

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Times Out of Joint In the Old Bay State.

GENERAL COURT ATTACKED.

Copper King Says Legislators Accepted Bribes.

CHANCE FOR SENATOR CHANDLER.

Opportunity Now Presented For Him to Even Up Old Scores With Senator Hoar by Reforming Massachusetts—General Harrison Stirs Up the Jingoists—Justice Harlan Also Bothers the Imperialists—Incessant Swingers Sorely Harried These Days—Boss Hanna in a Peck of Trouble.

[Special Washington Letter.]

One of two things is true—either Boston can boast the prize slanderer of this age, if such a thing can be said to be a matter for boasting, or the times are sadly out of joint in the old Bay State, which up to date has arrogated to itself the proud position of chief exponent of purity and sweetness. Upon this delicate question no opinion is herein expressed. Thomas W. Lawson, copper king, etc., has issued a statement in which he specifies the various sums used to purchase the Massachusetts legislature—i. e., the body which in any other state would be denominated the legislature, but which in Massachusetts is known as the general court. According to this bold, not to say bad, man, one enterprise alone contributed the enormous sum of \$2,000,000 to properly educate the general court! 'Tis strange—'tis passing strange. Either Lawson lied or he is telling the truth. If the latter, it is a most shameful and deplorable truth. If the former, he should be punished to the full extent of the law.

It's an old saying that the stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Now, if the fountainhead of state legislatures—the general court of Massachusetts—is as corrupt as Mr. Lawson would have us believe, how can purity and sweetness be expected in the outlying legislatures, so to speak?

Chandler's Opportunity.

After high noon March 4, Hon. William Eaton Chandler of New Hampshire will be "a statesman out of a job"—a phrase coined, I think, by that brilliant and vitriolic Kansan, Hon. John James Ingalls. Consequently Hon. William Eaton will have ample leisure to initiate reforms. He regulated the Montana legislature at long range. Why not swoop down on Boston and reform the general court at short range. It would be to him an old, familiar drama, substituting one name for another as the star. In this way the New Hampshire statesman could even up a few scores with Senator Hoar—not by connecting Senator Hoar with any corruption, for that is impossible, but by giving the general court which has just re-elected him a most vigorous overhauling and shaking up. Really, this is not my put in, as the rumpus and charges of corruption are all Republican matters; still, even a wild and woolly Democrat from Missouri dislikes to see the fair fame of Massachusetts dragged in the mire. Consequently I make bold to suggest "Chandler to the rescue!" as a battle-cry for the reformers.

General Benjamin Harrison.

Ex-President Harrison resembles wine in one respect—he improves with age. John Quincy Adams achieved greater and more enduring fame by his 17 years of service in the house of representatives subsequent to retiring from the presidency than he did by four years in the White House and forty odd years of officeholding prior to reaching the highest place. General Harrison may not have John Quincy's example before his eyes as a guide, but he is increasing his reputation considerably these days by his speeches and essays. He always was a forceful speaker and writer, but he shows wondrous growth in the deft use of both pen and tongue. He is becoming as epigrammatic as Alexander Pope, John Randolph of Roanoke or Thomas Brackett Reed, as terse as Tacitus, as much given to apothegms as Lord Bacon. He created a profound sensation by his Ann Arbor speech, and unless all signs fail his latest utterances in The North American Review will attract more attention and produce louder clamor than did his address before the University of Michigan. The jingoists are liable to have an apoplectic fit when they peruse his last utterances. He says inter alia:

"Is the morality of the motto, 'My country, right or wrong,' susceptible of defense? Is it not to say; 'It is right to do wrong?' for the sentiment implies action.

"A country at war is very intolerant—the home guards more than the veterans and the politicians most of all.

"To speak against the war, to impugn its justice, is to encourage the enemy. Your magnanimity and sense of justice will be praised by the alien people in whose behalf your voice was raised. They may even build monuments in your honor, as we did to Pitt, but the home newspapers will, while you live, make you wish you had never been born.

"Was there a duty upon Senator Hoar to keep silence? His motives were unimpeachably pure. All agree that he was not seeking the applause of his countrymen of this generation;

all agree that he has the old New England conscience and the old American fervor for liberty and human rights. Possibly he lacks the mercantile spirit. He may not give sufficient consideration to the metals and coal and forests of the Philippines.

"There is a semblance of unreason in charging the man who is trying to stop a fight with the bruises and wounds that ensue upon the failure of his efforts.

