

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Mark Hanna Seems to Have Gone Daft.

SCARES THE REPUBLICANS.

Whenever He Opens His Mouth He Puts His Foot In It.

BEVERIDGE WANTS IMPERIALISM.

Would Hold Cuba Regardless of Our Promise and the Desires of That Country—Congressman Jett on Army Abuses—Officers Promoted to Give Them Higher Salaries—A General For One Day—McKinley Loses a Supporter—Misleading the People.

[Special Washington Letter.] The consensus of public opinion even among the Republicans appears to be that when Mark Hanna opened his mouth in Chicago he put his foot in it. More and worse than this, a great many people assert that the handling of much boodie hath made Mark mad, or in plain everyday American he is "dotty." Governor Mount of Indiana hopped on to him with both feet and talked about him in as vicious a manner as any anarchist could do. While I am neither the legal, political nor spiritual adviser of Mark, I advise him to consider the wisdom of the old saying, "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," which being interpreted in this instance means that Mark should stick to his barrel. Before he delivered his great historical oration at Chicago he should have remembered the Rev. Mr. Burchard and been warned by his example. When the votes are in and it is ascertained that Bryan is elected, Mark will be the most thoroughly execrated man in America. Now he is king, emperor, czar, tycoon, sultan and everything else that is high and mighty; then there will be none so poor as to do him reverence.

The Cat Out of the Bag. Senator Beveridge let the cat out of the bag in his Chicago speech. That effort is imperialism pure and simple. The young senator from the Wabash contends that only one mistake has been made by us in all this Spanish-Cuban-Philippine business, and that was the resolution solemnly passed by congress and solemnly signed by the president proclaiming to the world that "the Cubans are and of right ought to be free and independent" and declaring that we were not interfering in the Spanish-Cuban imbroglio for purposes of land grabbing or territorial aggrandizement. He asseverates that we ought to hold Cuba forever, no less so. I wonder if he thinks that congress passed that resolution and the president signed it just for amusement? Or was it done to accomplish some great purpose? The latter is the truth. It was passed for two reasons, both good and sufficient—first, to satisfy our own consciences; second, to set ourselves right in the eyes of other nations, to secure their good opinion, to allay their fears, to remove the suspicion that we were starting on a career of universal conquest. And that solemn resolution accomplished all those ends. We never did a wiser thing, and no resolution of congress ever wrought more good to this great republic. Now, if Senator Beveridge and men of his ilk had their way we would repudiate that resolution, act with Punic faith toward the world in general, the Cubans in particular, and write ourselves down in history as a set of conscienceless liars. Senator Beveridge appears to be incapable of recognizing the fact that anybody has any conscience. He advocated in his speech in the senate a line of policy in the Philippines which is properly denominated as wholesale grand larceny. When the Republican campaign committee burned 200,000 copies of that speech because it was afraid to send them out, he ought to have learned that there are still people in this country who possess and cherish a sense of right. That was a severe jolt and would have taught a valuable lesson to almost anybody except Beveridge. Like Ephraim of old, he appears to be joined to his idols and is absolutely incorrigible.

A Brains Democrat. Among the young Democrats in the house of representatives there is no finer figure than the Hon. Thomas M. Jett of Illinois. He is a splendid looking young man, has bushels of brains, lots of grit and is as faithful to his conception of duty as is the needle to the pole. His manners are pleasant, and he is what is usually called a good mixer. He is a leading member of the great committee on military affairs, which at the present juncture is one of the most important committees in the house. "Tom" Jett, as he is universally named among his acquaintances, is recognized as a growing man in congress. If the people of his district keep him there, he will establish a lasting reputation for himself.

In the debate on the army appropriation bill he made an extraordinarily strong speech and took strong ground against wholesale appointments and "treachery in the army"—that is, appointments to higher grade for the purpose of retiring them on a higher salary. He said inter alia: I desire simply to call the attention of the house to the list to show the number of retirements that took place within so short a period after the appointments were made. In many instances after the officer had been promoted to the rank of a brigadier general he was placed immediately, almost upon the retired list. In some cases he only served in the capacity of a brigadier general until he was retired—a period of one or two days.

some of four days, some of six, eight, ten and 12 days and some for two or three weeks.

