

Ink Silings.

—Ex-President HARRISON is a daddly again. Well! Well! Well!

—GIBSON, the young pen and ink artist whose pictures of girls have made him famous, has a girl now that he didn't make on paper either.

—The hanging of a young millionaire in Missouri has proved to the North that the South is no respecter of persons, when it comes to punishing them for murder.

—Thank the Lord an end is fast approaching for the Congress that has gone \$40,000,000 beyond the extravagance of that notorious "Billion Dollar" out-fit.

—BLONDIN, the first tight rope walker to cross Niagara Falls, is dead. He died in London, on Monday, and possibly his spook is now entertaining crowds along the banks of the Styx by performing feats on the high wire.

—The whites and blacks seem to mix up with indiscriminate promiscuousness in Tyrore, if what the Herald says is true, but then bear by the keg is a great mixer and when enough of it is had the color line is hardly even drawn.

—The spectacle of little Greece bristling up when frowned upon by all the powers of the earth is enough to make the heart of every admirer of bravery and right leap for joy. Such bravery smacks well of the stories of the heroes of ancient Greece.

—The Daughters of the American Revolution, one thousand strong, are assembled at Washington this week. What they are doing the world will know, of course, through the newspapers but they are not likely to set it afire, as they are not of the class that possess handy match scratchers.

—The extension of civil service reform will be carried to an extreme and then its suspension will be demanded. To say that we had not as good public service before the adoption of this system as we have now is simple misrepresentation. The American people will never tolerate a government by a commission. The fundamental principle underlying our every institution is government by the people and when we can have that no longer then we want no government.

—Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the greatest political leader of modern times, visited Washington, on Wednesday, and as a matter of reminiscence sat down in the old seat he occupied, when a member of the fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses. It was the occasion of a very enthusiastic demonstration in the House, but how different things would have been had people only had the sense, last November, that seems about beginning to dawn on them now.

—Congressman ARNOLD was here, the other day, and HARRY KELLER and WIN MONTGOMERY and GEORGE BAYARD and ISAAC DAWSON and SAM DEHL and THOMAS HARTER, and AL DALE and SQUIRE OLIGER and HARRY BREW almost pulled his ears off in their endeavor to tell him the reasons why they or some of their favorites should be made post-master of Bellefonte. What you want to do is pull his leg, gentlemen, not his ears.

—Governor BUSHNELL, of Ohio, has fallen in the public estimation since he has at last shown weakness in promising to appoint HANNA to be United States Senator from that State when SHERMAN resigns to become President MCKINLEY'S Secretary of State. BUSHNELL would have become a great man in the public eye had he had the political courage to have held out against HANNA'S desire to be one of the millionaire aristocracy that now usurps the Senate of the United States.

—The determination of Democratic state chairman, JOHN M. GARMAN, to unite the Democratic papers of the State in an effort to promote better work for the party is a most praise-worthy one. Mr. GARMAN intends to leave nothing undone until the Democratic party in the State is united and strong as it was years ago. He is starting in the right direction, for with the press co-operating for that end he has the most powerful lever at work that can be employed in political upbuilding.

—The correspondent in the Philadelphia Bituminous Record who would like to know where "OUR JIM" stands, needs but to look in the WATCHMAN issue of March 5th. We have a statement of that position in hand now but want of space makes it impossible to publish it in this issue. "OUR JIM," like every other good Democrat, is not afraid to let the people know where he stands but he would be foolish to enter into a controversy with an unknown such as this one appears to be.

—The action of Consul General LEE in insisting on giving up his post at Havana, unless he is backed by the administration in his endeavor to get at the bottom of the atrocities the Spaniards have been heaping on American citizens in Cuba, savors much of the back-bone that the world knows the LEE family to be possessors of. If American citizens are no longer to be protected when abroad then of what avail is such citizenship. The Consul General does right in quitting a post where he is compelled to be a passive witness of the murders of his own countrymen, without being able to render them the assistance they have a right to expect.

