

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - PROPRIETOR

FRED KURTZ, SR. (EDITORS.
CHAS. R. KURTZ.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET 1904.

Presidential.

For President:

ALTON B. PARKER, of New York.

For Vice-President.

HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia.

State:

For Justice of the Supreme Court:

SAM'L G. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

For Congress:

CHAS. SHAFFER, of Cameron Co.

For Senate:

County:

For President Judge:

ELLIS L. ORVIS, Esq., of Bellefonte.

For Assembly:

J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.
JOHN NOLL, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary:

ARTHUR B. KIMFORT, of Harris Twp.

For District Attorney:

W. G. RUNKLE, of Bellefonte.

For County Surveyor:

J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

EDITORIAL.

TEN years in one office is enough for the average man.

The Bellefonte Republican argues that Ellis Orvis is wealthy. That is a new one—guess again.

In order to earn more than \$5,000 per year as a practicing attorney a man must be up early, move lively, with few holidays for hunting and fishing.

We have the first man to find who will argue that Geo. E. Lamb is fit to take charge of the Prothonotary's office. Why then should he aspire to such a responsibility.

THE 26,000 Fall River operatives who face a hard winter either with no wages at all or with a 12 1/2 per cent reduction are understood to have some doubts of the universal diffusion of tariff-bolstered prosperity.

IN 1896 the Democratic vote for President in Maine was 34,688. On Monday 12, the Democratic vote for governor was 51,330, an increase of 50 per cent. This exhibit is one which should be highly encouraging to every true Democrat.

OF late Judge Love has been wearing a veteran button, as a veteran informs the Democrat, a thing that he did not previously notice on his lapel. It won't catch a soldier's vote—it is too thin! The Judge bosses the machine and he had the machine set aside one of the bravest soldiers in the county, Mr. Daley, and had Knisely nominated for assembly instead, who never smelled powder. Why not wear a button for that too?

J. M. KEPLER for assembly has been tried and found true. Every honest citizen of Centre county should vote for him on the score of endorsing a faithful public servant. Mr. Knisely, his opponent, may be a nice man in his pool room but would be out of place as a member of the legislature. Between Kepler and Knisely the honest voter will not hesitate a second in admitting this and cast his vote for Kepler who has been tried and not found wanting.

ARTHUR B. KIMFORT for prothonotary is one of the most fitting and deserved nominations that could have been made for that office. He is in every respect competent, being familiar with its duties from having been connected with the office and conducted its affairs several years as deputy. Mr. Kimfort is a young man of unspotted reputation, an obliging disposition, and hails from an old and highly respected family. This is admitted by all as true.

Modern Prosperity.

Steel foundries Nos. 1 and 2 at the Standard Steel Works at Lewistown were ordered closed down last Friday for an indefinite period. This shut-down will throw about 400 men out of employment. The hours were also cut in various other departments, in some cases to two days per week and others to about one-half time. The entire cut will affect about 2000 out of the 2700 men employed. This is the closest cut made at this plant during the past eight years, and is entirely due to lack of orders.

FARMERS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

What the Democratic party has done in the interest of farmers, we sum up in brief for the information of the tillers of the soil and others: The Democrats have only had the opportunity in eight years out of the past 40 years to pass legislation, but during that time they enacted three most important laws to aid the agricultural interests. The first of these three laws was passed in Cleveland's first administration, creating the department of agriculture, which the farmers had long been promised, but the Republicans had failed to give. Before the department was created there had been a bureau of agriculture which, under Republican control, had deteriorated into a vehicle for the distribution of garden seeds.

The Republicans also claim they created the department of agriculture and the experimental stations, but like many other claims of the partisans of that party they have been shown to be entirely foreign to the facts. The Democratic party can be relied on in the future, as in the past, to legislate in the interest of the farmers who create the wealth upon which nearly the whole prosperity of the United States depends. The Republicans falsely claimed credit for the above.

