

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Voluble Beveridge Has His Comb Cut.

SAD END OF A GREAT SPEECH

Mr. Gage's Scheme to Scare the National Banks.

MADE THEM STAND AND DELIVER.

Transparent Trick to Raise Money With Which to Corrupt Voters. Judge Brewer on Government by Force—Mark Hanna's Recent Statement About Trusts—Some Pertinent Questions Arent the Subject—The Republican Boss Fully Answered.

[Special Washington Letter.]

So the soulful and voluble Beveridge has had his comb cut! The Republican campaign managers may not have any conscience themselves, but they occasionally demonstrate that they fear those who have consciences.

When Senator Beveridge delivered himself of his "maiden speech" in the senate, which he had been incubating for months, which was in type in every daily newspaper office in America weeks before it was spoken, about the exploitation of which Beveridge spent sleepless nights and for delirium which the veteran senators gave the young Hoosier the marble heart, some simple folk thought it would be a great campaign document, an open sesame to the American heart. Beveridge thought so himself. The Republican campaign committee also thought so, for it had it printed in large, very large, quantities and started in to sow it broadcast over the land, and that's precisely the point at which the Republican campaign committee dropped its watermelon. Beveridge's speech is an eloquent oration in favor of grand larceny on a mammoth scale. Consequently it suited the Republican managers to a "T," but "there are others"—men who have consciences, who do not believe in highway robbery, who revolted at the idea of taking away from a feeble people their lands simply because the lands are said to be rich in gold. There are such old fashioned people left in this country, thank God! and some of them are Republicans, and from these the Republican managers began to hear in such numbers and in such vigorous protests concerning the immorality of Beveridge's speech that gooseflesh covered the articles of the Republican managers aforesaid. They hastily laid their heads together and concluded that if Beveridge's proposition to despoil the Filipinos of their lands because they are auriferous, argentiferous and carboniferous was circulated any more McKinley was a gone fawknick. So they sorrowfully committed to the flames remaining copies of Beveridge's "maiden effort." There never was but one place fit to circulate that speech in this nation more cheaply? I do not wonder at the action of the Federation of Labor in protesting against a new competition of cheap labor as well as an increase of the army, with its consequent increase of burden and taxation on the employed laborer.

Great Economic Questions Confront Us.

Now the great economic problem in this country is not "how can a few men make more money and pile up larger fortunes?" but "how can the great body of the people make a fair and comfortable living?" The right to work is as important as the right to vote, and the cry of the right to work is supplemented by the cry that the state furnish work to all who cannot obtain it elsewhere.

Evils of Empire.

A necessity of colonial possessions is an increase in our regular army, and the first increase proposed is from 25,000 to 100,000 men. It is a strange commentary that at the close of the nineteenth century the head of most arbitrary government in the civilized world, the czar of the Russia, is inviting the nations of the world to a decrease in their arms, while this, the freest land, is proposing an increase in its. Yet such seems to be the imperative need. If we enter upon the system of colonial expansion.

Evils From Concentrated Wealth.

But they say there is money in it. And, after all, this is really the most potent factor of the present economic situation. The late of money hangs over that vast domain which is believed to be there, ready to be appropriated by any dominant power. All the nations and tribes come within Lord Salisbury's definition of dying nations and most soon be divided between any appropriate by the hands of the strong nations. China is held out as a dying nation, filled with inexhaustible wealth, and why should we not share in its appropriation? What a picture this is! The eagle of liberty standing like a buzzard to grow fat over an expected corpse.

Our Present Form of Government.

This is no trifling question and is not answered by any gush about duty and destiny. In fact, all this talk about destiny is wearisome. We make our own destiny. We are not the victims, but the masters of fate, and to attempt to unload upon the Almighty responsibility for that which we choose to do is not only an insult to him, but to ordinary human intelligence.

Blessings of Our Example.