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The Selfish Powers.

There may be persons in this community who remember the revolt of the Greeks against their Turkish oppressors, and may have experienced the sentimental excitement that was raised in every enlightened country by the Grecian war of independence.

Seventy years have passed since then and the Hellenic people may be said to be as yet but partially free from the dominion of the barbarous Turk. There are still large districts of Grecian territory under Turkish rule, of which Crete is a shameful example. The present small kingdom of Greece, released by that revolution from a thralldom that it had endured for centuries, would have been unable to gain its independence if it had not been for the intervention of the great European powers, which, however, was reluctantly interposed after the barbarous war against the heroic insurgents had been allowed to go on for years.

When this assistance was at last rendered the boon it conferred was made as limited as possible. The Greeks were allowed to gain the freedom of but a fraction of what was ancient Greece, or under the ancient Hellenic influence. The Turk was permitted to continue his oppressive sway over most of the classic "isles of Greece," including Crete, and to practice his barbaric tyranny over such clearly Grecian lands as Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus.

Why were the Powers guilty of so great a wrong as this? Their motive for preventing the modern Hellenes from recovering dominion over lands that were rightfully their inheritance, could have been no other than to allow the barbarous Turk to retain possession of territory which would afford them a larger share of spoils when they should eventually divide his estate among themselves.

This, no doubt, was the reason why they limited the Greek kingdom to the smallest possible dimensions. This, no doubt, was why they put the hand of repression upon every subsequent aspiration of the Grecian people to enlarge their kingdom by wresting from Turkish dominion lands that rightfully belonged to them as the most glorious of heritages. This, no doubt, is the reason why, to-day, they command the Greeks to keep their hands off Crete which is theirs by the right of inheritance from heroic ancestors.

The same sentimental feeling that was excited among all intelligent people by the Greek war of independence, some seventy years ago, is again aroused by the attitude of the Hellenic people as against the selfish interference of the great Powers in the Cretan question. What American does not hope that right and not might may prevail in the determination of this most intensely interesting issue?

More Spanish Atrocity.

The case of Dr. RUIZ, a naturalized American citizen whom strong evidence points to having been tortured and murdered in a Spanish prison in Cuba, is one which calls for prompt and emphatic action on the part of the American government. The facts that have been disclosed have justified Consul General LEE to demand an investigation.

The circumstances were that RUIZ was arrested by the Spanish authorities as an American suspect. While in prison he was subjected to the most barbarous treatment, he having been tortured, and at last deprived of life by violent means. All the appearances indicated that a foul wrong had been perpetrated upon an American citizen by his Spanish jailors, requiring the American Consul to examine into the facts. Upon his demand for an investigation the Spanish authorities flatly refused to allow it, alleging that RUIZ had come to his death by suicide, but upon the Consul General communicating with the state department at Washington and receiving assurance that he would be backed in his demand for an investigation, he has forced the Spaniards to consent that the body of RUIZ be exhumed and examined as to cause of his death.

It could hardly be credited that such an inhuman atrocity as the torture and murder of a helpless prisoner in his cell could be committed, if the cruel and cowardly deed were not so characteristically Spanish. But it would be in keeping with their long history of bloody and cruel deeds. Such an act savors of the inquisition; it has the mark of TORQUEMADA upon it; it matches the thousands of infamous cruelties which the Spaniards, in times past, have practiced upon their enemies, and which to-day they are practicing in the ferocious methods they resort to for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection.

If investigation shall prove that Dr. RUIZ was murdered in his cell by his Spanish jailors the government of the United States should admit of no delay in recognizing the independence of Cuba, and take such action as would speedily terminate the domination of the Spaniards in Cuba.

Chandler Denounces the Gold Standard.

