

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - EDITOR & PROP. Actual, average, sworn circulation, of this paper, for the past year, 1898, was OVER 2300 COPIES PER WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Regular Price - - - - - \$1.50 per year. If paid in ADVANCE - - - - - \$1.00

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER. WILLIAM T. CREESEY.....Columbia County. FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE. HON. S. L. MESTREZAT.....Fayette County. FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE. CHARLES J. REILLY.....Lycoming County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF. CYRUS BRUMGART.....Millheim. FOR TREASURER. WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte. FOR REGISTER. A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp. FOR RECORDER. J. C. HARPER.....Bellefonte. FOR COMMISSIONERS. DANIEL HECKMAN.....Benner Twp. PHILIP H. MEYER.....Harris Twp. FOR CORONER. W. U. IRWIN.....Julian. FOR AUDITORS. W. H. TIBBENS.....College Twp. JOHN H. BECK.....Walker Twp.

EDITORIAL.

GOT CALLED DOWN.

On Saturday, at the Veteran's Picnic, there was some lively discussion in which a prominent member of the 148th took an active part. A certain hide-bound republican, whose political bigotry exceeds his good sense, began to bark around and complain about democrats making themselves so prominent at a soldier's gathering, and he could not see what business that democrat had to inject himself in the heated discussion, in which there was more politics than most imagined. He was as much as intimated that the republicans alone fought the war and no democrats were there. A fellow republican turned upon him with the following: "Don't you know that this is an Old-Soldier's Picnic? Don't you know that that very man was a member of the 148th Regiment and was as faithful as any who wore the Blue? Don't you know that there were more democrats in that regiment than republicans? If you don't know that I do, for I helped to count the votes when they voted in the field, being on the election board myself I know something about that matter. If this is a Veteran's Association he is right in place; but if it is a republican picnic, I will admit that fellow you object to, on account of his politics, may be out of place." The Quayite slunk away.

A FEW STRAWS.

During the past three there years has been constant complaint as to the manner the present Republican Board of County Commissioners have conducted that office. In the first place they always seemed to imagine that they owned the whole county, at least conducted the business in that way. The expenditures, in nearly all cases where it was at their judgment, meant that some political pull was being worked. During the past two years the money spent on the repairs to the court house were made with the sole object, it seemed, of fixing up some republican politician. Enormous charges were made and paid in numerous instances. It was job after job for the purpose of securing votes for a re-election. Farmers know that these republican commissioners put up the taxes on them for several years, and when the election came in sight reduced it for political effect. Favorites could go to them and generally secure reductions in their valuations, which is one of the known abuses of this board.

It is quite likely that Bro. Fisher may not have use for that railroad pass, on which he rides and charges up mileage to the county, after the end of this year. The people throughout the county are thoroughly tired of Riddle and Fisher's administration.

THE Prohibitionists of Centre county have made nominations for but two offices in the county, that of sheriff and auditor. It is customary for them to place a full ticket in the field and this course has aroused some curiosity. It was explained, that there are many republican-prohibitionists who would not vote for Herman for sheriff, and the nomination of Mr. Hartsock will enable them to vote for a temperance man without going to the democratic ticket. That, no doubt, was their purpose in nominating Mr. Hartsock. Prohibitionists don't want to endorse, or see Herman elected.

If Thomas Fisher should be elected this time, for county commissioner, some parties wonder who would get his vote for Commissioner's Attorney. Billy Gray and Ed. Chambers both thought they were getting it last time, and neither were in it. That railroad pass seems to have fixed Fisher for the other fellow.

THE PASSING OF REED.

The Republican party ever since Lincoln's death has regularly and invariably driven out of its rank all the intellect and all the statesmanship which it possessed. Under the direction of the office-grabbing and spoils-seeking political bosses it has gradually come to pass that every man of independent mind or of original ideas has been obliged to get out. The list is a long one. It includes Greeley, Chase and Sumner, even Ben Butler himself, one of the most ardent of the Reconstruction leaders; Schurz, Curtis, Gresham, and now such men as Sherman, Edmunds, Reed, Hoar, even Foraker and Billy Mason. News papers like the "Times," the "Evening Post," the Providence "Journal" and the Springfield "Republican"—all have found it necessary to detach themselves from the G. O. P. They have not all become Democratic, but their independent position is far different from the attitude of party regularity which they all at one time assumed and commanded.

