

—As little is heard of the KEELEY cure, nowadays, as of the KEELEY motor.

—Under the light of her physical affliction of being almost totally blind the great jubilee for Queen VICTORIA must have been an "out-of-sight" demonstration for her.

—The fellow who wrote the article on the non-explosiveness of gasoline and then sat down before the stove to take some grease spots out of his trousers with it, is keeping the register for ST. PETER now.

—It is common talk that the star commonwealth witness against HANNA has been moving for an extra Thanksgiving day to commemorate his escape and her release from telling a jury of awful men how brave she was.

—The intention of the Canadians to commemorate the Queen's jubilee by the issue of a jubilee postage stamp would be a good idea for a fourth of July emblem for the United States—a kind of refreshing of the memory of licking England, you know.

—The death of captain BOYCOTT, at the age of fifty-five years, is evidence that death was impervious to the noted Englishman's determination to hang onto life. His name gave a new word to the English language and a most obnoxious custom to the trades conditions of the earth.

—There is a little jasper up at Lewiston, Maine, who has just discovered that he ought to be famous and is trying to make himself so by abusing Mr. BRYAN. It always is an amusing sight, on circus day, to see every little cur in town run out and bark at the elephant.

—With five-hundred million dollars to take care of it was little wonder BARNEY BARNATO jumped into the sea. A person has no idea how much of a trouble it is to take care of a vast amount of money until he has experienced it. Come down and we'll tell you all about it.

—Philadelphia has built a monument to HARRY WRIGHT because HARRY WRIGHT was a great base-ball crank. Great is Philadelphia! But for STEPHEN GRABER, who has left the Quaker city an heritage that will live as long as the oldest city in the universe, she has done nothing.

—A bill passed the Legislature, on Wednesday, that should please the country school districts. It was known as the MERRICK bill and divides the public school fund by giving one-third on the basis of the number of schools, one-third on the school children between 6 and 16 years old and the balance on taxables. It is in the interest of the country districts.

—The administration has decided on a friendly foreign policy and that means that Cuban butcheries are to continue to be the price of Spanish friendship. Old JOHN SHERMAN, who was fairly bristling with bayonets before he was made secretary of war, seems to have gotten the chicken heart now that an opportunity confronts him.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature went to the unveiling of the GRANT monument, in New York, and of the WASHINGTON monument, in Philadelphia. Just what the junkets had to do with the making of laws for Pennsylvania no one will be able to explain, but the tax payers of the Commonwealth have been asked to foot a bill of expenses to the amount of \$11,371.54.

—MARK HANNA proved his complete dominance over Republican politics in Ohio, at the recent convention in the Buckeye State, by defeating the FORAKER-BUSHNELL wing, without half trying. They practically denounced civil service reform in their platform and want to go back to the old spoils system. The fight in Ohio next fall will be between HANNA and free silver and if HANNA wins it will depend entirely on how free his silver is.

—The appropriations are receiving the attention of the lights at Harrisburg and just as every one expected the rascals down there are willing to cut on everything except their own salaries. On Wednesday a Philadelphia Member introduced a bill to reduce the pay of employees and officers of the Senate from \$34,948 to \$41,698 and every Democrat voted for it, though it was lost. At the same session it was proposed to cut every hospital and charitable institution in the State in amounts ranging from \$2,000 to \$150,000.

—Since it is to cost the State \$11,977.43 for a committee to investigate the condition of the miners in the anthracite regions; \$11,000 to investigate the condition of the miners in the bituminous coal regions; \$7,000 for information on the sale of oleomargarine; \$1,750.10 for the investigation of the burning of the capitol; \$14,893.15 for the investigation of the eastern and western penitentiaries and \$4,734.81 for an investigation of the auditor-general's office, it would not be out of place for the State to know something of the investigations. As to the looking into the condition of our coal miners there was no need of spending \$22,977.43, as everyone knows that it has been Republican legislation for operators and discrimination against operators that has reduced our mines to the condition of poverty in which they find themselves.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 42

BELLEFONTE, PA., JUNE 25, 1897.

NO. 25.

