

CANDIDATES AT HOME.

Major McKinley and Chairman Hanna Photographed.

RECEIVING THE DISPATCHES

At the McKinley Home—Read to the Candidate by His Stenographer, Mr. Cooper—Mr. Bryan Retired to His Private Room.

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—Major McKinley spent yesterday afternoon with Chairman Hanna and his party, who with the local committee was photographed on the McKinley porch, with the major as the central figure. At 4 o'clock Mr. Hanna and his associates left for Cleveland, Mr. McKinley accompanying him to the train. Just as they were leaving the house an Associated Press bulletin brought the first actual returns, those of a Boston precinct, which showed a heavy McKinley majority. Throughout the day and evening personal telegrams came from all directions showing cheering assurances.

At 6 o'clock definite returns began to come in, and preparations were made for reading them aloud in the McKinley home, the doors being open to all who chose to come in.

The major sat at his desk smoking a dry cigar, listening attentively to each bulletin, but showing no outward concern as to the result. His stenographer, Mr. Cooper, read the steady stream of returns in a loud voice. They came from five sources, and had many duplications of tedious figures. A bunch of dispatches was handed to the major every half hour, some of which he handed to Private Secretary Boyle to be read aloud.

The election of victory spread through Canton early in the evening. It found expression in a surging crowd on the court house square armed with tin horns, whistles, whistling rattles and other instruments of discord. Orators held forth on every side and the praises of the Canton candidate were on every lip.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the din about the McKinley cottage was deafening. The interior of the house looked as though an army had marched through it, being littered with debris. The crowd had gone, but a few of Major McKinley's close associates remained with him in the dining room, where coffee was served over the late returns.

Mr. Bryan Takes It Easy.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Mr. Bryan received the election returns last night at his home over a special wire. He remained during the evening in his private room in the second story of his house, leaving the first floor to the newspaper correspondents. He told them if he had any communications to make to them he would notify them. He spent the afternoon sleeping and was very little disturbed by callers.

AS GOES INDIANA.

The Hoosier Republicans Claim a Majority of 45,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Charles W. Fairbanks declares that returns received indicate that McKinley has carried Indiana by a plurality of 45,000. The Republicans have carried both branches of the legislature, thus insuring the election of a Republican United States senator. They have also elected twelve of the thirteen members of congress. The Republicans made an aggressive campaign and have been greatly aided by the gold standard Democrats.

Chairman Gowy, of the Republican state committee, sent the following telegram to Mark Hanna:

"Indians will give McKinley a plurality of 30,000. Eleven Republican congressmen will be elected; two in doubt. We will carry both branches of the legislature by a safe majority."

Chairman Martin, of the Democratic committee, said: "At this hour on account of the fact that returns have been received, only from cities where Democratic losses were anticipated, no estimate of any reliability can be made."

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Present indications are that the Republicans have 35,000 Majority.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4.—Returns from the state are being completed very slowly. Those in thus far indicate that the Republican majority will be about 90 per cent greater than that of 1892, but that it will fall away from the September plurality. As near as can be calculated the Republican plurality will be about 35,000. In the towns heard from the gold Democrats hold about 10 per cent of the total vote, and this loss to the Democratic party is about equal to that of the Republican party in the state.

Maine's Decreased Republican Vote.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 4.—Maine's plurality for McKinley, according to estimates made on the basis of returns from cities and towns in all quarters of the state, will probably fall short of the immense plurality at the September election by from 1,500 to 2,000 votes. The returns indicate a Republican plurality in the state of 46,000, while the plurality in September was 48,377 for governor.

McKinley's Michigan Majority.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—It is evident that the Republicans have carried Michigan by 40,000 to 50,000 for McKinley and Pingree, rep. Is elected governor by a majority not far short of that given McKinley. The Tribune (free silver) concedes that McKinley carries the state by 20,000, and believes that Pingree's vote will not run greatly behind McKinley's.

