

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, -- EDITOR & PROP.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM H. SNOWDEN, of Lehigh County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PATRICK DELANEY, of Schuylkill County.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE, CALVIN M. BOWER, of Centre County.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumberland County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

J. M. WEILER, of Carbon County.

FRANK P. IAMS, of Allegheny County.

FOR CONGRESS:

J. L. SPANGLER

(Subject to the decision of the district conference.)

FOR SENATE:

WM. C. HEINLE.

(Subject to the decision of the district conference.)

DEM. COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly--J. M. FOSTER, J. H. WETZEL.

For Prothonotary--M. I. GARDNER.

For District Attorney--N. B. SPANGLER, ESQ.

For County Surveyor--HARRY HERRING.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

EDITORIAL.

WAR, TARIFF, MONEY.

The Quay combination have announced their campaign issues. They will talk about the war, the tariff, and money to secure votes for the Stone ticket. They are clever—it is the only thing left for them to talk about—they dare not be honest with the people and discuss the evils of boss rule, Quayism, the recent legislative corruption and jobbery. No, they know better.

Let us glance at their issues briefly. The present war was forced on President McKinley by the democratic congressmen and press. Republicans called us a set of jingoes but we drove a weak, vacillating president to vindicate our honor. It is a democratic war, so they are entitled to no special glory in that direction.

The republicans are now arguing the acquisition of territory to create new foreign markets, thus open our ports to cheap foreign products and bring our people into competition with cheap foreign labor. How can they be consistent and talk for home markets and protection. Can't do it, must change their policy. Here they contradict themselves.

Money is their bugaboo. The democrats dropped the money question at Altoona. This is a state campaign and state issues only apply. To avoid these, is dodging, hedging an admission of weakness—practically a confession of past corruption. The democratic candidate for governor, Geo. A. Jenks, is able—is honest. There is the cream of the argument. He says he will root up past evils and practices. You can trust him. Elect him, and he will do it.

DOING HIS BEST.

The following is an editorial from the Keystone Gazette to show what they are saying about Jenks:

"Democrats, before they talk of a boss-ridden Republican party, should clean their own house. At the recent Democratic convention at Altoona it was frequently heard expressed by delegates that they favored any man Guffey favored. Indeed, transparencies were carried in the parade bearing the inscription: 'We are for the man that Guffey wants.' The Standard Oil monopoly wanted Jenks, Guffey wanted Jenks and so the word was passed along the line for the faithful to fall into line for Jenks, and the men who 'were for any man Guffey wanted' scrambled into line and Jenks was nominated. The question now is do the people want the man that Guffey wants? The Democrats wanted a man to win with and instead they got Guffey's man."

Don't laugh, Editor Harter is doing the best he can, under the circumstances.

As things now are shaping congressman Arnold is not so certain of a re-nomination from this district. He has three of the six counties, but the rest may not be in line. It looks as a certainty that Clement Dale will carry instructions in Centre. Mr. Dale would like to have the nomination, but if he can't reach it, no favors will be thrown towards Arnold.

THEY KNEW GEORGE A. JENKS.

About twenty years ago an old gentleman of wealth, and without any family, resided at Brookville. Like many others he neglected making a will until he became very sick. Then he divided most of his estate among his relatives, giving each a liberal share, but also bequeathed a handsome sum—about twenty thousand dollars, if we remember correctly—to churches, schools and other charitable objects. A few days after he made his will his physician informed him that he could not live a week. The law of the State makes void all bequests to churches and charities where the deviser dies within thirty days of the date of making the will. Then the old gentleman added a codicil to his will, revoking his bequests to churches, schools, etc., and instead bequeathed the total sum, twenty thousand dollars to George A. Jenks without reserve. After his death when the property came into the possession of Mr. Jenks, he turned it over to the institutions named in the will and carried out to the letter the desires of the deceased. Some years after the above occurrence John Dubois, the millionaire lumberman died leaving all his vast estate in Jefferson, Clearfield and other counties, to a nephew, a boy who resided with him, but provided in his will that George A. Jenks should be attorney and trustee of the whole a period of years, and he gave him a liberal annual fee for his services. When Mr. Dubois died, Mr. Jenks was Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington. He resigned his office, and came home in order to take care of the Dubois estate and other large trusts of his clients. The next year when he had put his affairs in proper shape, he accepted the position of Solicitor General of the United States, and for between two and three years was the acting law officer of the government. These public appointments were made without solicitation on the part of Mr. Jenks, simply on his merits, by those who knew his ability as a lawyer and his unimpeachable character as a patriotic and worthy man.

