

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - EDITOR & PROP

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME COURT, HON. STEPHEN LESLIE MESTREZAT, Fayette County.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT, CHARLES J. REILLY, Lycoming County.

FOR STATE TREASURER, WILLIAM TRENTON CREASY, Columbia County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff-CYRUS BRUMGART.

Treasurer-W. T. SPEER.

Register-A. G. ARCHIEV.

Recorder-J. C. HARPER.

Commissioners: DANIEL HECKMAN, PHILIP H. MEYER.

Coroner-W. U. IRWIN.

Auditors: W. H. TIBBENS, JOHN H. BECK.

EDITORIAL.

THE JUDICIARY IN POLITICS.

For the sake of the proper, safe, impartial and judicious administration of justice, it is to be regretted, by every good citizen, that Judge Love has so far forgotten the dignity and honor of his position as to permit himself to be actively drawn into the turmoil of politics.

Judge Love makes the article which appeared in the issue of this paper of April 20th, 1899, and which he characterizes as a "vicious onslaught" on him, the excuse, for getting down on the streets and making a personal canvass in the interest of his candidates for delegates to the Republican State Convention, and undertaking to "cow" members of the bar and citizens by threatening them with the fact that he has more than five years to serve on the bench, and if they do not stand by him he will surely make them feel his power as a Judge.

There was no "onslaught" made on the Judge in the article referred to. On the other hand he was commended "as showing real ability as a leader in controlling the appointment of postmasters of Bellefonte and Philipsburg as against Gov. Hastings." The same article stated that "Love in his political capacity represented the machine and the machine methods of distributing patronage." But this is no "onslaught," much less a "vicious" one, on the Judge. It was the statement of a fact and furnished no ground for a judge to leave the sacred precincts of the BENCH, even though he did not have much to do, and trail the judicial ermine in the fifth and mire of a contest for delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The bare fact that the Judge is in politics does not trouble us in the least, but the fact that by this proceeding the rights, interests and property of those having business before the Court will be placed in jeopardy. It is for reasons like these that every good citizen of this judicial district, no matter what his politics may be, will regret that he is so deeply involved in the contest now on in the republican party.

In many judicial districts of the state where men have been on the bench for a whole term of ten years and been faithful to the great dignity and trust reposed in them, the great political parties have united in supporting such judges for re-election. In Philadelphia with its immense republican majority, democrats once on the bench are frequently re-elected without opposition, and in the same city the democratic party very often accepts a faithful judge who is a republican as their party candidate. Just now, in the strong republican County of Chester all parties have united to re-elect Judge Joseph Hemphill, because in the nearly ten years he has been on the bench he has let politics severely alone, and administered justice and judgment to all litigants without fear, favor, threats, or partiality to any one. This is done by all parties for the sole purpose of keeping the judiciary as far from the prejudices and passions excited by politics and political contests as possible.

How very much a free and honest people who believe "that a court is a place where justice is judicially administered" must regret, that without occasion, other than the desire to assert his individual supremacy in the political party to which he belongs, the Judge of our courts is hotly engaged in the contest now on in the republican party.

We hear a great deal about the fight now on in the republican party benefiting the democrats. If any democratic candidate is building on dissensions among republicans to carry him safely through, he builds on a foundation of sand. We predict that the fight dies with the election of delegates to the republican state convention, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July.

WONDER why our farmers are so mum on "prosperity." Fence wire has doubled and wheat is 65 cents a bushel.

NEW POLITICS.

The Times published at State College in its issue of July 6, 1899, certainly undertakes to establish some new political principles. "If our party leaders," it says, "whom our party has chosen, make mistakes, or in any way come short of public expectation, it is not our conscientious duty, and it is not loyalty to the principles which the party represents, to turn in and still further weaken these leaders by joining in denouncing them." This is surely "new politics."

If you have once elected a man, or set of men, to high public station and they rob and plunder the people, or even propose to do so, or if they support bad, vicious and oppressive legislation, under the theory of the Times, they should be supported and commended in place of opposed and denounced.