Promotions and Retirements. I find that General Wheaton was made a major general on the 23d day of April, 1897. He was retired May 8, 1897. That General J. W. Forsyth was appointed major general on the 11th day of May, 1897, and he was retired on the 14th day of May, the same year. General Zenas B. Bliss was made a major general on the 14th of May, 1897, and he, too, was retired on May 22, 1897. General John R. Brooke is the only major general who was appointed—and his appointment was made on May 23, 1897, and he is now in the service of the government. There have been appointed ten brigadier generals of the staff since the coming in of the present administration. On Sept. 11, 1897, Samuel Brock was promoted to the position of brigadier general, and on Feb. 25, 1898, he was retired. On the 14th of November, 1897, General W. H. Bell was made a brigadier general of the staff, and on the 28th of January, 1898, he, too, was retired. On the 28th day of January, 1898, General S. T. Cushing was made a brigadier general, and on the 21st of April, 1898, he was retired. On April 21, 1898, General W. H. Nash was made a brigadier general, and on May 3 of the same year he, too, was placed upon the retired list.

On the 3d of May, 1898, General C. P. Egan was made a brigadier general, and he is now suspended, a fact with which every member of this committee is very familiar, not only of his suspension, but of that which occasioned it. Mr. General J. M. Mian—And he is not true that he is getting his full pay during his holiday? Mr. Jett—Yes. He is now on a pleasure trip in the Hawaiian Islands, drawing a salary of \$5,600 a year.

On the 30th day of January, 1899, General A. B. Carey was made a brigadier general, and on July 12 of the same year he, too, was retired. I prefaced my remarks by saying that I was not criticizing the officers themselves, but for a generation almost this country was in profound peace, and they received the benefits and emoluments of positions that were then filling. If they saw fit to cast their lot with the army, they ought to be willing to take upon themselves the incidents and burdens of the army without asking at the hands of congress or of the people of this country a position on the retired list with a high grade simply and solely for the purpose of enabling them to draw \$1,500 more salary per year out of the treasury of the United States.

I desire to call the attention of the committee to the appointment of brigadier generals of the line. The names I see is that of General W. R. Shafter, who was made a brigadier general on May 3, 1897, and I will say I believe served longer in the capacity of brigadier before he was retired than any of these gentlemen who were or have been promoted since the present administration came in. General W. M. Graham was retired Oct. 6, 1899. I find that General W. M. Graham was made a brigadier general of the line May 29, 1897, and he was retired Sept. 28, 1898.

I find General James F. Wade was made a brigadier general May 29, 1897, and he is now in the service. General John M. Mirer was made a brigadier general on May 29, 1897, and retired June 7, the same year. General Anson Mills was made a brigadier general June 16, 1897, and he was retired on the 22d of June, 1897.

I find that General C. H. Carlton was made a brigadier general of the line June 23, 1897; that he served his country in the capacity of brigadier general from June 23, 1897, to the 30th of June of the same year. General H. S. Hawkins on the 28th of September, 1898, was made a brigadier general and was retired on the 4th day of October of the same year. General Jacob F. Kent was made a brigadier general on the same day that General Hawkins was retired, which was Oct. 4, 1898, and he, too, was retired on the 15th day of October, 1898.

Result of One Vacancy. I want to say this: It appears that one vacancy was used in such a way that five or six men received promotion by reason of the fact that one vacancy had alone been created, and when one general was promoted to the high position of brigadier general he only acted in that capacity for a short time until he stepped down and out and another was appointed to take his place.

General W. S. Worth was made a brigadier general Oct. 29, 1898, and on the 9th day of November of the same year was retired. General W. M. Wherry was made a brigadier general Jan. 7, 1899, and on Jan. 15, 1899, he was placed upon the retired list. General J. H. Patterson was made a brigadier general on the 18th of January, 1899, and served in that capacity only till the 6th day of February of the same year, when he, too, was placed upon the retired list. General William Sinclair was made a brigadier general Feb. 8, 1899, served his country in that rank for a period of five days, or until Feb. 13, 1899, when he was placed upon the retired list. General M. Miller was made a brigadier general March 15, 1899, and served as such only until March 27 of the same year, when he was placed on the retired list. General E. V. Sumner was made a brigadier general of the line March 30, 1899, served in that capacity only till March 30 of the same year, when he was placed upon the retired list. General T. M. Anderson was made a brigadier general March 31, 1899; was placed on the retired list March 31, 1900.

