

Ink Slings.

Bryan's second tour East is exciting more enthusiasm than his first did. Think of 50,000 people turning out to see him in Philadelphia.

"A fool and his money are soon parted," remarked one of the fellows who bought a ticket for the excursion to Canton to see MCKINLEY.

WANAMAKER has captured Blair county for the U. S. Senate. Thus the seat takes another step away from Bellefonte's "favorite son."

Since Judge FURST felt so small coming home from the Granger's picnic, last Thursday night, he might have practiced a little gold-bug economy and traveled on half fare.

It is announced that LOUISE MICHEL, the mother of Anarchy and French revolutionary leader, is coming to this country. She is going to chaperone HEER MOST to the gold bug party, we suppose.

The time has come when men must be men. Don't let people bamboozle you into believing that your interests lie in any other direction than that of silver. Your own intelligence should be your guide this fall.

Bellefonte taxes are growing higher every year, money is getting scarcer every year, yet you don't notice that any of the banks need a new coat of paint or show, in any way, that money is scarce with them.

CORBETT and SHARKEY are to fight in San Francisco, on Thanksgiving day. What a cause for general thanksgiving if they would only use each other up so badly that neither one of them would be able to fight again.

In the fall of 1894 the WATCHMAN said: "A vote for HASTINGS for Governor will be an individual's sanction of a pardon for BARDSELY, which will surely come if HASTINGS is elected." He was elected. The pardon was signed on Monday.

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture JOHN HAMILTON spent a Sunday in Phillipsburg, recently, and it is said he tried to pull little FILL-UP WOMELSDORF around but FILL-UP knows that his friends will let him slide just as soon as he shows a leaning towards the Governor.

When rock-ribbed Republican Philadelphia will turn out the largest crowd in its history to see the young "reputationist," whom silver is going to make the next President of the United States, it is little wonder that the temperature should have dropped 20° even 265 miles away from the city.

According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury there ought to be \$8.41 in gold in circulation for every man, woman and child in the country. We venture the assertion that there are not one hundred people in Centre county who can lay their hands one-fourth their quota of the gold, without begging it from a banker.

Talk about flooding the country with silver in the event of its free coinage. Why if all the gold and silver produced in the United States, except that proportion reserved for use in the arts, between 1873 and the present time, had been coined into money, we still would not have as large a per capita circulating medium as France has.

Congressman GROSSVENOR has a wonderful knack of claiming everything for his man HANNA'S MCKINLEY. But then it is just like the avaricious, grasping policy of the goldites who want all and give nothing, so no one would be alarmed if he claimed every State for HANNA'S MCKINLEY, without conceding Mr. BRYAN even the seven his estimate gives him.

Of course it is not possible that such a deal has been made, but when all these excursions to Canton are counted up and their net revenue to the rail-road companies are figured no shrewd business head can overlook the mutual profit in MCKINLEY'S staying at home. The rail-roads get the money and the employes are ordered to vote for MCKINLEY.

'Tis a pity that bishop NEWMAN, of the Methodist church, was not here, on Sunday, to hear what one of the twelve hundred ministers he boasted of controlling had to say on man's duty to the government. If one of the highest authorities in the Methodist church can over-step the bounds of his christian ministry the humbler ones do not forget that their mission is for God and not for politics.

It was rather impudent on the part of JOHN BOYD THATCHER to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York without saying anything about the intention he must have had then, to renounce the Chicago platform and only support BRYAN and SEWALL. TABMANLY does right in demanding that he either subscribe to the platform or get off. This is no time for chicken hearts. We want men who are courageous for the right.

It will be in order for Dr. ELDER, of Johnstown, to write another letter now explaining why the Cambria iron company has resumed operations. When the plant closed, several weeks ago, it took a column in the Philadelphia Press for him to explain how the WILSON tariff law had caused it. When the works resumed, last week, the Press noted it in a five line squib. Why did it start Doctor? Get yourself in print again. Your name looks big in type.

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Bryan's Claim as a Candidate.

