

Link Slings.

To fight with one's neighbors is to publish one's own life behind the scenes to the gossiping world.

There were some dead game sports at the race on Monday, but Tuesday GEORGE FASTO had a dead-game-horse.

The Cretan war began to look as if Turkey would be thoroughly drowned in Greece before the powers stepped in and said this: "This has gone far enough."

Allegheny is still hanging out a claim for the state capitol. About the only inducements that can be offered to have it moved out there would be that it would be nearer home for Allegheny Members.

There is war in the price of biscuits. The big bakers have started fighting and the prices are going down. With biscuits the matter of a rise is a very easy thing to produce, be it either in price or dough.

If it were not for the fact that most of the streets are paved over there the announcement, that one Clearfield merchant has bought \$1,000 worth of clover seed for the spring trade, would lead us to believe that the good people of that nice old town intend turning the streets into cow pasture.

Talk about annexing Hawaii. Why we have more than we can do now to take care of ourselves. Just watch for what the next four years are going to bring forth and it will be found that the United States are quite large enough to have troubles of their own, without going after pieces of sandwich.

The two Tennessee negroes, who had the pleasure of digging their own graves before they were hanged by a mob for having burned and plundered a house, must have had a very different sensation from that of the fellow who occasionally survives to read his own obituary, as published in over-anxious newspapers.

Six months ago the whole of the civilized world was trying to make believe that it was spoiling for a chance to lick Turkey for the Armenian atrocities. To-day Greece wants to take up the world's battle, alone, and the selfish old world is afraid Greece might gain a few feet of territory, so she says: "You must not fight Turkey." Turkey needs a licking and if it were to be done by Greece everything would be smoothed up.

Private DALZELL and master workman SOVEREIGN both might devote their time to better deeds than writing inflammatory articles for publication. The latest craze that seems to have struck them is the desire to incite the masses to war. DALZELL thinks we ought to go to war with some foreign nation, while SOVEREIGN says civil war would be the only method of alleviating the distress of the masses and bringing about a more equable distribution of the country's goods. Such utterances unfortunately voice the not dared-to-be-spoken sentiments of thousands of men and show the trend of the current that is bearing our government on to more crucial trials than any of her past contests in arms have been. A rotten monetary system is responsible for such a situation and unless it is purged there will be no government to maintain any system at all.

Very few Bellefontes realize how near the result of Tuesday's election came to annihilating the organ of the Prohibitionists. The trouble that threatened to end the career of the cold water sheet yesterday morning is said to have all come out of the way the Prohibitionists in town voted on Burgess and Justice in the North ward. The story runs that Mr. HANSHBERGER, who is a good christian gentleman, got re-headed because he imagined the Prohibs didn't vote for him for Justice and E. R. CHAMBERS Esq., who knows he didn't get their votes for Burgess, fanned this hotness into a regular blaze until Mr. HANSHBERGER concluded to issue an execution on the Magnet office and shut it up forever as an exponent of war and unfermented communion wines. Mr. HANSHBERGER, having been an endorser for proprietor BAILEY, found it easy to issue the execution but he found, also, that there are others. Mr. BAILEY found another endorser and the Magnet goes on, so do Mr. HANSHBERGER and Mr. CHAMBERS.

The shrilly contest has about run its course. The counting of the ballots disclosed a very different state of affairs from what the contestants expected and the great cry of illegality and fraud is now being excused by the MILLER-ites by saying that they were mis-informed. In the one precinct, Worth township, where there was a sworn statement that twenty votes had been counted for CRONISTER that had been marked in the circle at the top of the Republican column and then opposite the Democratic candidate's name, there was not one of such ballots found, and so it was all over the county. The fact of the matter is that in all of the forty-four districts examined there were only four such votes for CRONISTER while nine were for MILLER. The count gives MILLER a majority of 680 votes, with 125 in dispute. The precincts not included are Democratic and would put the majority the other way. The master, C. P. HEWES Esq., will probably file his report to-day and then the court will decide in what way the 125 disputed ballots are to be counted. While Mr. CRONISTER has undoubtedly been a gainer by the investigation there is no telling what the outcome will be.