In the Electoral College.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—This morning Vice Chairman Payne summarized the situation as follows: Sure for McKinley, 23 states—with 271 votes. Claimed for McKinley, 2 states—with 13 votes. Conceded to Bryan, 14 states—with 106 votes. Doubtful, 9 states—with 67 votes.

South Dakota Republicans.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 4.—Chairman Elliott, of the Republican committee, is sanguine that his estimate of 8,000 for McKinley will be low. It all depends upon the country precincts. The towns all give McKinley good majorities, but the country is liable to reduce the majority to 5,000.

Republicans' Big Illinois Majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—At 2:30 a. m. the Republican officials at headquarters closed their doors for the night satisfied that Illinois had gone between 100,000 and 150,000 for McKinley and about the same for Tanner.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Only Two Democrats Chosen from Pennsylvania, Both Gold Standard Men. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Including the two congressmen-at-large, Pennsylvania yesterday elected thirty congressmen. According to the latest returns received by the Associated Press the delegation will be divided politically as follows: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 2, the same as in the last congress.

At large: Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport, District 1; Henry H. Bingham, 2; Robert Adams, 3; William McAlleer, 4; James Rankin, 5; Young, 6; Alfred C. Harger, 6, doubtful; 7, Irving P. Wanger, 8; William S. Kirkpatrick, 9; Daniel Ermentrout, 10; Marriott Brostus, 11; William Connell, 12; Morgan B. Williams, 13; Charles N. Brumm, 14; Marlin E. Olmstead, 15; James H. Coddling, 16; Horace B. Packer, 17; Monroe H. Kulp, 18; Thaddeus H. Mahon, 19; Frank J. Moller, 20; Josiah D. Hicks, 21; Edward E. Robbins, 22; John Dalzell, 23; William A. Stone, 24; Ernest F. Acheson, 25; James J. Davidson, 26; John C. Sturtevant, 27; Charles W. Stone, 28; William C. Arnold, Of the above only McAlleer and Ermentrout are Democrats.

New York—District 1, J. M. Belford, rep.; 2, J. M. Clancy, dem.; 3, F. H. Wilson, rep.; 4, L. F. Fisher, rep.; 5, C. G. Bennett, rep.; 6, J. R. Howe, rep.; 7, J. H. Yehling, dem.; 8, J. M. Mitchell, rep.; 9, T. E. Bradley, dem.; 10, A. J. Cummings, dem.; 11, W. Sulzer, dem.; 12, G. R. McClellan, dem.; 13, R. C. Shannon, rep.; 14, L. E. Quigg, rep.; 15, P. R. Low, rep.; 16, W. L. Ward, rep.; 17, B. B. Odell, Jr., rep.; 18, J. H. Ketcham, rep.; 19, V. S. Cochran, rep.; 20, G. N. Southwick, rep.; 21, D. F. Wilbur, rep.; 22, L. N. Littauer, rep.; 23, W. T. Foote, Jr., rep.; 24, C. R. Chalker, rep.; 25, J. S. Sherman, rep.; 26, G. W. Ray, rep.; 27, J. J. Helen, I. rep.; 28, J. E. Payne, rep.; 29, C. W. Gillette, rep.; 30, J. W. Wadsworth, rep.; 31, H. C. Brewster, rep.; 32, R. B. Mahany, rep.; 33, D. J. Alexander, rep.; 34, W. R. Hooker, rep. Republicans, 27; Independent Republicans, 1; Democrats, 5; total, 34.

New Jersey—District 1, Henry C. Loundslager, rep.; 2, John J. Gardner, rep.; 3, Benjamin C. Howell, rep.; 5, James F. Stewart, rep.; 6, B. R. Wayne Parke, rep.; 8, Charles N. Fowler, rep. The Fourth and Seventh districts are still in doubt. It will probably take a full count to definitely ascertain the result in the seventh. McEwan, Republican, may be elected by a very small plurality. At this hour it looks as though eight congressmen might be Republican.