That kind of politics suits Quay exactly. Open wide the doors of the state treasury, let him take of the public funds to suit his own sweet will, or order them deposited in such banks as will suit his own, and son "Dick's" convenience, it must not be denounced, but if need be commended because he is a republican.

Gov. Stone must not be denounced, not even condemned, for taking from the school appropriation a million dollars. He is a republican and to say anything about him or his acts, however corrupt, or wrong, is according to the Times disloyalty to the republican party.

It is well known that at the sessions of the last legislature bills were introduced to levy a certain amount of tax on each keg or barrel of beer manufactured, and had these measures, or any one of them, been permitted to pass there would have been ample revenues to meet all obligations of the state, and to pay to the school districts the full amount appropriated for the ensuing two years. It is also well known that the manufacturers of beer did not want these bills passed, and that in their interest and on their behalf Mr. Quay commanded that they should not become law. Are the taxpayers of the state, democrats and republicans alike, to suffer because it was more to the interest of Mr. Quay and his followers, not to have been taxed than it was to provide for the payment in full of the appropriation to the schools; and Quay and his crowd not be denounced for their misdeeds and corrupt practices, even by honest, faithful and life-long republicans, because by doing so might lead to the defeat of the most corrupt, rotten and tyrannical system of bossism that has ever cursed any people or state?

The Times would have the republicans follow on in this trail of slime and rotteness, or as Mr. Wanamaker expressed it, "the great manhood-destroying, corruption-strengthening, corruption-producing, bank-wrecking, character-destroying, treasury-losing, crime-fostering political system that controls Pennsylvania," however honest they may be or lofty their purposes, without expressing one word of disapproval or condemnation. This is "new politics" surely.

McLEAN ON OHIO.

That Hon. John R. McLean was being pushed forward by his friends as a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, has been apparent for several weeks, but it was not positively known whether it was being done with or without Mr. McLean's consent, until he authorized the publication of the following statement as to his position: "I have not sought the nomination and do not regard myself as entitled to demand it; but I have friends who have urged my name in this connection, and I am by no means indifferent. On the contrary, I would regard the nomination as a very high honor, and if it is tendered me, of course, I will accept, and regard myself as obligated to make the strongest fight I can for the party. I do not think any Ohio democrat could afford to refuse such a distinction." Mr. McLean thinks existing conditions in Ohio gives the democrats the best chance they have had for some time, to elect a governor, and no man has better facilities than he has, through the numerous correspondents of his paper, The Cincinnati Inquirer, to know the exact conditions in every part of the state. A democratic victory in Ohio this year, would make a corking good starter for the presidential campaign.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."

The quotation is respectfully dedicated to brothers E. R. Chambers and W. L. Fleming. Both these gentlemen are holding office by the grace of the powers that be. Both were introduced to the political world by General Hastings whom they formerly warmly supported but now most strenuously oppose. They were then chasing their bread and butter, now they are after their butter and bread. Therein lies the jewel. We can realize what a soft thing these two boys have, but are unable to discover wherein lies their power to pull votes for the boss. Do they for a moment imagine that the people are ignorant of the motive prompting their political activity. Wouldn't the machine fare better if it would cut down useless offices and pay fair salaries for services rendered, instead of creating sinecures for men whose chief duties seem to be to execute machine orders and draw their salaries?

CHAMBERS' salary is \$2,400 a year and we are informed he has been absent from Bellefonte twice on official business and was gone a whole day every time.

FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

The Americans are too much in a hurry over their great task in the Philippines. They imagined, we fancy, that, Spanish Government having been so bad, the Tagals, the dominant race in Luzon, would welcome them as deliverers, or, at all events, after a very brief struggle would acquiesce in their rule. They forgot that though Theebau's rule was probably worse than that of the Spaniards, the Burmese fought us for four years, not out of patriotism so much as out of desire to be let alone. The Tagals are fighting just as the Burmese "dacoits" fought, with this further advantage that they are better armed, that they have in Aguinaldo a general leader whom they trust or fear, and that they have a system of forest warfare almost as skillful as that which enabled the Maories so long to hold us at bay. They do not, it is true, build such stockades as the New Zealanders did, but they excavate deep trenches, which they defend until the invaders are actually upon them, and then renew a few miles off. Such defenses are most difficult to carry, while, when carried, the "victory" does not produce the moral impression which in Asia as in Europe follows upon victory in a pitched battle. Such warfare taxes the best men, and the Americans are further hampered by difficulties with which of late years we have not had to contend. They have no traditions to guide them and do not see clearly what it is they want. Their chief officers are not always up to their work and keep on fighting as if victory in a succession of skirmishes would give them a hold upon the country. They do not apparently establish any kind of civil order, and, consequently, whether they win or lose, hold only the ground they stand on.

The English create civil administration at once, support it with troops, cut roads, or use waterways, and thus acquire at all events the passive support of that general mass which wants first of all to go on with its accustomed life and provide its own dinner in peace. It seems probable, too, to observers on this side that General Otis is a bad organizer. He seems to think that sending detachments to fight their way through a tropical country is equivalent to conquering it, whereas he should proceed step by step, establishing posts or forts as he goes on cutting roads between them and setting up a civil authority in every fresh district occupied. Above all, he should set himself to create native regiments, who will spare his Americans fatigue duty, who know the country, who will divide the native interest, and, above all, who will not die off like flies in winter.

The idea current in American newspapers of raising a hundred thousand men and "crushing the rebels once for all" is a most foolish one. Such a force would only cost millions and accomplish nothing. You cannot maneuver a hundred thousand men in a tropical forest, or feed them either. Ten thousand regulars well led, steadily reinforced from home and aided by five thousand native auxiliaries will do the work much better, if only it is once understood that the work to be done is not to kill Tagals, or hang Aguinaldo, or provide a reputation for General Otis, but to establish and protect a government in each district occupied, a government intent on restoring order and prosperity. The troops should not be there to conquer, but to see that the orders and policy of the District Commissioner are carried out, so that all who are quiet and pay their taxes may be sure of protection.

What specially moves the Tagals in their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly be the passion for freedom; but they are human beings and Asiatics, and if experience teaches anything it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, patiently taxed and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the end subside, no matter with what growlings, into decent citizens. Black men do it even in Asia, and the Philippine islands have far more wish to lead comfortable lives than Africans. It is by good administration supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people, perfect communications, organize a police, make agreements with influential natives, and so render insurrection next to an impossibility. The Tagals are not better fighters than the natives of Northern India, nor can we perceive anything in their character or circumstances which should make them more difficult to govern.—London Spectator.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is evidently finding the public pulse as, witness the call for troops for the Philippines. Can any man imagine Grover Cleveland waiting on public sentiment to determine his course in important matters? There is method, however, in William McKinley's conduct. Four more years at \$50,000 a year is tempting, even if it does cost the nation thousands of her young men and millions of money.

HAS any gold advocate recently called your attention to the difference between the price of wheat and silver.

THE contest now on, between the two factions of the republican party in Centre county, waxeth hotter.

RECENT DEATHS.

Continued from 1st page.

in Centre county. He remained in business here until 1855 afterwards being engaged in business in Shamokin, Danville and Springfield, Ill. In the fall of 1870 he was appointed to a lucrative clerkship in the Pension office at Washington, D. C., remaining in that position for twenty-five years finally resigning in June 1895 owing to ill health. Ever since that time he has been a citizen of Bellefonte, making his home with his son-in-law J. W. Gephart.

Mr. Hays devoted a great deal of his time to the study of old coins and was considered an authority on the same having written a book on the subject. He had one of the finest and most valuable collection of coins in the United States. His collection of 1794 cents was well known among collectors. He also possessed a fine selection of old china, autographs, stamps and fractional currency.