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A Farmers' Monetary Convention.

The interests that find their benefit in cornering the money of the country through the instrumentality of a restrictive standard of value, have had their convention at which they conspired together as to the measures required to maintain the advantage afforded them by the present monetary system. The parties who compose the bank syndicates, who constitute the membership of monopolistic combines, who derive large gains from note shaving and money lending, who grow rich by taking advantage of the necessities that compel the mortgaging of farms and other property, and who amass unlimited wealth from the profits of government bond sales, met in conference at Indianapolis and took action for the measures that may continue the advantage which the gold standard and a consequently contracted currency afford them. It was entirely natural for them to declare their preference for financial policies and a monetary system that have been so advantageous to them. Why shouldn't they favor conditions in money matters that have had the comfortable effect of making so many of them millionaires?

These interested parties having had their convention, an arrangement is being made for the farmers to get together in conference, at Washington, on the 5th of March, for consultation and expression on the question of the currency. They have as good a right to express their views on the monetary situation as had the syndicates, monopolists, money lenders and bond dealers who met at Indianapolis and declared for the maintenance of the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks, and it is not at all likely that there will be any resemblance in the views of the two conventions.

The farmers have not found that the policy which has controlled the currency since the demonetization of silver has been conducive to their prosperity. Since the commission of that crime they have seen a steady decline both in the value of their farms and salable property, and in the market price of their products. While there has been an enormous increase in the wealth of the moneyed class, the only thing that has increased with a large class of farmers, particularly in the West, is the incumbrances on their farms in the shape of mortgages, and the difficulty of making a living at the prices of agricultural productions that have fallen in proportion to the appreciation of standard money.

The farmers have long been dissatisfied with this situation, the cause of which is quite apparent to their intelligence. It was on account of this dissatisfaction that the larger bulk of them voted at the last election, with the Democrats, for free silver and a return to the monetary system of the constitution. Many of them, however, were fooled by the promise that MCKINLEY "would do something for silver," and it is the calculation of the Republican politicians to humbug them by protective duties on agricultural productions that are not affected by foreign competition and therefore need no protection. But notwithstanding these attempted delusions the great majority of American farmers are convinced by hard experience that the appreciation of the circulating medium in its relative value, as a result of the gold standard, has had a most depreciating effect upon the profits of their business, and that the consequent contraction of the currency has greatly contracted their prosperity.

We have not been informed of the line of procedure that is intended to be followed at this proposed farmers' convention, but it is altogether probable that the evils and abuses in the existing monetary policy and system of currency will be the subject of its deliberation and expression. Its being held in Washington, immediately after the inauguration of "the advance agent of prosperity" in the presidential office, may serve to warn him of the utter failure of his agency if he shall persist in carrying out the policy of the goldbugs.

Pulitzer's Shameless Assumptions.

What a fraud the New York World is, and how thoroughly contemptible are its pretensions. Among the daily evidences of this fact is its presumptuous and fraudulent declaration, made some days ago, that as "the World last year warned the free-liberals of the inevitable consequences of their platform and policies of repudiation, confiscation and disorder, so now the World warns the victors against their present course of extravagant ostentation, of monopolistic and legislative greed, of defiance of Democratic ideas and ideals, of outraging public opinion, and public morality." The warning it claims to have given the "free silverites" last year consisted of its slanderous misrepresentation of the platform and purpose of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign. Having enrolled itself, from mercenary motives, among the hired supporters of Wall street interests, it insulted the Democracy, which it had deserted, by the shameless charge that the most Democratic, patriotic and

really conservative declaration of principles ever made by any political party, expressed an intention of repudiation, and was designed to produce disorder; and for this insult it claims credit as having given warning to the "free silverites."

