; loss, \$500,000.

23. The famous Theatre Francaise burned in Paris.

24. The county courthouse burned at Clarksville, Tenn.; loss, \$125,000.

25. A department store and other properties burned at Davenport, Ia.; loss of \$150,000 by fire.

26. A clothing manufactory burned at Indianapolis; loss, \$150,000.

27. Fire destroyed a tobacco warehouse at Miami, Fla.; loss, \$150,000.

28. The Mohawk Valley hotel and Opera House block burned at Mohawk, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.

29. Cotton compress burned at Fort Gibson, Miss.; loss, \$100,000.

30. Flames destroyed Moore's wire factory in Philadelphia; loss, \$300,000.

31. Clinton Liberal institute burned at Fort Plain, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.

32. The Columbia theater burned in Chicago; loss nearly \$200,000.

33. A \$500,000 fire at Newport, Ark.

34. A \$100,000 fire at Orange, N. J.

35. Convention hall, the intended meeting place for the national Democratic convention, and other buildings burned in Kansas City, loss, \$400,000.

36. The physical laboratory of Lehigh university, at Bethlehem, burned; loss, \$300,000.

37. A \$200,000 fire at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

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POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

9. A loving cup made of 72,000 dimes presented to Admiral Dewey at Washington.

10. The financial bill signed by the president.

11. M. S. Quay's appointment to the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania adversely voted upon by that body.

12. Gen. Otis relieved from the command of the army of the Philippines by Gen. MacArthur.

13. The Populist convention at Sioux Falls nominated W. J. Bryan for president and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice president.

14. The Middle of the Road Populist convention at Cincinnati nominated Wharton Barker for president and Ignatius Donnelly for vice president.

15. Senator William A. Clark of Montana announced his resignation from the senate.

16. Total eclipse of the sun.

17. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles commissioned lieutenant general in the regular army.

18. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia by acclamation.

19. President McKinley proclaimed immunity for the past and liberty of action for the future for the Filipinos.

20. William Jennings Bryan unanimously nominated for president by the Democratic national convention at Kansas City.

21. Chinese renewed the attack upon the allies at Tien-tsin.

22. Heavy bombardment of the native city of Tien-tsin by the allies.

23. United States defined its policy with regard to China to be the restoration of order.

24. Two attacks on Tien-tsin repulsed.

25. Chinese captured the Chinese arsenal at Tien-tsin.

26. Allies repulsed at Tien-tsin; the American commander, Col. E. H. Liscum, killed.

27. Suburban battle between allies and Chinese at Peitsang.

28. Yang-tsun, an important point on the road to Peking, captured by the allies.

29. Chinese entered by the allies after a battle at the gates.

30. American troops ordered withdrawn from China.

31. Paoting-Fu captured by 7,000 allies sent out from Peking.

32. The Chinese reformers under Sun Yat Sen captured the town of Kia Shan, on East Yeh; 200 imperial troops killed.

33. The Anglo-German alliance to maintain the integrity of China announced.

34. The steps of a treaty announced the endorsement by the United States of the Anglo-German agreement as to preserving the integrity of China and the "open door."

35. The allies defeated a large force of Boxers at Hsueh, between Tien-tsin and Peking.

36. Hongkong placarded with incendiary appeals to drive out the foreigners.

37. Boer attack on Ladysmith; heavy fighting and casualties.

38. The left wing of Gen. Buller's army crossed the Tugela river and announced the intention of the Boers to turn the Boer position.

39. British attack at Spion Kop.

40. Gen. Buller retired the left wing of his army to the Tugela after abandoning Spion Kop.

41. Buller's army again crossed the Tugela to the relief of Ladysmith; heavy fighting at Potgieter's drift.

42. Buller's army recrossed the Tugela after sharp fighting.

43. Gen. Roberts' column entered the Orange Free State and began the movement for flanking the Boers on Modder river.

44. The Tugela river was crossed by the advance guard of Roberts' column.

45. Beginning of a 4 days' desperate fight on the Modder river between Roberts' troops and the Boers.

46. Gen. Cronje surrendered his army to Roberts at Paardeberg.

47. Gen. Buller reached the Dyamith, which had been abandoned by the Boers.

48. The British crown announced in parliament that the independence of the South African republic would not be conceded in the event of the Boers stopping the war.

