

LOUBET'S PATRIOTISM.

French President's First Message to the Parliament. IT STRENGTHENS THE REPUBLIC.

"Fresh Proof of Fidelity to the Republic White Some Misguided Men Seek to Shake the Confidence of the Country In Its Institutions."

Paris, Feb. 22.—All opposition to the administration of President Loubet seems to have disappeared, and there is not the slightest anxiety as to the safety of the republic, despite the murmurings of the monarchists.

The following is the text of President Loubet's message: "Summoned to the first magistrature of the country, I need for the accomplishment of the great duties devolving upon me the co-operation of the senate and chamber of deputies. I ask this of you, and I am sure it will not be withheld. You may count upon my firm desire to dedicate all my efforts to the defense of the constitution. You have as a pledge thereof my unchanging devotion to the republic."

"The regular transmission of power, accomplished in a few hours after the most sudden death of our beloved and regretted president, Felix Faure, has afforded in the eyes of the whole world fresh proof of the fidelity of France to the republic at a time when some misguided men are seeking to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions. The national assembly plainly signified on Saturday its desire to bring about the pacification of men's minds and to re-establish and make lasting the union of all Republicans."

"Passionately devoted to the principles of the French revolution and the regime of liberty, it will be my constant anxiety to assist parliament in this necessary work of tolerance and concord. During the course of the temporary difficulties through which we have passed France, by her sangfroid and dignity and the patriotism of her parliament, has grown in the esteem of the world."

"Why, then, may we not hope for a similar understanding in internal affairs? Does not this understanding exist in the country? Is there the least doubt of the necessity for paying equal respect to the essential organs of society, the chamber which deliberates freely on the laws, the magistracy which applies them, the government which ensures their execution and the national army which safeguards the independence and integrity of the motherland—that army which the country loves and which it is right in loving, because the whole nation fulfills in it the same duty of self denial and discipline and knows it will find therein a faithful guardian of its honor and laws? France, sure of herself, will know how to set calmly about the task of solving the problems which disturb the moral and material well being of her citizens and continue her peaceful and fruitful work in the field of thought, science and art, as well as in all forms of economic labor, agriculture, commerce and industry."

"Let us be more just toward ourselves and not allow it to be forgotten that our France has always professed the same love for progress, justice and humanity. Her glorious past constitutes a patrimony which we must preserve and increase. The republic has given France free constitutions, assured her the priceless benefits of uninterrupted peace, has bound up her wounds, reconstituted her army and navy, founded a great colonial empire, organized every grade of education, concluded alliances and precious friendships, and has given a wonderful impulse to all labors of charity, co-operation and thrift, the aim being to do away with or lessen undeserved suffering."

Delaware's State Detective Accused. Dover, Del., Feb. 22.—The senate met in open session yesterday afternoon to consider the charges against Bernard J. McVey, state detective-at-large, whose recent reappointment by Governor Tunnell brought him up for confirmation.

Peter J. Ford, late Democratic candidate for governor, was the chief accuser. He vehemently shouted that McVey was a vile and dangerous man, unworthy of an iota of respect. He charged the detective with taking money from women and unfortunate young men under threats to arrest them. McVey vigorously denied the charges and declared that Ford's enmity was incurred by his opposition to him for governor. McVey, who assisted in Mrs. Botkin's conviction in California, simply frowned at his accuser. An investigation committee was appointed.

Our Receipts in the Philippines. Washington, Feb. 21.—The war department has just received the first itemized statement of receipts from all sources of taxation in the Philippines from the occupation of Manila by the United States forces, Aug. 13 last, to Dec. 31. The total collections amounted to \$1,819,813. Of this total \$534,086 was made up of funds seized by the Americans upon the capture of Manila. The internal revenue receipts were \$96,764, and the customs receipts \$1,144,924.

A Plucky Postmaster. Easton, Pa., Feb. 21.—When Millard Hauser was made postmaster at Water Gap about a year ago he threatened to make it warm for the first burglar who entered his office, and yesterday morning he made good his vow. He shot and fatally wounded one of a gang of three burglars who had entered the postoffice and tried to blow open the safe. The wounded robber died today. He was John Blake, of Jersey City. His companions escaped without booty.

