

Ink Stings.

—"BRYAN brings silver and success."
—Silver and success is an alliteration in which there is sure to be luck.

—America for Americans. England shall never dictate a policy for us.

—England is howling for MCKINLEY and the gold standard. How about that Democratic trucking to JOHN BULL now?

—Free silver will elect WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN the next President of the United States, but free potatoes won't make HARRISON Kline the next treasurer of Centre county.

—Men who can leave their party on the pretext of being dissatisfied with a money plank incorporated in its platform are indeed hard up for an excuse to prove the selfishness of their hatures.

—This will be another campaign of education. It will be a kind of financial school that every one will go through and come out with sixteen grains of sense to every one they had before entering.

—The New York socialists have denounced the Democratic platform and BRYAN and declared for MCKINLEY and gold.

—The Republicans who have been shouting "Anarchist?" at every Democrat insight, since the Chicago convention, will hardly know where they are at now that HERR MOST, the leader of the anarchists, has declared for MCKINLEY and gold.

—The New York Sun fought President CLEVELAND when he ran against BLAINE, in 1884. It has never said a kind word about him since that time.

—As our old friend SOL PECK said: "We licked England twice, when we had only a few million people, and sent her red coats off home convinced that we could take care of ourselves.

—Had the Democratic party, at Chicago, declared for gold there would have been but three or four States it could have hoped to carry in the presidential election.

—Wednesday's city papers devoted columns of space to the announcement that the Hon. EZEKIEL T. COOPER, of Dover, Del., a delegate to the recent Chicago convention, had fopped to MCKINLEY.

—The height of impudence is reached when a paper like the New York Sun renders itself officious in advising what Democrats should do in the emergency arising from difference of opinions in regard to the currency.

—This limited application of the term has been accepted in all recent public measures relating to business, whether they have been connected with fiscal questions or the currency.

—The people thoroughly understand what are the interests of these gambling operators in stocks, and manipulators of the money market for their own advantage.

—It is these Wall street cormorants, acting with other agencies of MCKINLEYISM, that have aroused the spirit of resistance to protected wrong and oppressions.

—The prohibition county convention will convene here on July 25th. Present Democratic county auditor and future prohibition candidate for Assembly, H. Willbur Bickle Esq., will be on hand.

—The House of Want is arrayed against the House of Have." In these words Henry George, the greatest of all political economists, briefly summed up the situation yesterday.

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Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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The Democratic Expression at Chicago. A new leaf in the history of American politics was turned in Chicago by the Democratic convention whose proceedings constituted an episode in the course of political events that may give new life to popular institutions, and a new lease to the Democratic principles upon which this government is based.

Great effort is being made to stigmatize it with the charge of populism, socialism, agrarianism and even anarchism; but its greatest offense in the eyes of the pampered classes and protected interests that have so long enjoyed the special favors of government, is that it represented a popular upheaval against the long continued discriminations in behalf of limited interests at the sacrifice of the general welfare.

There is not a student of political history who is not aware of the fact that when the immortal JEFFERSON announced and enforced those principles of popular right that constitute the basis of Democracy, he was denounced more bitterly and pictured more darkly than any of the men who are charged with giving an anarchistic and communistic character to the proceedings at Chicago.

It cannot be denied that the Democratic party has entered upon a most momentous crisis. Though it may have the appearance of a new departure, yet as there is no appearance of the sacrifice of a single Democratic principle, but rather a reassertion of true Democracy in the vindication of justice to the many as against favors to the few, that which may look like a new departure will prove to be a new birth of Democracy if the members of the party remain true to their faith and steadfast in the main tenance of Democratic principles.

The height of impudence is reached when a paper like the New York Sun renders itself officious in advising what Democrats should do in the emergency arising from difference of opinions in regard to the currency. That mischievous journal, which betrayed the Democratic party and sacrificed Democratic candidates whenever malicious motives or mercenary interests prompted it to do so, now brazenly steps forward, as if it were a reliable Democratic journal, and offensively presumes to give advice to Democrats.

