

The Centre Democrat.

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EDITORIAL.

BRYAN'S speech is now a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to guide the American people against the imperialism of the administration.

TEDDY and Mac are steadily losing ground, and all signs point in the direction of Bryan and Stevenson, standing upon the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell address and the constitution.

REPUBLICAN editors are shying clear of Bryan's speech and trying to attract the public mind in some other direction. They want to talk about the money question, or the Negro problem in the south, and other topics.

THE conviction of Caleb Powers as being an accessory in the murder of Gov. Goebel, of Kentucky, is another vindication of the democracy of that state. Gov. Taylor may be convicted next, as it looks as though he was in the conspiracy also.

You can now "see through a glass darkly." The window glass trust has raised the price of window and plate glass ten per cent. Persons intending to vote the Hannaita ticket can now sit at their windows and see ten per cent better.

WHEN Governor Stone goes out of office, he goes out as the played-out tool of the Quay machine, and he will feel so little that he won't know himself. He should not be permitted to serve out his term, however, but deserves to have it cut short by impeachment.

In Philadelphia, last week, the court decided that where smoke from the smoke-stacks of shops and factories enter dwellings, the proprietors must abate such nuisance by using hard coal instead of the soft article. Any kind of dust, doing similar harm, comes under the same ban.

THOSE imperialistic organs who pronounced silver dead when the gold standard bill was passed are actually spooling to fight the "dead" thing over again in order to dodge the broadside put into imperialism by Bryan at Indianapolis. If these sneaked organs really see a spook coming up from the grave of the "dead" white metal, let them begin the fight against a foe man worthy of their steel by refuting the arguments advanced by McKinley in a score of 16 to 1 speeches and in the red-hot free-silver plank he wrote for the Ohio Republicans in 1896.

It is stated that President McKinley will make copious citations from his former utterances in his letter of acceptance. This will not be a very difficult thing for our amiable President to do, since in his career he has been on both sides of a great many questions. Not to mention Free Silver and his denunciations of President Cleveland for having maintained the gold standard, he has been for and against "criminal aggression," for and against granting to Porto Rico freedom of trade and inter-course with the mainland, and for and against Civil Service Reform. As for the "benevolent assimilation" of the Filipinos, he may have discovered by this time that there is little benevolence in pursuing that policy with Gatling guns.—The Record.

BACK NUMBER.

Everybody understands the Monroe doctrine, which made the United States the general protector of the western continent. We have outgrown that. We have spread across the Pacific, taking in sundry islands on the way, and now we are to assume responsibility for Asia. As we defend the south American republics from European aggression, so we are to defend what Mr. Hay calls "the administrative and territorial entity" of China, even if we have to fight all creation, including China, to do it. This is the McKinley doctrine, which makes the Monroe doctrine a back number.—Times.

WHAT MILITARISM IS DOING.

In 1896, the last year of the late Democratic administration, the war budget, as the appropriation by congress for all military purpose is called, amounted to \$23,252,608. This included subsistence and pay for the army, repairs to and maintenance of fortifications, the cost of the Military Academy and all expenditures connected with the army. It was less than thirty-three cents of taxation for every man, woman and child within the country.

France, for the same purpose, at that time, was taxing her people at the rate of \$3.20 per capita; Germany, \$2.70; Austria Hungary, \$2.05; Russia, \$1.15; Turkey, \$0.59; Italy, \$1.52 and England, \$2.32.

This is what the tax-ridden people of the old world were paying for the glory of having a standing army, while the American citizens were each paying but thirty-three cents for the same purpose.

At that time we were not cursed with militarism, nor did imperialism threaten its ever increasing taxation and its continuous curtailment of the liberties of the people.

Under the benign rule of McKinleyism we have started on new paths. We have discovered new duties, and are in the pursuit of new destinies.

For the same purposes now that an expenditure of \$23,252,608 was amply sufficient to meet in 1896, we pay \$122,257,313.22. This sum is divided in the congressional appropriation bill as follows:

Army	\$114,220,095.55
Fortification	9,383,628.60
Military Academy	653,589.67
Total	\$122,257,313.22

When we add to this the \$145,245,230 that was appropriated for pensions, we have a grand total of \$267,502,543.22 making a greater tax upon the American people for the maintenance of its army, than is imposed upon the people of any government in the world for the same purpose.