We are told we have become so great and powerful that the world needs us, but what the world most needs is not the touch of our power, but the blessings of our example. It needs the bright example of a free people, undisturbed by any illusive territorial acquisition, of pecuniary gain or military glory, but content with their possessions and striving through all the abilities, activities and industries of their wisest and most earnest leaders to make the life of each individual citizen happier, better and more contented.

Two Courses—Which Will You Choose?

Two visions rise before me:
One of a nation growing in population, riches and strength, reaching out the strong hand to bring within its dominion weaker and distant

Have a Republican. Therefore, as this is a campaign of education, I hereby set forth certain excerpts on Imperialism from an address delivered by Mr. Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, delivered before the Liberal club of Buffalo. In my judgment, it would be a good exercise in patriotism and intellectual development for every citizen of the republic, Democrat, Republican or Populist, to commit to memory these pungent, terse, classic, wise and patriotic words of the great jurist. They constitute a rare piece of logic and of rhetoric. As some of my Republican readers may not know who Judge Brewer is, I will tell them. He is one of the ablest lawyers and most distinguished Republicans in the land. For years he was on the bench of the supreme court of Kansas, he served a long time on the bench of the United States circuit court, he has for about a decade been a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the world, and he is universally regarded as one of the greatest of our supreme court judges. Surely his words ought to carry great weight with them. Judge Brewer says:

It is said that the Anglo-Saxon race has manifested a capacity to govern well, that we are of that race and that, therefore, we could well govern the Philippine Islands as colonies. I do not question the capacity of the race well and wisely to govern others. I object to the Philippine policy because it antagonizes the principles upon which this government was founded, which have controlled its life up to the present time and the perfection of which has been the hope and aspiration of every true American.

Very few nations, very few individuals, live up to their high ideals, but surely the Declaration of Independence has been the ideal of our life, and we have striven to make more and more perfect the perfection of which has been the hope and aspiration of every true American.

The test of government is not in the outward mechanical display of order, but in the capacity to develop the best men, and we have lived to the faith that government by the consent of the governed develops the best men. We have not let the wise rule the ignorant, the learned the unlearned, the rich the poor, but we have appealed always to "the plain people" as the ones whose judgment to rely and upon whose shoulders should rest the burden of the government.

Parting of the Ways.

Government by consent and government by force, no matter how well the government may be administered, are two essentially antagonistic principles. Doubtless no immediate conflict will follow. We may see a large measure of prosperity, but are we not sowing the seeds which in the days to come will grow up into a harvest of trouble for our children and our children's children?

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Two visions rise before me:
One of a nation growing in population, riches and strength, reaching out the strong hand to bring within its dominion weaker and distant

aces and lands, holding them by force for the rapid wealth they may bring, with perhaps the occasional glory, success and sacrifice of war; a wondrously luxurious life into which the fortunate few shall enter, an accumulation of magnificence which for a term will charm and dazzle, and then the shadow of the awful question whether human nature has changed and the old law, that history repeats itself, has lost its force, whether the ascending splendor of imperial power is to be followed by the descending gloom of luxury, decay and ruin.

The other of a nation where the spirit of the pilgrim and the Huguenot remains the living and controlling force, affirming that the Declaration of Independence, the farewell address of the Father of his Country and the Monroe doctrine shall never pass into innocuous demerits; devoting its energies to the development of the inexhaustible resources of its great continental territory; solving the problem of universal personal and political liberty, of a government by the consent of the governed, where no king, no class and no race rules, but each individual has equal voice and power in the control of all, where wealth comes only as the compensation for honest toil of hand or brain, where public service is private duty; a nation whose supreme value to the world lies not in its power, but in its unflinching loyalty to the high ideals of its youth, its forever lifting its strong hand not to govern, but to protect the weak, and thus the bright shining which brightens more and more into the faceless and eternal day.

From the Mouth of an Ass.

The other night in Chicago Mark Hanna, following the example of Balaam's ass, opened his mouth and spoke, and unless I miss my guess the Republicans will regret Mark's oration only once, and that will be until the end of the world.