Depew and the Arbitration Treaty.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who has been appropriately dubbed "the court-jester of King Plutus," and is the spokesman for every trust in the country, is over in England, taking a part with the English loyalists and American snobs in celebrating Queen VICTORIA's golden jubilee.

It having been reported that he had said that a war was likely to break out between this country and England, he took the opportunity of assuring an English newspaper reporter that he never said anything of the kind. Such an expression, he declared, could not have emanated from him as he claimed to have been the originator of the arbitration movement, and he assured the English reporter that the arbitration treaty, which had received a temporary back-set, would yet receive the ratification of the American Senate.

Surely no sensible American wishes to have war with England, or is opposed to any honorable means of keeping the peace with that country; but if England is really desirous of settling difficulties with us by such means as the treaty would furnish, she certainly has a singular method of preparing for arbitration.

She has just completed great military and naval armaments in the West India island of St. Terica, that have cost her many millions of pounds. A Jamaica paper boasts of her having in course of construction equally extensive works on that island, the same paper declaring that these fortifications and naval establishments are links in a chain of armaments with which England is surrounding and confronting the shores of the United States. This chain is continued by her forts and dock yards in the Bahamas, threatening the coast of Florida and commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, a position which she continues to strengthen as also her great naval and military station in Bermuda, which fronts, with no peaceful intent, upon our Atlantic coast, while the chain that surrounds our eastern shores is completed by her armaments at Halifax and St. Johns. On the Pacific coast of her North America territory she is expending millions of pounds in building a naval and military station at Esquimault, with which we have nothing that can compare in strength and completeness.

Now these great preparations can be intended for no other eventuality than a future misunderstanding with the United States, and if such a misunderstanding is to be settled by arbitration England has certainly a most remarkable way of preparing for that kind of settlement.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and the class he represents are not the kind of men to whom this country could commit her safety and honor in the making of treaties with England. They are in two close sympathy with the English aristocracy. They are too completely under the thumb of the English monetary power that has forced gold monometallism upon the world and left this country in subjection to the bankers of London who exercise their control through the medium of the gold standard.

When CHAUNCEY DEPEW assures the English that the United States will soon accept the arbitration treaty, he is not authorized to speak for the American people.

How We Pay our Debts to England.

It takes fully \$100,000,000 yearly, to pay the interest on English investments in this country. As gold is the standard, this must be paid in gold or its equivalent. A comparatively small part is paid in cash. The bulk is paid by our exports consisting chiefly of agricultural products. The payment comes chiefly from the farmers.

The equivalent of a dollar under the gold standard is twice as much as it was before the value of money was doubled by gold monometallism. This increase in the value of money has diminished the debt paying power of a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork about one-half.

Therefore to discharge a given debt it takes twice as much of agricultural products and raw materials, with which we pay our debt to Great Britain, as it did twenty years ago, or before the demonetization of silver.

This is why England adheres so tenaciously to the gold standard. It doubles the amount she gets in payment of the debts due her from a country like ours which pays chiefly in natural products. With gold standard prices it takes twice as much to pay the debt we owe her, consisting chiefly of interest on her investments in this country. As the amount of that interest is about \$100,000,000 a year it is easy to see the loss to which our farmers and general producers are subjected.

The Motive for the Annexation of Hawaii.

The eagerness with which the MCKINLEY administration takes up the scheme of annexing Hawaii is a decided surprise to the public. There is no apparent reason why there should be precipitate action in this matter; but all at once a treaty, ready-made for the occasion, and providing for the immediate acquisition of the islands, is launched from the state department, fully shaped to receive the confirmation of the Senate.

It is unnecessary to go into a discussion of the expediency or propriety of such an annexation. There is a difference of opinion on that point, the weight of conservative opinion, however, being against such a territorial extension, as a dangerous precedent, and an experiment that would likely be more expensive than profitable; but the query is what the motive of the administration can be in rushing this project to the front at a time when it should be thought that, with the Cuban trouble and the DINGLEY tariff bill, it has quite enough on its hands.

It may not be unreasonable to believe that one of the objects of this movement is to divert public attention from the failure of the administration's fiscal measures by the cheap glory of territorial acquisition in the Pacific ocean. When the new tariff shall turn out to be a fiasco, and prosperity shall refuse to put in an appearance, the administration may be able to point to the annexation of the Sandwich islands as something to compensate for its failure in other matters.

