

Ink Stings.

—Summer came on slowly, but when it arrived it left no one in doubt about its being here.

—There is a question of taste as to rare beefsteak, but even the most cynical will not attempt to question the quality of a "rare" June day.

—It is said that BARNUM's body will be exhumed and cremated, probably to forestall the ghouls who want to resurrect it for a speculative purpose.

—An attempt is being made to form a coffin trust. We always thought they would go on with this trust business until they would run it into the ground.

—Last Tuesday 5,290 foreign immigrants landed at New York. These fellows are crowding into this country to participate in the blessing of protection to American labor.

—An industry that employs one Weishman and three boys may be a promising infant, but it is questionable whether sixty millions of people should be heavily taxed to insure its growth.

—Governor PATTISON, with a fine Roman hand, is engaged in runcund off the rough edges of the work performed by the "late lamented" Legislature. If a little vetoing is needed he is the man for such an emergency.

—With the light of past experience it is altogether improbable that the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature, although certain parties assume an air of wisdom in prognosticating such a contingency.

—It isn't an edifying sight to see the heir of the British crown appearing as a witness in a suit growing out of alleged cheating in a game of cards. The situation in which he finds himself should cause a "royal flush."

—The French Chamber of Deputies has voted to increase the duty on the importation of pork. We are surprised that the French, who are an enlightened people, should in this matter imitate the stupidity of McKinleyism.

—A Dublin newspaper accuses PARNELL of stealing. The discredited leader has done quite enough to destroy his reputation without the additional imputation of theft. Since he is down what is the use of such a superfluous kick?

—"Turn the rascals out" is a demand that is always in order where Republican rule exists, but some one improves on it by demanding that they be turned "inside out." Something of that kind is very much needed in Philadelphia.

—Mr. BLAINE, impaired in health and broken down with work, is slowly making his way toward Bar Harbor, which, it is to be hoped, may prove to be for him a harbor from which public care and labor will for awhile be barred.

—INGALLS says that if the Republican party "has courage and conscience it can make a successful run next year." But the fact is, the old party never had any conscience, and, as for its courage, that was pretty well knocked out by its defeat last year.

—SARAH BERNHART astonished the servants at a California hotel by the liberality of her tips, \$20 gold pieces having been scattered among them with a lavish hand. The divine Sarah may have a lean person, but she has a fat purse, and she is so well up in the role of CLEOPATRA that she is queenly even in her disbursements.

—A reward of \$5000 is offered for the apprehension and return of MARSU, the runaway President of the Keystone National Bank, but there are doubtless parties in Philadelphia who would give twice that amount to prevent the embarrassment which MARSU's revelations would be likely to create if he were brought back and put on the witness stand.

—To be consistent with the action of last year the Republican state convention of this year will have to endorse QUAY. And if QUAY is endorsed what would be the matter with a resolution endorsing BARDLEY? As custodians of public funds, didn't they adopt the same line of policy, and shouldn't they be equally entitled to approval?

—Speaking of the Bardsley case, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "BARDLEY was a Republican. The Republican party must take up his case and follow it to the end. Nothing must be left for the Democrats." This is lofty talk, but the trouble with the Republicans in such cases is that they too frequently resort to the whitewash brush.

—In speculating with the State money and losing it, BARDLEY did no more than follow the illustrious example of that bright paragon of Pennsylvania Republicanism, MAT QUAY. But MAT had a friendly hand to interpose and save him from the direful consequences of abortive speculation with public funds, while "Honest" JOHN will have to face the law in the prisoner's dock and will be landed in the penitentiary as the result of his having imitated Pennsylvania's Boss.

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A Question of Executive Right.

Some of the newspapers politically hostile to Governor PATTISON, particularly the Philadelphia Press, are making adverse comments on his action in regard to the incumbency of the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Factory Inspector. An attack is made on the Governor for refusing to issue commissions to Messrs. WALLER and MARTIN, ex-Governor BEAVER's appointees for the offices in question. But when this matter is fairly examined it will appear that not only was the action of Governor PATTISON, in refusing commissions to these men, in perfect accordance with his constitutional right and privilege, as chief executive of the commonwealth, but was also in line with the strict discharge of duty which has always characterized the action of the present Governor of Pennsylvania.

