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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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## AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE

### The Administration's Plans With New Responsibilities

## TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINES

### The War Taxes to be Continued—No Im- mediate Currency Legislation—No Modifi- cation of the Tariff Laws—In Relation to Cuba—New Issues and Responsibilities.

Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General of McKinley's cabinet, who is one of the President's ablest counselors, recently gave an interview for publication which is taken as the authoritative utterance of the administration in regard to the important issues arising from the Spanish war that will have to be met. These are great issues and with them bear corresponding responsibilities. The disposition of the Philippine islands, Cuba, the war taxes, the money question and tariff laws are all problems that require the ripest statesmanship at this time.

The utterance of Mr. Smith practically indicates the attitude of the administration on these questions, and likely will prevail. We give the substance of Mr. Smith's interview as found in Sunday's World:

### NEW REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITIES.

"The will of the people, as expressed in the recent elections," said the Postmaster-General, "has in my judgment imposed a greater responsibility upon the republican party than has confronted it at any time since the civil war.

"The questions presented by the prosecution of the war with Spain were simple and worked out their own solution. But now that the war has terminated and has resulted in the acquisition by the United States of territory beyond seas, the problems brought forward for determination are not so easily adjusted.

"To a certain degree responsibility for the treatment of our new territorial acquisitions will be divided between the Administration and Congress. It will be the duty of the one to suggest, originate and recommend necessary legislation, while the other must carry the proposition thus outlined into legal effect.

"The character of the action taken must be determined by the Administration, and if a wise policy is framed and a good government inaugurated for these territories the plans adopted will result in great benefits to the people of these newly acquired islands.

"If the President shall succeed, as I believe he will, in initiating a strong and beneficent policy for the new acquisitions he will impress that policy on the country and on Congress."

### TO HOLD ALL THE PHILIPPINES.

"In using the word acquisition, do you mean that the Philippines will be permanently retained?"

"I assume for the present that we will hold all the Philippines. That question is now in the hands of the Peace Commission in Paris, but it is pretty well understood that we propose to hold the islands. This assertion must be made with some reserve, as the whole matter is in the hands of the commission, and negotiations cannot be anticipated until completed."

Postmaster-General Smith expressed the opinion that Col. Roosevelt, in his recent utterances indicating a modification of the idea of absorbing the islands and an inclination rather toward a protectorate over the Philippines, only spoke for himself, and was not inspired.

He referred to the speech delivered by Senator Hoar, which was construed as an argument for the anti-expansionists, and read extracts to show that Mr. Hoar in reality declared himself in favor of all the propositions advanced by his colleague, Senator Lodge, which are antagonistic to the return of the Philippines to Spain.

"There was at the beginning a great diversity of opinion," continued Mr. Smith, "regarding the acquisition of outlying territory. The people had not fully studied the problem and considered that it was the assumption of an unnecessary risk to undertake the government of a mixed and dissimilar people beyond seas."

### FOR PERMANENT ACQUISITION.

"The idea has been strongly urged to establish a protectorate over the Philippines. It seems to me such action would involve all the dangers of a possible complication with other powers, without any of the strength and advantages of possession. There is less risk in full possession than in a division of sovereignty. Such a course would obviate the likelihood of trouble with European nations.

"Permanent acquisition is, in my opinion, the best solution of the Philippines problem. I always opposed a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands.

"The acquisition of Cuba is a different

proposition. Congress has given a pledge that the inhabitants of the island shall be afforded an opportunity to establish and maintain a government of their own.

"But there can be no possible complications over Cuba. It is in close proximity to our shores, is protected by the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and no foreign power would think of interfering with our control."

### NO IMMEDIATE CURRENCY REFORM.

"What will be the future of currency legislation?"

"I anticipate no action from Congress at the coming short session. It is not within the bounds of probability that this question will be taken up for consideration. The election in the West has practically eliminated free silver as an issue.

"While I look for no remedial legislation correcting defects in the existing currency laws from the present Congress, I feel sure this will be accomplished in the next Congress.

"The republican party stands pledged not only to keep our currency upon a gold basis but to remove it from all danger, which was chiefly caused by the absence of a surplus. When we have a surplus, as we will have hereafter under the operations of the Tariff and Revenue laws, that danger is altogether removed.