As could be expected of so false an organ, it urges desertion from the regular party standard, and advises the stultification which Democrats would be guilty of by arraying themselves under the banner of MCKINLEYISM, which represents all the abuses, corruptions and malfeasancess that have impaired the public resources, injured the public credit, debased the public currency, and violated every branch of the public service.

Democrats are urged to such stultification and disgrace by the villainously false charge that the Democratic national convention has made declarations and nominated candidates that favor repudiation, threaten the monetary interests of the country, and imperil the credit of the government, a charge that is an insult to every intelligent Democrat.

When the Democratic party wants advice involving the question of duty to itself and to the country, it will not go for such counsel to a source that has been treacherous to it in every emergency.

Hanna's Deceptive Hedging. The great ground swell that is rolling, in favor of free silver, from the Alleghenies to the Pacific shore, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and which found such extraordinary and overwhelming expression at Chicago, is giving great uneasiness to the Republican managers. They see in it an element of popular strength which greatly disconcerts the lofty and arrogant confidence with which they have regarded the issue of the pending contest.

MARK HANNA is giving evidence of this uneasiness as was shown last week in an interview with California Republicans at Cleveland. The leader who was chiefly instrumental in having MCKINLEY placed on the Republican ticket, sees the danger of a free silver defection that will sweep thousands of Republicans from their allegiance to the party ticket, and in order to counteract the probability of such a desertion he assured the California Republicans that "MCKINLEY stands for bi-metallicism," and "that he (MCKINLEY) will be a better friend to the free silver men than all the out-and-out free silver planks adopted by the Democratic and Populist conventions."

It is true that MARK HANNA, previous to the nomination of MCKINLEY, fully comprehended the strength of the free silver doctrine and the immense hold it had upon the favor of the people, and that he did his utmost to prevent his candidate from being placed upon an out-and-out gold standard platform, but since the power and influence of the eastern money changers, bank syndicates and gold speculators framed the Republican platform and committed the candidate to it, although much against his will, it is rank deception and downright dishonesty for MARK HANNA to assure free silver Republicans that the cause which they have at heart will not be sacrificed by the election of MCKINLEY.

The candidate of the Republicans has been placed on the platform of the heartless money power of Wall street and the greedy beneficiaries of monopolistic protection; he is bound to a policy that has oppressed the bulk of the American people and impoverished a large portion of them, and it is too late in the day for his manager to attempt any more straddling of the momentous issue involved in the pending contest.

One of the best hits in candidate BRYAN'S speech that had such a magnetic effect upon the Chicago convention, was his allusion to the charge that is always made by the supporters of the Republican tariff and policy distub the business of the country. Mr. BRYAN said to those who hold this view: "When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course."

In their arrogant view of what constitutes the business interest, the supporters of MCKINLEYISM see no other business worth considering than that of the money dealer and the protected capitalist. If a policy is proposed that conflicts with Wall street interests, or that threatens to withdraw the discrimination that has been made in favor of a special class, the public ear is assailed by the clamor that the business interests are being disturbed.

This limited application of the term has been accepted in all recent public measures relating to business, whether they have been connected with fiscal questions or the currency. The only business men considered have been those who operate in the stock exchange, draw bank dividends, make a monopoly of transportation, "corner" the natural products of the country, and grow rich from the monopolistic control of the prime necessities of life through the agency of trusts. No other business interests than these are contemplated in the MCKINLEY policy, and no other has been provided for by Republican legislation.

Candidate BRYAN calls a halt on this one-sided view of business interests and business men, complacently entertained by the class whom it favors. He declares that a policy so decidedly partial in its benefits has disturbed the interests of such business men as those who work for wages, and earn their living, whether in the work shop, on the farm, before the furnace fire, on the railroad track, in the factory, or in the mine.

There could not be a more Democratic demand than that made in the Chicago platform for the imposition of a tax on incomes, and nothing could be farther from the truth than the charge made by such papers as the New York Sun and Philadelphia Record that the demand for such a tax emanates from a communistic and agrarian spirit.