"A patriot may, if his conscience cannot otherwise be quieted, oppose a war upon which his country has entered, but if he does so he puts his fame in the keeping of a distant generation of his countrymen or possibly of an alien people.

"We must not forget that the soldier who fights the war does not declare it. He must not denounce it, nor must any patriot denounce him.

"As to the doctrine of 'spheres of influence'—the modern euphemistic rendering of territorial pocket picking—we have denied its application to this hemisphere and denied to ourselves the use of it anywhere.

"A world power seems to be a power having the purpose to take over so much of the world as it can by any means possess and having with this appetite for dominion military strength enough to compel other nations having the same appetite to allow or divide the spoils.

"There has been an attempt to associate the United States with this programme of civilization upon the theory that the 'Anglo-Saxon' has a divine concession that covers the earth. This appeal to a divine decree is itself a concession to the Anglo-Saxon common law rule that the plaintiff in ejectment must show title.

"The argument runs thus: 'The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.' So much is of record. The next step is more difficult, for there is no prophet, no sealed transfer, no mention by name of the Anglo-Saxon. 'The meek shall inherit the earth,' but the boldest advocate of expansion dare not suggest, as the minor premise, that John Bull and Uncle Sam are of that class.

"We must get away from all texts, I fear. Perhaps this is the best that can be done; certainly it is the best that has been done—Major premise: God's purpose is that man shall make a full and the best use of all his gift. Minor premise: Dominion is one of his gifts, and the Anglo-Saxon makes a better use of dominion than the Latin or the Boers or the Chinese. Conclusion: The Anglo-Saxon, therefore, executes a divine purpose when he subdues these peoples and takes over their lands.

"If to be a world power is to do as the world powers do, then we must disclaim this new degree which the European college of applied force has conferred upon us. The taking over of the Philippines has been declared by those who should know to have been casual—of necessity—the acceptance of a divinely imposed duty. The question of the disposition of them, when their people shall have submitted to legal authority, is said to be still open. All of which is to say that the acquisition of these distant islands does not commit the nation to a scheme of colonization.

"Let us not be a world power in any save the good old sense—that of a nation capable of protecting in all seas the just rights of its citizens and incapable everywhere of a wanton infringement of the autonomy of other nations."

I am fully aware that that is a long quotation to put into one of these letters, but I am persuaded that since the days of Voltaire no such elegant and withering irony as that has been printed in any language or in any country. It is worthy of a place in every scrapbook in America and in the memory of every lover of human liberty and of every believer in the principles of common honesty enunciated in the Decalogue, but the illustrious sage of Indianapolis is laying himself liable to prosecution for leze majesty. It is whispered about that he is already persona non grata to the powers that be.

Mr. Justice John M. Harlan.

Truth to tell, the powers that be, or, to speak more exactly, the incense swingers and burners of the powers that be, are becoming unduly sensitive. Unless an eminent personage in speaking is exceedingly careful he is taken and accepted by these superserviceable enthusiasts as making a thrust at "our great and glorious policy in the orient." If Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan of the supreme court were sworn, he could testify to that fact. He has never until now been suspected of delivering judicial opinions in after dinner speeches, but recently at a function of that sort he made certain remarks which until the last two years would have been taken as a matter of course, but which raised goose flesh on all the administration hereabouts. More timid souls than the great Kentuckian will no doubt be deterred by what has befallen him from making any remarks which are even slight—if remarks may be said to equit—toward the theory that we are not a lot of freebooters, licensed to appropriate to our own use the property of all weaker peoples ad libitum. Indeed, we are living in ticklish times, and no man can predict what the morrow will bring forth. There is only one remedy—establish a strict censorship over all speeches, congressional, postprandial or what not.

Good Advice Wasted.

A good while ago I advised Senator Marcus A. Hanna in these letters that there was but one way by which he could crush out all opposition to his ship subsidy steal, and that was by passing a law establishing and defining the crime of leze majesty and providing pains and penalties for the same. He failed to take the advice and en-

deavored to accomplish his purpose by writing a letter to each and every Republican senator to be in his place ready to help raid the treasury; but, mirabile dictu, certain Republican senators got their dignified backs up, to use a phrase more forcible than elegant, and worked themselves into a state of high dudgeon. They are actually giving aid and comfort to such pestiferous guardians of the public treasury as Senators Vest of Missouri, Turner of Washington, Clay of Georgia and Berry of Arkansas. They have worried Boss Mark to such an extent that he is threatened with cerebral inflammation. Turner has such bad manners that he actually denounced Mark's grab as a huge steal on the floor of the senate without any circumlocution whatever and tongue lashed Senator William P. Frye of Maine so savagely that he took refuge in the cloakroom.

