

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Senator Towne's Masterful Speech.

HOAR'S POINTED COMMENT.

Said That All of Towne's Statements Were True.

HOW REPUBLICANS MADE ANSWER.

Immediately Swore in the Orator's Successor - Brilliant Opening and Noble Closing of a Great Address. Greeted by Voluciferous Applause From the Galleries - Addicks of Delaware in the Role of Dog In the Manger - Nebraska's Senatorial Middle Still Boiling - Ship Subsidy Still Certain to Go Through.

(Special Washington Letter.)

Charles A. Towne closed his brief senatorial career with a masterful great speech on the Philippine question. The Washington Post, which stands with the administration on that subject, says that Towne drew the largest audience which the senate has seen since the session of congress. It even notes the astounding fact "that at one point Senator Dewey followed Senator Towne with great interest." Towne's speech must have been a clincher to work that miracle, for no man in Washington has his mind more thoroughly made up on the Philippine and all other questions - i. e., it is made up to do precisely what the administration wants done.

I was told by a veracious statesman that when Towne finished the cherubic Hoar, who spoke volubly against McKinley's Philippine policy, but who voted for McKinley, said to another Republican senator: "Why didn't some one on our side make that speech? All he says is true, and the documents on which it is based are open to everybody's inspection."

The Washington Post remarks further, with a sort of ghoulish glee, that the answer of the Republicans to Towne's speech was to swear in Senator Clapp, his Republican successor, before Towne's friends and admirers had ceased to congratulate him and before he had gathered up his manuscript. That is a fine piece of sarcasm, surely! "The answer of the Republicans" was sheer brute force and answered Towne's speech about as much as if Boiler Maker Jeffries, heavyweight champion of the world, had knocked him down at the conclusion of his remarks.

It must be said for Senator Clapp that it was an exceedingly graceful thing for him to defer his taking of the oath of office long enough to give Towne time to deliver an oration which bids fair to become historic. I take off my hat to Senator Clapp of Minnesota.

Exordium Versus Peroration.

Did anybody ever notice the fact that most people take it for granted that the peroration of a speech is certain to be its finest part? As a matter of fact the exordium frequently equals and sometimes exceeds the peroration. Nearly every one who reads this can repeat offhand verbatim or in substance Webster's peroration in his "Reply to Hayne," beginning "When my eyes shall be turned," etc. But not one in thousands remembers a word of the magnificent exordium, which, in grandeur of thought, splendor of diction, felicity of expression, is about on a par with the peroration which everybody knows by heart and which everybody has declaimed at school. That exordium is as follows:

"Mr. President, when the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence and before we float farther on the waves of this debate refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to form some conjecture where we are now."

A Splendid Beginning.

It's a ten to one shot that Towne's peroration will be widely printed and the exordium neglected. I hereby snatch from oblivion that splendid exordium. It is in these words:

Mr. President, the presentation on the 10th inst. by the distinguished senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) of a petition signed by more than 2,500 inhabitants of the city of Manila was an unexampled and most remarkable circumstance. Whatever the future has in store, this document is historic. It is spread upon the records of the senate. There it may better understand the real aims and aspirations of the Philippine people. Of what do they complain? Of the assertion over them by force of arms of an alien and arbitrary rule. What nation thus asserts its power against them? The republic of the United States of America. What is it they desire? Independence and self government. To whom do they present their appeal? Let the answer be made in the words of the petition itself:

"We have not hesitated, therefore, to present this appeal to the United States congress, trusting that the latter may better understand the real aims and aspirations of our people. Therefore the Philippine nation, bearing in mind not only the heroic history of America, but also her sacred traditions, her humanitarian doctrines and her democratic institutions, asks of America to cease her persecution of men struggling to be free against greater odds and greater wrongs than those which

Inspired the fathers of the American republic. We ask this of Americans in the name of Washington, in the name of Jefferson, in the name of Lincoln, in the name of justice and in the name of God eternal, Judge of the world."

Never heretofore have we seen anything so pathetic in the circumstance that we should today be using the very power conferred upon us by our liberties to subjugate a weaker nation invoking those very liberties against us to resist our aggression? Their summons in the name of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to challenge justice in the court of heaven is a most solemn adjuration. Never heretofore would the United States have hesitated to stake its cause on such an issue. Do we dare to stake it now?