As soon as Speaker Reed's views began to diverge from the administration as regarded its policy in Cuba and the Philippines he must have observed that he was not carrying with him any considerable number of his Republican fellow-congressmen. The allurements of the administration in the way of post-offices were more powerful than the fear of the speaker's power in the way of blocking the pet measures of any member whom he hated. The speaker, who is very proud, rather dilettante in his political plans and fond of entering into a rough-and-tumble struggle for place with men whom he considers intellectually inferior to himself, and foreseeing that such a struggle would probably end in his ultimate dethronement, has wisely declined the contest.

As soon as he is relieved from the responsibilities of official life he feels free to speak his mind upon the questions of the day in his usual trenchant manner. He is so bitter and so severe that he may be said to have burned his bridges behind him. He cannot get back into his party now. His attack upon the administration's policy is too direct to admit of any explaining away. The party organs say he is but little better than Atkinson, whom they have dubbed a traitor.

It thus comes about that the last man in the ranks of the Republican party who could lay any claim to the rank of statesman has now been driven from it. The Hannas and the Quays are supreme, and the once great organization must submit to the rule of a horde of self-seeking politicians who have no weapons but boodle and no objects but plunder.—Post.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON TRUSTS.

"The government cannot at one and the same time be a fountain of generosity and a fountain of justice. It can create nothing. Therefore it has nothing of its own to bestow upon anybody. Whatever it gives to one it must take from another."

If the government do a favor it must have a victim," he said, and that government only is just and beneficent which has neither favorites nor victims."

Abolish all tariff duties that restrict competition and promote monopoly. Forbid the railroad and other companies that enjoy Government franchises to make discriminations of any sort. Compel all corporate and trust organizations to make public their possessions, their proceedings, their purposes and their profits.

HERMAN, the republican candidate for sheriff, will not get many votes from the prohibitionists.

GRANGER'S PICNIC.

The Patron's Exhibition, more generally known as the Granger's Picnic, is in full blast at Centre Hall this week. It opened on Saturday with the Veterans Picnic. Sunday services were well attended and a number of tents were occupied. Monday and Tuesday nothing of any special importance took place outside of the general fixing up of exhibitors and tenters. Yesterday the state democratic candidates were on hand and delivered addresses and were attentively listened to by large audiences. All along the weather has been most unfavorable, as there have been constant sprinkling rains and cool weather. The weather for today promises to be favorable and an immense crowd will then be in attendance. Thus far the picnic has not been as successful as on former years.

On Wednesday the balloonist met with a misfortune, his air ship caught afire while being inflated and was completely destroyed.

Prohibition Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Centre County Prohibition party held a meeting Monday at Green's store and placed the following candidates in the field for county office:

For Sheriff—Wesley A. Hartsock, of Huston Twp. For Auditors—Christian Buck, Unionville Boro. William T. Irwin, Union Twp. We understand that they will not make any further nominations.

Dreyfus Released Wednesday.

RENNERS, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, Dreyfus was not released until this morning.

TRANSVAAL CONTROVERSY.

Continued from first page.

vaal republic constitute a breach of the London conventions and that consequently said documents are annulled. Hence, he argues, the suzerainty is still in force.

Possibly there is a flaw in Mr. Chamberlain's argument, but it is backed up by British guns. This sort of reasoning has won before, but not against the Boers.

Although in 1884 England definitely and specifically renounced all right to interfere in the internal government of the Transvaal, she now makes a very distinct demand. She says the volksraad must pass a law which will make any white man eligible to full rights of citizenship after a five years' residence without forswearing allegiance to his native country.