When the gold reserve could be raided by the redemption of greenbacks there was constant danger of financial disturbances."

Mr. Smith expressed the belief that there will be no material change in the Dingley Tariff law either at the coming session of Congress or at the next, though some items may be added to bring more revenue.

### WAR TAXES TO STAND.

"There is a possibility," said Mr. Smith, "that some features of the War-Tax act may be modified, but the general measure will stand as at present. I do not think this law will necessitate any modification in the protective tariff. That modification is coming by the course of trade. Our industries have become so fixed by protection that they hold our own markets and now are ready to go out and meet the world's competition. When we send out more manufactured goods than we receive in importations our industries become largely independent of legislation."

### Soldiers and Pretty Dutch Girls.

A train load of soldiers were waiting at the Altoona station a few days ago when an emigrant train pulled in on an adjoining track. The soldiers viewed the pretty dutch girls for a few minutes, and then one called for volunteers to pay them a visit. In less than it takes to read this a dozen sturdy boys in blue jumped out of the car window and made a charge on the emigrants. They passed through the train and kissed all the women and girls on board. Some pretended to be mad but they weren't. Some enjoyed the joke, and one buxom lass threw up both hands and exclaimed "Mue Gott, vot a glorious country dis is."

### Accused of Robbing a Store.

A. J. Miller, of Mill Hill, was arrested last Thursday and held in the sum of \$500 for trial at Clinton county court. Miller is charged with taking goods from the store of S. A. Wilt. The pilferings have been going on for three or four years. Large quantities of the missing goods were found in Miller's house. It is believed that Miller had gained possession of a key to the door of the store and that he stole the goods at night.

### A Terrible Penalty.

A dishonorable discharge from the army is the most terrible penalty imaginable, says an exchange. The soldier forfeits his citizenship—becomes a man without a country—can never re-enter the army, has no chance to wipe out his disgrace, and has an infaceable blot placed on his name. Nothing short of an act of congress can remove the disabilities that are carried with a dishonorable discharge from the army of the United States.

### Voted Sixty-Six Years.

Philipsburg Journal: Uncle David Gearhart, whose first vote was cast for VanBuren for president, was able to get to the polls Tuesday and deposit his ballot, presumably for Jenks, making sixty-six years he has voted the Democratic ticket. Every vote has been cast in the same precinct, the one known as Chester Hill, having previously been a precinct of Decatur township before it was a borough.

### Left a Valuable Estate.

The will of the late Balser Weber, of Howard, has been probated. Mr. Weber came to this country in 1849 with \$3.25 in his pocket and when he died he left an estate valued at \$75,000. The property is divided among his widow and children.

## SOME COSTLY BLUNDERS

### A Bit of Very Expensive Finan- cieriing by Republicans.

## GENERAL MILES' CRITICISMS

### The Serious Mistake of Calling out a Large Army of Volunteers—Inability of the War Department to Properly Care for the Soldiers in Camps.

It is admitted that the \$200,000,000 loan at the outset of the war with Spain was a costly financial blunder. It was not needed and never has been. The treasury surplus surviving the Cleveland administration, with the increased revenues under the war tax bill, would have provided all the funds needed. This bit of folly will cost the Government in interest and premiums lost the neat little sum of \$72,000,000. It marks the increase of our bonded debt since February, 1897, to the enormous extent of \$462,000,000. This is very agreeable to the dealers in stocks and bonds, but it imposes on the taxpayers an annual charge of \$16,480,000.

General Miles in his annual report points out a blunder of a more striking character. He makes it plain that a serious mistake was made in calling out a great army of volunteers at an early stage of the war with Spain. During the first half of April the general commanding the United States army recommended that 90,000 volunteers should be called into service. "This," he declares, "with the increase in the regular army and the 10,000 immunes, would have given us an effective force of 162,597, which, with an auxiliary force of 50,000 natives (Cubans), I considered sufficient, and deemed it of the first importance to well equip such a force rather than to partly equip a much larger number."