To complete its contemptible assumption it now poses as the monitor of the "victors," whom it helped to place in the position in which they can practice the extravagance and monopolistic greed, which this fake journal now so ostentatiously makes the object of its admonition. The most ordinary discernment could understand that the monopolists, bank syndicates and expectant beneficiaries were pouring their millions into the Republican campaign for the express purpose of bringing about the reign of extravagance and spoliation against which the fraudulent World now assumes to raise its voice, and it was in aid of these monopolistic and spoliationary designs, as purposed in the campaign conducted by MARK HANNA, that Pulitzer's shameless paper stigmatized the Democrats with being repudiationists for demanding that silver should be restored to its constitutional place in the currency of the country, and called them anarchists for maintaining the Democratic principle that personal liberty and State rights should not be violated by arbitrary and irregular processes.

Former Profligacy Surpassed.

The fifty-fourth Congress will close its ignominious career on the fourth of next month without having passed a single act beneficial to the country, but with a record for extravagant expenditure that surpasses any of its predecessors. Its appropriations have already gone beyond the billion-dollar mark, with the certainty that what it will add to the government's bill of expenses before its final adjournment will exceed the reckless profusion of previous billion-dollar Congresses.

In view of the fact that there is a treasury deficiency of nearly \$50,000,000, this squandering of the public money is positively criminal. A depleted treasury, however, is no check upon the prodigality of lawmakers each of whom is anxious that his "district" shall get as large a share as possible out of the public pork-barrel. Is it any wonder that the billion limit has been passed when every scheme proposed to take money out of the treasury has been pushed through by that mutual assistance known as log-rolling, and the swag has been pooled in the general appropriation bills?

This system of public plunder is being practiced at a time when for the alleged reason of a deficiency of revenue it is claimed that the tax on the necessities of life must be increased, and a tariff bill is being prepared for that purpose by the same Congress that has helped to empty the treasury by its profligate appropriations. Moderate economy, without stinting the reasonable expenses of government, would have saved at least two hundred millions of the billion which this Congress will have spent, but Republican policy would prefer squandering the public money in order that there may be an excuse for tariff taxation.

Spain's Falling Cause.

The winter season, most favorable for the Spanish campaign in Cuba, is drawing to a close, with the rebellion no nearer suppressed than it was when the patriots first took up arms to resist their oppressors. General GOMEZ, with an apparently increased force, is drawing closer to the walls of Havana which shelter WEYLER, the boastful Spanish warrior, who is calling for reinforcements to resist the enemy whom he was going to have completely exterminated before the opening of spring.

WEYLER's method of warfare, in which he has combined treachery and butchery, is proving to be a complete failure. He has succeeded in procuring the murder of the heroic MACEO, but the place of that gallant leader has been taken and is being ably filled by GOMEZ, who is pressing the minions of the Spanish power to the wall. The policy of extermination, which WEYLER has attempted as a means of removing his Cuban enemies from the face of the earth, has only had the effect of increasing their number and inspiring them with a fiercer determination to throw off the hateful Spanish domination. The massacre of the sick captured in Cuban hospitals, the cold-blooded execution of prisoners, and the outrages committed upon Cuban women and children, have been features of WEYLER's method of campaigning, but they have produced the results which invariably follow such barbarous expedients.

The patriot cause has grown in strength while the waning power of Spain is manifested in the exhaustion of her resources, both in men and money. Every day that the conflict is prolonged diminishes the Spanish ability to suppress the rebellion, and improves the prospects of Cuban freedom.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

The Right of Lavish Expenditure.

One of our exchanges, in discussing the lavish expenditure of some of the extremely rich, who give entertainments that cost fabulous sums of money, the BRADLEY-MARTINS, for example, who spent over two hundred thousand dollars on a ball, maintains that such people have a right to spend their money as they please. This assertion is mainly correct. There is no authority that could or should put a restraint upon their expenditures; but it is not the amount of their spending that is objectionable so much as the methods of accumulation that enable one class to grow so immensely rich that they can indulge in such profusion, while others are limited to the scantiest earnings. There must be something wrong in the system that produces such inequality.