At present the only citizens entitled to vote for president of the Boer republic are those who were residents of the Transvaal previous to 1876 or who carried arms for the government in any of the various wars of independence. Of course this applies only to white males. Voters of these qualifications are known as first class burghers, and, so far as numbers go, they are in a ridiculous minority.

Should the request for a five year franchise be granted the Boers would find themselves speedily legislated out of existence. Such a concession would hand over the control of the government to the uitlanders. Do you wonder they object? Still, there remain the grievances of the uitlanders. Some of them deserve to be classed as outlaws, it is true, for blacklegs from the four quarters of the earth can be found in the streets of Johannesburg. Yet the majority are not of this description.

The first hordes of immigrants were naturally enough composed in part of gamblers and adventurers, but these were soon succeeded by earnest, practical workers, by men of brawn and brains. They worked the mineral wealth of the country; they spent their savings in opening out mines, in putting up the finest machinery, in costly experiments of every kind; they collected the cleverest engineers and managers, assayers and chemists from all the mining centers of the world; they redeemed the land from desolation; they built the towns; they constructed the railroads; they established the commerce; they fought in the wars against the savage native tribes, who, despite all the courage and fortitude of the Boers, must finally have triumphed over them if they had been left single handed.

And they paid and have paid and are paying practically all the taxes. It is estimated that 95 per cent of all the magnificent revenues that flow yearly into the coffers of the Boer government is contributed by uitlanders. The state which they found nearly bankrupt has now an accumulated surplus of some \$15,000,000.

They are not mere birds of passage flitting through the land, accumulating wealth and returning to spend it in their own country. The uitlander, so far as the laws allow him, has made his home in the Transvaal. His children have been born there. The magnificent climate and the wealth of the soil, neglected by the Boer, give every guarantee of the permanent settlement of generation.

It is exactly that permanent settlement which the Boer statesman dreads. Nor does he dread it without reason.

The denial of the suffrage is not the only grievance of the uitlander. He complains of unjust and oppressive taxation, of the misuse of the proceeds in corruption of the civil service. The Boer has little reason to complain of either abuse. The taxes by which the treasury is filled are not levied upon him. He consumes his own untaxed products. He has few wants which force him to contribute to the duties levied on imports. So long as it is not his money that is wasted he cares little what becomes of it.

Monopolies have been imposed upon everything from mining machinery to mineral waters, and after enriching their own coffers to the bursting point the shrewd minded Boers have expended a goodly fraction of the remaining revenue to arm and equip their countrymen with the most modern munitions of war in anticipation of coming unrest.

According to the malcontents, it has become a habit with the Boer to hold one hand on the throat of the uitlander and the other on his family Bible.

Then the uitlanders have no voice in educational matters. Their children are taught only the crude Boer patois in the public schools. They are denied the freedom of the press and, in certain ways, even freedom of speech, for it is criminal to hold public meetings. They have no power in the municipal government of Johannesburg, and when they appear for trial they do so before juries of Dutch burghers.

The president has the right to expel any member of the community from the republic without trial.

In fact, everything possible has been done to eliminate the Anglo-Saxon yeast that has been leavening the Dutch lump of that distraught republic.

The government's method of protecting the Netherlands railroad forms another grievance. The charges for carrying passengers and freight are right-

ly complained of as exorbitant. The average charge of freight in the United States is half a cent per mile. In England it is three-fourths of a cent. These figures throw a lurid light upon the potential earnings of a railroad which, like the Netherlands, charges from 6 to 24 cents per mile.

Although there are many minor ones, these are the main grievances of the uitlanders, and it is because of these that England demands the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the government, London conventions notwithstanding.

Whether the Boers are able to defend their country or not is a disputed question. On the face it would seem absurd that a nation which shows a fighting force of only 26,000 could successfully resist the great armies which England could send against it. But those figures do not truthfully represent the number of able-bodied Boers who can bear arms.

The real army is the nation in arms. It is impossible to give exact figures concerning its strength. A German army officer who recently made a report on the Boer fighting strength says he asked men and boys of all ages in all stations of life in all parts of the Transvaal whether they would go to war, if it came to war without ever receiving a negative or even a doubtful answer. Even the oldest men he met thought they would be good for something as long as they had fingers to pop a gun with and eyes to see a redcoat.