Passing by the question whether the 50,000 native Cubans could have been enlisted, as matters turned out, it is evident that the force which Miles originally recommended would have been ample for all our needs, and if his advice had been followed much of the sickness and hardships in the home camps might have been avoided. In regard to this feature of the situation, his statements are explicit and positive. He says:

Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed and scarcely and properly equipped, in great camps away from their States, rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipment, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition.

The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many ways.

This testimony is conclusive as to the existence of conditions in the camps which have been denied in certain official quarters. General Miles was in a position to know the exact facts respecting the health and effectiveness of the volunteers. Algeim in the army administration and incapacity in financial administration are the black spots on our war record. In the navy department American capacity and patriotism had their best showing. There would not be much to boast of in the way of achievement in our war with Spain were it not for the brilliancy of our navy successes. Secretary Long has declared that the success of the navy was due largely to the fact that "no civilian appointments" had been necessary. In other words, none of McKinley's or Quay's or Platt's incompetents and ignoramuses were put in positions where they would be sure to wreck the best system and heap scandal upon scandal of mismanagement, as they did under Alger.—Post.

### Thrilling Escape.

Daniel Updegraff had a thrilling escape from death at a railroad crossing near Newberry, on Monday 7th. While crossing the Beech Creek tracks above Newberry his horse was struck by an engine and killed. It was cut out from the wagon, taking shafts and all leaving Mr. Updegraff sitting on the wagon unharmed. It was several minutes before he fully realized what had happened.

### Watch for Him.

The Lock Haven Express says: Several ladies of the first ward have called upon Chief of Police Heller to enter complaint against a man who obtained from each \$1.50 for which he agreed to teach them the art of making artificial flowers and also to furnish material for making the same. A number of ladies in the first ward paid the dollar and a half and are still waiting for the teacher.

## GONE GLIMMERING.

Two years ago there was great Republican rejoicing over McKinley's plurality in the popular vote, rising 600,000, declared that the largest ever given at a presidential election. It was "concentrated in a few of the great Eastern States and in Illinois, for, as has been demonstrated, a change of 19,000 votes in six of the Western States would have given Bryan a majority of the electoral vote and made him President.

At the recent election in five Eastern States and one Western the McKinley majority of 1896 of over 600,000 was knocked out of sight by over 170,000 votes. Here are the figures.

	McKinley	Last
	Majorities.	Tuesday
New York.....	268,500	21,000
Pennsylvania.....	295,000	115,000
Massachusetts.....	173,000	85,000
Illinois.....	143,000	25,000
New Jersey.....	57,000	7,000
Connecticut.....	53,000	15,000
Totals.....	1,019,500	278,000
Republican loss.....		776,000
McKinley majority.....		693,514

Then there is Kentucky, that gave a meager majority for McKinley, goes Democratic now by 35,000 on the congressional vote; Minnesota, that gave McKinley 54,000, elects John Lind, Democratic candidate for governor, by 10,000, and West Virginia, that gave McKinley 11,500, only 1,500 on the congressional vote. And so on.

These figures simply show, compared with the election of 1896, that the American people are in a condition of great unrest, and there is no telling how they will vote two years hence, especially should such a question as Philippine imperialism be submitted to them.

## A RAPIDLY GROWING NAVY.

The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that fifty-five war vessels are now under contract for the government and their aggregate tonnage far exceeds that of the vessels building at any one time in the civil war. This vast construction program, which has excited more attention abroad than at home has been authorized gradually by congress until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among sea powers. In addition to the enormous fleet, including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, twenty vessels are in various stages of readiness, and the shipbuilders are hurriedly gathering the material for thirty-five others. Of the fifty-five vessels, eight are first-class, heavily armored seagoing battleships, thirty-eight are torpedo boats, four are monitors and one is a powerful cruiser.

## Free Delivery for Philipsburg.

According to the latest returns made to Auditor Castle, of the postoffice department, the receipts of the postoffice at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., were over \$10,000 for the last fiscal year, and under the law that city is entitled to free delivery service. An inspector has been detailed to go to Philipsburg and the service will shortly be instituted.