One daughter, Mrs. J. W. Gephart, of this place, and one brother, Alfred A. Hays, of Ashton, Mo., survive him.

The funeral occurred Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Gephart residence on East Linn street, Rev. Dr. Laurie officiating. Interment in Union cemetery.

WILLIAM O. GREEN—Son of Tobias and Rebecca Green, of Milesburg, died at Mercy hospital Pittsburgh on Monday morning, July 3rd at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Green by advice of his physicians went to the hospital May 11th to be treated for appendicitis. It was declared by the doctors that an operation was required which was performed on the 13th, two days after he was admitted. The result of the first operation was not satisfactory and a second and third was made finally resulting in death from blood poisoning at the date above recorded. His sufferings through all these trials are said to have been intense. At time of death his age was 30 years, 6 months and 15 days; a faithful member of the M. E. church and died with full faith in the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave in the land of the hereafter.

Deceased was a printer by trade and at various times had worked in all the offices in Bellefonte. He was married about eight years ago to Miss Lilly Miller, of Milesburg, who preceded him to the grave four years ago. He leaves two children a girl and boy aged 6 and 4 years respectively. His father, mother, two brothers and two sisters survive him. The remains were brought to Milesburg, Tuesday morning, the funeral took place Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Curtin's cemetery.

ELTON ELIAS HANCOCK—Near the noon hour, Monday, July 3, the Death Messenger entered the home of Edward R. and Kate Hancock, and quietly bore away the spirit of their little son, Elton, to the God who gave it. Elton Elias Hancock was 4 years, 6 months and 3 days old. His death was due to weakness of his lungs.

The funeral services were held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, in the U. B. Church at Runville, and were conducted by Rev. B. J. Hummel.

Fourth of July Wedding.

A pretty wedding occurred at the M. E. parsonage, Linn street, at 12 o'clock, July 4th, the contracting parties being John C. Kennedy, of Williamsport, and Miss Elsie Austin, of Bellefonte, formerly of Centre Hall. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William A. Stephens, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The best man was Claude Moore and the bridesmaid was Miss Margery Lieb. At the close of the marriage ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of J. Mitchell Lieb in Bush Addition, where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy left on the 1:05 train for Eagles Mere where the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. Kennedy is a plumber by trade and is employed in Williamsport, where the young couple will make their future home.

Four Summer Dances.

The devotees of social pleasures in Bellefonte are happy with the prospect of a series of subscription dances to be given in the Armory during the summer months. The first event of the series will occur on the evening of the 28th inst. The music to be furnished by the Chappel orchestra of Williamsport. Invitations will be issued to the society folks of neighboring cities and towns and a large and representative gathering of dance-loving people is assured, as Bellefonte assemblies are always drawing cards and never fail to be highly successful in every particular. The gentlemen composing the committee of the Subscription Series are Messrs. Henry C. Quigley, Harry Keller, Hard P. Harris, Edmund Blanchard, Fred Blanchard, Edward Hoy, Wallace Reeder and Richard Lane.

A Perfect Cathartic.

Is one which does not wrench the system or leave it weak and exhausted. A perfect cathartic is found in Hood's Pills. They are praised everywhere, and after once being tried they soon permanently take the place of the old fashioned drastic pill, such as "our grandfathers used." Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla and they greatly aid that medicine in its cleansing and purifying work.



A child fresh from its bath in clean dainty clothes is a suggestion of Ivory Soap. All dainty washable things may be restored to their original freshness without injury, by use of Ivory Soap.

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.

NEW SIDE PATH LAW.

The Act Will Not Go Into Force Until Next January.

Judge Searle, of Montrose, specially presiding, filed a decision on the new bicycle side path law, which decision is in line with that rendered in Bradford county. A rule was granted on the county commissioners to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding them to levy a tax on bicycles as recommended. The court discharged the rule in his opinion holds that the side path commissioners do not take office until January 1st, next year, and that their recommendation had no more force than that of any three citizens. The opinion requires the county commissioners to provide the assessors with books and have the enumeration taken before the path law becomes operative so that the members thereof may become possessed of a portion of the knowledge necessary to judicially determine the amount of tax to be recommended. The decision is of much interest throughout the state, as in many counties the tax has already been levied.