Maryland—District 1, Dr. Isaac A. Barber, rep.; 2, William B. Baker, rep.; 3, Dr. W. S. Boone, rep.; 4, W. W. McIntyre, rep.; 5, Sydney E. Mudd, rep.; 6, John M. Donald, rep.

Massachusetts—District 1, Wright, rep.; 2, Gillett, rep.; 3, Walker, rep.; 4, Weymouth, rep.; 5, Knox, rep.; 6, Moody, rep.; 7, Barrett, rep.; 8, McCall, rep.; 9, Fitzgerald, dem.; 10, in doubt; 11, Sprague, rep.; 12, Lovering, rep.; 13, Simpkins, rep. Mississippi—District 1, Allen, 2; Sullivan, 3; Cutchings, 4; Fox, 5; Williams, 6; Love, 7; Henry. All re-elected.

Maine—District 1, Thomas B. Reed, rep.; 2, Nelson Dingley, rep.; 3, S. L. Milliken, rep.; 4, C. A. Boutelle, rep. Oregon—District 1, Thomas H. Tongue, rep.; 2, W. R. Ellison, rep. Vermont—District 1, H. H. Powers, rep.; 2, W. W. Grout, rep.

BRYAN CARRIES NORTH CAROLINA

The Republicans, However, Secure the Most Legislators.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4.—The election passed off very quietly. Bryan, so far as heard from, was supported by both the Democrats and Populists, and has carried the electoral vote of the state by majorities variously estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000. Holton, Republican chairman, however, claims the state for McKinley by between 8,000 and 10,000.

Reports are too meagre to state the result for congressmen.

The Populists have carried the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh districts. The Republicans have carried the Second district certain, electing White (colored) over Woodward, Pearson, rep. in the Ninth, is probably elected. The only two doubtful districts are the Fifth and Eighth, where the contest is between Linney, rep. and Doughton, dem., in the Eighth, and Settle, rep. and Kitcher, dem., in the Fifth.

The Republicans will have more members of the legislature than either of the other two parties, but not enough to organize either house of the general assembly.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN.

McKinley's Majority May Reach 10,000. Breckenridge Elected to Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—The returns from the state indicate that Kentucky will give the McKinley electors a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000. Republicans are claiming it by 15,000, while Chairman Sommer, of the Democratic committee, says all returns show Democratic gains. Eight of the twelve wards of the city and Jefferson county, with exception of one precinct, give McKinley a majority of 9,358. All returns from eastern and central Kentucky are favorable to the Republicans. The Democrats have probably carried but three congressional districts. Breckenridge's election is probable. The counties to hear from are largely Republican.

They refuse to give up the state at Democratic headquarters, still claiming that they have a chance to carry the state.

RHODE ISLAND'S MAJORITY.

It Is Overwhelming for the Republican National Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The state has given McKinley an overwhelming majority. The Democrats themselves admit that McKinley has a plurality of 15,000, while the Republicans claim 25,000, the highest plurality ever given in Rhode Island. The vote for the gold candidates is very small. In the two congressional districts the vote follows closely that cast for the national ticket. Melville Bull and Aden F. Capron, the congressional candidates from the First and Second districts, are elected by pluralities which surpass any on record. Rhode Island is more overwhelmingly Republican than it has ever been. The total vote cast is also the largest on record.

Virginia Democratic by 30,000.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—The returns received here indicate that the Democrats have carried Virginia by 30,000. They gained in the black counties, but lost in the cities and some white counties. Democratic congressmen are elected as follows: Jones, first district; Lamb, third; Swanson, fifth; Oley, sixth; Hoy, seventh; and Risley, eighth. The second, fourth, ninth and tenth are in doubt, with chances favoring the Democrats in the two first named and the Republicans in the two last named.

ABUSING BREAD.

HERBERT WILLIAM HART'S ATTACK ON THE STAFF OF LIFE.