## Married.

Roland I. Curtin, U. S. N., was married to Miss May Randolph Hammersly, a daughter of Lewis R. Hammersly, of New York, on Wednesday of last week. The ceremony was performed in New York city. The groom is the eldest son of General John I. Curtin, of this place, and is an ensign in the navy. It is he who had the honor of receiving the surrender of Ponce.

## Good Haul.

The total number of guns captured from the Spaniards at Santiago, to be shipped north, is 131, varying from 1½ inches up to 8½ inches in calibre. There are 86 6-inch bronze pieces, three steel guns and 42 cast-iron guns. There are also 22,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

A pretty good crop to "remember the Maine" by.

## Farmers Institutes.

This year farmers institutes in our county will be held at Boalsburg, Jan. 31st and Feb. 1; also at Madisonburg Thursday and Friday, Feb. 2nd and 3rd. Particulars will be published later, by posters.

## Voted in Foreign Lands.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the election Tuesday was the fact that for the first time in the nation's history, citizens of the United States cast their vote in foreign territory.

## Typhoid Fever in Sugar Valley.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in Sugar valley. There are now over sixty cases in the valley. Five members of the family of Samuel Esenhower are ill with the disease.

## SIGHTSEEING AT WASHINGTON

### Famous Resort for Spooky Couples Just Married.

## "TURTLE DOVES" IN CLOVER

### How the Guides Size up Strangers—Lovers Doveys and Tootsey-wootseys Every Day —Old Ganders on the Third Trip and Still Frisky—Deluded Mortals Dream of Bliss—Same old Story.

For the sake of variety from the political matter which filled the papers in the last campaign an interesting letter from the versatile pen of Mr. Sergus S. Pletcher, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Howard, Pa., is given prominence:

## GUIDES AROUND THE CAPITOL.

The guides to visitors in Washington assert that the usual number of persons are in the city this fall but they are not as liberal in spending their cash as in seasons gone by.

Two guiders, who have made the piloting of sightseers their profession, may be seen every morning wandering around the main entrance to the White House waiting for excursionists and people who wish to have explained, as well as see, the interesting sights of the national capital.

They know Washington better than other men, for they make it a study, are recognized by the police officials, wear a badge, and are reasonable in their charges. Visitors would gain time, as well as much valuable information otherwise missed, by securing the services of one of these pilots upon a visit to the city, for they know how to show a person around in a manner to see the most in the least possible time.

The railroads have injured the business of the city guide by running loads of excursionists here whose tickets call for the services of a guide furnished by the company. Under these conditions there is little satisfaction, for the man in the employ of the railroad company hurries his large crowd around and his information is disappointing to many who can not crowd within hearing distance while some interesting fact is being explained.

A few mornings ago one of the regular city guides, standing in the White House grounds, looking gloomy and sad, waiting for visitors, mused:

"Business is awful dull. That fellow paid no attention to me when I asked him if he wanted a guide."

"Are not the prosperous times helping you?" we inquired of him.

"No! Yesterday I made nothing and it looks like same case to-day. One party had the nerve to ask me to show 'em around until the afternoon train left the city and to do it for twenty-five cents. They were from Boston and my cheeks reddened for that good old revolutionary city."

"How do you know they were from Boston?" we again asked of him.

"Oh! I can easily tell 'em, in this instance they asked for a restaurant where baked beans were served as a specialty."

"Can you tell from what section of the country visitors come?" "Certainly! got it down exact too. One-half of the visitors that come here pass through and stop off a day expecting to see all the city, then go home, having missed the better part of the sights, and say they saw all of Washington in a day."

"How long should it take then?"

"Properly, two weeks would about give a person time to take in all the places of interest with satisfaction, but I can hustle 'em over the better part in three or four days. In this way you must start early at the Patent Office, going west past Ford's Theatre, down tenth street by the alley where Booth escaped after shooting President Lincoln; continue west on F street to the Treasury building, which will then be open to visitors; thence to the White House, State, War and Navy buildings. Circling east from there you can take in the Corcoran Art Gallery; thence to Washington monument, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Smithsonian Institute, National Museum, Agricultural Department, Army and Medical Museum, Fish Commission, Botanical gardens, Capitol, Pension Office and Congressional Library, acknowledged by foreign visitors to excel everything in beauty and grandeur. The Library is open from nine o'clock until four during the day, and recently has been opened during evenings for the benefit of readers who work during the day. The White House is open to visitors from ten until two o'clock, the War, State, Navy, Post Office, Treasury and Pension Office buildings are open from nine until four, and the Washington monument from nine until five o'clock."

