

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, -- EDITOR & PROP

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- DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR STATE TREASURER. WILLIAM T. CREASY, 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. ARCHER, 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 ADDITORS. W. H. TIBBENS, College Twp. JOHN H. BECK, Walker Twp.

EDITORIAL.

The Republican organs seem to have received a tip from some high authority to declare in concert that the Declaration of Independence is out of date, and that when Jefferson wrote about the "consent of the governed" he was talking through his hat. As the Republicans are now engaged in trying to subdue what they call rebellious colonies, it is no wonder that their sentiments are so similar to those of George III.

Just as we expected, the Gazette is much worried over the action of the prohibitionists in this county meeting and nominating one candidate for an important county office, that of sheriff. That seems to worry them as it gives prohibition-republicans an opportunity that they want. Why did they not endorse Cyrus Brumgart at once; he is not an extremist in the line of prohibition, but is what is known as a temperate man in all things.

The silver dollar as a legal tender is to go to the supreme court of the United States in a test case appealed from the State courts of Michigan. A creditor in that State declined to receive 600 silver dollars on the ground that the Bland law making them a legal tender was unconstitutional, and that silver was not a legal tender. The state courts decided the Bland law constitutional, or adverse to the creditor, sustaining the legal tender quality of the silver dollars. The appeal to the supreme court of the United States follows.

Last week the Keystone Gazette contained an article assailing the business career of Cyrus Brumgart, and it was done in an insinuating, contemptible manner. The trouble with that paper is that they want to injure Mr. Brumgart's reputation so that they may elect Herman. Some few years ago that paper came out in a long article lauding the Brumgart family and giving special mention of our present candidate for sheriff. At that time they had no idea that he soon would be on the Democratic County Ticket. This is a case where chickens have come home to roost. The public knows that Mr. Brumgart is an upright man and that he comes from one of the oldest and sturdiest families in the county.

Many a poor man in this county, who kept a good hunting dog or a faithful watchdog about his premises, or even a pet for his children, found the dog-tax so high and oppressive that he had to dispose of his dog. Now it turns out that the present republican board of commissioners have been collecting about twice as much tax from this source as they needed to pay all sheep claims, and then misappropriated the balance for paying the county orders. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in recent years on this tax, and the Centre Democrat has exposed the matter. Dog owners can give Riddle and Fisher the full credit for this imposition.

A French agricultural paper estimates the wheat crop of France for this year at 346,000,000 bushels. The average production of the last ten years has been 308,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the French wheat crop for this year has been exceeded by actual production only three times, but last year the production was 361,000,000 bushels. France follows the United States and Russia in the extent of its wheat crop. The statistics of the world's production for 1898 shows that out of 2,670 millions of bushels the United States produced about 600,000,000, Russia 374,000,000 and France 350,000,000, or in these three countries almost exactly one-half the world's supply of wheat, the United States producing nearly one-fourth. British India comes next, and then Hungary.

A PHILIPINO'S PLEA.

General Alejandro, the insurgent envoy, and his companions representing the Filipino government held a second conference with General Otis without gaining their point, as the American governor general still refuses to treat with Aguinaldo in any other capacity than as commander of the insurgent forces. The Filipino commissioners returned Tuesday to report the results of their conference.

After the conference with General Otis General Alejandro, of the Filipino, commission, gave the following interview: "Our government," said he, "is willing to become a protectorate of the United States. We fought Spain because we did not want to be a colony, and we Filipinos believe that colonial government administered by the United States would be worse than one under Spanish rule, because you know nothing of how to govern colonies. We do not want to be experimented with for a century while you Americans learn how to handle colonies.

ENGLAND WOULD DO BETTER. "If England were in America's place this contest would be another matter, because England has a well-defined colonial policy. The Americans, however, will never understand us. You are another race and you are not in sympathy with our customs and our desires. We, moreover, know what kind of a government we want and are able to administer it. Our people cannot understand why the powerful American nation wants to crush us like so many insects. We know that you can conquer us because you are rich and because our soldiers cannot fight against those from the United States successfully.

"We want an honorable peace, but if we cannot obtain it we will fight until death for our institutions. We know every military move that the American troops make. We get the daily local newspapers and we also know everything that amounts to anything which appears in the newspapers in the United States.

"It is my belief that a few of the men whom you call politicians managed this war and that the sentiments of the people in the United States will change. Admiral Dewey promised me, Alejandro, that the Filipinos should have independence immediately upon the termination of the war with Spain. This promise was made to me at Hong Kong. Dewey was the best friend the Filipinos had, but I understand that he was not permitted to keep the word that he had given us. I cannot understand why General Otis so persistently refuses to recognize our government unless it is because he is afraid that some other foreign powers will recognize us."

NOT SO FAT.