So much for militarism in the United States. A jump from 33 cents to \$1.75 per capita in four years, is making strides in the increase of taxation that overtops all the government that ever existed.

Possibly it might be well for thinking people to consider what militarism means to them and their descendants. It has been begun under McKinley, and it is the McKinley-Hanna idea to make and continue it a paramount policy of the government for all time to come.

WHEAT IN POLITICS.

The Secretary of Agriculture exultingly predicts dollar wheat before the end of the year. That is to say he is confident that before the 31st of December the price of wheat will be not less than a dollar a bushel and he is delighted with the prospect because there is a tradition that whenever the price of wheat is higher than usual, the party in power is benefited. It is a cruel method of working political results, for dollar wheat will mean hungry stomachs in many a quarter, but the average politician doesn't mind such things.

The failure of the wheat crop in the great northwestern section of the country and the augmented demand for the cereal incident to the war in South Africa, the famine in India, the disturbances in China and the disorder in the Philippines will probably run the price up to a dollar a bushel before the next crop is due and by manipulation of the speculative market the result may be expedited and made to serve for electioneering purposes in the agricultural states. But it will cause a vast amount of suffering throughout the country and party advantage gained in that way will be dearly bought.

The Secretary of Agriculture appears to be delighted because there is "a shortage in the American wheat crop this year which will probably amount to a hundred million bushels in all," as he states it in a published interview. This fact will probably benefit his party in Kansas and Nebraska, and if it achieves that result it makes no difference to him what sufferings are entailed elsewhere, or how many poor will go without bread.

MR. BRYAN NOT A DODGER.

Those republicans who have chided W. J. Bryan with holding out some hope of relief to the struggling Filipinos will find little comfort in his frank utterances on this subject. They at least do not find him dodging. On his return to Lincoln after a ten day's absence he at once took up this question by saying: "Not long ago a republican asked one of our people, 'Are you not ashamed that the Filipinos are expecting aid from the democrats?'"

His answer put in the form of a short question conveyed all the information needed, and a volume could not have spoken more. He asked:

Do you know of any people in all the world who are looking to the republican party for help at this time?

Do you want an analysis of the republican party and its wayward policies, there you have it in 27 words. Are you in search of satire that cuts to the bone, you have it in that little paragraph, and for galling truth, sugar-coated with wit, you will long seek its equal in campaign literature.

PAYING DEBTS.

One of the primary elements of justice is that of paying debts. This is not the simple thing that it may at first sight appear to be. People cannot be divided into two classes, those who pay their debts and those who do not. There are as many differences in the ways of doing it, or avoiding it, as there are shades of honor or dishonor in the human heart. One man always evades it whenever possible. Only the compulsion of the law, or the fear of some actual and greater loss, can induce him to settle his bills or pay for rendered service, or return borrowed money. These motives removed, he will not hesitate to delay payment forever if possible.

Another would like to do this, but he fears the stings of public displeasure. If instances occur where this penalty seems improbable, where the facts will not likely be known, he will not hesitate to withhold a just due. He would overcharge a careless customer; he would not correct a mistake made in his favor; he would elude the ticket agent so as to steal a ride, or the small dealer, so as to get something for nothing, if he could do these things without attracting attention.

Another does not deliberately mean to be dishonest; but he is loose in money matters, spending or lending or giving away what he really owes, getting into difficulties with which he cannot cope, contracting obligations which he cannot fulfill, and constantly apologizing and excusing himself on the ground of financial troubles, which he supposes were unavoidable, but which he has really brought upon himself by carelessness, and with which he is unjustly burdening others.

