

Ink Slings.

After years of atrocious warfare, With exterminating guns, The American Indian has lived to die By saleratus buns.

—There was death and fire in a Pennsylvania home at the same time one day last week. It is not often that the devil gets so close onto his prey.

—Pittsburg PHIL., the most successful plunger on the turf to-day has just dropped \$119,000 on his season's racing bets. Oh, if he had only dropped it into our lap! Oh, if only!

—The Buck-wheat crop is not a failure so that everybody will be happy except the poor fellow who gets the scratches every time he indulges his appetite for hot cakes at breakfast.

—That business is at a stand-still all over the South is true but the hold-up is not entirely due to the yellow-fever scare. DINGLEY BILL had a hand in that game before the yellow fever appeared.

—Mrs. LANGTRY, having divorced her husband and packed him off to an insane asylum, has taken to the turf and is already a winner of about a quarter of a million. This is not a new departure for LILLY, she has been on the turf for a long time.

—They say that there isn't much doing in politics throughout the country. The encouraging results of recent elections in Indiana and Tennessee should urge Centre county Democrats to make as good a showing as possible in order to help along the cause of silver.

—The Pittsburg Post published a picture of "divine SARAH," on Wednesday, under the title "BERNHARDT, Who Looks Young Yet." We don't know whether it was a proof reader's error or not that left the nit, that should have followed the "yet," out. No matter about that one glimpse of the picture will supply it.

—DAVE MARTIN has discharged his deputy secretary of the Commonwealth and now Mr. RICHARD E. COCHRAN, of York, has jumped into Col. JAMES E. BARNETT's shoes as the new deputy. In calling for the resignation of his inferiors Dave is following in the tracks of his boss—Whoa! Which is boss! He or the Governor?

—The latest bust of HENRY GEORGE, the great single tax theorist, now a candidate for Mayor of greater New York, was made by his son, is of clay and is said to be far more life-like than those made of him by the most renowned artists of Europe. My, oh me, how dearly CHARLES A. DANA would like to make a bust of HENRY.

—The CISNEROS girl is a hero now because some Americans helped her to escape from a Spanish prison in Havana. Disguised as a young ranch-man she eluded the guards on the dock and escaped to New York, where she was given a great reception, at DELMONTEO'S, last night. We have no doubt but that there are plenty of prisoners in the Centre county jail who would not be averse to being made heroes in such a way.

—President MCKINLEY isn't reclining on a couch of roses these days. When a man has to want war with Spain to please the jingoes, when he don't want it; when he has to claim the originatorship of the famine in India in order to reap the credit for the advance in wheat in this country; when he has to pose as the fertilizer that grew the great wheat and cotton crops to pay for which English gold is now drifting toward the United States; when he has to father the rot of the potatoes in Ireland so as to be seen when the price of American p'raties goes up; when he has to do anything and everything to keep Mr. MARCUS HANNA in line for the United States Senatorship in Ohio, it is to be wondered at that he has need for any kind of a couch at all.

—At the state convention of the W. C. T. U., in Williamsport, the other day, that organization passed resolutions urging mothers of Pennsylvania not to send their sons to Princeton University because certain members of the faculty of that institution had signed a petition praying that liquor license be granted to Princeton inn, the swell hotel of the old town. While this action will hardly have an appreciable effect upon the roster of Princeton students the women were only acting in the interest of the cause they espouse and it was particularly relevant since Princeton is a very hot-bed of Presbyterianism. Of course if the students want liquor the denial of license to Princeton inn will not keep it away from them, but then when the temptation is not constantly before them they are not so likely to crave it.

—Governor GRIGGS, of New Jersey, says that he will not appoint former President GROVER CLEVELAND to the vacancy on the bench of the court of error and appeals in that State because such an appointment would destroy its non-partisan nature, there having been always three Democrats and three Republicans on it. One of the Republican judges died lately and the Governor is laboring under the delusion that the appointment of Mr. CLEVELAND, to a seat on the bench, would make it stand four Democrats and two Republicans. He need have no fear of such a condition. Any one knows that with the former President occupying a seat the bench would be constituted of two Republicans, three Democrats and GROVER CLEVELAND.