An exchange sizes up the enumerator job as follows: The job of census enumerator which so many men are neglecting their work to chase, will in no instance pay more than \$125 and will not average more than \$75. Enumerators will be paid at the rate of \$2.50 for every hundred names turned in. Enumerators in the country will not be able to make more than \$1 a day at this rate, no matter how good a hustler he is. Enumerators in the cities will not be able to make over \$2.50 a day. In addition to their other work the enumerators must ask a long list of questions for every name they put down and make out three copies of their report. The job of census taker is about the poorest political thing afloat and their is more grief connected with it than there is about a clerkship in a railroad office. The enumerators will not get to commence work before next spring and their pay will be held up until the whole job is completed and the corrections are made to the satisfaction of the department.

STILL DETERMINED.

There was one of the interesting incidents of the Philippine war on Saturday on the extreme northern outposts of the American army on the railroad north from Manila, near Angeles. Fourteen American prisoners were given up by the Filipinos on terms agreed on. Lieutenant Gilmore and his party were not of the released. The returned prisoners speak in the highest terms of their treatment, and say that they were well fed and cared for. Their observation with Aguinaldo's lines convinced them, they reported, that "the idea of independence has taken firm hold of the Filipinos, that Aguinaldo was popular among all his people, that the country is full of rich crops and that the Filipinos were bent on war to the last, and if subdued would continue it as a private vendetta by assassination." A Filipino commission came in with the prisoners and went on to Manila, where they will have interviews with General Otis.

Quail are Numerous.

Quail are reported to be more numerous in Nittany Valley than ever before owing to the Nittany Rod and Gun club having stocked their preserve with the birds. It is estimated that with the old birds from last season and the season's hatching more than 50,000 quail are now scattered through the district. Woodcock and pheasants are also reported to be more numerous than usual.

Said the hard-up rhymester: "There was one fellow poet who never was short." He meant Longfellow, of course.

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commendable fearlessness in the prosecution of law breakers. He is a good and impressive speaker, and has won an enviable reputation among his fellow members of the bar. "His ambition has always been to excel in the work of his chosen profession, never having any desire for any office not in line with his life work, consequently he is a good lawyer and stands high in the foremost rank of the profession in the West Branch valley.

HONORS THRUST UPON HIM. "At the convention nominating him Mr. Reilly was made permanent chairman. His administration of that confessedly difficult position throughout was such as to command the confidence and respect of the convention. His speech on assuming the position, his instantaneous, accurate and just rulings evinced a readiness, coolness of judgment, accurate comprehension and ability in a quasi-judicial position of the highest order. The situation during the long sittings of the convention was trying indeed, but so fair and fearless were all of his rulings that no dissatisfaction therewith or confusion was at any time apparent. His conduct of the proceedings won for him the esteem and confidence of all the delegates and others in attendance. He was not himself a candidate before the convention, and had no thought of becoming one. No candidate for the office of superior court judge had announced himself. So it was that when an officer of the convention suggested Mr. Reilly's name the suggestion struck the convention so favorably, and seemed so appropriate, that he was unanimously nominated almost before he could protest, had he been inclined to do so.

"That such a man would make a great judge and add lustre to the able court now presiding will not be for one moment questioned or admit of doubt. He would be a desirable acquisition to that court. If elected he will grace the bench and will be found to be one of its most industrious, painstaking and capable members."

NEWSPAPER COMMENDATION. Numerous strong encomiums upon Mr. Reilly's candidacy have appeared in the public press of those parts of the state where he is best known personally. In addition to these, there have been reasons urged by Republican journals for the defeat of the Quay candidate for the superior court, and the following selections are from among the commendations which Philadelphia newspapers bestow upon Mr. Reilly:

HIGH REPUTATION AS A LAWYER. "Mr. Reilly has a high reputation as a lawyer, and is one of the leaders of the bar in his section of the state. If he should chance to be elected—and that, too, is a contingency to be reckoned with—he would undoubtedly make a useful member of the superior court bench. Altogether, the Democratic state convention of 1899 has done its work exceedingly well, and achieved for itself a unique and enviable place in the political history of the state."—Phila. Eve. Telegraph, Rep.

CREDITABLE TO THE DEMOCRATS. "The nominations of Charles J. Reilly, of Lycoming county, for the superior court, and Representative William T. Creasy, of Columbia county, for state treasurer, are also creditable to the judgment of the convention. The Democrats are in a better position than they have been in for some years past to make a lively and aggressive campaign on state issues. They have shown good judgment in the work of the convention generally, and they have now the opportunity to make an interesting fight in taking advantage of the widespread discontent among the Republican voters in Pennsylvania over the conditions in their own party."—Phila. Eve. Bulletin, Rep.

CHOICE OF A HARMONIOUS PARTY. "The nomination for superior court judge was given to C. J. Reilly, of Lycoming county, who was permanent chairman of the convention, and who has had an active career as a successful attorney in his own county. The nominations are those of a harmonious party, anxious to win a victory when dissatisfaction exists with the present rule in state affairs. The candidates are all able men, and promise to make a most active campaign."—Phila. Times, Ind.

MR. CREASY'S RECORD. The Hon. William Trenton Creasy, Democratic nominee for state treasurer, was born Feb. 23, 1856, on the farm on which he now resides in Catawissa township, Columbia county. He is the son of Nathan Creasy, who was one of the county's most worthy and respected citizens. The candidate's ancestors were of the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, many of them taking an active part in the war of the revolution, and afterwards were always active in the development of their country's interests.