Judge Lanham on Reorganization.

It is universally conceded that Texas has one of the three strongest delegations in the house. No reference is here made to numbers, but to the average intellectual strength of numbers. She has 13 representatives, soon to be increased to 16, and there isn't a weak man in the lot. Texas Democrats are the salt of the earth—none better anywhere. Of the big 13 Judge Samuel W. T. Lanham is one of the strongest. He is also the oldest, not only in years, but in point of service. He is of a calm, judicial, conservative turn of mind. He is always listened to with pleasure when he has any message to deliver to the house. In many respects he is an admirable orator. The other day he delivered a set speech, carefully prepared, on the subject of reorganizing the Democratic party, a speech which has attracted much attention and deservedly, too, both because of the importance of the theme and its intrinsic merits. I wish I had space to give it all, but can only furnish my readers with extracts. Among divers other good things Judge Lanham said:

"In formulating what seems to be the attitude of the great majority of Democrats it would, I think, be reasonably safe to say that in their opinion a somewhat precipitate and abnormal solicitude concerning the future of the Democratic party seems to have taken possession of some who were erstwhile in affiliation with its organization, but who have in recent years not only manifested an indifference to its success, but have aided in its defeat. They have laughed at its calamity and so demoralized themselves as to be charged with desertion of its colors in the midst of its battles. They now step forward and volunteer their criticisms and proffer their advice. They come with officious and unsolicited counsel to tell what ought to have been done in the past and what ought to be done in the future.

"In illustration of this an old friend of mine and a former prominent congressman who is and has long been a persistent advocate of the gold standard said to me only a few days ago: 'Such suggestions at this time from such sources are like the proverbial shaking of the red flag.'

"They bear upon their bodies no wounds which they have received in conflict with the party's enemies. They are scarless and smokeless and powderless and scentless of strife. They were invisible when their presence and participation were needed. But they are invincible and mighty men of valor if they shall now be allowed to take control and shape the policies and dictate the future conduct of the party.

"They do not propose to return, as did the prodigal of old, with meekness and profess a willingness to be made 'hired servants,' but with unbridled audacity, 'reaping where they have not sown and gathering where they have not strewn,' they want to head the procession and direct the proceedings. They do not feel that probation is in order in their case. They must occupy the chief places in the political synagogue and from their lofty position superintend 'the rank and file.' It is true that the lamp still holds out to burn, but it is luminous to and for those only who return 'with lowly, contrite hearts.'

"It does not seek to throw out its rays in search of leaders among the apostate. It is perhaps well that it should once for all be understood that the Democratic party will only put on guard and place in authority those who have clung to it and staid with it in all reports. Out of six and one-half millions of men who have not 'bowed the knee to Baal' it is hardly to be supposed that all suitable material for leadership is wanting or that no trustee can be found with sufficient ability and fidelity to execute the party's trust. Let us not despair nor become dissatisfied with ourselves nor hopeless for the future.

"All this talk of reorganization, etc., is puerile and untimely. Every suggestion of change in party name is inopportune and distasteful to the faithful adherents of Democracy. It is true the party has suffered defeat, and this is fully realized and deplored by its loyal membership and those of other organizations who allied themselves with and did valiant service to uphold the cause of Democracy, but it is not the first time in the party's history that its enemies were victorious. It has more than once felt the humiliation of defeat, but it has seen triumph and vindication, and it will see them again. It has witnessed the downfall and destruction of too many parties; it is too ancient and well founded; it has too many precious memories and has contributed too much to the cause of good government, constitutional order and popular liberty to permit itself to disband or become hopelessly discouraged."

"A Good Beginning Makes a Bad Ending."

That saying seems to have been born of the superstition deep rooted in humanity. It is akin to that other saying "He laughs best who laughs last." Perhaps in a similar and similar saying there is a survival of the old pagan belief that a display of happiness was likely to incur the envy of the gods and to draw down the visitation of the malice which is twin to envy.