Such incidents as the foregoing show the confidence the people have in George A. Jenks, who have known him long and intimately. He is the kind of man required for Governor of the State.—Meadville Messenger.

REPUBLICAN POINTERS.

The following is published by request: Hon. John G. Love, Cong. Wm. C. Arnold and J. M. Dale, Esq., dined recently at the Ward House, Tyrone, and were in consultation later. Query—were they settling the Bellefonte post-office, or after Clement Dale's political aspirations? Who knows?

Charles Long, of Spring Mills, was called to Bellefonte, on Tuesday and asked how much he would put up for the nomination for Legislature.

Quay has selected his man to knock out W. F. Reeder, Esq., for State Senate, in Centre county.

Why don't Arnold appoint the Bellefonte postmaster? Is he out of shape again, to attend to business?

Trial List—Hastings, Reeder and C. and A. Dale vs. Jno. M. Dale and John G. Love—political supremacy in local politics—on trial at August republican convention.

OUR GREAT NAVY.

When this war broke out we Americans thought our country a third or fourth rate naval power. Foreigners regarded us as a fifth or sixth rate power.

Now all the foreign critics, from Henry Norman to British naval experts, agree in saying that with our masterful gunnery, our wonderful cannon and our superbly constructed ships our navy is able to hold its own against that of any other nation in the world. England alone, perhaps, is our superior, and England is our fast and lasting friend. Admiral Juett said in the World yesterday that the battle of Santiago "shows conclusively that the American Navy is well-nigh invincible."

The New York Journal of Commerce cites some tell tale figures in support of its judgment of Germany's unfriendliness toward the United States. It asserts it is largely due to trade jealousy. We bought of Germany \$94,000,000 worth of goods in 1896 and \$111,000,000 in 1897, but in eleven months of 1898 we bought only \$62,000,000 worth. This is bad enough, but the way we have been forcing our goods, including breadstuffs, into Germany in much worse. In 1893 Germany imported from us \$83,000,000 worth of merchandise; in each of the next two years, \$92,000,000; in 1896 nearly \$98,000,000; in 1897 \$125,000,000; and in eleven months of 1898 \$143,000,000. Our farmers and our manufacturers compete with German manufacturers in their home market, we are becoming more independent of them in our market, and the Germans understand perfectly well that in those neutral markets where they have been achieving much success their most serious competitor, taking the future as well as the present into account, is the United States.

It is amusing to watch the republican politicians evade state issues. They have no time to talk about the corruption of the last legislature.

—Good agents wanted by Grant Hoover.

A PLEA FOR PEACE

Spain Makes a Direct Appeal to President McKinley.

PRESENTED BY M. CAMBON.

The French Ambassador Acts for the Spanish Government.

SPAIN MAKES NO DIRECT OFFER.

The Only Apparent Desire of the Don Is to Bring About a Cessation of Hostilities, and It Seems Likely That Our Government Will Refuse to Stop Our Succession of Victories Unless the Enemy Offers Material Concessions.

Washington, July 27.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly, through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjectures, and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began; not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late Monday night no overtures of any kind had been received.



AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

Shortly before Monday midnight a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almadover Rio Spanish minister of foreign affairs, was received yesterday.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one and essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest.

Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide field of conjecture on what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose, or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups.