To Be Rehabilitated.

The quaint old Quaker Meeting House adjacent to the Bellefonte Academy so familiar to all citizens of Bellefonte is undergoing extensive repairs. The meeting house was erected in 1856 and its interior arrangements were fashioned after the simple and unostentatious habits and customs of the Society of Friends. Alterations and needed repairs have been made from time to time to the exterior and interior of the building but without regard to the retention of its primitive condition. Now the Quaker society of our community are engaged in a work of restoration. After the completion of the alterations in progress the old Meeting House will present the same quaint appearance it possessed some sixty years ago. All recent innovations will be displaced and originality will characterize the labor of reconstruction.

Promotions at Bucknell.

At the commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bucknell University, Ephraim M. Heim, A. M., was elected to fill the newly created chair of Political Science. Prof. Heim is a graduate of Bucknell and formerly taught in the Muncy Normal School. He also pursued a post-graduate course of three years at the University of Chicago.

Nelson Fithian Davis, M. S., was elected Assistant Professor of Organic Science. Prof. Davis is in charge of a department at the Summer School of Science, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Lamont R. Rentz, A. B., was made instructor of Science in the Academy, and L. G. C. Riemer, instructor in French, was granted leave of absence to pursue post-graduate work in Harvard University.

All "Getting There."

John Dubbs, Jr., of this place, who started in the express business under Charles Triple, has been appointed agent for the Adams Express company at Hazleton, Pa. Hazleton is a city of 10,000 inhabitants and as Mr. Dubbs has full charge of this office it can be seen at once what a responsible position it is.

Harry Taylor, who has been express messenger on the Bald Eagle Valley road for some time past, has been given a better position on the Bells Gap Road. His run will be from Bellwood to Pannsutawney and he will lay over night at Bellwood.

Only recently Edward Rine another Bellefonte boy was given a position by the same company at Pannsutawney and no doubt he will give a good account of himself.

ANNUAL EXCURSIONS.

Thursdays, July 20, and August 3 and 17, are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1899 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holy Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within fifteen days, including date of excursion.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

Table with columns: Station, Rate, Train leaves. Rows include Altoona, Philipsburg, Houtzdale, Osceola, Bellefonte (via Ty.), Tyrone.

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:50 and 8:30 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

New Schedule to Snow Shoe.

On Monday a new schedule went into effect on the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad, which will prove more advantageous to residents of the Mountain town. Trains will now be run as follows: Leave Snow Shoe at 7:40 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

Arrive at Bellefonte 9:32 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.

Arrive at Snow Shoe 11:26 a. m. and 7:27 p. m.

On trains leaving Snow Shoe at 7:40 a. m., and Bellefonte at 9:53 a. m., passengers will change cars at Snow Shoe Intersection.

Reformed Church Reunites.

The third annual reunion of the Reformed churches in Central Pa., will be held at Island Park, Sunbury, on Thursday, July 20th, 1899. For this occasion the P. R. R. Co., will sell excursion tickets to Sunbury and return, limited to day of issue at single fare for the round trip no rate less than 25 cents, from Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg and intermediate stations.

Train 101 which leaves Montandon on arrival of train 1, leaving Sunbury 5:45 p. m., will be run through to Bellefonte.

Niagara Falls Excursions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls. July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, and October 5 and 19. Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stopover will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning.

Reduced Rates to Indianapolis.

On account of the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 30 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Indianapolis, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Advertisement for 'Is Baby Thin' featuring Scott's Emulsion. Text includes: 'Is Baby Thin this summer? Then add a little SCOTT'S EMULSION to his milk three times a day. It is astonishing how fast he will improve. If he nurses, let the mother take the Emulsion.'