Light appears to have broken in upon the brain of Senator CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, on the silver question, or else he is now confessing convictions in regard to the injury of the gold standard which he was not honest enough to avow during the pendency of the last presidential election when his party was identified with the interest of the goldbugs. In a speech, which CHANDLER made in the Senate last week, he uttered expressions in regard to silver which could have appeared in one of BRYAN'S speeches without being out of place. He declared that "the United States should not acquiesce, permanently, in the single gold standard," agreeing exactly with the advocates of free silver that so exclusive a measure of value should be brought to an end as soon as possible.

He further said that "the depreciation of property in the United States, since 1890, has been 35 per cent." and this fall of values in this and other countries, in his opinion, "has been due to the progressive steps in the demonetization of silver." This truth may have but recently dawned upon the intelligence of this Republican Senator, but it was advanced by every free silver speaker and journal in the great initial contest of last year, and there is not an intelligent farmer, property owner, or trader, who has not been convinced by hard experience that the value of his products, property, and merchantable commodities, has been ruinously beaten down by the demonetization of silver.

That the Republican Senator, from New Hampshire, is fearful of the ultimate consequences of the gold standard is clearly indicated by his declaration that "such continuous shrinkage of property and such an increasing burden of debt cannot be long endured without widespread bankruptcy." How different is this kind of talk from what was heard last year when those who opposed the gold bug policy, "which can not be long endured without widespread bankruptcy," were denounced by the gold bug advocates, including CHANDLER, as repudiators and anarchists.

If the New Hampshire Senator entertained, before the last election, the opinion which he now expresses, that utter ruin will attend the continuance of the gold standard, was he not remiss in not supporting the silver policy which he now says is absolutely necessary to restore the country's prosperity? If his conversion has occurred since the election, isn't it possible, and indeed probable, that a good many other Republican statesmen will change their views on the silver question before the conclusion of the MCKINLEY administration?

Giving Them Rope.

Some weeks ago we had occasion to remark that probably the best ultimate effect would be produced by the unrestrained passage of the tariff bill which is to be the leading feature of the MCKINLEY administration. The policy embodied in that measure is far from being one that is calculated to benefit the country, but something would be gained, in the end, by giving the people such an object lesson of its effects that at the end of four years they would have a complete surfeit of MCKINLEY'S protection.

This idea appears to have taken possession of the minds of some of the most prominent Democratic and Free Silver leaders, as it is reported from Washington that Senator JONES, of Arkansas, who was the chairman of the BRYAN campaign, and other conspicuous opponents of the Republicans in Congress, announce that obstructive partisan tactics will not be resorted to in the Senate to either defeat or delay the passage of the DINGLEY tariff bill, as it will be wise party policy to give the supporters of that measure all the rope they may need to hang themselves with in serving the beneficiaries of a monopoly tariff.

The party that elected MCKINLEY succeeded in effecting that object by promising the people that they would restore the prosperity of the country. This is to be done through the agency of a higher tariff, but if their bill should be defeated by partisan opposition in Congress they would claim that they were prevented from carrying out their promise. They would have some ground to go on in representing to the voters at the next presidential election that if their beneficent scheme of protection had not been interfered with it would have made business hum and given prosperity to everybody.

The shrewdest of the Democratic and Free Silver leaders have come to the conclusion that the best way to prove the fallacy of the tariff pretensions is to allow the Republicans to tariff the country to their hearts content. Four years of such experience will convince the people that the restoration of the money of the constitution, and not tariff taxation, is the only means of restoring business prosperity.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Wolcott's Bimetallic Mission.

No one had reason to regard Senator WOLCOTT'S mission to Europe in the interest of international bimetallicism in any other light than as a perfunctory movement. It cannot, of course, be doubted that the Senator, himself, is sincerely interested in bimetallicism, but the authority that sent him on his errand feels but little concern in its success. An indefinite kind of pledge was made in the Republican platform that something would be done to bring about an international conference by which silver might be restored to its former monetary standing, but there was no other intention in that promise than to hold a class of voters who would have been entirely repelled from the Republican party in the presidential contest if a hope had not been held out to them that it would do something for silver.