Among the many truths which candidate BRYAN is telling the people, there is nothing more true than the assertion he made in his address to them at Louisville, that no national convention ever held in this country more accurately and fully reflected the sentiments of the party which selected the delegates than did the convention that placed him in nomination; that never within this generation did the voters themselves take so active a part and influential a part in giving direction to the sentiment and action of a convention, and that, therefore, by every principle of fairness and regard for the will of the majority, he had a right to claim the support of the party as its regular nominee.

And why should there be any question as to his being entitled to the undivided Democratic support? There is none, whatever, except that which is raised by certain interests which went to the convention with the determination to support a particular monetary policy, and having found themselves out voted, see fit to declare that what the convention adopted was not Democratic.

It is unnecessary to waste words in maintaining that a majority of the party's representatives had a right to declare what should be the policy of the party in regard to the currency. There was no fundamental party principle that obligated that convention to support the gold standard. The question, as presented to the party, was one of economic expediency. The majority, being fully convinced that the change which was made in monetary conditions by the demonetization of silver, in 1873, was seriously injuring the genuine interests of the people, had a right to take the action which was taken in the convention on the money question, and that action is as binding as the will of the majority always is on a properly organized party.

This is the actual situation in the Democratic party to-day, and yet we see certain parties actuated by plutocratic interests, who pretend that there has been such a terrible infraction of the principles of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and TILDEN, as to justify their drawing off and setting up an opposition Democratic organization. Can anybody seriously believe that those fathers of the Democratic party were opposed to the people remedying defects in their currency which were proving themselves to be injurious? Or can it be shown that the founders of the party, whose example we respect, ever advised the inflexible maintenance of any particular standard of value? They intended that this should be a government of the people, who should exercise their will according to their experience, and surely their experience has taught them that the present system of currency, with gold as the exclusive standard, has greatly injured their general interests.

A Coal Trust Candidate.

Probably the worst of the trusts is the combination that is compelling consumers to pay an extortionate price for coal. That article is of such general and indispensable use that none can escape this robbery, and the greatest sufferers are the poor to whom fuel is a serious item of expense and upon whom its high price inflicts the greatest distress. This heartless monopoly is practiced by a comparatively small number of extortionists, there being but eleven corporations that have secured control of the coal product and manage to corner the trade, conducting their rapacious business in defiance of anti-trust laws which have been made so weak as to be easily evaded. One of the chief parties to this criminal conspiracy against the rights and interests of the people is the New York, Susquehanna and Western rail-road company, of which the millionaire Republican candidate for Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, is a director, and being also its general counsel he was unquestionably a party in formulating the agreement between these conspirators who are robbing both those who consume anthracite coal and those who mine it?

Is it surprising that the Republican candidate for Vice President is found in this capacity? There is nothing strange in it, for the circumstance accords perfectly with the general character of MCKINLEYISM. The whole Republican system is connected with such practices, and whether its candidates are monopolists like HOBART, or its campaign managers are oppressors of labor like HANNA, there is a consistency in its purpose to create enormous wealth at the expense of the general public. HOBART, the millionaire, the director of a monopoly, and the counsel for a conspiracy to rob the people, is a perfect representative of the spirit and object of MCKINLEYISM.

Spanish atrocities in Cuba are still being practiced, but the gold and silver agitation has so absorbed this country that the crimes of the Spanish brutes pass unnoticed.

Bismarck on Free Silver.

The fact that the free coinage of silver by this country, independent of European co-operation, would have a most salutary effect, scarcely required the endorsement of Prince BISMARCK, but it is certainly a great re-inforcement to the cause of silver when a man of his unusual sagacity declares, as he has done in a letter to Gov. CULBERSON, of Texas, who solicited his opinion on the subject, that the United States could pursue an independent course in the adoption of bimetalism not only with perfect safety to her own interests, but such a course would have the effect of drawing European nations into an international bimetallic league.