When the Democrats came into power, Mr. Coleman, of St. Louis, a practical agriculturist, was appointed head of the bureau, and under his energetic management nearly all the improvements that now prevail were inaugurated. The Democratic congress in 1886 passed a law establishing agricultural experimental stations, and Mr. Coleman at once interested the agricultural colleges in carrying them on, to the great advantage of the students and the farmers. All the work was mapped out under a Democratic administration that has led to the improvement in the breeding and feeding of stock, the destruction of noxious weeds and the protection of plant life from insects.

But besides creating the agricultural department and experimental stations a Democratic congress passed the first appropriation for a rural free delivery to the farmers, in 1894, though it was not until the fiscal year 1896-7 that the first routes were established. In that year the Democratic postmaster general, Mr. Wilson, ordered 84 routes established.

ARE THEY CROOKED?

The last issue of the Keystone Gazette contained the following:

"MAINE'S GREAT HISTORY."

"The election in Maine on Monday has resulted in a great Republican victory—the Republican candidate for governor having carried the State by 31,000, which is next to the highest vote ever given in that State in a September election.

"Maine has long enjoyed the reputation of being a barometer of the political atmosphere of the Nation. 'As Maine goes so goes the Union' is a proverb to which the memory of Americans runs not to the contrary. In 1892 it foreshadowed the revulsion from Republican rule. In 1896 it betrayed the Horror of Bryanism that filled the country. In 1900 it bore testimony to the depth of the conviction that Bryanism was no longer the menace it had been. This year it testifies that the body politic will have none of the uncharted dangers of Democracy. The Democrats have preached it from the housetops that every vote the Republican plurality in Maine falls below the mark of 1900 will be so much a greater victory for them. If they mean this let them make the most of the story told at the polls Monday."

Any one who read the daily papers on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week knows that the above is not true. The republican majority in Maine four years ago was 33,000; this year it dropped to 27,000. Yet in the face of these facts the Gazette stands up and boldly declares it is 31,000 and pronounces even a loss of 3,000 a great victory in the barometer of the political atmosphere of the nation."

When a paper makes such untrue representations it becomes a question as to how they should be regarded.

Are they constitutionally crooked, or so reckless, and incompetent as not to be worthy of ordinary confidence?

LESSON OF MAINE.

Maine made a gain of 6000 at their recent state election. In commenting on this the New York World says:

"In the absence of any better guide there is some interest in applying the Maine proportions to other parts of the country. The latest returns, which are not quite complete, indicate a Democratic gain of 30 per cent, and a Republican gain of 15 per cent, over the vote of 1902. Similar changes elsewhere would give New York to Parker by a plurality of \$7,000, New Jersey by 5000, Rhode Island by 6000, Maryland by 32,000, Nebraska by 8000 and Utah by 300. These, with the States carried by Bryan in 1900, would be exactly enough to elect. In addition, Delaware, West Virginia and Indiana would be in doubt if these percentages of gain were to prevail."

It requires a great deal of cheek for any one to ask a taxpayer to vote for statesman Womelsdorf for assembly, who, when a member some years ago, voted for every Quay-machine boodle measure that came before the House. The record proves this, and his record consists entirely of votes for increase of offices, increase of salaries, aid to corporations, in short all the legislation that has made the commonwealth of Pennsylvania infamous in the eyes of the people.

—Sharp frost this morning—mercury down to 29 1/4.

"REFORM IS NECESSARY."

Quoting the old slogan of the Tilden campaign, the Democratic National Committee is issuing a card setting forth in a few striking figures the gross results of "Republican Extravagance."

The document tells its story of how our government's expenses are growing under Republican rule in these extraordinary figures:

Total Government Expenditures under four years of Cleveland.....\$1,758,699,216
Total under McKinley, including Spanish War.....2,439,316,300
Total under Roosevelt (computed by Secretary Shaw).....2,641,724,019
Excess of McKinley over Cleveland.....671,617,173
Excess of Roosevelt over McKinley, in time of peace.....211,407,628
Excess of Roosevelt over Cleveland.....883,024,802

WHERE THE INCREASES HAVE BEEN.

As compared with the four years of Cleveland, the four years of Roosevelt have resulted in increase of expenditures as follows:

For the Civil Establishment.....\$160,000,000
For the Naval Establishment (exclusive of pensions).....231,000,000
For the Military Establishment (exclusive of pensions).....284,000,000
WHY?