49. Lord Roberts occupied Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State.

50. Gen. Louis Botha appointed commander in chief of the Transvaal forces.

51. British sortie at Mafeking repulsed.

52. Col. Broadwood's command ambushed by the Boers at Thabanchu and 7 guns taken; casualties 31.

53. Col. de Villebois Mareuil, the noted French ally of the Boers, killed in action at Bushoer.

A Few Subsidy Facts.

Why should we pay a wealthy gentleman \$9,000,000 a year—\$180,000,000 in twenty years—for running ships?

The scheme is urged on the ground, among others, that we are paying foreign ship owners \$150,000,000 a year for carrying-freights, all of which ought to be transferred to American pockets.

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WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Gen. Buller reached the Dyamith, which had been abandoned by the Boers.

2. The British crown announced in parliament that the independence of the South African republic would not be conceded in the event of the Boers stopping the war.

3. Lord Roberts occupied Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State.

4. Gen. Louis Botha appointed commander in chief of the Transvaal forces.

5. British sortie at Mafeking repulsed.

6. Col. Broadwood's command ambushed by the Boers at Thabanchu and 7 guns taken; casualties 31.

7. Col. de Villebois Mareuil, the noted French ally of the Boers, killed in action at Bushoer.

8. Companies of British railway guards captured by the Boers at Bechuanaland.

9. Wepener relieved, the Boers under De Wet moving rapidly northward.

10. President Kruger issued a proclamation ordering all British subjects to leave the Transvaal.

11. Roberts' troops crossed the Vaal and Vet rivers.

12. President Kruger called all the Boers of the Transvaal to take up arms.

13. President Steyn abandoned Koonstadt and established the capital of the Orange Free State at Lindley.

14. The second capital of the Orange Free State, occupied by British troops.

15. Relief of Mafeking effected by the British.

16. Bethune's mounted infantry trapped near Vryheid, in the Transvaal.

17. Roberts' army began the actual invasion of Transvaal territory in force.

18. Johannesburg occupied by British troops and the flag of England raised over the public buildings.

19. British flag hoisted over Pretoria.

20. Boers destroyed an entire British battalion at Boodysburg.

21. Battle between Roberts and Botha east of Pretoria.

22. President Kruger transferred the seat of the Transvaal government to Alkmaar.

23. Boers captured 2 guns and 200 Scots Greys and Lincolnshire men at Nitra's nek.

24. Sharp fighting at several points in the Transvaal.

25. The Boer general, Prinsloo, surrendered unconditionally, turning over 1,000 men of the 6,000 in his command.

26. A force of 250 Boers surprised and captured Jacobabad, near Kimberley.

27. Gen. Knop's force engaged the Boers under De Wet on Vaal river.

28. The British forces of Gen. Smith-Dorrien engaged the Boers under De Wet 50 miles northwest of Koonstadt and captured 8 guns; the Boers lost 22 killed, 50 wounded and 100 captured.

29. Boers captured Dewetdorp, Orange Free State, taking 2 guns and 400 prisoners.

30. Gen. De Wet, with 5,000 Boers, attacked and partially destroyed a British convoy between Pretoria and Rustenburg.

31. Desperate fight at Nooapadacht, Transvaal, between Gen. Clements' British force and the Boers under Delarey.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Among the many names of persons well known in this community which were added to the great mortality during the holiday season, was that of C. Ira Krebs, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who died there in St. Mark's hospital on the evening of the 23rd of Bright's disease.

Three years ago he had a severe attack of typhoid fever from which