To those who have given this matter intelligent consideration, with the object of treating it honestly, the apprehension that free silver would involve our country in financial trouble and produce business disaster, has always appeared to be the idlest of fears. The clamor of the gold interest about the depreciation of the currency as a result of the depreciated value of silver, and the driving of gold out of the country by a cheap currency, and the clap-trap about 53-cent dollars, are the merest inventions which would be dispelled by the rapid rise in the price of silver in consequence of its remonetization, and the approximation of the relative value of the two metals by silver being sent up and gold brought down through the restoration of the white metal to its former monetary position and the resultant increased demand for it.

Prince BISMARCK is entirely correct in his opinion that the United States are able to adopt the bimetallic policy by the free coinage of silver, without European co-operation, a fact of which the leaders of the Democratic party were thoroughly assured when they declared for it in their party platform, and the practicability of which will be proven after the election of BRYAN.

Bardsley a Free Man.

JOHN BARDSELY last Tuesday passed from his prison cell a free man, having received from the Republican administration of the State a full pardon for the commission of the greatest embezzlement in the criminal annals of the country. He has now been purged of his offence by the clemency of the board of pardons and Governor of Pennsylvania, and will soon resume his old place among the working Republican politicians of Philadelphia. The small matter of his having been in the penitentiary will not lower his standing among them, as the majority of them ought to be in prison, but in escaping punishment have been more fortunate than BARDSELY.

No observer of Republican practices and methods entertained the least doubt but that this Republican state administration would pardon him. It was confidently predicted that he would be liberated before half of HASTINGS' term would expire, and the truth of the prediction has been verified. He was too dangerous a man to be kept incarcerated when his liberation was necessary to keep him from peaching on bigger men in the party than himself, who were the sharers of his swag. Some delay in opening his prison door was necessary for the sake of appearance, but with the assurance that it would come in time he could afford to wait and keep his mouth shut.

There was great parade of the pardon board deliberating over his case, and of medical examination of his physical condition, and reluctance on the part of the Governor, but when BARDSELY got his pardon, last Monday, it was no more than what was intended he should have when HASTINGS went into the Governor's office. It may now be expected that his health will improve with such rapidity that he will be able to be at the polls in November and vote for "honest money" and protection to American industries.

"Scotia Miner" boasts, in Wednesday's Daily News, that the men at those works have "the only place in this county, or any other, where there are carriages and spring wagons to haul the voters to and from the election." "where they go and vote as free, good American and patriotic people ought to do." We wonder if the "Scotia Miner" is as free as he imagines himself to be, when he is perched up in the company wagon and hauled off to the polls. Some one has to pay for those teams he brags of. He admits that he doesn't have to do it, so there is but one conclusion and that is that "Scotia Miner" sells his vote for a ride in a carriage.

Republican county chairman GRAY ran so short of argument, at Phillipsburg recently, that he had to stoop to calling Mr. BRYAN a "blatherskite." Such expressions very ill become a gentleman in Mr. GRAY'S position and if his vocabulary is as short as this would indicate there is more in one short sentence uttered by Mr. BRYAN than chairman GRAY will get through him in a life time.—"I am too dignified to profess one thing and do another."—From BRYAN'S Philadelphia speech.

The Masses Against the Classes.

The supporters of the plutocratic interest greatly deprecate the arraying of the masses against the classes, as they term it, and charge candidate BRYAN with attempting to create an antagonistic division between the rich and the poor. By this assumption they evade their responsibility for bringing about conditions by which action has been rendered necessary for the protection of the people against the encroachments of wealth.

The position taken by the Democratic party, and represented by the candidacy of Mr. BRYAN, has been necessitated by the grasping attitude of plutocracy. It is not aggressive, but defensive. It does not design to deprive any class of its rights, but it proposes to prevent the mass from falling a victim to the greed of a class.

Consider the situation that has forced the Democratic party to its present attitude, falsely represented as arraying the masses against the classes. By a long continued series of acts on the part of Legislatures and courts under Republican influence, wealth has been favored at the expense of the general mass of our population. By the aid of discriminating fiscal laws, and other methods of favoritism, the few have been enabled to accumulate vast fortunes while the many have suffered from the monopolies which have been the means of those colossal accumulations. The growing plutocracy of the country is the off-spring of the trusts and other monopolistic combinations called into existence and maintained by policies deliberately intended to produce such a result.