The reports as to the success of Senator WOLCOTT in his mission are not very encouraging. It is true that the recognized bimetallicists whom he has met in Europe are friendly to the monetary restoration of silver by international agreement, but they are not the characters who control European money matters. The high financial authorities in that quarter find their advantage in the strict gold policy and can not be induced to surrender it. For example, it is reported that in his interview with Mr. LIDDERDALE, governor of the bank of England, the Senator received from that distinguished personage no encouragement in his project to bring about international bimetallicism. That mighty monetary magnate showed no inclination to yield the advantage which the gold standard gave his institution in controlling the money of the world. It was as ridiculous to expect that he could be induced to surrender that power as it would be to try to persuade a bulldog to let go his hold on a piece of beef he had gotten possession of. JOHN BULL, who closely resembles a bull-dog in nature, has got a mighty good thing in the gold standard by which he can hold debtor nations like the United States under his thumb, and he is not going to loosen his grip on it unless he is choked off.

Senator WOLCOTT is reported to be equally unsuccessful with the other monetary authorities of Europe. Of course the ROTHSCHILDS, and such like foreign money kings, won't listen to any suggestion of free silver. The gold standard is too profitable to be surrendered by them for the mere sentimental reason of preventing debtor nations from becoming bankrupt.

After Senator WOLCOTT shall have returned and reported that the money magnates of Europe are opposed to bimetallicism, it will probably be the end of the MCKINLEY intention to do something for silver.

But something will be done for silver three years hence by the American people through the ballot box, which will declare their independence of the money power of Europe, and by restoring silver to its constitutional place in the currency of this republic, will restore the healthy and prosperous conditions that prevailed before the crime of demonetization was committed for the benefit of the money dealers.

—The Members from Centre county seem to be very popular indeed about Harrisburg. There is hardly a report from the Legislature that does not herald something that one or the other of them has done or been delegated to do. It is not to be wondered at, however, that two such affable, intelligent gentlemen should find themselves in the position of honor they hold at the state capitol, but it has caused considerable conjecture as to what good fortune has befallen them in the way of committee appointments as they have received the most desirable ones, while old Republican Members have not been able to succeed.

The latest appointment that has come to a Centre county Representative is that of the Hon. ROBERT M. FOSTER to be a member of the Soldiers Orphan's School commission. The position is one much sought after and the fact that our junior Member was appointed, without solicitation, is a very excellent witness to the favorable impression he has made on the speaker. It is in the nature of a coincidence that the very first application for admission to the schools, that he has had, came from a boy named CURTIS from Roland.

—If the report be true that the Governor of so great a State as Pennsylvania has so far lost his dignity as to try to hold up the confirmation of Mr. ALBERT WALTON'S appointment to be post-master at Philipsburg then indeed is that person worthy the contempt of every good citizen of the State. He could have no other motive, in such little business, than the reward of some personal henchman in that town. The Governor's friends are becoming so few, however, that he must needs retain the ones he can, even if it be at the sacrifice of his own manhood.

—Read the best and most reliable news. It will be found in the WATCHMAN.

The Prop of the Trusts.

The highly respectable Philadelphia Ledger, which in the past has been the very type of Philadelphia conservative Republicanism, and has always stoutly defended the protective policy of the Republican party, has so far changed its view of the MCKINLEY tariff as to denounce it as a monopoly measure. It was among the most earnest advocates of the election of MCKINLEY, and should have known that the election of that special champion of high duties could have no other logical meaning than the restoration of extreme tariff measures. Yet it now very earnestly declares that the substitution of the MCKINLEY for the WILSON duties, "in a large proportion of cases would be unwise, impolitic and fraught with peril to prosperity."