The Kaiser's informant thinks the citizen army comprises at least 20,000 men between the ages of 25 and 35 years. Though the majority of uitlanders are exempted from military duty, the younger men will readily help their neighbors, he thinks. Of the 60,000 blacks able to shoulder arms, 30,000 may be relied upon to fight with a will.

The nation in arms really means an army of mounted infantry, for every citizen soldier reports for duty on horseback, and there are no better riders or sharpshooters in the world. The German observer says it seems to be impossible to tire out a Boer or his mount. "As to getting away from his bullets, the English have tried it once. Their losses in the war of 1880 and 1881 were 1,159 dead and wounded against 113 Boers, who received scratches."

This subject of the remarkable fighting qualities of the Boer is a fascinating one which has been often dealt with. In fact, there has been so much exaggeration that it is hard to say what is the truth and what is mere romancing. But even the English admit that a Boer with a rifle is a dangerous customer, even at a distance of 1,000 yards, and Tommy Atkins must be much nearer than that to do effective work.

The best defense against an invading army, however, is found in the character of the Transvaal border. Shut in on all sides by mountain ranges, the Boer could not be safer if he had a Chinese wall all around his republic. Each entrance to the Transvaal, except from the north, is through a mountain pass, and the Boers hold these passes.

On the other hand, the Boers are practically surrounded by British territory. Beyond the mountains wait the redcoats. Germany is far away. The only friends upon whom the Boers can count are their brothers in the Orange Free State, just across the Vaal. But to the southeast, to the west and to the north extends British Africa. The Boers' only path to the sea is blocked by Portuguese East Africa, and the Portuguese are under British influence.

These, then, are the causes, the situation. Now we can watch the making of history.

BORCHES-JACKSON WEDDING.

The most brilliant society event of the season and altogether the largest and most notable social gathering in Bellefonte in years was the marriage Tuesday evening of Miss Mary Woodin Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Mordecai William Jackson, to Joseph Ervin Borches, of Knoxville, Tenn. Almost two thousand invitations were sent out to the friends of the contracting parties all over the country and hundreds responded to witness the happy event. The wedding ceremony was held in St. John's Episcopal church, corner of Lamb and Allegheny street at 8 o'clock in the evening, and though the church is large it was not nearly big enough to accommodate all who sought admission. In keeping with the brilliancy of the gathering the church was elaborately decorated for the occasion with potted plants and white roses. The music which was unusually fine and appropriate, was furnished by Miss Mary Bradley, organist.

The ushers were Carey Fletcher Spence, Philip Briscoe, Jr., James Coykendall, Alexander M. Hall, and Harper Chamberlin, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Arthur C. VanWinkle, Danville, K.; and John Wallace Reeder and Thomas McAllister Beaver, of Bellefonte. The bridesmaids were: Miss Mary Livermore Norris, Melrose, Mass.; Miss Anna Louise Watts, Durham, N. C.; Miss Rebeca Smith, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Irma Risley, Media, Pa.; Miss Mary Matlack, Lewisburg, Pa.; Miss Jessie Lord, Orange, N. J.; Miss Anna Gettys, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Miss Harriet Gilbert, Harrisburg, Pa.

Promptly at the appointed hour the bridal party made their appearance and to the time of the beautiful strains of the

wedding march from Tannhäuser, by Wagner, entered the church. The formation of the bridal procession, down the main aisle to the altar, was an alternation of two ushers and bridesmaids, the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Col. W. F. Reeder, and attended by her maid of honor, Miss Grace Parker, of Baltimore, Md., bringing up the rear. At the altar the ushers and bridesmaids formed in couples on either side and on the arrival of the bride she was met by the groom and his best man, Alfred Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the officiating minister, Rev. George I. Brown, pastor of the church. The beautiful marriage ceremony, with ring, of the Episcopal church was spoken, Col. Reeder giving away the bride, and with the echoing "Amen" from every heart present the Rector pronounced James Ervin Borches and Mary Woodin Jackson husband and wife, with God's blessing and benediction.