When Mr. PATTISON became governor of Pennsylvania for the second time on the 20th day of last January, there were vacancies in the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief Factory Inspector and State Librarian. It was in the way of his duty to fill these positions. It is true that shortly before the close of his term ex-Governor BEAVER sent in appointments for all of these offices and they were confirmed by the Senate. But a confirmation by the Senate is not all that is required to fill a vacancy, and, as Governor BEAVER had issued no commissions to those officials, when Governor PATTISON assumed control it devolved upon him to fill the vacant positions. Under the law he could issue commissions to Governor BEAVER's appointees, or make new appointments. In the case of the State Librarian he renewed the commission of Dr. EGLE, but in the cases of the other two offices to be filled the Governor made appointments of his own, as he clearly had the right. He was no doubt actuated by the belief that in the filling of subordinate positions, for which he was responsible, he should be allowed the right of selecting men in whom he could have full confidence.

There was nothing of an underhand character in this proceeding. His conduct in this matter leaves only the impress of a strict regard for the trust that had been imposed on him, and of a determination to be in reality as well as in name the chief executive of the administration in which the people had placed him. In short, he did his duty to the people and to himself. But it is said that the Democratic Senators entered into a compact with the Republican Senators for the confirmation of all of Governor BEAVER's appointments, but in this compact it is not shown that Governor PATTISON was consulted, nor his wishes considered. This argument would confound the executive with the legislative function. It would subordinate the governor to senatorial dictation. Consequently the Governor was not bound by a covenant formed in the precincts of the Senate chamber, and to which he was not a party.

Messrs. SNYDER and WATSON, Governor PATTISON's appointees, will assume the respective positions to which they have been legally appointed.

—The sudden death of Judge S. M. BECKENRIDGE, of St. Louis, in the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Detroit, on Thursday of last week, was one of the saddest events that has occurred for some time. He fell dead while about concluding a speech in the Briggs case. The last words he ever uttered were: "I feel that I have discharged my duty faithfully. I ask you to excuse me from further words." Thirty seconds later he had fallen prostrate on the platform, and within five minutes the announcement was made by the startled clerk, "Judge Beckenridge is dead." In his death a great light in the Presbyterian church has gone out!

—In five Maine counties, where the population is nearly all "native American," the Maine Bible society has found 10,413 families who confess that they never go to church, and 982 families who do not own a Bible, which leads the Pittsburg Post to remark that "this partially explains why REED and BOUTWELL go to congress."

A Halt Called on Philadelphia Corruption.

The Philadelphia Times calls a halt on the robbery that prevails in the management of the city treasury and other departments of the city government. But the system complained of, and which the Times would uproot, has prevailed in the management of the city's finances for the last quarter of a century, as is well known to all its intelligent citizens. There is hardly a voter who doesn't fully understand the corrupt character of its city government. As a matter of fact robbery of the tax-payers seems to have become part of the city's financial policy. The people of Philadelphia are themselves responsible for all the robbery and jobbery in the management of her finances, and if a halt were called on such dishonest administration, as the Times demands, it is likely that the taxpayers and voters of the Quaker city, who have become habituated to such practices, would not be happy. It belongs to the political system which a majority of its people have deliberately sanctioned by their votes, and is maintained at the expense of the reputation of her public officers and of her public credit, to the end that the Republican bosses may have control of the city.

As the Doylestown Democrat remarks, "this robbery goes to furnish the sinews of war to the bosses in all their political battles; it puts their benchmen in office and keeps them there; and saint and sinner alike partake of the crumbs that fall from the bosses' table." If the people of Philadelphia, themselves, haven't the courage and the manhood to rise up and throttle their public thieves, we see no reason why the newspaper press should consider it an especially incumbent duty to come to the front to correct the besetting evil. In the matter of municipal management the City Government of Philadelphia is one of the worst in the country, if not the very worst. In no other city, even down to the fourth class, are there such badly paved streets, so poorly lighted, with such an inadequate supply of water, and so poor at that. A new city hall is built at an expense of \$15,000,000, while the streets are thick with mud; she has her Academies of Music and of Fine Arts, but the streets are so poorly lighted that the people can hardly see to get to them. The supremacy of the Republican bosses is, and must be, maintained at the expense of comforts and conveniences which the people of every borough are entitled to, and generally have.