If an examination could be made into the methods by which the millionaires who sported at the BRADLEY-MARTIN ball as imitation kings and queens, dukes and duchesses, it would no doubt have been found that most, if not all, of them owed their immense wealth to unequal and unfair advantages and privileges given them in competing with their fellow men for the good things of this life. No doubt among those revelers were found members of monopolistic combinations that have destroyed competition by unfair means, and driven other men, more honest than themselves, out of business. No doubt the managers of great trusts were there, also railroad magnates, whose wealth was acquired by the dishonest practice of wrecking companies and robbing the small inventors; stock waters who draw dividends on unsubstantial investments; tariff beneficiaries made plutocrats by the advantage derived from taxation on the necessities of life; owners of vast estates that are exempt from the payment of a government tax; Standard oil operators who have grown rich beyond computation from the enjoyment of privileges and benefits which venal Governors and Legislatures have taken from the people and conferred upon that great monopoly; and there was no doubt present at that lavish entertainment representatives of the banking class who have made millions in government bond sales, and whose wealth is increased, day by day, through the advantage which the gold standard confers by enabling them to control a contracted currency to the great disadvantage of the generality of people.

Our contemporary is correct in saying that the plutocratic class have a right to spend their money as they please. The wrong makes its appearance in the economic conditions and business methods which enable them to get more than their share, and to lavish their unfair gains in ostentatious displays when so many of their fellow mortals have scarcely the means of living.

The Heroic Greeks.

The sympathy of the Christian people has been aroused in behalf of those subjects of the Turkish Sultan who have been made the objects of persecution on account of their Christian faith. The cruel treatment of the Armenians equalled the worst abuse that was ever practiced by Mohammedans upon those who differed with them in religious belief, and what made these later outrages more aggravating to Christian feelings was that they were allowed to be perpetrated without any earnest effort on the part of the European powers to prevent them. Active interference by such nations as England, Russia, Germany and France would have effectually stopped the horrors to which the Christians in Turkey have been subjected, but their indifference actually encouraged the cruel conduct of the Turks, and all this was allowed because selfish jealousy of each other restrained the action of the Christian nations.

And now another case is presented in which the Turks propose to enforce their sovereignty over the Christian people of the island of Crete, who have often rebelled against it. While they are preparing to exert their power against the rebellious Cretans, with their usual ferocity, heroic little Greece steps into the arena as the champion of the islanders who are of the same blood and religious faith as the Greeks, and challenges the Mohammedan power. Nothing in recent history has so stirred up the sentimental feeling of the civilized world as this heroic incident. The very name of Greece, with all its glorious associations, is an inspiration, and this noble attitude of the descendants of the old Greek heroes excites the enthusiastic sympathy of all enlightened people.

But though the Greeks may be a match for the barbarous Turks, what could they do as against the interference of the great powers of Europe? Appearances indicate that their interposition will allow the Turk, as in the case of Armenia, to again exercise his merciless sway. What a blot this would be on the civilization of the age.

—Take it as a political prognostication, that council-man-elect WM. SHORLIDGE, West ward of Bellefonte, will be an aspirant for legislative honors in '98.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC.

(Inscribed to a school-mam and school-maester who solved the problem of life February 10th, 1897.)

The Matthew Maties are correct When figuring, as they do, 'Tis all his parts make up the whole And one and one are two; But we are able to affirm In earnest—not in fun— 'Tis also true as Holy Writ That one and one are one. For proof whereof ask little Bess Her thought upon this thing; Inquire of him who bears the name Of Israel's singer-king; Consult the poets—all their rhymes In this wise ever run: "Two souls with but a single thought— Two hearts that beat as one." And have you heard the word sublime Of Swedenborg the seer?— The wedded twain one angel are And so to heaven appear. It follows, then, that each is half— The better half is Bess; O, may the love that makes you one Thus ever keep and bless! In selfhood each a fraction is, Love makes the integer; Love loves to add and multiply, As you may well infer. Subtraction and division—these He does abominate, But in the present worth of hearts His interest is great. Thus with this new arithmetic Begin life's larger school; One rule is all you need to know— Love is the only rule. Work out your questions by this rule And I will guarantee Each problem you will quickly solve And end with "Q. E. D."