If the assertions of those papers were to be believed it would be thought an outrageous piece of anarchism to require that the wealth of the country should bear its due share of the burden of maintaining the government, and that the fairest and most equitable tax that could possibly be desired was a monstrous scheme of communistic conspirators, prompted by their hatred for the thrifty class of people, and designed to plunder the wealthy.

Let us examine the utter fallacy and folly of such an assumption. It is false to assume that such a tax is intended as a punishment for being rich, its exaction emanating from an agrarian hostility to wealth. Yet this is the cry of those who are denouncing an income tax as a populist and communistic measure. May it not more truly be called a just requirement that those who are amply endowed with means should proportionately pay their share of taxation?

Was it through populist, communistic and agrarian influences that an income tax has long been one of the principal sources of revenue to the English government? Although a monarchy England taxes the incomes of its wealthy classes, making them do their share in supporting her government according to their means, while in this republican country, which boasts of having a government of the people and for the people, the masses are compelled to bear the burden of government taxation through the medium of tariffs levied upon the necessities of life, while the mere offer to put a part of the tax exaction upon the superfluous wealth of the ASTORS, VAN DERBILTS, GOULDS and others of that class of plutocrats, is denounced as springing from an envious and malicious spirit of populism.

But is this not in keeping with the entire policy of class favoritism that has grown up under Republican influence? Does it not represent the true spirit of MCKINLEYISM under which taxes upon wealth have been eliminated from our sources of revenue, tariffs have been levied upon the necessities of the common people, trusts and monopolistic combinations have been fostered by fiscal regulations that are falsely represented to be intended for the protection of labor, courts and legislatures have been prostituted to the base service of powerful corporations and greedy capitalists, and the currency is so regulated as to contribute to the aggrandizement of the wealthy stock operators and banking syndicates that control the money market?

We leave it to any candid and intelligent American whether this is not the situation in this country, whose government is supposed to be run in the interest of the people, and we ask whether it is surprising that such a state of affairs has, at last, excited a feeling that is moving the masses in all sections of the country?

After the nomination of BRYAN at Chicago an incident occurred in Wall street, New York, that is rather trying to the patience of sensible people, and disgusting to the honest sentiment of the country. The members of the stock exchange, as heartless and insatiable a set of gamblers as ever swindled their victims, worked themselves into a frantic demonstration of horror over what they called the triumph of BRYAN and anarchistic populism in the Democratic convention, and gave vent to pretended alarm at the ruin that would be brought upon the country if the "dangerous elements" that are supporting free silver should triumph in the coming presidential election.

The people thoroughly understand what are the interests of these gambling operators in stocks, and manipulators of the money market for their own advantage, and they know that when characters of that kind make such a demonstration against the Chicago platform and ticket, and organize themselves into a "Bankers and Brokers' MCKINLEY campaign club" irrespective of party, they are merely acting to maintain that system of monopoly and aggrandizement which has brought the country under the control of trusts and combinations that have not only oppressed labor and robbed consumers, but have been chiefly responsible for the existing monetary system being converted into an instrument that serves the purpose of their rapacity.

It is these Wall street cormorants, acting with other agencies of MCKINLEYISM, that have aroused the spirit of resistance to protected wrong and oppressions, a spirit which had its culmination in the action of the Chicago convention and which these insatiable rascals are trying to stigmatize with such opprobrious terms as populism and anarchism.

The Hon. Chauncey Black, Philosopher. From the York Gazette.

"The House of Want is arrayed against the House of Have." In these words Henry George, the greatest of all political economists, briefly summed up the situation yesterday. The convention, and through it the Democratic party, was in control of the representatives of those who have long felt themselves the victims of injustice and who, however blindly, had made up their minds to act.

That this should have come to pass is not unnatural. Few men can reason, but all men can see. The mass of men are poor, and for their life is a mere struggle for existence. A small minority of men are rich and growing richer. There is a class that toils and toils and has not, and there is a class that toils not but has. It is plain there is something wrong. Who is to blame? Are we to marvel that eventually those who have not rise and say to those who have: "You are responsible?" And is it strange when those who have, with unanimity, say: "We are for gold," that those who have not should respond: "Then it is plain that that is the very thing we ought not to be for? Is it indeed wonderful that anything, good or bad, supported by the House of Have should be opposed by the House of Want?"