But there is a colored individual under the Hawaiian wood-pile whom it is not difficult to discover. The nigger concealed there is associated with the sugar trust. It is impossible for its projectors to avert the reasonable suspicion that the annexation of Hawaii is being pushed in the interest of one of those monstrous monopolies that exercise a controlling influence in shaping Republican policies.

One of the leading products of Hawaii is sugar, controlled entirely by CLAUD SPRECKELS, who, although not a member of the trust, has an arrangement with it in dividing the profits of the sugar monopoly. The spoils that are assigned to SPRECKELS are exact of that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, including the Pacific States, a section which he supplies chiefly from his sugar plantations in Hawaii, the product of which is some hundred thousands of tons annually.

By thus dividing the field of spoliation the sugar trust and SPRECKELS can practice their monopoly without conflicting with each other; and when a new tariff is being framed that is to enlarge the advantage of this monopolistic combination, increasing the differential duties imposed to augment its profits, the annexation of the islands which furnish SPRECKELS with his raw sugar would exempt him from paying duty on it, an advantage which he can demand as a parper in the monopoly that is powerful enough to control Republican legislation and exact the service of a Republican administration, and which is due him in return for contributions he has made to Republican campaign funds along with the other sugar barons.

So disgraceful a thing is hardly credible, but it is being recognized as the most plausible solution of the movement for the annexation of Hawaii, that it is intended to serve the interest of a combination of greedy monopolists.

School Directors Need not be Alarmed.

On Monday the report was sent out from Harrisburg that the Legislature, being unable to provide for the expenses of the government in any other way, had decided to cut the annual public school appropriations down \$500,000. Instead of curtailing in salaries or useless offices this blow at the most beneficial beneficiary of the State necessarily excited no little indignation among the people and alarm among directors.

It is with pleasure, however, that we inform you that a canvass of the House has been made and one hundred and thirty-three of the two hundred and four Members have pledged themselves "to use all honorable means to prevent a reduction in the public school fund." Every Democrat in the House signed the pledge and it will be a gratification to Centre countians to know that our Members were largely instrumental to promoting the project.

—If the Rev. HORACE LINCOLN JACOBS, of Tyrone, had devoted the time he spent in writing an article for the Christian Advocate, reflecting upon the usefulness of The Pennsylvania State College, because of the imaginary misdeeds of a legislative committee of visitation to that institution, in good christian talk with the pack of questionable characters that have long been a disgrace to one section of his home town, he might truly be considered a good minister. As it is there is the appearance of a whipper-snapper tearing at the foundations of a great College for the building up of mankind.

Cuba and the Republican Jingoos.

It is quite evident that the MCKINLEY administration does not propose to do more for Cuba than was done by its predecessor. So far it has followed the CLEVELAND policy in the treatment of the Cuban question, and there is no appearance of its intention to adopt any other course.

There is the same vigilance exercised in preventing the Cuban patriots from receiving material assistance from American sources. Our navy is as zealously employed in intercepting filibustering expeditions. The Spanish authorities are favored with the same co-operation on the part of our navy in obstructing the aid which their sympathizers in this country want to extend to the Cuban patriots.

In these respects there is not the slightest change in the policy of the present administration from that which preceded it. And there is no difference in other respects. There is considerable pretension of affording relief to American citizens in Cuba who have been subjected to Spanish outrage, but these pretensions have materialized in no measures calculated to redress their wrongs.

A few weeks ago the report of Consul General LEE, which gave a detailed account of Spanish ill treatment of American citizens, excited the expectation of vigorous measures on the part of the administration in defence of the rights of American citizenship, and the Washington newsmongers sent out to the press an outline of what was going to be President MCKINLEY's action, based on the report of the accredited agent of our government in Cuba. But instead of any decisive action in the matter, which the people were led to expect, the President went off to the Nashville exposition to talk to the multitude assembled there about the prosperity that is to be insured by the passage of a monopoly tariff bill. There are no indications, whatever, that anything will be done for the outraged Americans in Cuba more than was done by CLEVELAND's administration.