"I suppose you meet some funny characters during your rambles around these grounds?"

"Well I should say so. The old man

with the young wife would make you ill. Yesterday, over at the fountain containing the gold fishes, I overheard one of these old jays say to his bride; 'Oh! look at the beautiful little things, do you know, dear, you're prettier than any fish in that pool?' I actually wanted to push him in the water with the other yellow suckers but my fee depended on my discretion.

"See there coming! I saw that couple on the avenue two hours ago and he was holding her arm then just the same as now. They're newly wedded anyone can see that. He looks in her eyes constantly, and is pointing out the War department as the residence of General Miles, and the White House as the city post office. She drinks it all in, eyes bulging with delight, and sincerely believes her darling Henry knows all about it.

"There's another couple—he's sixty-five, if a day, and she thirty; see him comb his newly trimmed whiskers as he points across there to attract her attention for a moment. Probably this is his third wife; the others died trying to save money which he is now blowing on this catch."

"Have a guide mister?"

"Yes," says the benedict, and away goes the volume guide.

Our friend's abrupt departure having broken the story when it was getting interesting, we strolled over to his partner and inquired, "Are many visitors in the city this week?"

"Full of turtle doves," he replied with a significant wink toward a timid couple asking questions of the policeman.

"Turtle doves? I mean visitors—sightseers?"

"Yes! I know, coopers, ear whisperers, over cautious couples. They prevail these days. It is the fall crop of new-weds, you know.

"I suppose they are the best class for you as they evidently spend their money freely."

"Well, not always. You see it depends upon where they are from. New Yorkers insist they know it all without the assistance of guides; Ohio folks give us the wig wag that the President's mansion is all they care to visit, while the Reubens from Pennsylvania carry lunch in a shoe box and coax information from us for nothing."

"The new-weds are an interesting set—all look alike, resemble chinese figures. The young ones are more whispery than the second trip matches, but, say! some of these middle-aged splices would give you hysteresia to see them do their little love stunts right out in public."

"I never could understand why they all murmur so much, and have the hand claspy fever but it is just as characteristic of them as the rash in a case of measles. They are peculiar within themselves. Seen to delight in being affectionate and goo-gooey, even those who have enlisted on a third cruise are worse than the young ones."

"Just the other day my partner had a gorgeously trimmed pair on the rounds and it was the most touching case of love's dream you could imagine. They were New Yorkers, and you'd thought living in that branch of Ireland would have made them appear frigid, even during a honeymoon."

"What did they do did you say? Well, what didn't they do? My partner was truly in the position of star pupil in a blind, deaf and dumb school. During their visit to the silver vault in the basement of the treasury it was—Elizabeth darling, if you persist in standing in that cruel draft your little boy will go stark, raving crazy. What would your loving usby usby boy do if you'd get pneumonia and go away up in Heaven?"

"Never you worry your precious baby will not leave you now, etc., until pard said he'd given the five dollar shiner he received for his tip, to have been out in the woods to howl like the wild man of Borneo. The joke was that his old love-letters weighed about two hundred and seventy-five pounds, did not have a single hair upon his head, while the bride would have secured the worth of her money to the extent of a couple of hundred pounds in a nickel-in-the-slot weighing machine. They climbed to the top of the dome of the Capitol, although he practically carried her, which made him pant like a bull terrier digging groundhog on 4th of July, but he proved dead game and landed her safely three hundred feet up the winding stairway where she threw enough nosegays at him to repay for being her samson-amson, usby usby."

"Last fall I had a couple in tow that was peculiar and varied from the ordinary—was nary a coo in either of 'em. They were all scrap from the go and had only been wedded a few days too. You could easily see it too. Groom with fearfully bran new clothes, new hat, new shoes, collar, and that uneasy uncomfortable look when a whole outfit is just out of the store. Bride with equally new everything from hat to spats and

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