On the part of Spain it is believed that she now had reached such a realization of her misfortune that she will readily consent to terms for the evacuation of Cuba, and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

During the late afternoon and evening the president conferred with most of the members of the cabinet, and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were at the White House during the afternoon, and in the evening the president was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting. It was understood the president would be prepared to give an answer before the next regular cabinet day, tomorrow. No intimation came from any official source as to the probable character of the answer. There were strong intimations, however, that there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war when the American arms were adding victories on victories, and the embarking on a vague diplomatic negotiation. It was felt that this government had everything to lose in the subtle game of diplomacy, in which the only certain element would be inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was a disposition in official quarters to know what terms were in sight before entering upon general negotiations.

A prominent administration official said after talking with cabinet officers that in his opinion the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand. In case the peace negotiations are opened, the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and the United States by General Horace Porter, our ambassador to France.

AWAITING THE TRANSPORTS.

Volunteers at Newport News Ready to Go to Porto Rico.

Newport News, July 27.—As yet no troops have embarked for Porto Rico except Company D, Fourth Illinois, which was ordered to proceed to Old Point yesterday, and go aboard the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis to make ready for the reception of the remainder of the troops.

When the troops will leave for Porto Rico is still a matter of conjecture. Major General Brooke, who is in command of the First army corps, does not know when the Second brigade, General Hains commanding, will depart. The troops are ready, but the transports are not. To the press correspondents General Brooke said:

"I cannot state just when we will sail. That depends on the progress made in loading the transports. I think, however, that the troops will depart in a day or two, probably late this evening or early tomorrow morning."

The expedition is now two days late in starting, but the delay could not be obviated, as there is an immense quantity of arms and provisions to be loaded on the transports, to say nothing of the horses, and the work of getting the steamers ready has been going on constantly ever since they arrived. The transports City of Washington, Massachusetts and Roumania are at the piers taking on the brigades' outfit, which includes ambulance wagons, heavy artillery and provisions. The St. Paul and St. Louis are at Old Point Comfort and will take on troops there. It is understood that the Third Illinois will go on the St. Louis and the Fourth Pennsylvania on the St. Paul. The troops will be transported to Old Point by lighters.

The Fourth Ohio regiment will go aboard the City of Washington, and the Massachusetts will carry the six batteries of light artillery and five troops of cavalry.

GENERAL MILES FOOLED THEM.

The News of the Landing at Guanica Surprised War Officials.

Washington, July 27.—Guanica, the point of debarkation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force, in a small town of 1,900 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation it is less than 20 miles air line distant from Ponce and 65 miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road. The town is situated on a bay of the same name which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports is the utter absence of fortifications of mints.

The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had been carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point, as remote as possible from the place where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials received the first news of the landing with incredulity, and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put abroad in order to distract attention from the point which had been selected. Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply and to considerably derange their carefully prepared program for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the change in the plans.

And So the Powers Declare.

London, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose an American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish."



The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.

It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

To The Sea Shore.

In order to afford the residents of Northwestern Pennsylvania an opportunity to spend a season at Atlantic City or the other South Jersey seaside resorts at a comparatively small expense, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for three low-rate ten-day excursions from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Moccasin, Sanbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, on Thursdays, August 4 and 18th, 1898.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harter, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Eggs For Hatching.

The prices below are for a setting of thirteen eggs. I guarantee all eggs to be fresh and true to name, and from first-class stock:

Light Brahma	55 cts.
Buff Cochins	60
Partridge Cochins	60
Barred Plymouth Rocks	40
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	60

M. B. GARMAN, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The price of the Centre Democrat and 3-times-a-week World has been reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.65 per year. This is a great combination at a low price. We always furnish "The Most News for the Least Money."

FAUBLE'S

Big Reduction Sale of our entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods now in force. You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our entire establishment must be sold regardless of cost.

BACKWARD SEASON, Big Stock and need of more room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE positively means an actual saving of many dollars to Centre county Clothing Buyers.

FAUBLE'S