Incendiary Philippines Rebels. Manila, Feb. 21.—The natives of the village of Pao made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining the quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered, and the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

General Republican Victories Through-out the State. Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Coroner Samuel H. Ashbridge, Republican, was yesterday elected mayor of Philadelphia to succeed Charles F. Warwick, by a plurality of at least 100,000 over Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, Democrat, and the Prohibition, People's and Single Tax candidates. John L. Kinsey, Republican, was elected to succeed himself as city solicitor, and C. Harry Fletcher and John D. Lukens, Republicans, and John A. Thornton, Democrat, were elected police magistrates, the minority party being entitled by law to one of these offices. The following brief dispatches show the result in other Pennsylvania cities and towns:

Altoona—E. F. Giles, Democrat, was elected by the largest majority ever given a mayor in this city, about 1,500. Frederick Scheffeld, Democrat, is elected treasurer and Jesse B. Wilkes, Republican, controller. All of these offices are now filled by Republicans. There is a Democratic majority in select and a Republican majority in common council.

Carlisle—Edgar S. Manning, Democratic candidate for the legislature, carried Cumberland county by 1,200. He succeeds his father, Henry Manning, who died recently. Carlisle elected two Democrats and two Republican councilmen, a Republican gain of one. The Democrats gain one school director.

Lancaster—Republicans elected their candidates for councilmen in all the wards except the Eighth, the Democratic stronghold, where four Democratic councilmen were elected. These are the only Democratic representatives in both branches, and the Republicans have 22.

Norristown—Democrats gain in the town council. John C. Metzger, chairman of the highway committee, who has held the position for years, was defeated for re-election by 23 majority. A. M. Bergoy, Republican, defeated O. G. Hoskins for high constable.

Reading—Leader, Republican, elected mayor over Yeager, Democrat, by a majority of about 60. In the council the Democrats have nine majority on joint ballot. Hoffman, Democrat, elected city treasurer, and Moll, Democrat, city controller.

Lebanon—Dr. Samuel Weiss, anti-Quay Republican, was elected state senator by an estimated majority of from 2,000 to 3,000 over Alfred Hersch, Democrat. Gerhart, Republican candidate for mayor, has an estimated majority of 350. Chambersburg—George E. Cooke, Democrat, was chosen auditor over William H. Speer, Republican, by 26 votes. G. M. Swisher, Republican, defeated P. P. Hesteh, Democrat, for high constable by 185 majority.

Chester—Jeffers, Republican, was elected mayor by 204 majority over Ross, Democrat and Citizens'. Nearly all Republican candidates for council were elected, and the school board is solidly Republican.

Bellefonte—Republicans elected Borough Treasurer Cook, Auditor Pontius, three of the four councilmen and two out of three school directors. Democrats re-elected John Trafford poor overseer.

Easton—Democrats swept greater Easton. Dr. B. Rush Field was elected mayor by probably 250 majority. Indications point to the election of the entire Democratic city ticket.

Lewisburg—J. R. Leary, Democrat, and John A. Brown, Republican, were elected to the town council, two Republican school directors and Republican high constable.

Johnstown—A very bitter contest ended in the election of Lucian D. Woodruff, the Democratic candidate for mayor. The rest of the Republican ticket was elected.

Harrisburg—The election resulted in a victory for the city Democratic ticket. Dr. John A. Fritchev was elected mayor over William Sheesley, Republican, by about 400.

Snydertown—Democratic candidates for school directors were all women, and were badly defeated. All the other offices elected were Democrats.

Williamsport—Republicans swept the city for mayor, treasurer and controller. Samuel N. Williams, for mayor, will have about 1,000 majority.

Hollidaysburg—J. A. Martz, school director, is the only Democrat elected. Reports from Blair county show uniform Republican victories.

West Chester—Only the Republican ticket was voted for here, Democrats having failed to make any nomination.

Beaver Falls—Republicans sweep everything except in the Third ward, where they lost a school director.

Allentown—Allentown elected the Democratic ticket. James L. Schaadt had 600 majority for mayor.

York—Frank Geise, Democrat, elected mayor, with the remainder of the Democratic city ticket.

Hazleton—Indications point to the election of Republican councilmen and school directors.

Scranton—Moir, Republican, elected mayor and Howell, Democrat, controller. Columbia—A. G. Beatty, Republican, was elected burgess by 51 majority.

Pottsville—Republicans alone had a borough ticket in the field.

New Brighton—Republicans elected all their candidates.

Huntingdon—A general victory for the Democrats.

Sharon—The entire Republican ticket elected.

Sharon—Entire Republican ticket won.

QUAY STILL THIRTEEN SHORT.

The Long Drawl Out Struggle For the Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Harrisburg, Feb. 22.—The headquarters of the rival senatorial candidates are again open, with a few faithful followers in charge. Senator Quay's managers are as active as the leaders of the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, and profess confidence in his re-election. He continues to lead all the other candidates, and on a full vote is 13 short of election.

The result of the joint ballots, from the twenty-fifth to the thirtieth, was as follows:

THE SENATE FIGHT.