Who can deny that this is the fact? For the proof of it, look around and see every branch of production being brought under the control of a monopoly; observe how the necessities of life are cornered by combinations whose members increase their wealth by making it more expensive and difficult for the general mass to subsist.

The situation has been steadily progressing to this condition for the past twenty years. It has been accelerated by legislation and court decisions which have been habitually in the interest of a class and against the mass of our population. It has been helped along by processes which have gradually removed the burden of taxation from wealth and imposed it upon the common people. All the taxes required by the expenses of the war that affected the rich were dropped as speedily as possible, including the tax upon their incomes, and the hard task of maintaining the expenses of government was required of the masses through the agency of tariffs upon the necessities of life. In addition to these unequal and unfair exactions by which wealth profited and the common class were oppressed, the currency was so tampered with as to put it in shape to be more easily and profitably controlled in the interest of the monied class.

This is not an overdrawn picture. The truth of it is attested by the steady decline in the pecuniary condition of the general population, in the increasing difficulty of the working people to make a living; in the gradual impoverishment of a middle class that were once able to do a profitable business in small operations; in the indebtedness and embarrassment of the great agricultural population; but most conspicuous in the growth of those immense fortunes, limited to a small class, that have been the natural fruit of these conditions.

Who can deny that this is the situation, and, it being so, who is responsible for conditions that have arrayed the mass against the class for the recovery of their share of advantages, and for the protection of rights that have been encroached upon?

WILLIAM J. BRYAN is the leader in this movement of the masses for the vindication of their rights, as against a dangerously increasing plutocracy, and it is better that it should be successful at this time than that delay should require a remedy of a less peaceful character in the future.

The farmers of the country received \$383,303,255 less for their wheat, corn, potatoes, rye, barley and buckwheat in 1895 than they did for the same products in 1880. In other words, they had nearly \$400,000,000 less to spend a use to pay off their mortgages last year than they had 15 years ago from the shrinkage in these crops alone. Can any one wonder that times are hard except to the money dealers? If there be such a gigantic loss in the case of these products, the loss to the farmer from his entire products will amount to more than \$800,000,000, which would otherwise be circulating among the retail merchants of the country and in every other avenue of trade.

Complete Hon. JAMES SCHOFIELD'S record as a legislator with that of either CURTIS or WOMELSDORF and see if you can conscientiously overlook the fact that he is a man to vote for.

Ohio Is Sure of Silver.

Henry George in the Pittsburg Post. CLEVELAND, Sept. 22nd.—With such diligent inquiries as I could make I have not yet been able to find any evidence of the movement away from Bryan of which the high appointee of President Cleveland whom I met on my arrival here told me he had observed in journeying through the state. It is certainly not among the workmen of Cleveland, organized or unorganized. According to the best information I can get the proportion of workmen who propose to vote for Bryan is even greater than in Chicago, and is generally expressed by such phrases as "McKinley is not in it," while polls privately taken by delegates among their fellows in the plasterers' national convention, that met last week, and in that of the carpenters, now in session, show that nine-tenths of the representatives from all parts of the Union are for Bryan.

That the Palmer Democrats of Ohio have not yet become a very mighty folk, in numbers at least, is shown by the fact that in order to get the 6,000 signatures required to put their electors on the official ticket they are obtaining the aid of Republicans, and that the Republicans themselves, though they now talk very confidently of the campaign in Ohio, have not yet discovered growing repugnance to silver is best evidenced by such speeches as that of Cliff Beach, the Republican nominee for congress in the Twentieth district, who devoted himself almost entirely to the outright advocacy of free silver.

Why Blandin Withdrew.

Ex-Judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, a lawyer of high standing and large practice, was nominated by the Democrats for judge of the supreme court. The office he did not want, as to take it would much reduce his income, yet as a staunch Democrat and an earnest free silver man he was willing to accept the nomination, if as he first thought might be the case, it would involve no danger of election, but becoming convinced that if he remained on the ticket he would be elected, he last month declined and another nomination has been made in his place.