CARL SCHEIDT.

Such a Law Would Take the Ginger Out of Bellefonte's Great Sport.

From the Butler Democratic Herald.

Coasting accidents are reported all over the country. There is no good reason why young folks should not participate in this invigorating sport, but the matter ought to be governed by common sense. How people of ordinary good sense can consent to climb on a "bob" with 15 or 20 others and start on an excursion that may result in the death of one or all of the party because of some very simple accident, is one of the things past finding out. If coasting were carried on with reasonable sized sleds or coasters there would be quite as much sport and very little, if any, danger attached to the sport. Why should not the Legislature restrict fool-hardiness in coasting as well as in other matters?

A Man Who Had the Courage of His Convictions.

From the Doylestown Democrat.

Democrats throughout the country will learn with regret of the death of William P. St. John, former president of the Mercantile national bank, which occurred at his home in New York city. Mr. St. John was one of the staunchest advocates of the free coinage of gold and silver in the East, and after the Chicago convention resigned his position as president of the bank to become treasurer of the Democratic national committee. With limited means at his command he accomplished a great work. Mr. St. John was regarded in New York as one of the most able financiers in that city.

Claim She is a Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Feb.—The United States supreme court to-day heard argument in the case of the United States vs the steamer Three Friends, on the motion of the attorney-general for a certiorari to the circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit to bring the case to the supreme court, the steamer having been libeled for condemnation on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. Assistant Attorney Whitney made the first argument for the government.

He said it was clear that the steamer had been equipped to be employed against the Spanish authorities by the Cuban insurgents. The only question, he said, was whether the statute was applicable for the reason that the belligerency of the Cubans has not been formally recognized. It was true in the technical meaning of international law that the Cubans had not been recognized as belligerents but even if this was the case, there were other statutes concerning piracy and enlisting men for hostilities against a friendly power which was applicable. As a matter of fact there was nothing in the statute to require a recognition of belligerency to set the law in motion.

W. Hallett Phillips and A. W. Cockrell appeared for the owners of the Three Friends. Mr. Phillips desired to know if the question as to whether the words "colony," "district," or "people" in the law of 1817 applied to the insurgents was presented by the record in this case. No such body as the republic of Cuba was, he said, anywhere referred to. He claimed that there could be no mistake as to the legal meaning of that word "neutrality." He asserted that the words "insurgents" and "revolutionists" have no legal meaning, but that when recognized by a neutral government, such recognition amounts to a recognition of belligerency or independence. Mr. Cockrell urged that the libel failed to show the criminal intent of the offending persons, and that it did not even show who the offending persons were.

Attorney-General Harmon, for the government, said that while the Cuban insurgent had not shown itself to be strong enough to warrant the recognition of belligerency, still there had been sufficient recognition that a state of war existed. So far as formal recognition was concerned, he claimed that the insurgents were better off without it. At the conclusion of Mr. Harmon's argument the court adjourned, without announcing any opinion, until the first Monday in March.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A freight train cut off both legs of Amos Hershberger, 14 years old, of Palmyra.

—The Reading collieries will work but three days of three-quarter time each this week.

—An engine and twenty freight cars were wrecked in a collision at East Mahanoy junction.

—Another lift is to be sunk at the Lehigh valley coal company's York farm colliery, Pottsville.

—The Senate Monday confirmed the nomination of H. M. Bennett to be postmaster at Derry station.

—While playing with the baby Harry Allison, a Mercer county farmer, committed suicide by shooting himself.

—Joe Natasoski, another of the men implicated in the Luzerne county jail delivery, was caught on Saturday night.

—During a fight in a Mahanoy City saloon George Petro was badly cut and Andrew Mahr received a serious wound on the head.