Congressman Sibley in Harrisburg to Help Along the McCarroll Bill.

COL. GUFFEY'S WISE LEADERSHIP

Both Guffey and Jenks Reply to Sibley's Statement—The Democrats Doubling Great Work—Great Interest Manifested Over Quay's Approaching Trial—The End of Political Serfdom Near at Hand.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 20.—Unusual excitement characterized last week in legislative circles in this city. The great storm added to it by keeping scores of legislators from the city and increasing the anxiety and feeling between the warring factions of the Republican party. The Quay Republican state machine is both badly rattled and badly racked, and its collapse is not far distant. There are premonitory symptoms that it will shortly be reduced to scrap iron. The sledge hammer blows of the Democracy, faithful to the end, will be responsible for its demolition.

There has also been no little excitement in the Democratic camp, to which Hon. Joseph C. Sibley contributed very largely. Mr. Sibley is a picturesque gentleman, both in politics and out of it, but when he runs afoul of Colonel James M. Guffey and the stalwart Democratic organization he is compelled to quit working and go to speech making. This is what he did last week, when deserted and alone, after his attempt to get hold of the Democratic organization, he turned to and made a stump speech which he put in pamphlet form, and which the Quay machine is now distributing by tons all over the commonwealth.

SIBLEY'S WORK FOR QUAY.

It is a regrettable thing to discuss the short comings of any man as able, prominent and wealthy as is Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, but his open efforts to aid Senator Quay by trying to induce Democrats to turn against their party interests and party traditions and vote for the nefarious McCarroll bill, make him a subject for discussion. More than this, Mr. Sibley has brought himself to the parting of the ways with Colonel Guffey, Hon. George A. Jenks and other stalwarts who are Democrats, not because they hope to help themselves, but the party. Mr. Sibley is interested in Democracy just as he used to be interested in Republicanism, Greenbackism, Populism and every other politicalism because it will help advance the ambitions of Joseph C. Sibley.

Mr. Sibley came to Harrisburg to work for the McCarroll bill, and against Democratic interests. It is generally believed that Mr. Sibley, with some assistance from Hon. W. F. Harry, hoped to entangle the Democratic organization, disrupt it and after ousting Colonel Guffey, obtain control of it himself, and thus secure the national delegates and the nomination for the vice presidency next time. But Mr. Sibley found himself solitary and alone here in Harrisburg. He did not leave a dinge in the Democratic line. The newspapers, Democratic and Republican, made fun of his efforts, until at last he was forced in his own defense to come out in the elaborate statement mentioned above, and which is being circulated by Quay's news bureau.

The reason why Sibley should help Quay is apparent. Quay hates Republican Congressman Charles Stone, of the Warren district, because Stone insisted on being a candidate for governor against the bosses' wishes. Quay determined to beat him Stone, if he could, and through his friends in that district helped Sibley to the nomination. Of course Sibley thinks he ought to repay Quay even if it does partly wreck the Democracy and throw on its shoulders the odium of sending Quay back to the senate for six years more and keeping the Quay machine in power in the state to grind the life out of the Democracy like the car of Juggernaut. No sooner had Sibley issued his address than National Committee-man Guffey in his quiet, forceful, but dignified way replied to it, as follows:

GUFFEY ANSWERS SIBLEY.

"The views of Mr. Sibley on the situation at Harrisburg, so carefully and elaborately prepared, if they did not refer to me personally, need no reply from me. It is true that last week I invited Mr. Sibley and a number of other gentlemen for a conference. It is true that I met Mr. Sibley personally in Pittsburgh 24 hours before he reached Harrisburg on his first trip. It is also true that I agreed only to one portion of his typewritten plan—that is to substitute for two ballots the names of two other Democrats, to be agreed on and to be balloted for one day each, and in case of no election to return to Mr. Jenks."

"But I did not agree to the proposition to have the Democrats retire from the joint assembly in case Mr. Jenks or any other Democrat voted for was not elected, as proposed by Mr. Sibley. "Much stress has been laid upon my invitation to Mr. Sibley. I was inviting Democrats to the conference with a view of learning the general judgment of prominent men of our party and with the hope that whatever policy the majority deemed best to adopt would be concurred in by all. In no other way can a party policy be formulated. If certain men will persist in adhering to individual opinions in face of the fact that a great majority of their colleagues do not agree with them, the result could not be other than complete party disorganization. "We have had a well defined plan of action agreed upon early in January, strictly in accord with the Altoona platform and the principles upon which the campaign was fought. They have been eminently successful. I do not believe there is a member in either house who is not sincerely in accord with the situation that would endanger this straightforward and manly course. "The very foundation of the Altoona platform pledged the Democratic party to prevent the further success of Quayism. Any move we made at variance with that platform would be un-Demo-

cratic under the circumstances. We must not either directly or indirectly contribute in any way to the return of Senator Quay. The withdrawal of the Democratic representatives, to my mind, would be un-Democratic."