He Says White Bread is a Danger to Civilization. Bread Reform Imperatively Demanded. The Apostles, Shakespeare and the Ancients Ate Whole Wheat.

Mr. Herbert William Hart asserts that white bread is an injurious food. Mr. Hart is an Englishman, and is well known throughout England as an advocate of dietetic reform. He has had a wide and varied experience in various quarters of the globe. He is a survivor of the Crimean war, and asserts that he was the original inventor of the coil system of constructing heavy ordnance, which led to the adoption of the Armstrong gun.

He has for thirty years, he says, studied the food question in all its aspects, and declares that he has made important discoveries in relation to food and diet, which, if followed out, will be of great and lasting benefit to humanity.

His researches have mainly been on the line of what he terms the "bread question." There is, he says, "no question of social economics as important as that of bread reform," and he adds: "that applies particularly to the United States."

In showing the important relation of food reform to the health and well being of all civilized communities, he quotes from Brillat Savarin, who said: "The destinies of nations depends on the manner in which they feed themselves."

He launches out the startling announcement that "the scourge of all civilized countries is white bread." Mr. Hart said that while traveling in Asia Minor forty years ago he first became interested in the food question. He said that the principal evil which civilized communities have to deal with is white bread. He was a miserable dyspeptic forty years ago, he said, but has not had since that time a day's illness.

"I hold that the universal prevalence of financial depression in all civilized communities, and particularly as regards America, can be traced to the physical and mental depression caused by overwork, worry and undue excitement, resulting primarily and chiefly from imperfect nourishment of the brain and bodily functions, through the almost universal use of imperfectly constituted food, which is fatally incapable of nourishing and sustaining the brain under severe pressure."

"If further proof were needed for these conclusions of the general bankruptcy of the people, look at the thin, pale, careworn faces, the small necks, the flat chests, the ill-developed bodies and legs met with not only in the streets of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but in all parts of America. "I will go so far as to predict that unless there is a revolution in the bread eating custom of this country the physical and mental condition of the people will get worse, and the children that are brought into the world will be inferior in type, weight and physique, by reason of the deficiency of lime and silica in the food, which are absolutely essential to the normal growth of the bones, skulls and teeth of the rising generation."

"If people are to be rendered healthy, first of all they must eat bread made from the whole grain of wheat, the same as was eaten by the Apostles and which chiefly sustained them in their arduous work—the only kind that was capable of sustaining their bodies and their brains in their task of impressing the multitudes of the truthfulness of their righteous cause."

"Bread made from the whole wheat was the kind of bread eaten by the ancient Romans, Greeks, Gauls and Britons. Without this kind of bread the greatest men that have ever lived before or since the Christian era could not have accomplished what they did."

"The proper kind of bread should contain all the properties of the wheat, including the lime, iron and silica absolutely necessary to make pure, healthy food, and for want of which the American people employ thousands of dentists to supply imperfect teeth, which would grow to perfection if nature were not handicapped by the ignorance of the natural laws of dietetics."

"The great poet Shakespeare ate the whole meal; read for it is put on record by himself that he used to take the wheat grain to Lucy's mill to be ground for family use, and it would be well for the civilized communities of the world that all families discard at once and for ever the sophisticated and adulterated white, spongy starch, so-called bread of the present generation, and partake of only that kind on which the great nations of the world chiefly relied for their strength, and which produced the best architects, poets, artists and generals, the strongest and most handsome men, and the most beautiful and accomplished women."

A Savage Warrior's Battle Axe.

In felling an immense elm near Byron, Mich., a few days ago, the woodcutters struck their saw against a hard substance when almost half way through the trunk of the tree. The tree was laid open with an axe, and there was found, grown up almost in the heart of it, a stone battle axe head about 7 1/2 inches long and 5 inches across at the cutting end; the other end tapered to a point. The axe head was sticking in the tree at right angles to the grain and must have been left there many years ago by some savage warrior.