General For One Day. General A. C. M. Pennington was made a brigadier general Oct. 16, 1899, and on the next day, Oct. 17, 1899, he was placed upon the retired list. General Royal T. Frank was made a brigadier general Oct. 17, 1899, being the same day General Pennington was retired, and on the following day, Oct. 18, 1899, was placed upon the retired list. General L. H. Carpenter was made a brigadier general of the line Oct. 18, 1899, being the same day General Frank was retired, and was placed on the retired list Oct. 19, 1899. General S. Ovenshine was made a brigadier general Oct. 19, 1899, and retired Oct. 20 of the same year. He served in the capacity of brigadier general for a period of one day. General D. B. Smith was made a brigadier general Oct. 23, 1899, and placed upon the retired list Oct. 21 of the same year. He, too, served in the capacity of brigadier general for a period of one day only.

So I might go down through this long list and mention General E. R. Kellogg and General G. S. Carpenter, who have been promoted to the rank of brigadier general and soon retired after a very brief service in the rank to which they had been promoted.

Members have observed, a great many of these officers have been retired, some on the next day after their promotion, some after having served three, four or five days and some after having served only a month. I call attention to this matter for the purpose of showing that while our friends on the other side are proclaiming their patriotism they are at the same time getting for their friends all the high positions in sight.

Comes Out For Bryan. The power of force and condensed statement is one of the most valuable possessions by either speaker or writer. The Philadelphia Times, Colonel Alexander McClure's paper, is one of the most famous newspapers in the land. It claims to be independent in politics. In 1896 it supported McKinley with great enthusiasm and consummate ability. It has recently come out for Bryan and gives its reasons for the faith it has in the following vigorous fashion. It is well worth reading and committing to memory. The writer in a few words states the whole question. There is more meat in this short editorial than in many speeches of two hours' length. Considering the locality where The Times is published, it is a most remarkable utterance and clearly demonstrates in which direction the wind is setting. The Times says: Four years ago, in the sudden crisis that divided the councils of the Democratic party, it seemed better to the Times to sustain Mr. McKinley's election as President rather than that of Mr. Bryan. The decision was made in good faith. The result has shown it to be wrong. It is repeated and re-acted.

Industry and hold control over all the functions of government, and the spokesman of the administration, a representative of one of these great trusts, is calling upon his fellow capitalists for contributions to buy another four years' license to rob another four years' life for their inflated and false prosperity. The government thus controlled has found its fittest expression in schemes of military conquest. Imperialism and militarism are the natural outgrowth of commercialism in politics; of the power of the few over the many, the elevation of money above manhood. The condition is one that the country must meet, and meet now, and the way to meet it is by a reassertion of the Democratic idea and the election of a Democratic president.

No one can question the ability, the earnestness, the integrity of the Democratic candidates. For the rescue of all that has made America glorious in the past and that can make her strong in the future it is a duty to support their election. Hoodwinking the People. One of the most un-American, un-Democratic and un-Republican results of the Philippine war is the rigid press censorship which has been established at Manila from almost the very beginning to conceal from the American people what was really happening in that far away and sin cursed land. In these letters I have frequently called attention to the fact that the Washington Post is an independent paper edited with extraordinary ability, but while it is independent it has a decided bias for President McKinley personally and for his administration, but even The Post is disgusted with the bold and constant misrepresentation of what is going on over there. In a recent issue it contained the following caustic editorial on the subject:

Is there any reason, either in morals or in political expediency, why the administration should try to deceive and mislead the American people touching the condition of affairs in the Philippines? The effort has been steady and persistent. We have been assured, at stated intervals for the past 12 or 15 months, that hostilities were at an end; that nothing was left of the so-called insurrection but a few scattered, insignificant, and marauding fugitives; that an overwhelming majority of the Filipinos loved us and asked only to be protected from the wicked designs of the outlaws. We have had touching narratives of the affection subsisting between our authorities and the grateful Filipinos; of the peace, order and mutual devotion prevailing on every hand. We have been asked to believe that the whole country has been pacified and that the Filipinos as a class ask nothing more than permission to dwell in contentment and prosperity beneath our parental wing forever. But why all this transpire, this tiresome and futile bombast? It serves no purpose, either honest or dishonest. It fools nobody with intelligence enough to know his own name, and it wears and disgusts all thoughtful men.