JINKS AFTER SIBLEY.

Hon. George A. Jenks, Democratic candidate for United States senator, in commenting on Mr. Sibley's foolish movements and words, in his brief but convincing way, said: "We are in good shape, and I see no reason to invite disaster by making an unnecessary move. You know a man needs no medicine when he is not ill. Mr. Sibley is perhaps entirely honest in his convictions, but the best of men sometimes get a wrong idea."

Here are the expressions of the real leaders of the Democracy, the men whose names are synonymous with good judgment, cool headiness and superb leadership. No one in the party has seen fit to criticize the magnificent management of the Democratic organization by Colonel Guffey, until Mr. Sibley stepped into the arena. If it were a question solely within the party there could be no fault found with Mr. Sibley's work, but when it is clearly in the way of helping Senator Quay, and to pay Mr. Sibley's personal debts to the Republican boss and dictator, his conduct becomes objectionable in the eyes of every thorough paced Democrat.

That Sibley was trying to get the Democrats to vote for Quay is shown by the following: The principal backer of Sibley in his congressional fight was Mr. P. C. Boyle, the editor of the Oil City Derrick, a friend of Senator Quay, and one of the best known newspaper men in the state. Mr. Boyle came to Harrisburg with Mr. Sibley, or about the time that Sibley arrived here. Several days after an editorial appeared in Mr. Boyle's paper in which he declared that Mr. Sibley was doing the right thing in trying to persuade Democrats to vote for Senator Quay and thus end the deadlock.

It is hinted here that Mr. Sibley will come to Harrisburg again this week and attempt to have the Democratic caucus called and release them from voting for Mr. Jenks. It is possible that Sibley wants a complimentary vote himself for United States senator. But all of this is also done to embarrass Colonel Guffey and hurt Mr. Jenks, and assist Sibley to get his clutches on the organization if he can.

WHY JENKS WAS NOT ELECTED.

It is becoming more apparent every day why Mr. Jenks was not elected governor in November. It was the foolish belief of the better element of both Democrats and Republicans that the Democratic organization and its candidate, Mr. Jenks, were simply an auxiliary to the Quay machine. It was the Quay machine that started and fostered and spread this suspicion so that it might weaken Jenks and elect Stone. All this is apparent now.

The superb leadership and straightforward Democracy of Colonel Guffey and Mr. Jenks, and the organization itself, are putting all these suspicions to rest. Not a man in the state, Democrat or Republican, dare impugn the motives of the Democratic leaders or the Democratic members of house or senate, who are the visible representatives. In action, of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. And the prediction is here made that if this legislature adjourns without selecting a United States senator and the case is carried before the people of the state the next United States senator will be a Democrat.

Great interest is manifested here in the approaching trial of Quay, which is set for the 27th inst. Some very remarkable revelations in the way of testimony are anticipated. If half of what is rumored is true the state will be paralyzed by the extent of the conspiracy against the people and the treasury.

Words of Sir Walter Besant.

Sir Walter Besant, writing in the London Queen, says:

"A Spanish lady has written to the editor of the paper concerning certain remarks of mine about the sympathies of the English race. I am very sorry that any words of mine should have given offense to any Spaniard. History, however, cannot be set aside out of politeness. The Spanish nation has always shown many great and noble qualities; never at any time have they failed to command the respect of their enemies; but we cannot help remembering that they were our enemies from the middle of the Sixteenth to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century; we stood for freedom of thought; they stood for authority; we stood for the liberty of the people; they stood for despotism. To recall these facts, and all that they mean, ought not to offend anyone. I take off my hat with the greatest respect to the Spaniard. 'Sir, you are a gentleman by birth and long descent; you are also a gentleman by breeding; you are a gentleman of courage tried and proved, and of patriotism undoubted; you are like Don Quixote for honor and for courtesy. But, sir, you do not think as we do; and in the present crisis our sympathies are naturally with the people who do think as we do.'"

Need of Covering During Sleep.

The reason it is necessary to be well covered while sleeping is that when the body lies down it is the intention of nature that it should rest, and the heart especially should be relieved of its regular work temporarily. So that organ makes ten strokes a minute less than when the body is in an upright position. This means 600 strokes in sixty minutes. Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest, the heart is saved nearly 5,000 strokes. As it pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke it lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in this night's session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position. Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, the warmth lost in the reduced circulation is supplied by extra coverings.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

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