William T. Creasy was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and the Catawissa academy, and graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal school in 1875. He also received, under a private tutor, a German education in connection with his other studies. At the age of 16 he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession for a number of years. He began farming for himself in the spring of 1876, which occupation he has followed ever since, devoting much of his attention to stock raising and fruit growing.

Mr. Creasy was the originator of the "White Plymouth Rocks," and first exhibited them at the great poultry show held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, in 1886, and besides getting the first prize, received many encomiums from the leading poultry men of the United States and Canada. His orchards, vineyards and various small fruit sections of his well kept farm forcibly reveal the careful attention given to this work, while his well filled barns and granaries show that "He plows deep while sluggards sleep."

Mr. Creasy has a distinctively agricultural ancestry, who, after fighting in the revolutionary war, settled in central Pennsylvania, near a spot which is now known as "Creasy Station" on the Pennsylvania railroad, bordering the Susquehanna river, near Bloomsburg.

ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS. "Farmer" Creasy, like a good citizen, took an active interest in the af-

airs of his county and district and for four terms served as a school director of his native township. In 1893 he was asked to accept the office of mercantile appraiser, and faithfully served in that capacity during his term of office.

In 1894 by the urgent request of his many friends he became a candidate for the legislature, received the nomination and was elected. He was re-nominated in 1896 without opposition, and again elected. Although the rule in Columbia county is to give only two terms to its members, in Farmer Creasy's case it was set aside and he was forced to accept a third term, and in 1898 was again unanimously nominated and elected. Mr. Creasy's ability and integrity had become well known to the Democracy of the state, and the Democratic press with prominent men of that party, throughout the commonwealth, urged his constituency to return him again to the legislature, so that the party could have a tried and trusted champion on the floor whom the minority could depend upon as a zealous and faithful leader in the struggles for better government.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS A LEGISLATOR. His constituency needed no prompting, for they well knew his worth before this, and he was triumphantly returned for a third time. His party in the legislature gave him the unanimous nomination as their choice for speaker in recognition of his ability and fidelity to the principles of reform in state affairs, which he and his colleagues on the minority side were bravely battling for.

In the memorable session of 1895 Mr. Creasy first came into prominence in his fight against the "Marshall pipe line bill," and in the same session was the advocate of the farmers when the "Ritter equalization tax bill" was before the house. He took an active stand against the banking bill, superior court bill and the public grounds bill, all of which were to increase officials and take from the treasury many thousands of dollars.

In the session of 1897 his honest and sincere work in the house won for him the admiration of many of his Republican colleagues, and no better compliment could be paid him than that uttered by a most prominent Republican politician, who in speaking of the work of that session said: "While in the last legislature (1897) some of the Democratic senators and a number of the Democratic members of the lower house, led by the incorruptible Creasy, of Columbia county, were always found on the side of the people."

CHAMPION OF HONEST LABOR. At all the sessions he was an earnest advocate of all bills that tended to alleviate the condition of the workman, and his fight in committee to restore to the laboring people the Orme store order bill will never be forgotten by them. Farmer Creasy stood by the Bullitt charter bill in this session when it was in danger. The Andrews bank bill would have taken away all protection to depositors by allowing stockholders after looting



HON. W. T. CREASY.

banks to transfer their liabilities and obligations to persons financially irresponsible. This bill was introduced by a Quay senator, reported favorably by a Quay committee, passed by a Quay senate and when called up in the house for consideration Mr. Creasy pointed out its defects, and it was killed there and then, and not further heard from in that session.

In short, Mr. Creasy bitterly opposed all schemes to loot the treasury, not only in special measures, but also in the general appropriation bill. When the scheme was concocted by the Quay machine to cut the school appropriation one million and a half each year Mr. Creasy headed the opposition, and by his untiring efforts in the last days of the session succeeded in defeating it, much to the discomfiture of the schemers.

QUALITIES AS A REFORM LEADER. It was in this session that "Farmer" Creasy's ability as a leader was specially recognized by his colleagues, and although very modest in his demeanor and besides very unassuming in character he was nevertheless against his desire forced to the front and with commendable skill led the minority in the house through the most turbulent part of the session with much credit. In the last legislature he was given the honor of the caucus nomination for speaker by his party and he won the esteem of his fellow members for his leadership on the floor and his struggles for the rights of the people. He was a member of the legislative committee of the State Grange, and as such represented the farm interests on the floor of the house. Here he championed the "tax conference bill," which passed the house, and was in the interest of the real estate owners of the commonwealth. In the same session he served on the standing committees on ways and means, agriculture, appropriations and health and sanitation.

In the prolonged contest for United States senator Mr. Creasy was conspicuous as one of the leaders to whom the credit belongs for the noble stand made by the Democratic legislators, and for the proof given to all independent minds that they can proceed in their efforts for the overthrow of Quayism and the Republican machine with entire confidence in the Democratic party's integrity of purpose.

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