Another really intends to pay his debts, and would indignantly scorn any imputation to the contrary; but he is never prompt. Every one must wait his convenience, or must continually remind him of what he ought never to forget. There are some to whom such delay may make no difference; but many others are annoyed and even to the verge of distress. He will say with truth that he does not mean to do any one a wrong; but the fact remains that he is doing it and is responsible for it. The employer who makes a promise and forgets to keep it; the mistress who postpones her servant's wages; the man who delays from week to week paying his tailor or laundress; the lady who wears costly attire for which she still owes her dressmaker, are really robbing those who have served them of honestly earned and much needed money, and compelling them in their turn to do the same to others. So harsh a judgment may shock those who plead good intentions, but they should remember that

"Evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as want of heart"

The truly just man is he who pays every debt as it falls due, not only with prompt alacrity, but with pleasure. It is not merely that his sense of justice is keen and his honor dear to him, but there is no question as to his preference in the matter. He cannot find any enjoyment in the expenditure until he has first discharged his money obligations. It would trouble him to delay these; it would destroy his feeling of independence to keep for a day what was not strictly his own; it would spoil his entire comfort to know that through him some one else's serenity was disturbed. Like other virtues, honesty never attains its best condition until it becomes a joy that is too precious to resign.

Those who have attained to this mental condition will not find it difficult to recognize another class of debts which demand a different mode of payment. In various ways, large and small, we are continually receiving much that we can never pay for. The early part of every life is one of receptivity. It is a long season of benefits given for which no return is expected. Once in the world, the youth meets with friendly overtures, kindly assistance, a good word spoken for him here, an obliging action done for him there. For all these he feels grateful, but, of course, payment is out of the question. All through life this is continued. Benefit and pleasure are given to us on every hand, for most of which we are unable to make any return. Indeed, the very thought of requital, other than that of gratitude, is distasteful, and would destroy much of the grace and beauty of life. It is their very spontaneity that makes them so precious.

Yet in another sense there are debts which we owe to the world, and if we pay them not we shall be base indeed. To be always receiving and never giving is no less an injustice because we may not be approached for it. The difference between these and money obligations is not that they are less binding, but that they are less centred. We owe a man a sum of money, and it is to him we must pay it. No generosity to others will satisfy his claim. But the kindnesses we receive, the benefits that are heaped upon us, the pleasures that are imparted, the favors that are bestowed, the sympathy which warms and comforts us, even the friendly greeting and cheery smile which we so welcome—these can be passed on to others, giving them in turn the same boons without diminishing the happiness they have brought to us. Such blessing, shut up within us, will wither and decay, but brought into

the fresh air of friendliness and generosity they will grow and bear fruit abundantly. "Freely ye have received, freely give," is an injunction based upon the soundest and deepest philosophy.

Thus, justice and generosity merge into one another. Neither can be complete in itself alone. Where debts remain unpaid and promises unkept and obligations unfulfilled, where injustice and oppression reign and riches are gained by dishonorable methods there can be no true generosity, though gifts may flow like water. On the other hand, justice is not satisfied with the strictest measures of mine and thine. The entire community is our creditor, and unless our natures are large hearted and generous we cannot respond to its claim.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LATE dispatches from South Africa indicate that 4000 British were taken prisoners. That does not look as though the war was over by any means.

Pennsylvania farmers may be important allies in the fusion campaign for anti-Quay members of the legislature. They are aggrieved at the apathy of the state administration in executing the anti-oleomargarine laws, and many of them are expected to follow the advice of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, "to unite, irrespective of party affiliations or factional associations, in the support of fusion members of the senate and house of representatives in districts where the rights of the people have been persistently disregarded by the local leaders of the dominant party."

The Democratic party has never acquired an inch of territory that it did not sign and seal a covenant with its inhabitants that they should have all the rights of American citizenship and that their territory should be finally admitted as states of the Union. The Republican party was the only party in this country that has ever proposed to hold vassal provinces, and the Democratic party wanted no share of the honor. If a people were not fit for free institutions, our free institutions were not fit for the government of such people. We could not afford to become tyrants on the ground that another people were not fit to be free.—Hon. R. R. Carmack, Tennessee.

The Philadelphia platform is the best evidence thus far given of the deception attempted by the Republican party. Taken in connection with the speeches made at the convention, it shows that the Republican party's platform in 1896 was a deliberate fraud as far as the promises of international bimetallism were concerned; that the party's attitude on trusts is insincere, and that the party is willing to state its attitude on the Philippine question and invite the judgment of the people. Nothing was more manifest in the convention than the military spirit, and yet the convention did not dare endorse the course of the president in 1895 for a standing army of 100,000 men.—William J. Bryan.