Nor could the open rupture be averted. We may protest that the attack has fallen at the wrong spot, we may deprecate its almost virulent character, but we can no more deny the justice back of the demand for relief than we can ignore the popular strength of that demand. Let the House of Have rejoice that the warring, chaotic and desperate elements which largely constitute the House of Want have found a voice and a head in such a man as William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. He is no Tillman, no Altgeld. Though he is against "the powers that be," no man has a better appreciation than he of the value and necessity of good government. But what is good government? It was not with words of anarchy or threats of vengeance that he won the hearts and minds of the vast audience that listened to his matchless eloquence on Thursday afternoon, but it was the sincerity, the devotion and the great heart of the man that carried conviction to the convention and made him the nominee.

To this man there is more in the issue now raised than a matter of coinage. To every Democrat, to every citizen, will come the question: "On which side shall I be in the struggle which has now opened and which will not end with this year's election? Shall I follow the lead of this man and help to fight the battle of the masses, or shall I fall in behind McKinley under the banner of the classes?" We are told that the only question involved is a financial one, but the very men who say this, know that, important as it is, that issue is but incidental in the great struggle now just beginning.

There will now be an alignment. The masses will find who are their real friends. We do not mean to belittle the financial issue. It is of such genuineness of the Democracy of sound money Democrats will be put to a fearful test. There are those who are glad that circumstances have forced the test.

Heretofore it has been held by the Republican press, and much capital made thereof, that any kindly expression of feeling by the English press as to Cleveland or any other Democrat, or any question of Democratic policy, was a strong argument in favor of the Democratic party. We never took much stock in argument of this sort, but how the Republicans did glorify over and utilize it. How is it now? The abuse of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, of the Democratic candidates and policy of the English press, from the great "Times" down, edifies anything they have ever said in all their impudent intermeddling in American affairs. They make out of the great national convention a convocation of anarchists and socialists, probably impelled thereto by the very decided anti-British tone of the speeches and platform. Vanderbilt's chief-of-staff, Chauncey Depew, is in London to give them pointers and gather up and indorse their bitter expressions of hatred toward that great section of the American people represented at the Chicago convention.

This talk of the British press of anarchy and socialism being the predominating characteristics of the Chicago convention or Democratic policy, was a strong argument in favor of the Democratic party. We never took much stock in argument of this sort, but how the Republicans did glorify over and utilize it. How is it now? The abuse of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, of the Democratic candidates and policy of the English press, from the great "Times" down, edifies anything they have ever said in all their impudent intermeddling in American affairs. They make out of the great national convention a convocation of anarchists and socialists, probably impelled thereto by the very decided anti-British tone of the speeches and platform. Vanderbilt's chief-of-staff, Chauncey Depew, is in London to give them pointers and gather up and indorse their bitter expressions of hatred toward that great section of the American people represented at the Chicago convention.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A train struck Michael Kees, of Reading, and took off both legs.

—Bitten by a snake some time ago, John Zerfass, of Kutztown, became violently insane.

—F. W. Klingensmith has been appointed postmaster at Dime, and Miss A. M. Rodgers at Demmler.

—The Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, was presented with a handsome new flag by the Morrison-Cass paper Co.

—A regularly-organized gang of burglars keep the people of Phoenixville in a continual state of excitement.

—While on a visit to her sister Mrs. Alice Stevenson, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a Newtown drug store.

—The Rawson steel manufacturing company, of Philadelphia, with a capital of \$50,000, has been granted a charter.

—During the funeral of ex-mayor Edmund H. Turner, in Altoona, all business houses were closed by proclamation of mayor Barr.

—James Hartline, of Columbia, made two attempts at suicide, by jumping from a bridge to the ground, and by trying to drown himself.

—Workmen are constructing the link between the North Penn railroad, the Plymouth valley branch and the Reading railroad near Ambler.