Whose Ox Is Gored.

Jack—What is your favorite drink—champagne or beer? Harry—It depends. Is it your treat or mine?

No man is a heretic if his life is right. He may be a heretic among our theologians, but his orthodoxy is not disputed by the angels.

BEN FRANKLIN.

A RECENT ASSERTION THAT HE WAS NO GENTLEMAN.

His Thirteen Rules For An Honest Life Are, However, Good Enough For A Galahad. His Religious Creed In 92 Well Chosen Words.

The recent assertion by a well-known society of women that Benjamin Franklin was not a gentleman, calls attention to his character, and gives timeliness to a republication of some of his maxims and opinions.

It is first recalled that he held that there are thirteen rules which must be observed by any one who would lead an upright, honest life. They are:

- 1. Temperance; eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.
2. Silence; speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
3. Order; let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.
4. Resolution; resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.
5. Frugality; make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing.
6. Industry; lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.
7. Sincerity; use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.
8. Justice; wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
9. Moderation; avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.
10. Cleanliness; tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothing, or habitation.
11. Tranquillity; Be not disturbed at trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.
12. Chastity.
13. Humility; Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

And yet we are told that the author of these maxims who practiced what he preached, was not a gentleman.

When Franklin was editor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, he commented unfavorably on the public conduct of certain prominent Philadelphians, and as a result, was warned that if he did not desist many of his patrons would desert him. He replied by inviting all the dissatisfied ones to supper.

They came and were surprised to see on the supper table nothing but "two puddings made of coarse meal, called sawdust puddings in the common phrase, and a stone pitcher filled with water." He helped them all and then applied himself to his own plate, partaking freely of the repast and urging his friends to do the same. They taxed their politeness to the utmost, but all in vain; their appetites refused obedience to the will. Perceiving their difficulty, Franklin at last arose and said:

"My friends, any one who can subsist upon sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

Adulation did not spoil him. He was ever an American and ready to stand up for America's rights. Being asked by an English nobleman in 1775 what would satisfy America, he wrote on a piece of paper:

- "Re-call your forces.
"Re-store Castle William.
"Re-pair the damage done to Boston.
"Re-peal your un-constitutional acts.
"Re-nounce your pretensions to tax.
"Re-fund the duties you have extorted.
"Require and
"Re-ceive payment for the destroyed tea with the voluntary grants of the colonies and then
"Re-joice in a happy
"Re-conciliation."

For a man of his character death had no terrors. Being questioned as to his religious beliefs a few weeks before he died, he replied:

"I believe in one God, the Creator of the universe; that He governs it by His providence; that He ought to be worshipped; that the most acceptable service we can render to Him is doing good to His other children; that the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. As to Jesus of Nazareth, I think His systems of morals and His religion as He left them to us, the best the world ever saw or is likely to see."

His last words were characteristic of the man who had given the world so many admirable maxims. When his daughter advised him to change his position in bed so that he might breathe more easily, he remarked: "A dying man can do nothing easy."

So he passed away, regretted by all Americans and by the many in Europe who knew his sterling worth.

Six Grains of Sense.

Life isn't worth living for the mere living in it.

A woman can lose her head about as easily as she can her heart.

A woman can rarely conceal her true self from another woman.

An engagement without kisses is taxation without representation.

A bad man's example often does more good than a good man's precept.

A perplexed woman can ask more questions in a minute than she can remember the answers to in a lifetime.

She Keeps a Hash Record.

A farmer's wife in Lapeer, Mich., kept a record last year of her cooking operations. There are six persons in her family, and here is her list: 225 loaves of bread, 88 tins of biscuit, 15 cakes, 35 puddings, 114 dozen cookies, 108 dozen ginger snaps, and 14 chicken pies.

A Napoleon of Finance.

"You say you're poor, Cadby; yet you sport a gold cigarette case." "Economy, dear boy. With a handsome case one can smoke the cheapest cigarettes."

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