Why We Celebrate! What We Celebrate!

If you want to know all about Centre county get a copy of the

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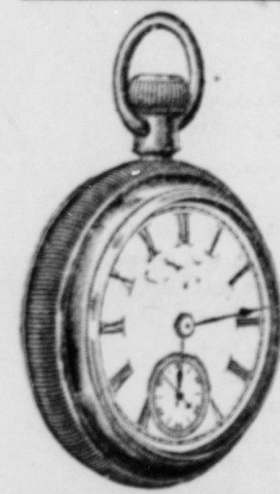
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100 WATCHES GIVEN AWAY.

OOOOOOOOOO

The proprietor of this paper recently purchased, at a great bargain, 100 fine watches which he has concluded to distribute to boys and girls under 18 years of age in this county. The plan is to give a watch to each boy or girl who will take a bit of interest in getting a few new subscribers for this paper in their locality.

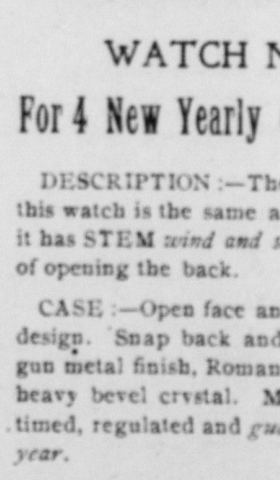
We have three different styles of watches and three different propositions, and you can take your choice:



WATCH NO. 1:- For 3 NEW YEARLY CASH NAMES:

DESCRIPTION:—Plain, nickel finish, open face case, Roman or Arabic dial; winds, sets and regulates in back without the use of key.

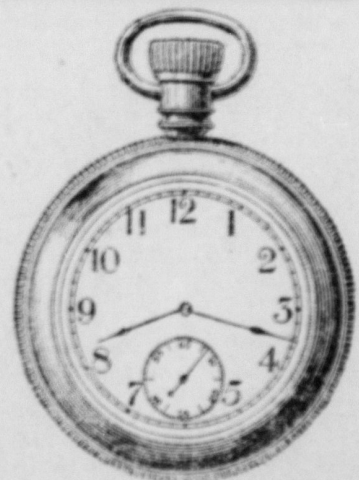
MOVEMENT:—Lantern pinions; American lever escapement; 240 beats per minute. Polished spring, encased in barrel, quick train. Short wind and long run; runs 30 hours, weighs, with case, 3 ounces. Timed, tested, regulated and guaranteed for one year.



WATCH No. 2:- For 4 New Yearly Cash Names:

DESCRIPTION:—The movement in this watch is the same as No. 1, except it has STEM wind and stem set, instead of opening the back.

CASE:—Open face and is also finer in design. Snap back and front, silver or gun metal finish, Roman or Arabic dial, heavy bevel crystal. Movement tested, timed, regulated and guaranteed for one year.



WATCH No. 3:- For 6 NEW YEARLY CASH NAMES:

DESCRIPTION:—This is a small, Ladies Open Face, Nickel-Silver watch. Stem wind and stem set, nickel movements, escapement full jeweled, porcelain dials, highly finished throughout. Cases are solid nickel (not plated on brass.) This is a fine timekeeper, and handsomely made.



The above are not pocket clocks, but snug, accurate and durable watches, from the best factories, and having substantial guarantees.

General Information.

The price of the Centre Democrat is \$1.00 per year, cash in advance. Six-month subscriptions at 50 cents will be accepted, but nothing less, two of which count same as full year. If you send in a name where the paper has been going into the same household it will not be considered a new subscription and does not count in this offer, and if discovered you will be expected to refund. We are particular about this and you must be careful. Your best plan is to submit your list of names to your local postmaster before sending it to us.

The watches will be mailed to your address, free, immediately upon receipt of your order, if accompanied by the cash.

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Yours sincerely,

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Bellefonte, Pa.