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Plundering the Commonwealth.

Systematic and licentious raids on the state treasury have constituted the chief feature of the Republican administration of the state government. This rapine has increased on a regular scale of progression, growing worse with each succeeding administration, and displaying augmented rapacity in proportion to the increased majorities with which the people have entrusted the work of legislation and administration to Republican lawmakers and executive officers. The greater degree of confidence reposed in them by the citizens the greater and the more shameful has been the betrayal of their trust.

Last week we showed our readers by authentic figures how the general expenses of the state government were enormously increased as a consequence of the spoils system practiced in every department. It was necessary but to refer to the record of expenditures to expose the profligacy that increased the general state expenses from \$30,069,155.47, in a term of PATTISON'S administration, to the \$48,000,000 which will be expended by the time HASTINGS shall have completed the most recklessly extravagant and purposely wasteful administration that ever increased the tax burden on the people of this badly governed old Commonwealth.

We were enabled by the same record to show that in each of the departments of the state government there appeared to be a rivalry in the licentious waste of the people's money, and that in the aggregate the strictly departmental expenditures, largely designed for the personal profit and advantage of machine managers and party workers, increased 71.8 per cent. in 14 years, while the increase in the population of the State in 20 years, including this period of Republican spoliation, was but 49.3 per cent., showing that the growth of this profligacy surpassed the growth of the State by near 100 per cent.

This is what we showed last week from figures obtained from the state records, and we may continue to do a public service by giving further details of the manner in which the state government in HASTINGS' term will be made to cost ten millions more than the general expenses amounted to during either of ROBERT E. PATTISON'S Democratic administrations.

The raiding of the treasury which produced this enormous increase in the expense account was affected in various ways. HASTINGS' first Legislature displayed most lavish liberality in providing party hangers-on and machine henchmen with offices connected with the departments and Legislature. New clerkships were turned out by the scores. The departments have been overloaded with clerical help. In both branches of the Legislature the clerks, stenographers and typewriters, presumably necessary for the service of officers, Members and committees, have been made so numerous as to be really in each other's way. Unnecessary subordinate officers actually blocked up the passages of the capitol, a superfluity exemplified in the employment of six doorkeepers in the House to keep one door, at \$6 a day each of them. Janitorships were bestowed as soft snaps to faithful henchmen, without any service being required and without regard to color, as in the case of the colored janitor from Lancaster, who at the last session was carried on the roll at \$6.00 a day, and who never came within sight of the capitol except to draw his pay, a snug berth evidently intended as a tribute to the usefulness of the colored vote.

In the matter of clerkships, to say nothing of stenographers, typewriters and other attaches of a clerical character in the two Houses, there was an increase of about 50 per cent. and the increase in the salaries is illustrated by such examples as the raising of the state librarian's pay from \$800 to \$2,000, with two assistants proportionately paid; the granting to the chief clerk of each House an extra \$1,000 for the year in which there is no session, and the resident clerk \$1,500 for that year, both of them being cases of compensation with no service rendered whatever. The reading and journal clerks of both Houses have had their pay raised from \$1,500 to \$1,800 each. The Senate executive clerk gets \$1,500, and, like the chief clerks and reading and journal clerks, receives \$10 a day for extra sessions. The extra session pay of resident clerks is \$8 a day. In any sort of session the message clerks now get \$8 a day each; transcribing clerks, bill clerks, sergeant-at-arms and assistants, speaker's clerk, president pro tem's clerk and postmasters each \$7 a day, which for the last legislative term of six months amounted to over \$1,200 in each case. The list of predatory beneficiaries includes an increased corps of doorkeepers and assistants, assistant postmasters, messengers and assistants, superintendent of folding rooms, engineers, firemen, janitors and pasters and folders, each of them receiving \$6.00 a day, these petty hangers-on at the state capitol being paid twice as much as the Legislators of a former period were allowed for honest and faithful legislative service.

in this extravagant increase in the cost of the executive and legislative branches of the state government presents a peculiarly vicious aspect in the increase of "incidental expenses." Under this head in the bill of costs may be included some necessary expenditures, but these "incidentals" furnish a convenient cover for stealings that require concealment. Our readers may draw their own inference from the fact that the incidental expenses which, in 1883 under PATTISON, required no more than \$9,000, amounted, in 1897, under HASTINGS to a charge of \$22,505.