—The Bucks county Lutheran orphanage will be built in one of the following places: Boyertown, Kutztown, Montello, Sinking Springs or Topton.

—While whittling a piece of wood with a butcher knife, the knife slipped, and Charles I. Gearhart, of Reading, received a wound from which he bled to death.

—An exchange says a horse shoe suspended over the door for luck, fell recently and striking a child on the head caused a doctor bill which footed up to thirty dollars.

—After a long chase, which included a long senatorial swim across the Delaware, Detective Wharton, of Bucks county, captured John Matlack, a negro desperado.

—The Pennsylvania Millers' state association will hold a convention at Williamsport in the near future. It is understood that the convention will be patronized by prominent men from different parts of the country.

—Clearfield lodge of Odd Fellows will be fifty years old August 17th, and the members propose celebrating the event by holding a basket picnic and inviting all the lodges in the county to participate in the festivities.

—The army worm is creating havoc with the oat-fields near Penbrook, a few miles from Harrisburg. Several acres have been completely devastated. The farmers are digging trenches to stop the progress of the worm.

—The Buffalo and St. Mary's railroad, running from Clermont to St. Mary's, is now complete, the last spike having been driven a few days ago. This line will connect the coal fields of Shawmut with the railroads entering Clermont.

—On Monday George Bahl, the lumberman was found ten or twelve feet from the point where he was drowned. It will be recalled that the deceased fell in Lycoming creek on February 10, while breaking a landing for the Emery lumber company. Charles T. Chilson, a woodsman found the body.

—A committee has been appointed by the survivors of the gallant 8th Pennsylvania regiment to secure the erection of a monument to Col. William G. Murray, which will be placed at the west front of the court house at Hollidaysburg, not far from the beautiful soldiers' monument dedicated last month.

—The meeting of the Bucktail association, made up the original Kane Rifles, known as the Old Bucktails, will be held this year in Emporium, Cameron county, Wednesday and Thursday, August 26 and 27, as we are informed by the secretary of association: Wm. H. Ranch, 1945 Canaan street, Philadelphia.

—At Bloomsburg Joseph Shaffer was found drowned in the creek by a number of boys who were fishing. The man had committed suicide the day before by jumping into the stream. A large stone was tied to his neck. He was 30 years old and survived by a wife and two children. Family troubles is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

—At South Renovo, Saturday, 5-year-old Levada Ball, daughter of Edwin M. Ball, while playing at housekeeping in the yard attempted to start a fire in an old stove by lighting a piece of paper. The paper burned so rapidly that the child dropped it and a gust of wind blew it against her dress. Her clothing was ignited and she was terribly burned. She died that night.

—Friday afternoon Brakeman Kizer and a friend named Johnson, of Renovo, went to the mountain on the south side on a short outing. The News says that Mr. Johnson fell asleep while lying on a blanket and was awakened by experiencing a smothering sensation. Leaping to his feet he found that a black-snake had wound itself around his neck, and was going through wonderful gyrations not pleasing to the trainman's feelings. Mr. Johnson succeeded in releasing himself from the embrace of the reptile, and he and his companion lost no time in abandoning their "ideal" retreat.

—Judge Simonton of Harrisburg, in an opinion in three cases involving a construction of the fee bill of 1893, allows constables 5 instead of 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses in serving papers and reduces the fee for subpoenas from 50 cents to 15 cents. He allows a fee for one warrant in criminal cases for both the alderman and constable, no matter how many defendants, and a fee for one commitment in criminal cases for both alderman and constable, no matter how many defendants. The fee for an information before an alderman or justice is cut down from 60 cents to 50 cents.

—Last Friday, William, better known as "Doc" Moore, had a narrow escape from serious accident, while walking across the railroad bridge over the creek near Flemington. Being defective in hearing, he did not notice an approaching train, until he was too far from the one end to make the other side. He jumped off the bridge to the end of one of the piers. After the train had passed, he was so occupied in his efforts to crawl back on the superstructure that he did not see another train closely following the first. The second time he was compelled to jump on to the pier. His dog, however, was struck by one of the trains and was killed.