In my opinion, Mr. President, the prayer of this people should be granted. Not less advantage than justice, not less a privilege of the courts, than justice, to support this contention, therefore, I propose, as briefly as is consistent with the importance of the subject and considering that attention has been heretofore repeatedly called to them in this chamber, to review the conditions of the original contract between the United States and the Philippines. I shall endeavor to show that the present policy of the administration involves an adoption of the programme of imperialism and militarism, toward which there has been for some years an accelerating tendency in Europe, an abandonment of the most glorious traditions of the republic and a receding to her noble and peculiar mission among the peoples of the earth.

In classic times, sir, long after the heroic philopoi had ravished Olympus of its deities and Helicon of its charms, it still remained the custom of the poets to invoke the aid of gods and muses whose existence, for both writer and reader, had become a tacit intellectual fiction. Today a somewhat similar imputation attaches to those appeals to the nonpartisan subjects of their audience which speakers on political subjects are prone to utter. Yet, in the appeal I now make, I do not believe the ancient shrines are all untenanted. Many an American heart still pays its vows to the spirit of citizenship in the republic while the altars of party "pale their intellectual fires."

Millions of voters in this nation, I believe, still bear a fealty to their country stronger and more sacred than any duty they recognize to any political organization. Many of them at the last election, I am convinced, voted for the party in power under a misapprehension. To some the power under which they have been deceived, if once they shall realize that the new course is away from the old landmarks of liberty, their vengeance will be both swift and sure.

I cannot hope that my voice may reach any large number of these men, but even of those who will be convinced through my imperfect utterance, will happily mine is but one of a multitude of voices raised and to be raised for justice and national honor, for the American people who have been deceived, and for the glory of the country. They shall sing of industry rather than waste, of social equity rather than war, of self government rather than arbitrary power.

A Noble Peroration.

The peroration is as follows: "Sir, this new policy is advocated by some men because, as they contend, we need the discipline of war. I deny it. I affirm, on the contrary, an appeal in condemnation of my statement to all parts of the present history, that war in and of itself is an awful and unmatched calamity and it no respect more so than in its effect on the character and morals of men. Mere slaughter is never glorious. Only the justice of the cause and the men who have fought with liberty and for the redemption of the world, the noble sentiment aroused by such a cause has glorified even the awful means by which it has thus far been found necessary to support and defend it. Those means have always been deplored by historians and justly so, and have been compelled to use them."

How true this is may be seen in every single case where war is waged for greed or power and when the soldiers engaged in it are not sustained and animated by lofty enthusiasm or generous sentiment. They will either shun the service or they will become "subdued to what they work in, like the dyer's hand." "War," declares Vereschagin, who painted it so truly that Von Moltke commanded his soldiers not to look upon the artist's canvases, "war is the opposite of humanity."

"War," said General Sherman, "is the only business feature that is magnified by an ignoble cause. Writing from the unbleached fields of the South African campaign, a British officer has said: "One of the greatest calamities of war, especially a prolonged war, is the moral degeneracy that sets in among the combatants and marks among the victors than among the vanquished, for, flushed with triumph, they believe they have a right to trample to any extent on a prostrate enemy. Years of civilization and peace teach men to respect the lives and property of others, but a few months of war seem to scrape off this veneer of virtue and return them to their primitive savagery."

This is profoundly true, and when we read in the accounts of our operations in the Philippines how the American soldiers customarily speak of their pursuit of the enemy as "hunting niggers," how upon one occasion a company hemmed in 60 Filipinos at a bend of the Pasig river and shot them to death in spite of their prayers for quarter (and I have talked with a man who was at it) or how at another time a detachment of troops surrounded a native house where a wedding ceremony was being celebrated, set the building on fire and then shot the escaping guests of both sexes, I say when we read or hear of such inhumanly tragic things as these, is it possible we will still glorify in our "mission of friendship," our "benevolent intentions," our "Christian duty" or of the glory of such deeds of arms?

Out, out upon it for an infamous delusion. God speed the day when the American people, whose noble lives and records of unexampled heroism and who again and always, if some great cause demand it, would freely pay with life itself the price of its defense, shall have the moral courage to do their civic duty - a rarer thing than to face, undaunted, the cannon's mouth - and with the heroic spirit which declares that this unholy war for greed and empire shall be stopped and that no soldier of the United States shall ever again in all our history be sent to other lands to war on people fighting for their liberty.