The bride was gowned in white satin, en train, with yoke sleeves and stoles of white tulle trimmed with orange blossoms. In her veil she wore the gift of the groom, a superb crescent of diamonds. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore décolleté gowns of satin covered with Mousseine de soie, each carrying a bouquet of American Beauties and wearing in her hair a bow of white tulle. The maid of honor carried a shower bouquet of American Beauties and wore a veil.

Immediately following the ceremony at the church a reception was tendered the happy couple at the palatial residence on Allegheny street of her brother-in-law, Col. W. F. Reeder, ex-Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, which was attended by upwards of three hundred people. The Reeder mansion was resplendent for the occasion. The large parlor in which the bride and groom received was decorated in bride roses with palms and asparagus vines. The mantel was banked in roses. The reception room and library were with pink roses and asparagus, and the dining room was trimmed with American Beauties, the large table, arranged especially and exclusively for the bridal party, being ornamented with three large centre pieces of American Beauties. The hallways were appropriately trimmed in green. The decorations both at the house and church were by Goude & Brothers, of Washington, D. C. The music for the reception was furnished by Chaapel's orchestra of Williamsport.

With the conclusion of the hand-shaking and congratulations a sumptuous collation was served the bridal party in the dining room, and choice refreshments to the many guests. The caterers were Augustin & Son, of Philadelphia. One of the chief enjoyments afforded the guests was an inspection of the wedding

presents received. These included almost everything conceivable in solid gold and silver plate, cut glass, china and bronze, linen, pictures and furnishings, aggregating in value many thousand dollars. Late in the evening the bride and groom departed on a special train west for an extended tour, at the expiration of which they will make their home in Knoxville, Tenn., where they will be "at home" to their friends after November 1st.

The groom is a son of the Hon. John W. Borches, a prominent politician and capitalist of Knoxville. At present he is engaged in the wholesale grocery business, being interested in seven large establishments in eastern Tennessee. The bride is the accomplished daughter of the late Hon. M. W. Jackson, deceased, of Berwick, who was associate Judge of Columbia county and the founder and principal owner of the Jackson-Woodin Manufacturing Company. Her amiability and genial disposition has won her legions of friends.

The guests present at both the wedding ceremony and the reception which followed included all the prominent society people of the town among whom were: Ex-Gov. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings and Miss Helen Hastings, Ex-Gov. and Mrs. James A. Beaver, Judge and Mrs. John G. Love, Ex-Judge and Mrs. A. O. Furst, Mrs. A. G. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Spangler, Col. and Mrs. W. Fred Reynolds and others. Among the guests from a distance were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. John W. Borches, Mrs. Herbert Hall, Col. B. R. Stroug and Col. and Mrs. McNulty, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert and wife, Spence C. Gilbert and wife and Ross Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. George Blanchard, Tacoma, Washington; Hon. H. C. McCormick and wife and Miss McCormick, Williamsport; Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Ball, Mrs. J. G. Harris, Miss Lizzie Harris, William Harris, L. M. Hayes, Miss Elizabeth Peale, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Packer, Mr. Clarence Weymouth, Miss Grace Weymouth and Mr. O. Laughlin, Lock Haven; Col. and Mrs. James H. Lambert and Mrs. James Pierpont, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. G. Jackson, Berwick, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. James H. North, New York; Mrs. George S. Matlack and Philip Linn, Lewisburg, Pa.; Mrs. George Foote, William Foote and Charles Home, Washington, D. C.

Incident to the marriage a beautiful cotillion was given by Mrs. Mordecai William Jackson, mother of the bride, in the armory Monday evening. This gathering was distinctly in honor of the bride and bridal party, including a few of their most intimate friends in town.

SICK HEADACHES.

The curse of overworked womanhood, are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price 25 cts and 50 cts. For sale by Krumrins Bros., Bellefonte, Pa.

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