I asked Judge Blandin, whom I have known for years to have the character and reputation of an extremely careful and conservative man whether he was still of opinion that it was necessary for him to decline the nomination in order to avoid the office, or whether there was in any part of the state a counter movement beginning. His reply was that he could see the matter in no other light than that which induced him to decline, that there might have been some little sagging when the news of the Maine election was received, but that if it had been the case, it had been only temporary, and that throughout northern Ohio, especially, the movement of the farmers to free silver was now going on faster than ever, while the defections from the Democratic vote were so small as hardly to be worth taking into account. "Ohio," said the judge, "is a close state normally; at the last election the Republicans carried it by 35,000. State pride will, I think, do something to strengthen MCKINLEY, and, allowing 15,000 votes for that, the Republicans would have on the normal basis 50,000 this year.

Estimates of Bryan's Majority.

"But at the last election the Populists polled in around numbers 60,000 votes. This, counting nothing, for changes from our party to the other, would give Bryan Ohio by 10,000 majority. But while I am confident that the Ohio Democrats who will vote for McKinley are very, very few, I hear everywhere through the country of the staunchest kind of Republicans who are working and will vote for Bryan, and while I know that no effort will be spared to give Governor McKinley the vote of his own state, I cannot see how that result can be accomplished. This is the general impression that I get from careful and well-informed Democrats: that the Populists, though to many of them Sewall is a bitter pill, will this year vote for Bryan to a man there is no doubt, while I am told that the Prohibitionists throughout the State are very largely for him, and of the turning of old Republicans to free silver I hear specifically on every hand.

So far as I can see, the sanguine sound money man who has come to the conclusion that the free silver cause had culminated in Ohio and that Bryan was now losing strength must have derived his impressions from the great excursions that are thronging to Canton.

Canton Excursions of No Use.

But of how little these excursions mean I had an example from a gentleman who had been asked to make a free silver speech to the club of Hungarians a little distance from this city. They were really anxious to hear him, and they had specially invited him. But when he reached the place one of their head men met him at the car with an apology. "There are more people at the hall than can get in," he said, "but 150 of our club has gone off to Canton on a McKinley excursion. They do not often get a chance to have such a free ride with everything furnished, and they thought you would not mind it if they had a good time and gave others room to hear you. They will vote all the same for Bryan." "Mind it? No," replied the speaker, "I am glad they are going to have a free ride and a good time at the expense of Mr. Hanna's fund. I would have told them by all means to go."

"That's what they thought," said the spokesman, and the orator found at the hall a crowded audience.

N. E. Edwards Esq., of Williamsport.

N. E. EDWARDS Esq., of Williamsport, spoke to the Bellefonte BRYAN and SEWALL free silver club, in the court house, on Wednesday evening. Quite a crowd turned out to greet the young barrister from Lycoming and he more than pleased it. His talk was clean cut and to the point. He presented a number of new arguments that have started more talk on the subject and it was the general opinion that he is one of the most convincing talkers who have been here.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Pittsburg is having a liquor saloon crusade.

Wilson female college, at Chambersburg, re-opened Tuesday.

The Central hotel, of Spangler, has been purchased by A. I. Hopple, for \$8,500.

Lizzie Myers, aged six years, of Lancaster, was seriously trampled on by an enraged bull.

Wednesday was a red letter day at Columbia, when the fire department celebrated its centennial.

A car of iron broke down and wrecked five others near Geigertown, on the Wilmington & Northern railroad, Monday.

Mrs. Lucy Stockey, widow, died near Hollidaysburg, on Thursday evening, of dropsy. She was 96 years old on Wednesday.

Joseph Dooley, aged three years, of Ashland, has a shoe button up his nostril which the physicians have not been able to remove.

Seventeen-year-old Thomas McHugh dived 97 feet from the Point bridge, Pittsburg, to the Monongahela river, and swam out unhurt.

After having a suicide's body identified as his own, John Schaffer has returned from the Allegheny mountains to his home in Easton.