Mark said, "I would like for Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat to tell me what a trust is."

Now, I am a complaisant sort of man and always like to accommodate people, even Mark himself, when searching and aching for information. A trust is a criminal conspiracy for the sole purpose of robbing the people, and the owners and managers of a trust ought to be treated in the same manner in which other robbers are treated. I hope this plain, blunt, unvarnished definition will satisfy Mark's craving for knowledge.

Then, Mark having set his tongue going, made this astonishing declaration: "I believe there is not a trust in the United States." Now, if that is true I would like to ask Mark or any other Republican a few questions:

Pointed Questions.

(1) If there are no trusts in the United States, why do the Republican leaders, such as General Charles Henry Grosvenor of Ohio, constantly boast that the Republicans passed the Sherman antitrust law? (2) What sense is there in legislating against an evil that does not exist? (3) When congress passed that law, were the Republicans in earnest or were they merely following their usual custom and playing a bunco game on the people? (4) If there are no trusts, why did the Republicans put a milk and cider, good Lord, good devil, sore of antitrust plank in their platform at Philadelphia? (5) Did Mark ever hear of the Standard Oil company, which is always cited, even by Republicans themselves, as the most successful trust in the antitrust code? (6) Did he ever hear of the anthracite coal trust, which has just started 150,000 honest and industrious men into striking for living wages? (7) Has he ever heard of the barbed wire trust, which has raised the price of barbed wire so high that farmers have almost quit using it? (8) Does he not know that the sugar trust has so increased the price of sugar in the fourth year of the reign of William, the first king of the United States and emperor of the Philippine Islands, that we now get five or six pounds less for a dollar than we did before his imperial majesty ascended the throne? (9) Finally, if Mark does not know of these and divers other trusts, is he not more innocent than the babes in the wood?

An Absurd Statement.

It may seem presumptuous in me to answer Mark's challenge, but my excuse is that his defiance was directed not only to Mr. Bryan himself, but to "any other Democrat." Consequently I have a right to furnish him the information he seeks.

But Mark makes the absurd and untruthful statement that "every law against trusts, national or state, has been the product of Republican lawmakers and the credit is due to the Republican party." There is not a syllable of truth in that statement. When I was in the legislature in 1880, I had the honor, as chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence, to report the first Missouri bill leveled against the trusts. Under it Attorney General Crow broke up the insurance trust and compelled the insurance companies to pay \$93,000 of fines into the state treasury. Now, if there are no trusts in the United States, as Mark asserts, will he please inform an eager world how the trusts could enrich the state treasury of Missouri by that handsome sum?

With a gracefulness and liberality that do him honor, Mark says, "I have no objections to the Democrats opposing trusts." Thanks, Marcus, thanks for granting us permission to do that which we have been doing for, lo, these many years without your permission. But if there are no trusts, as you assert, would it not be about as wise and profitable for Democrats or anybody else to oppose wretchedness as to oppose trusts?

If Mark's speech does not perform the same office for McKinley that Farson Burchard's alliterative speech did for Blaine, it will be one of the wonders of the world.

Did Mark ever hear of the American Tobacco company, which has choked out two-thirds of the tobacco factories in the land—swallowed them even as Aaron's rod swallowed the other rods?

"SOUP MAKES THE SOLDIER."

The great Emperor understood that primarily the soldier is a stomach. Primarily every man is a stomach. The whole body and brain are dependent for health and life upon the orderliness and completeness of the processes which go on in the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Food is the source of man's vital energy. In the natural processes of digestion and assimilation, the phosphates, lime, salts, etc., are distributed to blood, brain and bone, in proper proportion to supply the needs of each. But where the stomach and digestive system is disordered or diseased, there is partial failure to extract the nutritive elements from the food, and hence the body undergoes a partial starvation. Nervousness is only a symptom of nerve starvation. In a person whose food supply is sufficient and regular, it indicates a disordered condition of the stomach; a condition in which there is a failure to extract or assimilate from the food eaten, the nerve-nourishing elements.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery owes its cures of nervous diseases, and diseases of the heart, liver, lungs, and other organs, to the fact that it cures diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

When the "Discovery" has healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappear.