A Busy Executive.

The labor of the State Legislature was concluded by its adjournment last week, but the work of the Governor in connection with it will continue for some weeks yet. For the next thirty days he will be one of the hardest worked men in Pennsylvania. He has that time allowed him for the consideration of 263 bills passed by the Legislature, which he must approve, veto, or allow to become laws by failure either to approve or veto. These bills involve the most important work of the session. In many instances what was merely formal and routine work on the part of the Legislature will give the Executive long and searching labor. As in duty bound, he is very careful what he shall put his name to; and it follows that, though the legislative mill has ceased to grind, more than half the product turned out will have to be sifted over again before it shall become a part of the statute law.

—It was considered important enough to be telegraphed over the ocean that during GLADSTONE's recent illness many plain, common workmen called to inquire after him and were treated just the same as any other callers. And why should they not have been? Is it so remarkable a thing to treat courteously men who earn their living by their labor that it should be alluded to as something wonderful?

—Senator PEPPER says: "We want protection for the many, not for the few." If this is really the desire of the Granger Senator he can more thoroughly effect his object by acting with the party which opposes monopoly tariffs whose purpose is to enrich a few at the expense of the many.

Money.

We give up much space in this issue to the WATCHMAN to an article from the pen of our widely known townsman, Mr. JAMES MILLIKEN, on the subject of "Law and Legal-Tender Money."

The article bears evidence, and is the result, of much observation, thought and investigation of the subject, both at home and abroad. It is written with vigor and in language that appeals to the common sense of all classes.

The subject is one that is now occupying the attention and commanding the thought of the ablest minds of our country, and we cannot but regard this as one of the ablest contributions to the question that has come under our notice. Professed political economists throughout the world are evidently rearranging their logic on the subject of money and its functions, and Mr. MILLIKEN's work will fall upon listening ears.

Mr. FRANCIS A. WALKER, L. L. D., of Boston, one of the most advanced writers among men of thought on economic questions, in his recent publication, "The Tide of Economic Thought," says most frankly:

"An economic phenomenon of the past few months has been the extraordinary weakening on the part of a great many persons, merchants, bankers and editors in the eastern portion of the United States, who have hitherto stood stiffly up against every measure that sought to increase the money supply. Whatever may have been the motive in producing this change of position in reference to a money supply, on the part of many of those who formerly called themselves, with muchunction, the friends of 'honest money,' there is little doubt in my mind that the absence of a sufficient resisting or retarding force, at the present time, is largely due to the highly illogical and inconsistent views of the money-function and the money-thing, put forward by our leading economists generally in the past. At no other point has American thinking in economics been so loose. Making an insufficient analysis of the money function to start with, most of the writers of the orthodox school have declared that inconvertible notes, however fully and freely circulating, were not and could not become money; a position which Prof. HENRY SIDGWICK declares no English economist of reputation has taken."

Mr. MILLIKEN has shown us letters from some of the ablest jurists, economists and financiers in our country, congratulating him on his work. An eminent economist and brilliant writer in St. Louis, writes to him, "you have got the truth. I predict the success of the movement of which you are the father and to whom all the glory will be due." His purpose and aim are fully set forth in the publication we spread before our readers to-day.

In acknowledging the compliments and approval of his work Mr. MILLIKEN makes reply to all as follows:

"Your kind words will assist to stay up my hands in this mighty warfare that I have entered upon, that the truth may prevail, and I say to you, as to all others believing with you, I sincerely thank you; and for your approbation of my publication, 'Law and Legal-Tender Money,' I also thank you. 'Through false teachings and false doctrines our beloved country bleeds at every pore, and the laborer toils with a broken heart thereby.'"

—In Cambria county the Democrats will hold their primary elections next Saturday. Among the important offices for which candidates are to be placed in nomination are Judge and Sheriff. In Cambria the Democrats make their nominations by the Crawford county system, and, as the unaffiliated are in the majority in our neighboring county, the candidates are whooping it up lively at the present juncture, and they are not confining themselves to eight hour working days.

—The 14th of June is the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States and the Sons of America are urging that the day should be commemorated on that account. It is a patriotic suggestion, but Star Spangled Banner Day would come so near Independence Day that it might be inconvenient to celebrate both of them.