While riding on a locomotive which collided with another at Meadville, Milton E. Garland and Edward Harris, of Englewood, Ill., were killed.

Four hundred out of the 1800 breweries in the United States are represented at the brew masters' convention, which opened in Pittsburg Monday.

At Hill, Mercer county, Martin Jacobs set a gun in his barn, pulled a string tied to the trigger and frightfully wounded himself, but failed to effect his suicide as planned.

A young man and young woman of Coudersport, are reported to have made a desperate wager. If Bryan is elected she will marry him, and if McKinley is elected he will marry her.

Mrs. John Hope's horse crawled under the railroad safety gate on the Wilmington & Northern tracks, near Coatesville, and four occupants of the carriage narrowly escaped death by the timely stoppage of a train.

The Beech Creek railroad company have leased their extension in Cambria county to Geo. S. Good & Co., of Lock Haven who will commence work at once. The extension is about nine miles long and extends from Patton to Spangler.

Ora J. Klingensmith, who is serving a ten-days' sentence in the Allegheny county jail as a suspicious character, is suspected of being one of the murderers of George Kause. Kause was killed on October 31st, 1894, near Callery Junction, by masked burglars.

Alfred McPherran, of Alexandria, who last week pleaded guilty to violation of the Brook's law, with reference to the sale of liquor without a license, etc., was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$750 and to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a term of six months.

John P. Swoope, the trapper, of Alexandria, has killed a thousand snakes of all kinds since the first of May. On Thursday of last week he encountered a blacksnake on the road to Rockview, near Alexandria, and killed it with a pole. It measured eleven and a half feet long.

Fred C. Gates received fatal injuries while working on a log drive on Pine creek Saturday and died several hours later, while being conveyed to the Williamsport hospital. Gates was caught in a moving log jam. His head was badly crushed, one leg was mangled and several ribs and his shoulder were broken.

B. F. Chase, an attorney of Clearfield, accidentally shot himself last Thursday after returning from a hunting expedition. In attempting to remove his gun from the wagon, its contents were discharged, the shot grazing his side and inflicting a painful flesh wound, but no shot lodged in his chest.

On Friday evening, John Weaver at his farm at Bald Eagle noticed a fierce fight between two gray eagles high in the air. Finally the larger one struck the other on the back with his sharp bill and the wounded bird fell to the ground. The victor came to earth and finished its prey by choking it to death. Mr. Weaver picked up the young eagle which measures 5 feet 2 inches from tip to tip.

Ed. Page, of Page Brothers, undertakers of Lock Haven, is suffering from blood poison. While embalming the body he must have touched a diseased portion with his right hand where there was a scratch, and the hand in a short time began to swell and pain terribly. The swelling is now going farther up the arm, and although he is suffering great pain, it is thought that the danger can be averted.

George F. Ronian, of Lock Haven, Saturday received a cane from his brother-in-law, Jacob Cooke, proprietor of the Hotel Albemarle, Charlottesville, Va. The cane was cut from a tree that stands near Thomas Jefferson's tomb. The stick is a novel and unique one. It has carved on it a representation of the University of Virginia, and gives the date of the burning of that institution, "October 27, 1865." There is also a representation of the tomb of Jefferson, with a tree on each side of it. There are also fishes and rabbits carved on the stick. It contains several inscriptions with reference to the author of the Declaration of Independence. The cane is a valuable memento and is highly prized by Mr. Ronian.

The constables of Clearfield county were the maddest set of men in the country last week when Judge Gordon decided that they were entitled to but 50 cents for serving a warrant, regardless of the number of names thereon, and instead of getting mileage at the rate of 10 cents a mile circular they are to get 10 cents a mile direct. He also decided they were not entitled to any pay for making their quarterly return to court, for which services they heretofore received \$1.50. The decision was made under a law passed by the last legislature, and has caused a great deal of kicking. Now the constables are obliged to make their returns to court and pay their own expenses. As the law is a general one, and applies to every county in the State. It will also apply to Centre, and may make a lot of officers here just as mad as those Clearfield fellows.