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J. K. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law—Office 4th floor, Temple Court. Practices in all the courts.

N. B. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-law—Office in court house. District attorney.

J. H. WETZEL, Attorney-at-law—Office in Crider's Exchange. Special attention given to surviving and engineering.

W. C. HEINLE, Attorney-at-law—in building opposite court house. Consultation in German and English.

JOHN M. KEICHLINE, Attorney-at-law and Justice of the Peace—in opera house block, opposite Court house.

J. C. MEYER, Attorney-at-law—in Crider's Exchange. Ex-district attorney. German and English. Prompt attention to all business.

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Children's Suits... \$1 up to 5.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

In effect on and after May 29, 1900.

VIA TYONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m., arrive at Tyone 11:30 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m.; at Pittsburg 5:40 p. m.

VIA TYONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a. m., arrive at Tyone 11:30 p. m.; at Altoona 3:10 p. m.; at Pittsburg 6:50 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:30 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a. m.; at Williamsport 3:50 p. m.; at Harrisburg 7:35 p. m., at Philadelphia 6:25 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:05 a. m., Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:17 p. m.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.

In effect May 27, 1900.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.
7:15	Montandon	7:15	Montandon
7:30	Lebanon	7:30	Lebanon
7:45	Fair Grove	7:45	Fair Grove
8:00	Hick	8:00	Hick
8:15	Vicksburg	8:15	Vicksburg
8:30	Millmont	8:30	Millmont
8:45	Glen Iron	8:45	Glen Iron
9:00	Coburn Run	9:00	Coburn Run
9:15	Rising Springs	9:15	Rising Springs
9:30	Centre Hall	9:30	Centre Hall
9:45	Linden Hall	9:45	Linden Hall
10:00	Oak Hall	10:00	Oak Hall
10:15	Dale Summit	10:15	Dale Summit
10:30	Pleasant Gap	10:30	Pleasant Gap
10:45	Bellefonte	10:45	Bellefonte

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.
7:00	Tyone	7:00	Tyone
7:15	Vall	7:15	Vall
7:30	Bald Eagle	7:30	Bald Eagle
7:45	Di	7:45	Di
8:00	Fowler	8:00	Fowler
8:15	Hannah	8:15	Hannah
8:30	Port Matilda	8:30	Port Matilda
8:45	Snow Shoe Int	8:45	Snow Shoe Int
9:00	Julian	9:00	Julian
9:15	Unionville	9:15	Unionville
9:30	Snow Shoe Int	9:30	Snow Shoe Int
9:45	Milesburg	9:45	Milesburg
10:00	Bellefonte	10:00	Bellefonte
10:15	Milesburg	10:15	Milesburg
10:30	Curtin	10:30	Curtin
10:45	Howard	10:45	Howard
11:00	Engleville	11:00	Engleville
11:15	Beech Creek	11:15	Beech Creek
11:30	Mill Hill	11:30	Mill Hill
11:45	Flemington	11:45	Flemington
12:00	Lock Haven	12:00	Lock Haven

BELLEFONTE & SNOWSHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after

Leave Bellefonte... 9:55 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. Arrive at Snow Shoe... 11:30 a. m. " 7:27 p. m.

Leave Snow Shoe... 7:30 a. m. " 3:15 p. m. Arrive at Bellefonte... 9:32 p. m. " 5:20 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., apply to ticket agent at address of E. W. Watt, P. O. W. D., 361 Sixth Ave. Pittsburg.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Pass Agt.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Jan. 21, 1900.

READ DOWN.		STATIONS.		READ UP.	
No. 1	No. 5	No. 2	No. 6	No. 3	No. 7
8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
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