Moreover, the resolution passed by the Senate upon Consul General LEE's report, recommending the interference of this government in behalf of the Cuban cause, was sent to the House with the understanding that speaker REED should not allow that body to act upon it.

We do not say that the course pursued by President MCKINLEY in regard to Cuba is a wrong one, as that is not the point we wish to make by these comments. But we want to call attention to the fact that the howling Republican jingoos, who so fiercely denounced CLEVELAND's Cuban policy, are as quiet as lambs about MCKINLEY's action in regard to Cuba, which is almost identically similar.

The Senatorial Minions of the Sugar Trust.

The managers of the tariff bill are greatly pleased with the progress it is making and expect to have it passed by the middle of July. The Senate got through with its labor on the sugar schedule without much difficulty, as it yielded to every demand of the trust, displaying in every stage of its action a disgraceful submission to the interest of that monopoly.

The bill, as originally framed by the DINGLEY committee, increased the WILSON differential duty on refined sugar from an eighth to a fifth of a cent per pound. This would have been a clear bonus to the trust of eight or ten million dollars a year at the expense of consumers with no increase of revenue to the government.

When the bill got before the Senate committee this benefit to the sugar monopoly was not sufficient, and so the differential duty was raised from a fifth to three eighths of a cent per pound. This was actually plundering consumers to the amount of some \$20,000,000 a year to increase the wealth of the sugar barons, and there was some kicking in the Senate against such an enlargement of the sugar trust steel. A recast of the sugar schedule was then made, but the differential duty finally agreed upon, and passed by the Senate, differs but little, if any, from the bonus originally allowed by the ALDRICH committee.

In the proceedings the pull which the sugar trust exerted upon the Senate of the United States is as plain as anything can be to the perception of the people.

But it was also shown by other circumstances. The proposition that duties on articles controlled by trusts should be remitted, which would have been the most effective means of breaking down those monopolies, was unanimously rejected by the Republican majority. The further proposition that the preferential duty should be suspended for a year in order that the government might make up for what the trust cheated it out of by running thousands of tons of raw sugar in ahead of the new tariff, was also rejected.

When to these evidences that the sugar trust controls the United States Senate is added that body's refusal to investigate the scandals connected with its dealings in sugar trust stock, and its determination to allow no disclosures that would expose the influences that are affecting its action in regard to sugar, it becomes evident to the commonest understanding that the United States Senate is controlled by one of the greediest trusts that robs the American people.

The Queen's Jubilee.

Pages of History Scanned in Vain to Find the Equal of London's Delirious Conglomeration—Bringing Tribute to Their Aged Ruler—Gorgeous Decorations Beautifying the Meanest Hoop and the Costliest Palace—Present an Ever-changing and Bewildering Kaleidoscope.

LONDON, June 21.—Newspapers call this jubilee eve and to-morrow they speak of as jubilee day. Nothing could give a better idea of delirium-seized millions of Englishmen, who at midnight are still squeezing through the streets to form for the procession. The big town is so crowded, the very atmosphere is charged with perspiration and the fumes of Scotch whisky, and the crowds are so noisy, so full of happy drunkards, that I found my head reeling and my steps growing unsteady, before I had been two hours in the crush. Such unheard-of multitudes, the largest ever gathered in the world's history, literally magnetize the air, and each individual feels as one does in the midst of a grand electrical disturbance. Street decorations are keeping millions out of bed, and yet they are vile, to use a favorite English word.

First and foremost I will speak of the crowd. It is an addition of four million visitors to London's five million population that sounds the distinctive note of today's spectacle. It is not the silly tawdry and jumble of flags and paper flowers, nor the presence of a great variety of gaily costumed soldiers, nor the constant movement of royal princes and princesses through the streets. The main thing, the sole thing, the thing of prime consideration, is the fearful, seething, roaring, singing, surging mass of millions of men and women outdoors. It is said there is not a single household in London but is swelled by the arrival of all their relatives and connections from the farthest corners of the kingdom and from foreign climes. Almost a famine has reached out to a distance of forty miles from town, because London has been ordering and devouring all the provender usually fed to suburban towns, ten, twenty and thirty miles from London. Fruit is not to be had, meat is scarce and dear, milk, eggs and poultry are only for the wealthy and well-to-do, and the mass of small householders are living on bacon and bread. Think of what nine million people can eat, try to picture the size of a human mouth magnified nine million times and its normal size. The American maw and stomach play an uncommonly small part in the make-up of this huge beast that devours the produce of half a kingdom in a week. Ten days ago the hotels most popular with Americans drove them from the doors, saying that not a bed was to be had, but last Thursday and Friday they were eager to have Americans, who found more rooms than lodgers.