The Ledger, in speaking of the MCKINLEY tariff, goes on to say: "The country did not approve that trust-begetting measure, and after fair trial, and when the opportunity to do so was presented, the country, from end to end and side to side, condemned it through the ballot box by voting overwhelmingly against it." Those who opposed MCKINLEY'S election for the reason that its chief object was to restore his "trust-begetting measure," have their patience greatly tried by seeing newspapers like the Ledger, that helped to elect him, now deploring a result that was foreseen by ordinary intelligence as the inevitable consequence of the election of a President who was nominated solely because he was recognized as the representative of the extreme high tariff policy. Was the Ledger, when it supported MCKINLEY'S candidacy, stupid enough to believe that his election would mean anything else than the restoration of the MCKINLEY tariff?

Our venerable Philadelphia contemporary, in its belated apprehension of the evils of MCKINLEY protection, goes on to say: "Duties which go beyond the adequate revenue, safe surplus and just protection points, are not wanted, as higher duties would simply prop and sustain the monopolistic trusts, many of which were created and fostered by the MCKINLEY tariff." This position closely approaches the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only, in contradiction to the Republican purpose of a tariff chiefly for robbery, and yet how often has it suited the Ledger's political purpose to denounce the Democratic policy as free trade in its support of Republican measures which, as it now seems to it "simply prop and sustain monopolistic trusts."

It Pays to be Good at Anything.

The reward that merit invariably receives is sometimes slow in reaching the object of its good offices, but it is as sure as the mills of the gods. No matter how humble the position or unpretentious the vocation if one is proficient in it that proficiency is bound to attract attention and remuneration from some quarter.

The session of the dairy school that is conducted at The Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station every winter, being a short course in the theory and practice of butter making, closed last week. To get better results from the students in the course and as a slight reward of attention to work a gold medal was offered to the student making the best butter in a contest at the end of the session. It was won by Mr. FRANK BAILEY, of Susquehanna county.

Aside from the gratification he must naturally have felt as a victor a more substantial recognition of his good work followed in two days. He was tendered a nice position by a large Wilkesbarre firm in line with the work he was doing.

This short course in butter making at the College is only one of a number of departures along the line of giving men of moderate means a cheap and useful education that have been made at that institution during the past few years. Under this system of short courses in agriculture, and kindred pursuits, men and women are given the advantage of working with the latest machinery and instructors, who are authority on the branches they teach, for a few weeks in the winter when they are less liable to be employed otherwise than at any other time. In this way they can either fit themselves for the work or improve what knowledge they may already have of it.

That the aim of The Pennsylvania State College to be of use to all classes is recognized by those high in authority and that this aim is bearing fruit we need but refer you, for witness, to the following report from Washington:

"According to a report on the operation of the Agricultural Experiment Stations submitted to Congress, last Friday, by Secretary of Agriculture Morton, the Pennsylvania Station at State College is all right. It is doing 'thorough and important work.' The report says, 'in practical and scientific lines related to the Agriculture of the State. Its business is very systematically conducted and its affairs are in a prosperous condition.'"

The experiments conducted during the year were on feeding stuffs and fertilizers feeding of dairy cows and steers, field crops, especially tobacco, and with poultry. The Station's income during the year was \$28,694.94.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—There are 500 cases of la grippe at Pottstown.

—The new \$22,000 public school building at Leighton was dedicated Monday.

—James Stapleton's two feet were cut off at Tamaqua by a heavy cog wheel falling on them.

—Homestead women cyclists will leave the men's club and have an organization of their own.

—Two hundred members of the Traveling Men's club had a banquet in Pittsburg Monday night.

—The First National bank of Homestead has purchased a \$12,000 lot, and will erect a \$30,000 building.

—At the junior oratorical contest at Lehigh University Monday, Louis C. Starkey, of Bustleton, won first prize.

—John W. Skeath, district superintendent of the Reading coal and iron company at Mahanoy City has resigned.

—The fifth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor society, of Carlisle Presbytery, met in Harrisburg Monday.

—The Luzerne county commissioners will increase the county tax two mills and bonds to the amount of \$30,000 will be issued.

—Pittsburg will have a new military organization recruited from the ranks of the old T. J. Parkinson political club.