It would be a ridiculous proposition to affirm that had the necessary outcome of good. But just as many a day which begins with a cloudless sky ends in storm, so many an event in life which



promises only happiness ends in disappointment and misery. This is very true of marriage. The young wife goes heart and soul into home making and housekeeping. She loves to cook and prepare the dainties her husband enjoys. She is so robust enough to exhaust her abundant energy. That's the way it begins. After a while she finds that it takes all her strength to care for her home. Then household cares begin to overtax her, and she drops down into a chair many a time and gives way to tears because of her weakness and misery. The sky so cloudless on the morning of marriage has soon become overcast.

THE CRITICAL TIME

In many a woman's life comes just at this period of discouragement and despair. She finds indications of disease of the delicate womanly organs. Her women friends perhaps tell her that the bearing down sensation, the pains in the back and loins indicate disease or displacement. She consults physicians, takes prescribed treatments, all to no avail. And yet this woman's case is curable on the evidence of women who have been cured.

"Four years ago my health began to fail," writes Mrs. Nellie M. Reycraft, of Greenwood, Washington Co., Oregon. "I had a heavy dragging and weight in the region of the uterus, pain in back and loins, could not lift anything heavy, rest at night very poor; stomach deranged. One physician said I was overworked, another said I had congestion and falling of uterus. He treated me nine months and said I would not be well until I had passed the change of life. I was only twenty-seven years old then. I became discouraged, and began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Took a teaspoonful three times a day; began feeling better right away. Am using my third bottle now, and feel I am in good health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has restored me to health. If suffering women would give it a fair trial they would give it praise."

It can truthfully be said that there is hardly a form of womanly disease medically curable which will not yield to the faithful use of "Favorite Prescription." More than this, it is a matter of record that many forms of womanly disease pronounced incurable by local physicians have been perfectly and permanently

cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It is worth noting that these cures are lasting. Many medicines offered for women's use are mere palliatives. They numb the nerves and so dull the pain. But they do not re-establish the lost womanly health. "Favorite Prescription" is a purely vegetable preparation. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or any other narcotic. It cannot disagree with the weakest constitution. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

IT IS WOMAN'S WAY

to sacrifice herself for her family. She goes without the new dress that husband or child may have some coveted pleasure. And for economy's sake she often bears the ills which are undermining her health. It is a false economy. The health of the wife and mother is the most important factor in the home life, and every suffering woman who has been cured by "Favorite Prescription" is a witness to the real economy of this means of cure.

"My health is the best now that it has been for four years," writes Mrs. Phoebe Morris, of Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Box 52. "I have taken but two bottles of your medicine, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have done me more good than all that I have ever taken before. I couldn't do my work only about half the time, and now I can work all the time for a family of four. Before I took your medicines I was sick in bed nearly half the time. My advice to all who are troubled with female weakness is to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery'—the most wonderful medicines in the world."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All letters are held in sacred confidence and womanly confidences are guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a little more than thirty years Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured hundreds of thousands of sick and suffering women.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after Nov. 26, 1900.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:53 a. m.	arrive at Tyrone	11:10 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:05 p. m.	arrive at Tyrone	2:25 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:44 p. m.	arrive at Tyrone	6:00 p. m.
VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:52 a. m.	arrive at Tyrone	11:10 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:05 p. m.	arrive at Tyrone	2:25 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:44 p. m.	arrive at Tyrone	6:00 p. m.
VIA LEWISBURG.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:32 a. m.	arrive at Lewisburg	11:30 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:42 p. m.	arrive at Lewisburg	3:40 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:59 p. m.	arrive at Lewisburg	6:57 p. m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:32 a. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	10:30 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:42 p. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	2:40 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:59 p. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	5:57 p. m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:32 a. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	10:30 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:42 p. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	2:40 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:59 p. m.	arrive at Lock Haven	5:57 p. m.
VIA PHILADELPHIA.			
Leave Bellefonte	9:32 a. m.	arrive at Philadelphia	11:30 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte	1:42 p. m.	arrive at Philadelphia	3:40 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte	4:59 p. m.	arrive at Philadelphia	6:57 p. m.
LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 26, 1900.			
WESTWARD		EASTWARD	
11:55	10:55	11:14	11:12
AM	AM	AM	PM
8:15	4:15	8:15	4:15
8:45	4:45	8:45	4:45
9:15	5:15	9:15	5:15
9:45	5:45	9:45	5:45
10:15	6:15	10:15	6:15
10:45	6:45	10:45	6:45
11:15	7:15	11:15	7:15
11:45	7:45	11:45	7:45