Change in the Brooks License Law.

Shortly before the Legislature adjourned, and with but little discussion on the subject, important changes were made in the Brooks retail license law. The license fee in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny has been increased from \$500 to \$1000, but in the other cities, and in the boroughs and townships, the license fee has remained unchanged. It might be expected that such a high license fee would have a bad effect in increasing the number of speak-easies, and it certainly will have a tendency in that direction, but, nevertheless, considering the profitable character of the retail liquor business, and the fact that it is a profitable subject of taxation, we believe there is more of benefit than evil in the change that has been made.

The legalized sale of liquor, while, from the present conditions of society, it is an absolute necessity, it nevertheless has indissolubly connected with it an element of evil. It is impossible that it should be placed on the same level as other business, enjoying the same privileges and taxed merely for ordinary revenue purposes. Such a rule could never be tolerated, and if it were attempted it would arouse a formidable opposition.

Even if the increased license fee in the three large cities of the State should work in a partially prohibitive manner we do not suppose the majority of the citizens would regret the fact. The only trouble which may be aggravated is the increase of speak-easies, but with vigorous action on the part of the authorities there is no reason why the illegal sale of liquor outside of the provisions of a just license law, should not be kept in check the same as every other species of crime.

—The President of the United States visited Philadelphia on Decoration Day and was given a hearty welcome by citizens and soldiers. He was present at the memorial ceremonies in Central Laurel Hill, and two receptions were accorded by the citizens of Philadelphia, who responded in thousands to shake hands with the chief magistrate. The distinguished visitor was the guest of G. G. MEADE post, No. 1, and they gave him a royal welcome. Mayor STUART welcomed the chief executive, and the President responded in feeling tones. Secretaries TRACY, PROCTOR, Postmaster General WANAMAKER and Private Secretary HALFORD also took part in the exercises. At the Union League the President was given a luncheon by ex-Mayor FITLER, after which a reception was held in the library.

Rapid Newspaper Work.

The Philadelphia Record has announced a triumph in the way of rapid work which has recently been achieved under its auspices. Starting with a standing poplar tree, in twenty-two hours a printed edition of 10,000 Records was produced. The time consumed in the various operations was as follows: Chopping one and a half cords of poplar wood, stripping and loading on boat, three hours; time consumed in manufacturing the wood pulp into paper, five hours; transporting from Singery station to Record office, one hour and twenty minutes; wetting paper preparatory to printing, thirty minutes; printing 10,000 Records ten minutes. This makes a total of twenty-two hours consumed in the entire process, and probably breaks all previous feats in this line. Wherever there is an opportunity for ability and energy to assert themselves, it matters not in what line, the Record can always be relied upon to be there. Its success has been commensurate with its merits, and Monday's edition numbered 150,000.

—Men are wanted to enlist for service on the cruisers of the new navy, but they do not appear, and the result is that many of the vessels lack their complement of firemen and seamen. The cause of this is that men will not submit to petty tyranny and the exactions of small officers when they can hold up their heads and get pay elsewhere. Free born Americans will no longer put up with the assumptions of superiority on the part of officers. Necessary discipline is one thing, petty tyranny another.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—The silk-mill at Wetherly is unable to secure enough girls.

—A York woman, aged 97 years, says she never tasted medicine.

—Pittsburg policemen are accused of "standing in" with thieves.

—A Christian Endeavor Convention has been in progress at Ashland.

—A four-column Decoration day poem appears in a Montrose paper.

—More tobacco will be planted in Berks county than ever before.

—The legislators kept close to the State Treasurer and his cash-box.

—In the Pennsylvania oil fields during May 314 wells were completed.

—The toll bridge over the Lehigh at Coply is to be freed at a cost of \$9500.

—The Reformed Presbyterians' Convention at Pittsburg is as noisy as a political meeting.

—The Joseph Lutz slate quarry, Lehigh county, has been sold to Dr. W. P. Kistler for \$21,000.

—Children of Frank Dieter, Pullerton, Lehigh county, were injured under a falling barn door.

—James Weaver, of a Williamsport furniture house, lost both legs assisting railroad men in shifting cars.

—Twenty-three citizens of Johnstown were arrested by the Sheriff for illegally voting at the last election.