—Three prisoners charged with drunkenness escaped from the Lebanon police station by prying off the bars at the window of the cell.

—Burglars got away with a large sum of money from the rectory of St. Luke's P. E. church, Lebanon, while the family were at church.

—Twenty-one members of Wilson's burlesque company, composed of New York and Philadelphia performers, are stranded in Easton.

—The secretaries and physical directors of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State met at Pottsville on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—During a row at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, Robert Donnelly was probably fatally shot by James Smith, who fled to the mountains.

—When retiring on Saturday night Jack Kinsley, a Lehigh valley baggage master, at Wilkesbarre, accidentally turned on the gas. The physicians think he will recover.

—Judge Buffington in the United States court at Pittsburg refused new trials to J. A. Culp and others, convicted at Scranton of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

—The Christian Endeavor societies of Lebanon celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the Lutheran society with a union service in Zion Lutheran church, Sunday night.

—J. A. Rodier, of Centerville, Crawford county, witnessed the inauguration of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States on March 4th, 1837, and has been present at the inauguration of every President since. He expects to be in Washington, March 4th, 1897, to see William McKinley take the oath of office.

—A German made a record at the court house in Clearfield the other morning that is not likely to be equalled soon. He called at the prothonotary's office, got a certificate of divorce, secured a certificate of naturalization, and then went to the register and recorder's office and got a marriage license—all in the forenoon. Clerk Rowles offered him another certificate, but he said he already had one of that kind for five years.

—Jos. Foreman, Jr., a brakeman on one of the coal trains for the Moshannon branch, had a severe toothache Tuesday morning last. As his long train was running parallel to the public road, he espied a doctor traveling along in a buggy. He jumped off a car at the head of the train, approached the doctor, and asked him if he could pull a tooth for him. The doctor replied that he could, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the tooth was out and the brakeman was on his train again before the last car had reached the point where he had made use of the stump as a dentist's chair.

—James B. Denworth, of Williamsport, who was convicted in that city in October last for extorting illegal pension fees from Mrs. Irene Figg, a soldier's widow, received his sentence at Pittsburg yesterday. He was called before Judge Buffington, who imposed a sentence of a fine of \$1, cost of prosecution, and undergo three months' imprisonment in the Lycoming county jail. The amount involved in the case is about \$230. The pension secured by Denworth for Mrs. Figg amounted to \$189. Of this he advanced to her on different occasions \$211. When the pension was paid he gave her \$57 more, leaving a balance in his hands of \$230, which is the amount he was convicted of extorting from her.

—A Curwensville correspondent to the DuBois Courier says: "In conversation with George Gibbs, a passenger engineer on the T. & C. branch, the other day, he modestly informed us that he has traveled on his engine on an average of 3,000 miles per month. This average he has made since 1871. Twenty-five years in that time he has actually made 900,000 miles, or a distance that would encompass the globe twenty-five times, at the rate of 25,000 miles for each circuit. This may prove an astonishing statement to some, but if they stop to figure it there is no doubt of the correctness of it. Mr. Gibbs is rated as one of the most careful and efficient passenger engineers in the Pennsylvania service."

—Sixty-five years ago Hiram Lukens entered the Intelligencer office at Doylestown to learn printing, and he is there yet, setting type as fast as anybody around the place. His record of continuous service with one establishment is probably unequalled in the business. Several times the management has changed hands, but he has never left his case. Three sets of floor boards have worn away under his feet in that long time, and 120 pairs of thick soled boots have been put on the retired list. For over 19,500 working days his eyes have been trained on the type, but still his vision is unimpaired, and he handles the smallest size with ease. It is fair to estimate that he has set and distributed an average of 8,000 cns of type a day, or a total in sixty-five years of 156,000,000 cns. This is equal to 28,888 columns of common type—enough for all the reading matter in the Record for over a year and a half. Beside attending to ordinary duties he has trained at least 150 apprentices, but not one of the lot could ever show so clean a proof as he. Very few of them approached him in point of rapid composition.