The Legislature whose proceedings disgraced the State last winter was as corrupt and worthless as was the first one in HASTINGS' term. It didn't create new offices and increase salaries, as its predecessor had completed the work of plundering the State in that way, but if the last Legislature found that method of pillaging the treasury worked to its full extent, leaving it nothing to do in that line of pernicious activity, it didn't fail to run up the bill of expenses by extorting money from the treasury by charges for service on sham investigating committees and by expensive junketings, the bill of costs for which amounted to \$158,807.07 as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Philadelphia investigating committee, Heller-Landoch contested election, Commission on aliens, etc.

These legislative pillages didn't succeed in getting away with all this swag, as the bill was cut down considerably, but what they managed to pocket through shameful means helped to augment the expenses which Republican misrule has heaped upon the State.

We give these facts and figures to our readers, believing that their acquaintance with such a record will insure the condemnation of a party whose control of the state government has been disgraceful.

"Injunction" a Pennsylvania Issue.

The resolutions with which the TAMMANY Democracy have set out in the New York municipal campaign embrace some of the soundest Democratic principles, which are not only admirably adapted to the ends of local self-government, such as are involved in a contest for the government of a city, but are equally well suited as the basis of popular sovereignty. Prominent among them is a declaration against the use of the writ of injunction as a means of encroaching upon personal liberty and as an instrument of oppression.

The power of injunction is claimed to be a useful part of the judicial machinery, and as old as the law itself, but it is not the legitimate use of this process that is to be guarded against, but its abuse. Therefore the New York resolutions make the distinction of its being used as a remedy for offences committed in the presence of a court, or for subjects not adapted to trial by jury, and its being abused by being put in operation as a substitute for the action of a jury.

When resorted to for the latter object it destroys that palladium of personal liberty, the right of every American citizen to be tried by a jury of his peers. This species of oppression is rapidly gaining ground in this Republic, contrary to the spirit of its laws and the safe-guards of its constitution. It has recently exerted its encroaching power in this State.

When citizens of Pennsylvania meet together or move on the highways in pursuit of an object that is not forbidden by law, it is usurpation on the part of a court to treat their action as constructive contempt of its authority, justifying the issuing of an injunction and the enforcement of that restrictive process. If those citizens should break the law by some unlawful act, then the power of the court can be rightfully exerted, but only through the medium of a jury trial and not by the arbitrary means of injunction.

The worst feature of the oppression of government by injunction is that it is exclusively exerted against laboring men whose movements in support of their rights are construed to be violations of the law. The judges who would not hesitate a moment to issue an injunction against working people engaged in a strike for higher wages, would not think of issuing a similar process against a syndicate of capitalists engaged in forming a trust, an act clearly in violation of both state and federal laws.

—Phillipsburg has a new daily paper in the Daily Bituminous Record which made its debut on Wednesday, October 6th. It is a tidy little five column quarto, issued from the office of the Bituminous Record, weekly, and is edited by R. A. KINSELOE and J. B. RUMBERGER. Phillipsburg seems a small town to support two daily papers, but we trust there will be room for this latest venture.

Foreshadowed Defeat of the Machine.

In all parts of the State are presented the most cheering indications that the people are disgusted with and tired of the kind of government with which the Republican machine has been injuring and disgracing this old Commonwealth which deserves something better from those who administer her affairs.

It sounds strange in this boss-ridden State, so long under the harrow of machine misrule to hear men speak hopefully of the people's ability this year to break the chains that have so long bound Pennsylvania to the chariot of a triumphant boss, but there is a conviction in the public mind that the day of deliverance is at hand.

The invariably large majorities which machine influence has been able to roll up produced the impression that the power of the corrupt politicians who rule the State could not be overthrown, but the confidence in their strength which these majorities imparted to the ruling ringsters encouraged them to commit those iniquities in legislation and administration which have convinced honest and decent Republicans that their duty calls upon them to protect the State from the bad government of their own party.

