

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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EDITORIAL.

THAT extra five-thousand edition of the Bellefonte Republican was a great effort, but seems to have missed the mark.

THERE will be no more extravagant dog tax levied in this county to pay county orders. That thing won't do.

THE returns indicate that the average voter thoroughly understands how to split his ticket. Very few used the ring.

DOWN in Clinton county the commissioner's office was turned upside down and a democratic board elected in place.

NEARLY all the republican Grangers in the county forgot Granger Creasy, the farmer candidate, and voted for Quay's candidate for State Treasurer.

A KING could not conduct the affairs of empire more independently of the consent of his subjects than Mr. McKinley has acted in this whole Philippine mud-dle.

THERE will be no more overdrawn accounts under the new board of county commissioners. Heckman and Meyer will run things on a different plan, after this.

ONE of the happiest men in seven counties on Wednesday morning was Daddy Speer when he saw how the people gave him a good boost. He appreciates it, you bet.

WE are anxiously awaiting to see Editor Hater explain just how it happened. Tom should be satisfied as it does not agree with him to be tied down too closely.

THERE will be no more increase in the tax rate to create an unnecessary political surplus, by the next Democratic Board of County Commissioners. The people voted for a change.

BOSSISM in Ohio was severely rebuked on Tuesday; the same thing happened in Pennsylvania. The people are getting tired of political bosses. Hanna and Quay got a healthy set-back.

AT Ladysmith last week the English general not only lost his left wing, but the Boers seem to have helped themselves liberally to the white meat after they had knocked the stuffing out of him.

SINCE the vote on Tuesday the republicans are looking about for some new presidential timber. The old stock seems to have been condemned. McKinley may go back to the practice of law ere long.

IN the fourteen months between May 1, 1898, and June 20, 1899, the mortality in the United States army was 224 officers and 6,395 men. Of these deaths 5,509 were from disease for many of which Algeria was responsible.

THE thing for Atlanta, Philadelphia, Chicago and a few other cities, who have been wanting the Admiral to visit their cities, to do is to wait awhile and then get up a new invitation carrying the name of Mrs. Dewey.

THE people evidently did not think that the charges made against some of the republican officials "was only a quarrel among printers." It meant much more, and the taxpayer seems to have understood the situation.

IN this republic to have colonies is to be false to the principles on which it was founded, which embodied a protest against the assumption that a people could rightfully be held in subjection at the pleasure of another country.

PREACHER's certificates cut very little ice on Tuesday. Hereafter preachers, in this county, should go a little slow before they dabble in politics. Religion and politics are not supposed to be mixed up. They won't mix, and Herman has found that out.

IN the summer of 1896, Terence V. Powderly referred to Mr. Hanna as an "industrial cannibal." Mr. Powderly has neglected his duties as Commissioner of Immigration to make speeches for Mr. Hanna's ticket in Ohio. Truly the ox knoweth his master's crib.

IN order to establish his present contention that the Philippines "came to us unsought," President McKinley will have to suppress the official report of the peace negotiations, which shows that we threatened to continue the war against Spain, unless they retracted their refusal to cede us their vanished title to all the islands.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The fifty-sixth congress, which meets Dec. 4, will be Republican in both Branches. According to the membership rolls as at present made up the Senate will contain 53 Republicans, 25 Democrats, 4 Silverites, 4 Populists, 1 Socialist, and 3 vacancies; and the House, 184 Republicans, 162 Democrats, 4 Populists, 3 Silverites, and 4 vacancies. In the Senate the Republicans will have a clear majority of 16, and in the House, of 11. The small majority in the House cannot be wiped out, though every vacancy be filled by a member of the opposition, which is not likely. The Fifty-sixth congress is, therefore, to be a Republican affair. The whole Government will be in the hands of the Republican party.