QUEEN WORE A WHITE BONNET.

The queen arrived at noon at Paddington station, quite well in appearance, creating a mild sensation by wearing a white bonnet, but otherwise dressed in black as usual, and which made Princess Christiana in her suit of bright blue, look very gay indeed, as she appeared behind her mother and the dowager Empress of Germany, also a solemn, black old lady. She came in a brand new royal train, made to celebrate the season's rejoicing.

Stands had been erected at the station and a few favored hundreds had a chance to see how very short and dimmy is the monarch whose vitriolous long life it is declared by hundreds of mottoes on London walls has been one continuous blessing to all her people.

Some very pretty big wigs of the parish handed her an address, and she replied in one of those womanly, simple speeches about her son and her other dear children, which so delight the hearts of the British people. Then she drove away to Buckingham with an escort of troops, and a little newsboy ran after the carriage, yelling: "Extra; all about the queen; alarming rumor." After she had gone, flunkies rolled up a purple carpet on which she had walked across the platform to her carriage, then some royal vans drove up and, were loaded with many mysterious, long, fat black bags, and those who got near them read on each bag some such words as these, H. M., the queen's newspapers, H. M., the queen's rugs; similar bags were marked with the names of royal princesses.

People generally discounted the rumors of abdication as a thing not to be permitted by the government, on account of the expense and confusion, but I heard two stock exchange brokers make a bet of five guineas that the queen will not be alive at the end of a week, the man making the bet saying the excitement would kill her. Nobody seems to think she may fall ill to-morrow, because beyond stiffness of the knee joints in recent years she never has anything the matter with her. A leading police official said to-day it was also a fact that no Englishman seriously thinks she may be assassinated, as it could only be the act of a madman, and he would be torn to pieces by the mob before he could get away.

Now, as to the town itself, which long past midnight is still throbbing with the heavy tread of millions, and roaring with a bedlam of street songs, horns, cheers and catcalls. To an American the best thing about the preparations for to-morrow's great pageant is the fact that every stand for spectators along the whole route is draped with colored cloths or swathed with flags, flowers, evergreens and bunting, with not a single instance of any bare boards to be seen. The general plan has been to sheathe the fronts and seats with red, purple or white cloth, and the effect is to throw a great, shapely mass of color against the dull background of houses. In this way half the front of St. Paul's is a gay blotch of red; so is half the front of the Duke of Wellington's house, and the whole front of the Duke of Devonshire's walled mansion on the Piccadilly.

GRANDEST DECORATIONS EVER SEEN.

The next prettiest thing is the new fashion of building scaffolds to cover whole facades of buildings with balconies on each story, and the whole structure covered with gaily cloth or plain white cloth, relieved by bunches of flags or festoons of flowers. The most costly and elaborate decoration of a private house in the West End is by

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Spavils from the Keystone.