To suppose that after such a record as that which has been made by the last two Legislatures and the present Executive, embracing every form of unfaithfulness to the public interest and every degree of official delinquency Republicans, as a mass, should go on supporting the machine merely for the sake of having men of their own party in office, is to suppose that they have lost their senses and are entirely indifferent to the public welfare as well as to their own personal interest involved in the commonweal.

It is the deep disgust of the Republicans that foreshadows the defeat of the combination of corrupt politicians who, in the name of Republicanism, have betrayed the interests of the people irrespective of party and have made Republicans and Democrats, alike, the victims of their corrupt and rapacious rule.

Watch the Capitol Commission.

There is a suspicious appearance in the action of the capitol building commission that requires watching by the people. Its movements are not of a kind that are encouraging to the tax-payers.

The old capitol building which from some unexplained cause took fire and was reduced to a heap of ruins met with that undeserved and probably intentional fate more than eight months ago. There has since elapsed sufficient time to have gotten the work of reconstruction well on way. It was given out that it would be ready for re-occupancy by the Legislature at its next session. An amount of money sufficient for a commodious and creditable structure was voted, and nothing stood in the way of beginning the rebuilding of the edifice within a reasonable time after its destruction.

This is what should have been done, but what do the people find to be the situation in regard to this matter in which they are interested as tax-payers? Although nearly three quarters of a year have passed since the fire, the commission has not yet determined upon the design for the new building. The work is delayed by disagreement as to which plan furnished by rival architects shall be accepted.

Would the people be unreasonable in suspecting that this delay is intended for the advantage of a ring that has an interest to be served by this dilatory action? There are parties who would like to make their fortunes out of the capitol job. How building commissions can be manipulated for the enrichment of jobbers has been illustrated by the case of Philadelphia city hall and it would not be astonishing if the movements of the capitol commission are affected by considerations of that kind.

Such schemes could be blocked by the election of Messrs. RITTER and BROWN, the Democratic candidates for auditor general and state treasurer, who would become members of the commission, taking the places of the present incumbents, and thus breaking up the Republican ring that may have been formed for the purpose of jobbery in the building of the new capitol.

—The Pennsylvania State College experiment station has just issued a 16 page pamphlet treating of the composition of full cream cheese. It opens with an analysis of the Pennsylvania cheese act of June 23rd, 1897, gives the method of treatment and manufacture in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and other cheese producing States and concludes with a discussion of factory variations. It is an interesting pamphlet and in view of the attention that has been given to dairying in this section lately should prove of value to Centre county dairymen.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Asked Bread; Got Bullets.

The Lattimer Deputies of 1897 Were McKinley Marshals and Assistant Marshals of 1896—Marching the Highways for Republicanism vs. Marching the Highways for a Share of the Promised Prosperity—Not Permitted Even to Bury Their Dead With Appropriate Ceremonies.

It is not generally known but it is nevertheless a fact that nearly all the men who served as deputy sheriffs at Lattimer, where more than a score of unarmed miners were recently shot down in cold blood, acted as marshals or assistant marshals in the McKinley parades of last fall. Poles, Huns, Italians, everybody, in fact, employed by the coal corporations, who could be coaxed or coerced into consenting, were mounted on mules or marched, carrying blazing torches and profusely decorated with badges, in the interest of the "advance agent of prosperity." Many of these were not citizens and had not even applied for citizenship, but they served to swell the ranks of the "God and morality army. Whiskey and tobacco were profusely supplied for all who would accept them. It was a novelty, something out of the ordinary humdrum of their poor existence, and they plodded along, responding with a pleased though unthinking alacrity to every summons for cheers and contributing thereby in no small measure to the apparent enthusiasm.

The marshals and assistant marshals never tired of explaining to them that it was a serious business they were engaged in, that their short time work and miserable pay were due wholly to the ascendency of the Democrats, and that the election of McKinley, to which they were nobly contributing, would surely and speedily bring such improvement in their state as would make them kings in comparison to their then miserable condition. Many believed the false flattery and fell with real ardor into the spirit of the occasion, and yelled as loudly and sincerely for McKinley, and "an honest dollar," and a high tariff, as did their corporation-fed leaders.