Useless Lies. Leaving aside every consideration of morality and good faith and regarding the question from the very lowest and most worldly point of view, what profit, however mean, does the Republican party expect to reap? These repeated assertions that the Filipinos have been pacified are notoriously false. No one believes them. They are unanswerably contradicted by the official announcements from day to day. They promote no useful or creditable end. Here and there one finds a Magsaysay, a Delgado, a Nolasco, a Yari, a Tines, which, with General MacArthur's report of war and carnage before his eyes, accepts the Philippine commission's optimistic blarney as so much gospel truth; but, taking men of information, of wholesome minds and independent thought, how many do we find who believe these childish lies and who repeat them as the official assertions of the army authorities, who are in the midst of things and know whereof they speak? On the very day, last week, when the war department gave out the report of the Taff commission assuring us that peace and sweet concord prevailed throughout the Philippines there came to us an authentic official statement from the military branch of the service to the effect that violence, hostility, even organized warfare, raged throughout the vicinity of Zamboanga. In one section alone, within a few days, our forces were driven back—more than 100 men were killed and wounded or captured by the Filipinos. Next day we were told by General MacArthur that the trouble was even worse and more widespread than the press dispatches of the previous day had indicated. Now, by way of confirming previous declarations, the Manila reports announce a new and even more disastrous incident. Again the "rebels" have appeared upon the scene—no doubt after an affecting and fraternal colloquy with the commission—and the result is 100 or more of our soldiers have been eradicated.

What we want to ask is: Does it pay to try to hoodwink the American people? Apparently the administration nurses the fallacy that assurances of peace in the Philippines will make us safe. Normally, we know the contrary, that it would be infinitely better to tell the truth, admit that we are in dire peril and put it to the patriotic feeling of the American people to stand by us in the hour of trial and misfortune. Such a course would appeal to every manly citizen by the land. The course the government is now pursuing tends to disgust and alienate self-respecting men.

Ant Intelligence. I killed a wasp and left the carcass on the ground, waiting for my friends the ants to remove it. Along came one fellow, walked all around the wasp's body, making notes evidently of size, quality of flesh, etc., and off he went and brought up a small army of his brothers. Of these some fell to and devoured the soft portions of the body which would not keep, while others began to dissect ready for storing the harder portions which would keep for winter consumption. The day was gusty, and my attention was attracted in particular to one little chap who was trying to get to his ant hill with a wing he had severed from the body. He would struggle along two or three inches, when a sudden gust of wind would blow him and the wing back farther than he had advanced. He put up with this till he found it hopeless, then carefully laying the wing down and piling the largest grains of sand he could lift on it, so that the wind would not blow it away, returned to the body of the wasp and got three ants and brought them back to where the wing was. They all got on the side of the wing and the heavy strengthening rib is and began to roll the wing up just as one would roll a flag around its staff. When this roll was finished, three cuts were made through it by three pairs of ant mandibles, and the four short, easily handled rolls of wasp wing were successfully carried to the ant hill by four industrious ants. E. A. Sverre-koop in Scientific American.

A Separable Name For Twins. Biggs—What do you call your twins? Diggs—Henrietta. Biggs—But that's only one name. Diggs—Yes. But we divided it between them. We call the boy Henri and the girl Etta. See?—Chicago News.

Mother's Love

Is boundless. Yet it is utterly helpless to give strength to the child born with a low vitality. The time to give strength to the child is before birth and to impart this gift the mother herself must be strong. When the mother is weak and nervous, dreading the coming time of her trial, she impresses her feelings on the little life linked to her own. When the baby comes it is fretful and nervous, marring all the joy of motherhood by its restlessness and wailing. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives strength to mothers. It preserves them in robust health in the months before baby comes. It practically does away with the pains of motherhood, and enables the mother to endow her child with a healthy body and a happy disposition. It gives strength to nursing mothers, and enables them to abundantly nourish the children they bear. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.