—The Coroner is having a hard time trying to fix the murder of Henry Blose, at Bowmanstown, upon any particular person.

—The Court has refused to receive the bond of Tax Collector Sealey, of Schuylkill county, because he has too many women on it.

—A bridge across Tuna Creek, at Bradford, gave way Saturday, dropped 200 people into the creek, injuring some of them severely.

—John O. Stark and Chester Squires, while fishing in Tunkhannock creek near East Leno, overturned their boat and were drowned.

—Joseph Herch and George Kutz, proprietor and bartender of an Gaston saloon, were arrested Monday for keeping a disorderly house.

—Bertha, daughter of Julius Wild, of Dale borough, fell from a hay loft and broke her right arm at the elbow. She is about ten years of age.

—A mammoth king snake with a double crown, which has appeared annually at Strassburg, Berks county, for many years, has just been seen again.

—Washington Camp, of Pottsville, gave a theatrical performance in which General Sheridan, Gregg, Early, Breckinridge and Russell were depicted.

—The Supreme Court at Harrisburg Monday refused the appeal of the Delamaters for a continuance until October of the hearing on their application for a change of venue.

—John Thompson, of Mount Nebo, Lebanon county, was killed by being thrown from his carriage the other day, but the young lady who accompanied him escaped uninjured.

—Saturday afternoon Edward Berringer was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$125 money belonging to his employer, Henry Hartman, a dairyman, residing at Warrensville.

—Chaiming to be a consumptive and a rheumatic, Samuel Hoack, at the Dauphin county jail, imposed on the keepers, and, taking advantage of the liberties allowed him, made his escape.

—The Sunbury hook and ladder truck was upset and Wes. Reagal had his collar bone broken, his right ear badly injured and his left arm broken. Warren Weaver's right arm was broken.

—Victor E. Eshleman, son of a soldier, is the successful candidate in a competitive examination in Lancaster for a West Point cadetship. William Cramer has been recommended as an alternate.

—The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic church of Presentation, at Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Rev. John Loughran, pastor, was laid Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

—Two boys, about eight years old, were found in a leading gutter dead drunk. One was in a serious condition all night, but is now out of danger. A vigorous effort is being made to discover the person who gave them the liquor.

—Conrad Beck, of Reading, playing ball in the Hessian camp, was struck on the left finger by the ball. The finger was badly split. Not noticing his injuries Mr. Beck stopped for the "leather" and seeing the blood spurting from the wound he fainted.

—Elias Broy, of Krausdale, Lehigh county, left by will \$100 to the Mennonite Church for Indian missions, \$300 to the Carlisle Indian School, \$400 to St. Paul's Lutheran church, of Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, and the balance of \$10,000 to friends.

—The only member now living of the committee of one hundred appointed to meet General Lafayette when he arrived in this country on his memorable visit, is George Shiras, who boards at Economy, Beaver county, Pa. Mr. Shiras is eighty-six years old, hale and hearty, and still enjoys a day's fishing sport.

—Thomas Ewing, a Huntingdon county farmer, who had, until a few days ago, a rather handsome young wife, discovered that she was unfaithful to him, and that his brother was the man in the case. Thomas surrendered the woman to the brother upon condition that they leave the state, which they did.

—There are all sorts and conditions of men in Haleson and almost every nation is represented. There are English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans, French, Spanish, Austrian, Hun, Pole, Prussian, Slav, Magyar, Bohemian, Greek, Syrian, Arab and Chinese, but still there was another added to the long list. Five Laplanders came last week.

—Ex-Senator Wallace negotiated a lease to the Berwind-White company, of Philadelphia, of a large body of coal lands, the royalty from which will go very far toward a liquidation of his debts. He has also been successful in getting the Pennsylvania railroad company to construct branch lines to his coal mines.

—John Yoh, aged about twenty-eight years, and an inmate of the Reading almshouse, has not eaten anything for twenty-four days. The young man is subject to epileptic fits, and has water on the brain. He has been an inmate of the almshouse for a number of years. His parents reside in that city, but where, the official do not know.

—The Fire committee of city council act and the president and firemen of each fire company at Lock Haven met in the council-chamber and re-elected George D. Fox, of the Good Will hose company, chief of the department and William E. Frank, of the Hand-In-Hand hose company, assistant chief, each to serve for one year.