And when the news of McKinley's election they were equally as glad, and more hopeful, for they believed what had been told them, while those who did the telling knew better, if they knew anything.

But month followed month and the prosperity that had been promised never came. The cost of flour and potatoes and practically everything needed for their sustenance went steadily mounting upward. The Republican organs cited this increased expense of living as proof that the party's pledge had been redeemed, but neither these poor, befooled diggers in the coal pits, nor any of their fellow toilers in other vocations, could see it in that way. Nothing as little and even less in, and having more to pay out for the mere privilege of living, was not what they anticipated, and the mutterings of discontent were frequent and ominous. Finally the bituminous miners of the country were called to open protest and in a strike for better pay, lasting over two months and backed by every low workingman in practically every other calling and by the sympathy and approval of all the best people of the country, secured some concessions. Emulating their example a portion of the anthracite men undertook a strike. They naturally and properly wanted a taste at least of the better things promised and that were alleged to have come. The pioneers in the movement, assuming that the highways they had marched for McKinley and his corporation marshals might as properly be marched for their own sakes, set off in a body, after enacting and complying with a resolution to disarm themselves of everything that might be called a weapon, including even long-bladed pocket knives. But before they were well on their way, and though they had committed no sin, and though they were met by these same marshals and assistant marshals, whose leadership they had followed only a few months before, and commanded to disperse. The marshals and assistant marshals had exchanged the batons and lanterns of the political procession for deadly Winchester rifles, mysteriously supplied from some, as yet unknown source, but certainly at the solicitation, if not directly by the corporations. And while these Poles and Huns and Italians were endeavoring to explain that their intent was peaceful and their mission righteous, a deadly volley was poured into them from the Winchester. Astounded and demoralized, on the instant they turned to flee. The volleys continued and many of the fugitives were shot in the back. And even when all had dispersed, some of the deputies were ferreting them out and continuing their deadly work until the last man of them should be removed from the face of the earth.

The poor fellows had been promised bread by the very men who, when fulfillment of the promise was asked, gave them bullets instead. They had no understanding of the worthlessness of Republican promises, voiced by corporation attaches. Their knowledge on that head is now, however, in better shape. Out of the seventy-five marshals and assistant marshals of 1896, at least sixty were the deputies of 1897.

Then came a whole brigade of trained infantry soldiers and two troops of cavalry to supplement the work of the deputies should excuse be offered. And, as far as known, all these succeeded in doing was to enforce the order of General Gobin that the survivors should not be permitted to bury their fallen comrades with the ceremonies and demonstration which are the custom of their native lands, lest disturbance should probably follow. By decree of the corporations many were not permitted to live and those who escaped were denied the poor privilege of giving open expression to the grief the disaster had brought to them.

The late Legislature, under pressure of organized committees of the workingmen, had passed an act to abolish the company stores, a system by which the corporations are enabled to eat up practically all their miners earn, leaving them no chance of buying in other establishments where fairer dealing might be had. Then a strong delegation of corporation agents, including

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Spawls from the Keystone.

—An addition is to be built to the Pottsville hospital.

—A report has been submitted to Reading councils in favor of city water filtration.

—Perry county veterans will dedicate a monument at New Bloomfield next year.

—Dualin exploding in No. 8 colliery, Tamaqua, fatally injured Henry Gretz, a miner.

—Hazleton business men are organizing to secure new industries by offering them free sites.

—Fifteen strikers were Wednesday arrested for marching at the De Armit coal mines, near Pittsburg.

—Two houses at Reading, the foundations of which were unsettled by Tuesday's flood, have been condemned.

—Mayor W. S. Strong, of New York city, and friends attended the Episcopal church at Gettysburg Sunday.

—Frank Harter, a maniac boiler-maker of Erie, who tried to kill his wife, cut his throat in the police station.

—Governor Hastings has accepted the resignation of assistant adjutant general Geo. H. North, of Philadelphia.

—A. A. Huber, a clothier's confidential clerk at Allentown, has been arrested for alleged systematic embezzlement.