A Beautiful Baby. "I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the best medicine made," writes Mrs. Mary Murdock, of 220 Taylor St., Topeka, Kansas. "I know it has no equal. I am the mother of ten children and only one living—the tenth one. She is one year old and is as well and hearty as can be. She is a beauty. Of my other babies, some were born at right time but dead, others were premature births; one lived to be one year old but she was always feeble. I tried different doctors but none of them could tell what my trouble was. I was examined by surgeons but they found nothing wrong. I did not know what to do, so I thought this last time I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took it during the entire nine months and now have a fine baby girl, and I cannot praise your medicine enough."



Every mother should possess a copy of DR. PIERCE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER. It is full of information on the questions and problems which confront the mother at every turn. It is a common-sense book, written in common-sense style, and appeals directly to the common sense of every reader. This book, containing 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book, or 31 stamps for the book bound in cloth.

Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUPTURE or HERNIA CURED. No operations or injections, no pain or discomfort in any way, no steel springs or iron frames, no wooden, ivory or hard rubber bands, cups, punctures or pins used. Not the least distress or annoyance. Our Ointment for the cure of rupture or hernia is made of fine soft materials, such as felt, velvet, chamois and elastic webbing. It fits like a glove and can harm you in no way. It holds your intestines back in their natural position and the wound will heal like any other wound when it has a chance. The only way to cure is to hold the intestines in or back all the time, until the wound becomes grown together. Your rupture will be cured in any other way. We have had 2 years constant and hard experience in treating ruptures and this ointment is the result. Men, women and children made comfortable by using this ointment. Prices reasonable and in accordance with the case. If interested, please write for particulars, which we will mail you free. Address: MOHAWK REMEDY CO., Rome, N. Y.

FLOWERS

A Bulb Offer—Fresh Imported. Now is the time to Plant. 12 kinds of Hyacinths best named for pots..... \$1.25 12 kinds of Hyacinths for beds..... .75 25 Mixed Tulips, double and single..... .50 100 Crocus—All colors..... .50 10 Narcissus..... .25 159 Bulbs..... \$3.25 The whole collection, by Express, Prepaid \$3.00 With every order of Five Dollars, we will send free one neat size Palm.—Cut Flowers are a Society with us.—Decorations for any occasion.—Express prepaid on all orders of Two dollars or more.

MYERS BROS., Florists.



Get an Education. An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and women to prepare for business or professional careers. Four regular courses; also special course in stenography, shorthand, penmanship, bookkeeping, etc. Strong training given, well graded work, good discipline and broad study. Ensure Best Results to students. Central State Normal School. LOCK HAVEN, CHES. CO., PA. Handsome buildings, perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric light, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low, based on catalog. J. E. FLICKINGER, Principal, Central State Normal School, LOCK HAVEN, PA.

WOULD YOU? SAVE MONEY. PROTECT YOUR FAMILY. BORROW AT LOW RATES. REPAY ON EASY TERMS. HAVE HOME FREE IN CASE OF DEATH. WRITE MUTUAL GUARANTEE B. & L. ASS'N. 420 WALNUT ST. PHILA. PA.

WICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes. Safe, Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for WICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. In Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 5c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10-cent Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. WICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Table with columns for Westward and Eastward routes, including stations like Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Includes schedules for Pennsylvania Railroad and Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad.

Table for BALD EAGLE VALLEY with columns for Westward and Eastward routes, including stations like Tyrone, Bald Eagle, and Millport.

Table for BELLEFONTE & SNOWSHOE BRANCH with columns for Westward and Eastward routes, including stations like Bellefonte, Snow Shoe, and Mill Hill.

Table for THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. with columns for Read Down and Read Up routes, including stations like Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Altoona.

Advertisement for THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, P.O. Box 594, Harrisburg, PA. Offers courses in medicine and surgery.

Advertisement for BELLEFONTE REAL ESTATE & LOAN COMPANY, John C. Miller, Edmund Blanchard. Offers real estate services and loans.

Advertisement for BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. Offers various meats and products.

Advertisement for PATENTS, C.A. SNOW & CO., Patent Office, Washington, D.C. Offers patent services.

Advertisement for GARMAN HOUSE, 1000 1/2 St., Bellefonte, Pa. Offers furniture and home goods.