During the delivery of this peroration the applause in the galleries was so vociferous that the Hon. William P. Frye, president of the senate, threatened to have them cleared. I have no doubt that he would have liked to clear out Towne with the galleries. I heard about half an hour of Towne's speech myself, and one of the things that struck me was the awfully bored expression on the face of Senator Frye. If some senator had been making as strong a speech on the other side as Towne was making on his side, the genial face of the senator from Maine would have glistened like a new moon.

The Honorable "Gas" Addicks.

Macnulty says that at the close of the Seven Years' war all Europe in arms could not wrest Silesia from the iron grasp of Frederick the Great, and while it is a far cry from that mighty monarch to the Hon. "Gas" Addicks it is nevertheless true that it seems utter-

ly impossible for all the good people in Delaware to wrest that tiny commonwealth from the grip of the greasy hand of boodle. Addicks, like Alexander Selkirk, seems to be monarch of all he surveys. Addicks is playing the star engagement as dog in the manger. Twice he has produced a deadlock which for two years at each time has caused Delaware to have only one senator. It would be strange indeed if for two years he should produce a deadlock that would prevent Delaware from having any senator at all, yet that seems precisely what is going to happen. Out in Nebraska the conflicting ambitions of Colonel Edward Rosewater, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Hon. David Mercer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Malner and an unnumbered throng of lesser statesmen appear quite likely to leave Nebraska without any senator. These two cases are sufficient arguments in favor of electing United States senators by direct popular vote, even if there were no other reasons. This reform is absolutely imperative for the best interests of the republican form of government.

A Man of Paris.

Senator Turner of the state of Washington, who, by the way, is a Missourian, is rapidly developing into one of the strongest debaters in the senate. He is a tall, handsome man of the brunette type of beauty, with a large, capacious head chock full of information on the leading questions of the day. Notwithstanding he is a man of affairs who has spent several years on the frontier, where competition in all lines is pitiless, Senator Turner has found time to dip into the best literature and knows how to use it effectively in debate. I have always regarded Lord Clive's declaration as to his own moderation in taking money from the East Indians as one of the most remarkable that ever fell from human lips. In his speech against the subsidy bill Senator Turner thus deftly uses that celebrated declaration of the great English soldier:

"So we are gravely proceeding to vote out of the treasury of the United States an open, bold, bald, and unadorned gift, that ships cannot now be built and operated by us, as cheaply as by any other people the time is not far distant when they can be so built and operated. I do not blame the shipping industry for making the most of this opportunity which has been tendered them by Clive, after the battle of Plassey, was taken into the treasure vaults at Moorshedabad by the nabob his victory had raised to the throne and there, walking beneath heaps of gold and silver, crowded with rubies and diamonds, was told to help himself. He accepted between £200,000 and £300,000."

Many years later, in England, undergoing examination before a parliamentary committee, he was reproached for this act and exclaimed: "By God! Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation." We remember that this bill was framed by those who are to be benefited by it, at the invitation of the leaders of the Republican party, and that that invitation was equivalent to throwing the treasury of the nation open to them and inviting them to help themselves, we, in considering their provisions, may well be astonished at their moderation, although, whereas Lord Clive helped himself to only a million dollars, they have provided for helping themselves to two hundred and seventy millions. But the treasury of the United States to the treasury of Bengal is as the sea to an insignificant rivulet, and in this case there are many Lord Clives to be provided for. To complete the picture we must have a nabob of Bengal, recently crowned and drunk with power, but still grateful for assistance, to open the doors of the treasury vaults, and we have that individual personified in the Republican party. But as Clive's nabob of Bengal did not last long on the throne, neither will the Republican party as it indulges to any great extent in legislation such as that which we find in this bill.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

But notwithstanding Turner's great speech and Vest's great speech and all the other great speeches that have been and will be delivered against the ship subsidy bill, that infamous and colossal steal is absolutely certain to become a law of the land either at this session or at an extra session to be called for that purpose. The men who put up the boodle for the last presidential election and the one before are determined to have their pound of flesh. They have the country by the throat and will never release their hold until they get this \$180,000,000 and several other grabs of like amount.

Terms in Falconry.