—Jesse Foy jumped into a bed of molten cinders at Homestead and rescued Richard Wood, who had fallen into them.

—A new postoffice will be established at Stonetown, Berks county, and Jacob S. Warner will be appointed postmaster.

—William Kennedy, a miner of Mahanoy, city, received probably fatal injuries by a fall of coal at the Tunnel Colliery.

—Benjamin Scharrow, aged 40 years, of McKeesport, opened an artery in his left wrist, while delirious from typhoid fever, and bled to death.

—The five men who tortured Volney Bull and son, near Erie, and spared their lives when promised \$500, threaten to kill them if not paid.

—Judge Yerkes, of Bucks county, is assisting judges Schuyler and Scott in holding court at Easton this week. They will hear separate cases.

—Professor J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster, who for thirty years has been the secretary of the state teachers' association, was 60 years old Saturday.

—Philip Blisstein, wife and daughter, of Lebanon, were overcome by coal gas while asleep and were found Sunday morning almost dead. They will recover.

—Five years ago Benjamin Snodgrass disappeared from Sharon with \$5,000 and was thought to have been murdered. Saturday he returned in rags.

—The Governor heard application, Tuesday, for another respite for murderer Frank Jorgness, sentenced to hang, in Lawrence county, on October 26th.

—In the presence of 360 guests at Lancaster B. Frank Fisher, son of Gen. B. F. Fisher, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was married, Tuesday, to Miss Louise B. Reynolds.

—Ex-banker F. V. Rockafellow, of Wilkesbarre, who has already served two years for bank crookedness, was sentenced Wednesday on another count and got a year in the Pen.

—After a struggle the Lebanon police jailed Joseph Fisher, George Brenner, Joseph Miller, Fritz Meyers and Joseph Hofer, members of a gang of thieves who have operated in the Lebanon valley for years.

—Eli Campbell, of Latrobe, was ordered by a doctor to shoot some squirrels for a sick person. He shot three, was arrested and fined \$30 and costs. The law does not recognize the right to shoot game out of season, even on doctors' orders.

—Arrangements were perfected at Port Carbon to hold the twenty-ninth annual reunion of the survivors of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry at that place on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20th and 27th.

—In order to get their case before the federal courts, as the plaintiff is an alien, lawyers in the suit of Nugent against the Philadelphia traction company, have asked the supreme court at Pittsburg to amend the form of return under the latest appeal.

—St. Mary's Catholic church, of Patton, has been awarded a bequest of \$5,500 left by the will of the late Daniel Dunn to the neediest church in the county. This will prove a very nice nest egg for the building fund of a new church to be erected next spring.

—At Sunbury, Friday evening, while Frank Smith, the ticket agent, and other attaches of the station were at supper, some one broke into the office, broke open the till and took therefrom cash to the amount of \$105.70. Three tramps were later on arrested, at Williamsport, on suspicion of being the thieves.

—Deputy United States marshal McFeely went to Patton, Sunday night, and arrested Otis E. Clymer and Charles O. Baker on a warrant issued from United States commissioner McLeod's office, charging them with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They are said to be accomplices of Jacob Hyle. They were taken to Altoona, on Sunday, and early Monday morning gave bail for their appearance at United States court in Pittsburg this month.

—The coroner's inquest upon the death of Arthur W. May and Miss Cora Kaseman, whose bodies were found on the morning of September 25th last in the blacksmith establishment of Joseph Smink, Shamokin, was held last Friday night. The verdict was that May killed Miss Kaseman; that it had been premeditated and afterwards suicided. Coroner Shindle, when questioned, said that there was no doubt in his mind that the two persons agreed to die together.

—William Short, of Altoona, went out into his back yard to go to the coal house about 9 o'clock Sunday night and was set upon by two white men and a colored man. Before he could say Jack Robinson he was hit by a sand bag wielded by one of the men, which one he does not know. He was unconscious for five minutes and when he recovered he found that between \$8 and \$10 in money had been taken from him. His assailants had decamped. He reported the robbery to the police and the matter was kept quiet in the hope of capturing the bold offenders. Three men were seen hastening in the direction of Geesey's woods about the time of the assault.