- York county's agricultural society has received a new charter.
—Reading Masons laid the corner-stone of their masonic temple yesterday.
—Christian N. Stauffer was frightened to death in a runaway near Lancaster.
—Bishop O'Hara confirmed 600 children in St. Mary's Catholic church, Wilkesbarre.
—The big Lutheran reunion held annually at Emig's Grove, will occur this year July 8th.
—Near Kittanning William Steffy's baby fell forty feet into a well and was rescued alive.
—Charged with frightening women after dark, Charles Vorty, of Ansville, will answer at court.
—William Mitchell, a miner of Lansford, had a hand blown off by the explosion of a dynamite cap.
—Frank Miller, of Gilberton, had his back and right leg broken by a fall of top coal at Draper colliery.
—One hundred men returned to work at the Reading iron work's plate mill. Nearly 1300 men are still idle.
—President E. C. Felton denies that the old wages are to be restored at the Pennsylvania steel works July 1st.
—While shifting cars at Newberry Junction, Andrew Leffer, recently married, of Tamaqua, was cut in two.
—The window glass workers will be given an opportunity to vote on a proposition to return to the Knights of Labor.
—As the result of Berks criminal court, 11 new inmates will be added to the Eastern penitentiary this week.
—The Lehigh coal & navigation company's colliers in Panther creek valley suspended last night for the month.
—Arbitrators are hearing the claims of twenty building associations against the Louisa Kremp estate, at Reading.
—Williamsport's share of the firemen's pension fund, derived from tax on foreign insurance companies, is \$1340.69.
—While stealing a ride near Duncannon, Isaac Garman fell beneath the wheels of a train and sustained fatal injuries.
—At Ehrhart's sandhole, near Lancaster, a cave-in fatally crushed Harry Lyons and seriously hurt Edward Phillips.
—Poor directors Dietrich and Ahrensfield, charged with bribery, were put on trial in Schuylkill's criminal court Monday.
—Nearly 60 Berks country merchants have appealed to county treasurer Kutz from the work of the mercantile appraiser.
—Mormons are making a house-to-house canvass in the southwestern section of the State, and have gained a few converts.
—Patrick Cronin pleaded guilty to killing jail warden McCrea, of Erie, and was given two years in the western penitentiary.
—John Brown, a Huntingdon reformatory inmate, stole the clothes from a scarecrow to escape, but was taken near Harrisburg.
—The camping ground of the third brigade, selected by General Gobin at Mt. Gettysburg will be known as Camp Lewis Merrill.
—In a fit of despondency Mrs. Clara Thompson, of Ingomar, swallowed Paris green. Physicians tried in vain to save her life.
—Some companions dared Harry McConnell, aged 22, to venture further into the water at Grove City. McConnell was drowned.
—George Lytle was fatally shot by John Honocker, his father-in-law, at Erie. The latter tried to demonstrate how he failed to shoot a rat.
—Blair county's grand jury ignored the bill charging Colonel William Jack with receiving deposits, knowing the Gardner bank was insolvent.
—The 100 men who returned to work at the Reading iron company's sheet mill Monday struck again Tuesday, and the mill closed down.
—At Pottsville Judge Gordon overruled the motion to quash the indictment against poor directors Dietrich and Ahrensfield, charged with bribery.
—Confessing the theft of white lead from the burned Jenkins building, Pittsburg, firemen John Moore and Isaac Dodson have been suspended.
—Everett Broyles, of Ohio, addressed a mass-meeting in York's court house in favor of Cuban independence under the auspices of the Cuban Junta.
—Gleason's tannery at Gleasonton is being enlarged. Two new rolls will be placed in position and general repairs will be made. A new barn is also being erected by I. W. Gleason and the new houses being built are progressing rapidly.
—Saturday night at DuBois Jacob Goodfere, a crippled Polander, while walking along a principal street was stoned, knocked down and relieved of ten dollars and a watch. Another man, who was with the robbed man escaped by running. Goodfare was badly injured by the stones.
—At Bloomsburg Monday, district attorney J. G. Harman filed in the clerk of the court's office the bill of costs in the Knorr-Wintersteen's counsel fees that will amount to \$10,000. There seems no doubt but that the case will come up for trial again on the fourth Monday of September court.
—A serious accident happened at Dry Hill ore mines last Saturday afternoon. William Termin was caught by a heavy loaded car of ore and his right leg crushed. Dr. T. Tobin was summoned and took the injured man to the Altoona hospital on the evening train, where his leg was amputated above the knee.
—A post mortem was held on a valuable cow belonging to Robert Porter in Loysalock township, Lycoming county, yesterday. The cow had died of mechanical pleurisy, due to a large needle having been swallowed by the animal some time ago, and which later caused its death. The needle was found sticking out between the ribs, but had not punctured the skin.
—Abraham Miller, a milkman of Hepburnsville, while driving across the tracks near that place Saturday was struck by the local freight. Mr. Miller was thrown forty feet into the air and fell against a barbed wire fence. He was cut about the head and badly bruised. The milk cans were scattered in all directions, and the wagon was demolished. The horses escaped injury.