—Lebanon camps, Patriotic Sons of America, presented an American shield and flags to the Garfield school, of that city on Monday.

—Owing to the illness of one of the counsel for the defense, the Van Valkenburg case, at Pottsville, was again postponed until March 15th.

—The Sunday schools of the Pottsville conference of the Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania met in convention at Pottsville Monday.

—Rev. W. Taylor, of Allentown, and Rev. J. Boyer, of Spring City, were admitted into the Mennonite ministry Sunday afternoon at Royersford.

—Mottos that were quotations from Shakespeare and Garfield were removed from old city hall, Pittsburg, for a naval reserve drill, on the ground of being too anarchistic.

—Samuel Knely, of Conyngham, while engaged at blasting sawdust, which was frozen under his mill, was severely burned about the face, and will probably lose both eyes.

—John Welsh, while working in the coal mines at Eleanor, near DuBois, a few days ago, was killed by a fall of coal. He was 54 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

—The Lebanon county school directors' association Monday elected J. K. Knerr, president; Grant S. Light, vice president; J. G. Gerberich, secretary, and J. K. Funck, treasurer.

—Papers from Watkins, N. Y., publish the heavy sentence of a young man who formerly resided with his parents in Lock Haven. His name is John Robinson. He was sentenced to undergo a term of imprisonment of 11 years and 2 months in the Auburn prison, for committing rape on a Miss Graney, of Watkins. Robinson is 21 years old. His parents now reside at Buffalo.

—The bill which passed the House at Harrisburg Thursday providing that coroners shall have the same fee and mileage when they have been called and viewed a body, but decided that no inquest is necessary, as when an inquest has been held, will do away with one of the troubles which many coroners have had to contend with in the past. Heretofore when a sudden death has occurred and the coroner sent for he could receive no compensation for his troubles unless he empaneled a jury and held an inquest, thus sometimes entailing an unnecessary expense upon the county. The act just passed, while allowing the coroner to pay whether he holds an inquest or not, will in reality be a saving to the county.

—A Beaver, Pa., paper gives the following: A farmer on the South Side by the name of Aik, was in Beaver Wednesday afternoon. To a crowd of men at the court house he told of having killed thirty-one groundhogs on his farm last week. He said that his dog began barking at a great rate across the hollow from his house, and thinking that the animal had treed game he took his shotgun and went to the dog. He was greatly surprised to see a number of groundhogs running around on the ground, snapping and snarling and biting each other, while froth was oozing from their mouths. He opened fire on the animals and without moving a dozen yards killed thirteen. With the dog he started on a groundhog hunt, and inside of an hour shot, all told, thirty-one. He examined the dead animals and considering their strange actions while alive he concluded that they were suffering with rabies.

—A terrible accident occurred at Cedar Run, on the Fall Brook railroad Monday night. That day John Bailey, a lumber jobber, of Blackwells, went to Hoytville, and purchased two heavy draught horses for his brother Edward, who was to take the team and earn a livelihood. The two men started in the evening in a buggy for Blackwells, one of the men in the vehicle leading the newly purchased horses. When the men reached the narrows near Cedar Run John Hoyt, alighted from the buggy and went ahead with a lighted lantern. Edward remained in the buggy to drive the single horse, still retaining hold of the halter, with which he was leading the two animals in the rear. As the buggy was going over a narrow piece of roadway the animals in the rear hesitated and held back while the horse in the buggy went on. Edward was dragged out of the vehicle and his fall to the ground frightened the two strange animals, and they wheeled about. In doing so the horses and the man were pitched over the embankment and rolled down a distance of over 200 feet to the tracks of the Fall Brook railroad below. Here the carcasses of the horses and the injured man were found by the track walker shortly after. The track walker flagged the train that was due. The train was stopped and the badly bruised man was placed on the train and taken to Blackwells. It is believed that his injuries are fatal. He is a widower and has four small children. The horses were killed by the fall.