For Congress and the Administration to be of the same political faith has of late years been the exception rather than the rule. The Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth congresses were largely Republican, because the Southern States were not represented. The Fortieth to Forty-third congresses were largely Republican during the reconstruction times and President Grant's administration. In the Forty-fifth congress, the Republicans controlled the Senate and the Democrats the House, while during the last half of President Hayes' administration the Democrats controlled both branches. Throughout the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses, the Garfield-Arthur administrations, the Democrats held the Senate by a narrow margin, and during the latter congress, the House also. The Senates of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses were opposed to President Cleveland, though the Houses were favorable. The Republicans during President Harrison's administration had a clear swing in the Fifty-first congress, and the Democrats in the Fifty-third congress, during President Cleveland's second administration. The Fifty-fifth congress would have been in harmony with President McKinley's administration, but for the Senate, which was nominally Republican, but really Democratic on all important questions. For the second time, then, since President Grant's administration, the Republicans have complete control of the Government.

Given such a rare opportunity, the Republican majorities in the Fifty-sixth congress must legislate promptly and wisely, or the party will suffer severely. Activity and wisdom are all the more imperative, since the record of this Congress will be discussed during the presidential and congressional campaigns next year.

EXPENSIVE EXPANSION.

The annual report of the Adjutant General shows the total casualties in action, and of deaths in the regulars and volunteers since the beginning of the Spanish war, to have been 10,076. The casualty list alone aggregates 3,454, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were wounded. The death list numbers 6,619, and is made up of 224 officers and 6,395 enlisted men. The great majority of these died from disease, a total of 5,344 enlisted men going down from this cause. These figures indicate the enormous cost of warfare in unhealthy climates, regardless of the actual loss of men in engagements. It will be remembered that active hostilities have been waged but little in the ten months since the Filipino insurrection. Nothing has been done in the Philippines for three months past, owing to the wet season, and yet the deaths of the Americans have been going along steadily and rapidly.

The report states, also, that by December 1st there will be in the Philippines an aggregate of 65,725 men, or more than double the number now there. The conditions which will be stated in the next annual report can be estimated. There will be necessarily, more than twice as many deaths from disease. It will be more difficult to take care of the sick, because the hospital accommodations can not be increased proportionately.

When to this is added a cash expense of not less than \$15,000,000 a month, an idea can be had of the burden imposed upon the American people by President McKinley's policy of holding all the Philippines. The most discouraging feature of this situation is the belief, now growing steadily in War Department circles, that the end is not at all in sight. Officers assigned to the Philippines are told that they "will be kept there not more than a year or so," and their places then filled by others; that the policy will be to relieve them after about one year's service. In other words, the Department has considered and outlined a policy looking to a long, and indefinite campaign in these islands.

If Congress should reverse the Republican policy, and conclude to accept no other reward than the establishment of free republics in all the territory wrested from Spain, we shall show that we did not make war for conquest or plunder, but for justice and humanity, and thus set a noble example to all the world.

THE average voter in Centre county seems to have taken some stock in what the Centre Democrat had to say of some of the candidates this year.

BOSS HANNA lost his own precinct in Ohio. That shows that the people are getting tired of bosses and boodlers.

JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

"What Shall We Do With The Philippines," Ably Discussed.

In a recent issue of the N. Y. World, ex-Secretary John Sherman, who resigned from McKinley's cabinet, gave his views on expansion as follows:

I hate to comment upon our existing relations with the Filipinos, because my feelings in the matter are decidedly strong and my words are apt to be considered as unfriendly to the Administration, which I do not intend. I am opposed to the idea of this country holding the Philippines and subjugating the natives. I do not believe we have any business in the islands. The Filipinos are a people superior to any other Malay race. They have a literature and fine arts distinctive and almost national in character; they are eminently capable of governing themselves, and they are splendid fighters. They have been misrepresented to the American people. Many of us have been led to believe that Aguinaldo's followers were a horde of unorganized savages. That the contrary is true has now been established to the satisfaction of fair-minded Americans.

While the country was fired with the expansion idea I was criticised for my stand against a policy of conquest in the Philippines. I was called unpatriotic because I refused to see the wisdom or justice of taking possession of territory to which we were not rightfully entitled. Now I believe there has been a revulsion of feeling, and my sentiments, it seems to me, reflect the more general view of the matter. I am in receipt of a number of letters from men of high standing in public life who at first were disposed to criticise me for my Philippine views, and who now cheerfully acknowledge that through moral conviction they are forced to agree with me.