When under a year old the hawk is called a red hawk, owing to its plumage before its first molt being reddish. After its molt it is termed a haggard. The female peregrine is a falcon, while the male is a tiercel. The various parts of a hawk have their peculiar names. The legs from the thigh to the foot are the arms; the claws, the pounces; the wings, sails; the crop is the gorge; the upper bill, the beak; the lower, the clap, and the yellow portion between the beak and the eyes is the cere. When a hawk seizes its prey, it is called binding, and the game or bird down at is the quarry.

The making of a hawk tame and gentle is termed reclaiming. Hawks when in training have a couple of bells fastened round the legs by two narrow leather thongs, called jesses. This is to discover them more easily from their wild brethren while flying and gives notice that they are trained birds. This has saved many a hawk's life from the gamekeeper's gun. A leather thong, called a leash, is attached to the jesses when the falconer takes the hawk on his fist in the field, and the same leash is used to tie the bird on the screen or block in the hawkhouse.

Always when the hawks are carried into the field for sport they are hooded to prevent them from flinching about. These hoods are gaudy little helmets coming down over the eyes and fastening with a strip of leather at the back of the head. Usually they are colored and decorated with a feather in the crown. - Cassell's Magazine.

A MISERABLE MAN.

Two Years and Six Months Without Sleep.

Sleep seems to be in many cases a matter of habit, just as eating and drinking are habits. The Arab whose desert life leads to abstinence, declines the offer of a draught of water, saying, "No thank you, I drank yesterday." He drinks only when thirsty, and like his own camels, he can go long and far without water.

It's much the same with sleep. When Gabet and Hue, the French missionaries, were exploring Tartary, they engaged in the translation of the Scrip-



tures, working without intermission day and night. When one felt the need of sleep he lay on a couch, holding in his hand a ball, beneath which, on the floor, was a brazen bowl. When his muscles relaxed sufficiently to release the ball, it fell into the bowl, and the noise wakened the sleeper who resumed his work.

But it is one thing to give up sleep and another thing altogether to be unable to sleep. Those who suffer from asthma, bronchitis and other diseases of the organs of respiration are only too familiar with this enforced wakefulness. They would give almost anything for a night's unbroken rest.

THE SECRET OF SLEEP.

For them lies in the cure of the diseases which banish slumber. That this cure is possible is abundantly proven by those who have used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of bronchitis, obstinate and deep-seated coughs, lung "trouble," and other diseases of the organs of respiration.

"I can this day say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best and only remedy I have ever found for what the doctors call asthma," writes Mr. P. G. Rodemeyer, of 45 Hayden Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. "I have suffered from hay-fever (and I get the asthma with it), every year in August and September for the last fifteen years, and could not sleep one night during that time, until, this year, I have not lost one night's sleep, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; and best of all I did not get the asthma with the hay-fever, and I only used two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

The cures accomplished by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" are as numerous as they are wonderful. The great triumphs of this medicine have been won in the cure of chronic diseases of many years standing. When every other medicine had failed to do more than give temporary relief, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made a perfect and permanent cure.

Even when the disease was far advanced; when there were hemorrhages, night sweats, emaciation and great weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured the disease and restored the strength.

WHAT FEW MEN KNOW. is that catarrh in its commonest or simplest form is a menace not merely to health but to life. Catarrh of the lungs is but a step removed from consumption. Catarrhal affections should therefore never be neglected. They are as dangerous as they are offensive.

"For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the State of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. They cured the disease and restored the strength."

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Table with columns for stations and times for various routes including Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Lewisburg & Tyone Railroad.

HALD EAGLE VALLEY.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Hald Eagle Valley Railroad.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOES BRANCH.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte & Snow Shoes Branch.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte Central Railroad.

NERVITA PILLS advertisement with text 'Restore Vitality Lost Vigor and Manhood...' and '60 PILLS 50 CTS.'

NERVITA TABLETS EXTRA STRENGTH advertisement with text 'Immediate Results' and 'Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs...'.

WINCHESTER advertisement with text 'New Rival, Leader, Repeater.' and 'Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.'

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WINCHESTER advertisement with text 'New Rival, Leader, Repeater.' and 'Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.'

A LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE advertisement with text 'Combines perfect local service with the advantages coming from all Long Distance Subscribers.'

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED advertisement with text 'DESIGNS TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED' and 'FREE'.