"The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man armed is potent." President Roosevelt before New York Chamber of Commerce, November 11, 1902.

THE COST OF NOT BEING "WEAKLING."

In the year ended June 30th, 1902, the year of McKinley's death, there was a Government Surplus of.....\$61,287,375
Under the first year of Roosevelt and the "Big Stick" policy this decreased to.....\$54,297,967

For the first year ended June 30, 1904, the margin was about.....\$14,000,000

For this, the fourth year of Roosevelt, according to Secretary Shaw's own estimate, there will be a deficit of \$43,121,939.

By way of pointing a moral to this tale, this document quotes from Joseph Pulitzer's open letter to Mr. Roosevelt in the New York World of July 30, 1904, as follows:

"This extravagance is encouraged and the policies of war and imperialism, of which you are the most strenuous champion. The greater the revenue from customs the greater the temptation for lavish expenditures. The more colonies and dependencies we have the greater the need of more warships, more fortifications, more coal stations, more soldiers.

"In view of this surpassing record of extravagance, it is perhaps not strange, but will be regarded by the taxpayers as significant, that the words 'economy,' 'retrenchment' and 'reform,' once the rule of the nation and the shibboleth of statesmen, do not once appear in your entire speech of acceptance—NOT ONCE!"

"BY THE COURT."

"The election of Orvis to the bench would entail a great expense to the taxpayers of Centre county. He is interested in cases that will be coming up in Centre county courts for five years to come and as a result judges from other counties would have to be brought here entailing heavy expenses which you Mr. Taxpayer would have to pay. Better let well enough alone, don't you think?"

The above is clipped from the Bellefonte Republican of last week and, of course, the kids who run that paper, are always snorting about something they do not understand. Until the passage of the Act of Assembly approved April 14, 1903, when a judge went outside of his district to hold court he was paid \$10 a day in addition to his salary. By the late Act, the salary of all judges in the rural districts from and after January 1st, 1904 was increased from \$4000 to \$5000 and then it was in the same Act provided that: "No judge of said courts shall receive any compensation for official services rendered, other than the salary fixed by this Act, except mileage and actual expenses incurred when outside the district."

From this it is plain that Judges receive no extra salary for services in other districts. It is true that Mr. Orvis, owing to his high legal attainments, is interested in some important cases. That is proof of his qualifications. But most of this business is closed up.

This objection, which emanates from the Bench, and which he is advancing personally, means "Life Tenure for the Judiciary." The poorest attorney at the Bellefonte Bar would be more suitable for judge than the ablest counsellor, if this "penny wise and pound foolish" argument should prevail. The most incompetent judge, on the same plea, should be retained over the ablest attorney.

The public believe in a clean judiciary above all things. They are opposed to a life tenure in office. They are not miserly in their disposition, but approve prudence and economy—in preference to the political economy of the present incumbent.

"THE political Judge, John G. Love who made the partisan decision sustaining Governor Stone's cut of the school appropriation, is hand pressed by the friends of an independent judiciary in Centre county, whose candidate is Ellis L. Orvis. Mr. Orvis is the able son of an able father who formerly presided over the Courts in Centre county. After participating in factional politics for years from the Bench, Judge Love is now making a demure pretense of keeping out of the campaign."—From the Philadelphia Record.

Miss Emma Frick, daughter of Rev. N. C. Frick, the pastor of the Disciple church at Eagleville, was married on Tuesday afternoon last to Harry Kunes, also of Eagleville. The ceremony was performed by her father and was very quiet, only a very few intimate friends being present.

ROOSEVELT AND THE QUAKERS.

Perhaps the most vitally interested people in the outcome of the Presidential campaign are the Dunkards, Mennonites and Quakers, of which denominations there is a membership of about 60,000 in Indiana. These people profess the peace principle, and in their daily lives live out the example of the Christ, whose coming was heralded by a message of peace on earth and good will to men. They do not believe in war, and would undergo almost anything rather than take part in it. All right minded men, whether they agree with them on this subject or not, agree that their religion is a beautiful living out of Christian principles, and admire them the more for it.