Even the President has not escaped this reactionary sentiment. Although he was dragged into the business before he could fully comprehend its inevitable and startling results, I believe he is now disposed to avoid further bloodshed in the islands and will readily submit to any honorable arrangement to the end of re-establishing peace. I have no doubt that the country would be well pleased to be relieved of its Eastern burden.

We have no right to cede the islands to another power, because they do not belong to us. I am speaking now of our moral right to do these things. We have not even the right to claim the islands by conquest, because we have not conquered them. We drove the Spaniards from the Philippines just as we did from Cuba, and have no more moral right to claim one than the other. And the Filipinos aided us to overthrow and tumble over Spain's Eastern empire. Dewey can tell you how Aguinaldo's men fought by the side of ours and helped us to win our victories. And now we send a large army there to subjugate the natives—the rightful owners of the islands. Already we have spent upward of \$160,000,000—and for what?

In the first place it would be impossible for us to govern the Filipinos according to our standards. They have their own customs and habits, their distinctive ethical and civil laws, and have no sympathies in common with the Anglo-Saxon. It will be impossible for us to hold these people in subjection without large armies there, entailing an enormous expenditure of money, far in excess of any commercial profits we may hope to derive from possession of the archipelago. My idea is that we should withdraw our troops, gradually or at once, and turn the islands over to the natives. Instead of sending soldiers let us send statesmen to the Philippines, men who can assist the islanders to establish a substantial republican government, with which we can easily secure trade treaties that will give us all the privileges and profits of possession without the responsibilities thereof. It might be well for this country to hold a naval station in the island of Luzon, but Aguinaldo is willing to give us that. He would very willingly form a close, friendly alliance with this country and concede every reasonable privilege we might ask for.

I cannot see why we should go to the opposite side of the world to acquire territory by conquest, with the added danger of involving ourselves in the meshes of Europe's lust for Eastern land. I believe public sentiment is undergoing a rapid change, and that the Filipinos are coming to be regarded as a people entitled to all the rights of a civilized nation. This country has never before undertaken a job of conquest. It is contrary to our national principles and is destined to prove disastrous. Conquest was Spain's habit. Are we to begin it where she left off? One of the saddest spectacles in the history of the rise and fall of nations was the decline and final overthrow of the Spanish empire, which four centuries ago was the grandest power on the face of the earth."

The defections from McKinley of leading Republicans of Ohio, on the imperial question, continue day by day. Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gauskel, of Dayton, who was a delegate to the first National Republican convention in 1856 and has been with the party ever since, now declares against it as led by President McKinley. He says in a published interview:

I do not—cannot—approve the President's position upon the Philippine question. I hate war; love peace. I am afraid of militarism—imperialism. I am

so old-fashioned as to believe in the Declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States; and I am not, although a Republican, prepared to substitute the McKinley for the Monroe doctrine. I think the war in the Philippines could have been avoided—could even now be ended, by a distinct, unqualified announcement by the President that we do not want to subjugate the Filipinos, but help them to independence and freedom. For my part I no not see how the Republican party can consistently with its principles favor forcible annexation and military subjugation.

SAME TROUBLE.

It is singular coincidence that the work of subjugating the Boers in South Africa and the Filipinos in Luzon require from the United States and England about the same number of soldiers. The British secretary of war says that there will soon be 70,000 redcoats in South Africa, and Adjutant General Corbin declares that within a month the United States will have 65,725 men in the Philippines. There is another coincidence. The British have lost so far in the South African war about 2,200 men, while the loss of Americans in Luzon has amounted in the last report to 2,655. And yet it was England and the United States, acting in conjunction, that pressed the arbitration principle on the czar's peace congress at The Hague.

HUSKING CORN.

On Wednesday morning the following postal card was received from one of the democratic candidates, that explains itself:

Boalsburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1899

Dear Sir:—Just tell them I'm husking corn.

PHILIP MEYER.

THERE is no rest in politics. As soon as one problem is finished another looms up to absorb the public's attention. We have just finished the fall elections and for the next six months the problem of making presidential nominees will be on top. It is politics from morning until night; week after week, and year in and year out. It is no wonder that people get tired of politics; there is too much of it for the good of the country. With some people it becomes chronic, a disease. They can't help it. Let the professional politician give himself over to politics, and the practical business man will devote his time to more profitable advantage. Too much politics, like anything else, is a mistake.