BALD EAGLE VALLEY

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
AM	PM	AM	PM
7:15	4:15	7:15	4:15
7:45	4:45	7:45	4:45
8:15	5:15	8:15	5:15
8:45	5:45	8:45	5:45
9:15	6:15	9:15	6:15
9:45	6:45	9:45	6:45
10:15	7:15	10:15	7:15
10:45	7:45	10:45	7:45
11:15	8:15	11:15	8:15

BELLEFONTE & SNOWSHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
AM	PM	AM	PM
7:15	4:15	7:15	4:15
7:45	4:45	7:45	4:45
8:15	5:15	8:15	5:15
8:45	5:45	8:45	5:45
9:15	6:15	9:15	6:15
9:45	6:45	9:45	6:45
10:15	7:15	10:15	7:15
10:45	7:45	10:45	7:45
11:15	8:15	11:15	8:15

BELLEFONTE & SNOWSHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 20, 1900.

Leave Bellefonte 9:57 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.
Arrive at Snow Shoe 11:30 a. m. " 3:15 "

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

For rates, maps, etc., apply to ticket agent or address The Pennsylvania R. Co., 261 Sixth Ave. Pittsburgh.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Pass Agent.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Jan. 21, 1900.

READ DOWN		STATIONS		READ UP	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
11:55	8:15	Jersey Shore	7:30	3:15	11:15
12:20	8:45	ATT	7:55	3:40	11:40
12:45	9:10	ATT & Reading	8:20	4:05	12:05
1:10	9:35	PHILA.	8:45	4:30	12:30
1:35	10:00	NEW YORK	9:10	4:55	12:55
2:00	10:25	PHILA.	9:35	5:20	1:20
2:25	10:50	ATT	10:00	5:45	1:45
2:50	11:15	Jersey Shore	10:25	6:10	2:10

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD

To take effect Apr. 3, 1900.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
PM	AM	PM	AM
4:15	10:30	4:15	10:30
4:45	11:00	4:45	11:00
5:15	11:30	5:15	11:30
5:45	12:00	5:45	12:00
6:15	12:30	6:15	12:30
6:45	1:00	6:45	1:00
7:15	1:30	7:15	1:30
7:45	2:00	7:45	2:00
8:15	2:30	8:15	2:30
8:45	3:00	8:45	3:00
9:15	3:30	9:15	3:30
9:45	4:00	9:45	4:00
10:15	4:30	10:15	4:30
10:45	5:00	10:45	5:00
11:15	5:30	11:15	5:30

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"New Rival" loaded with Black powders. "Leader" and "Repeater" loaded with Smokless powders. Insist upon having them, take no others, and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

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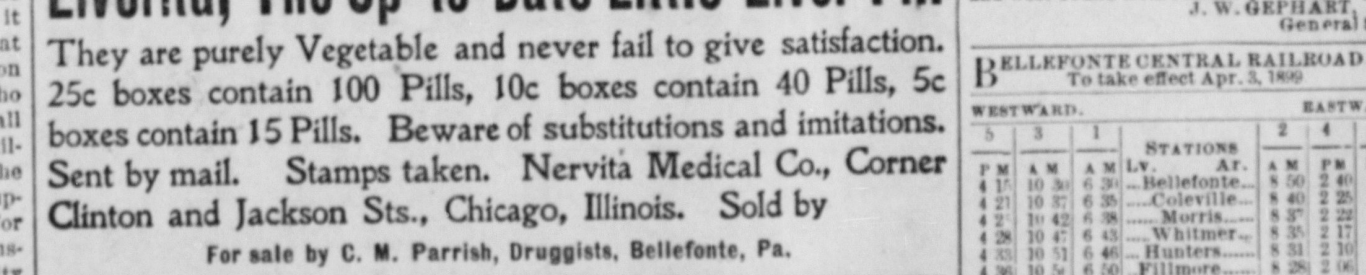
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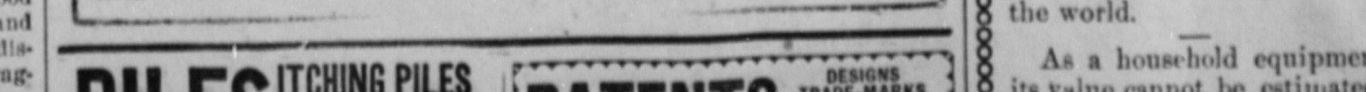
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