But among public men it has remained for Theodore Roosevelt to malign and slander them. He has no patience with their peace loving principles. In a style characteristic of his warlike spirit, he holds them up to public contempt. On page 37 of his "Life of Benton," American Statesmen series, he says that the border ruffianism of the Mississippi Valley, days when no one thought it was wrong to fight a duel or to lynch horse thieves, was more healthy than the doctrines of these people. He says that a class of these people are more hurtful to the healthy growth of a nation than a class of fire eaters, and that a Quaker man, in the long run be a more undesirable citizen than a duelist. He caps the climax by adding that they cannot show a good reason why they should be entitled to live here.

Any one who is acquainted with the nature of Roosevelt knows that a fight is his glory. They know that with him at the helm of the ship of State, war is the likelihood of every passing day. And with his entertaining such contempt for these people, who are as good citizens as

will be found anywhere, little favor indeed could they expect at his hands. It should be very easy for them to see where their interests lie in this campaign, and they will be far more short sighted than they are given credit for being if they do not see it. A vote for Roosevelt is a vote of danger, and a vote that may be the means of great harm to those who profess the peace principle.

ROOSEVELTISM ASSAILED.

Has he ever obeyed the law in case it stood in the way of his humor?

Is he not responsible for the fly-by-night theatrical combination miscalled the Republic of Panama? Was his treatment of Miles and Schley the act of a wise or considerate President? Was his promotion of Wood just, either to the army or the people? Was his proceeding in the postal scandals not a shuffle designed to suppress, whilst seeming to expose?

Were his operations against the Northern Securities not the merest play to the galleries, achieving, thus far, nothing beyond the throwing of a little dust into the eyes of unthinking people?

Does not his whole career, illustrated by his writings, his sayings and his doings—his heedless criticisms, his spectacular exploitations, his broken promises—reveal to us a self-willed adventurer upon the high seas of public life, having no rudder or compass, except his own ambition, no principle or rule of conduct save that of decking the machine with the flourishes and furbelows of civic righteousness?

Another Tilden has arrived upon the scene, and, fittingly, here in the Empire State of New York; a very tribune of the people, calm, resolute and qualified; in all things the exact antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt; and, in my belief, as

surely as Tilden, was elected, he will be elected. And, when elected, he will be inaugurated.

The above is an extract from Henry Watterson's speech at the convention of editors in New York.

JOHN NOLL is an intelligent working man, has been an honest toiler as a mason all his life, and fair and square in his intercourse with his fellow men in all things. His reputation and moral character can not be successfully assailed, he is in every sense qualified for the legislature, and his past record is guarantee that as a public official he will be true to the public.

It's a good plan to mind your own business. If you don't someone else will.

Some men work for a living and others get married with the same end in view.

Dyspepsia

Is an indication that the stomach and other digestive organs are weak, tired or debilitated. It causes no end of aches and pains and is most common where people bolt their meals and hurry and worry as they do in this country.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures dyspepsia—it has "a magictouch" in this disease. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Dyspepsia, No. 5. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

BETTER THAN EVER

Five years ago Bellefonte had better clothing stores than stores of any other kind.

Had more large stores of long years standing. It looked hard for a new store to win a trade along these lines.

BUT WE HAVE.

It couldn't have come and kept on coming, unless the store had deserved.

So, on the very face of the proposition, this must really be a very good clothing store—in many ways the BEST, for it won and is still winning.

In reality it grows greater and greater—not from talkativeness but from worthiness and workativeness. Knowing how to do it, or saying you know how, is quite another thing from actually providing clothing that will stand the test of critical satisfaction.

The best clothing store is that which gives you the best clothing—in texture, make and style, at a fair price.

Other clothing stores are termed the best. But you can't detect how well a store gives satisfaction to its patrons by its newspaper talk.

Test this store as you would make a test of any business venture. Inquire of its patrons. Try to find a dissatisfied customer.

We begin the Fall and Winter season better equipped to meet your demands than ever before.

To see this Clothing, gotten here for you, is to buy. To buy without seeing means your loss and ours.

Sim, The Clothier.

BELLEFONTE'S LARGEST & LEADING CLOTHING STORE