THINK of it: Ohio, the home of President McKinley and Mark Hanna, and in which both have been so industriously making speeches this campaign, has wiped out the immense republican vote of former years. The republicans, during the campaign, claimed that a vote of confidence must be cast this year. That is just what was done, but the democratic candidate got the confidence.

MR. MCKINLEY'S plan for a Department of Colonies is to be designed by calling its head a Minister of Commerce. Colonies imply imperialism, as much now as when our forefathers revolted against being treated as colonists, and therefore inferiors.

DID you notice how Brother Riddle swiped it to Brother Fisher in Spring township? And how nicely Brother Fisher returned the compliment up in Union township. Brethren, you should always dwell together in peace.

THE readers attention is called to the vote in Miles township, where the republicans reported Ellis Shaffer's friends would cut Cyrus Brungart. Turn to the vote and see what actually occurred down there.

THAT prosperity claim did not work very well with the people this trip. The republicans lost in every section of the county. There was a surprise package, in store for them from every direction.

THE republican majority in the state was almost cut in two. Military roosters are hardly a success. A man who hides behind a rice dyke can't expect to catch many votes on such a record.

NEITHER the Hastings or the Love people in this county want to assume the responsibility for the result of the vote on Tuesday. We don't wonder, either: who would?

JACK HERMAN no doubt will be able to continue, without any interruption, as librarian of that Sunday School, where he served so efficiently during the past.

THE president's policy of establishing colonies does not seem to be in high favor. The returns on Tuesday indicate that something is wrong.

WHAT is the matter with Billy Bryan, the man the republicans imagined they buried some years ago? He's all right; you bet.

ARCHIE appreciates those 51 votes as though they were more. They are as good as a thousand as it secures for him the office.

BILLY BRYAN has a few friends out in Nebraska, at least that is what the election returns on Tuesday indicate.

"RICK DYKE" BARNETT was a failure. The people did not think so much of that military career.



Examine the new oil cloth on the kitchen floor; its color and gloss are being destroyed and you may see where a cake of common soap fresh from the hot water in the scrubbing bucket has been laid on it for a moment, the free alkali having eaten an impression of the cake into the bright colors.

A more careful examination will show small "pin holes" here and there where the alkali has cut through the surface to soak into and gradually weaken the whole floor covering.

This is what cheap soaps do. Use Ivory Soap, it will not injure.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 1/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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CATTLE ROUND-UP.

Bald Eagle Valley Forests are Used as Pasture Grounds.

For several days during the past week the farmers of Bald Eagle Valley have been engaged in an unique occupation that is peculiar to the Scootac region of Northern Pennsylvania, except in the far West. The farmers participated in their annual "round-up" of cattle. Early in every spring the farmers of the valley drive all their cattle to the Scootac woods, where they are allowed to range in a pasture of wild land, embracing thousands of acres, until fall, when the cattle are driven in and cared for in barns during the winter. It is estimated that the herd consisted of more than 200 head of cattle during the past summer.

STEEPS WILD AS DEERS.

On Saturday eighteen men, mounted

on the best horses obtainable in the valley, together with several score of athletic men and boys on foot, put in the time in collecting the cattle.

Their work was very difficult, as many of the steers were as wild as deer. The horsemen went dashing through the forest in cowboy fashion until the entire herd was rounded up and driven in a body to an opening in the woods. From there the cattle were driven to the nearest farm, where each owner picked out his stock from the big herd. Every farmer had his property marked in some manner, mostly by a brass tag fastened to the left ear of each steer.

The largest number of cattle in this herd rounded up this fall owned by one man was 144 head. He estimated his profits by the summer's grazing at \$1,400.

—Read the Centre Democrat, \$1 a year

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Reefers, Overcoats, Storm Coats and Heavy Blizzard Garments for Men, Boy's and Children

is very complete. We never have shown such an assortment of Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts. We are fully prepared for the emergencies in all departments. Do not forget the Ladies' Department.

IMPORTANT—Our Holiday Gift Business will be larger this year than ever before. We shall do it better—start it earlier. Will have many important openings during November. Deliveries will be timed to exactly suit the purchaser.

Montgomery & Co

Allegheny Street, - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.