

Ink Slings.

Battle ships are very much like political systems. It requires years to build one up and only a few minutes to tear it all to pieces.

From the number of fake reports and the general blow and do-nothing of this Spanish affair one would imagine that JIM CORBETT was at the helm on one side of the water and BOB FITZSIMMONS on the other.

Mr. DUPUY DELOME, the Spanish minister who had the American mission taken from him so recently, has almost taken the world's breath by announcing that American newspapers lie. The news is so sudden.

It may be a mistake, but it looks very much as if the Republican nominee for Governor will be Mr. P. A. B. WIDENER, of Philadelphia. PETER didn't give that mansion at Broad and Girard avenue for nothing, now see if he did.

Sheriff MARTIN, of Luzerne county, when on the stand in the Lattimer murder trial, said: "I thought one man was enough to die at once." One would have been bad enough, but unfortunately the sheriff's deputies were not of the same opinion that he was for they never stopped killing until the ground was strewn with a score or more of dead bodies.

The honorable CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, of Pittsburg, has declared his intention of running for Governor, but CHRISTOPHER is an astute politician and doesn't want to be Governor nearly so bad as he wants to control the Allegheny county delegation in the next state convention. With that delegation pledged to his support and probably that of Westmoreland he'll be apt to get a pretty nice haul when "the old man" begins to deal.

Representative FORD, the Allegheny county legislator who conceived the gigantic notion of having the Governor call the Legislature into extraordinary session in order to settle the capitol building commission, has just been informed by the Governor that he has to go to California and can't give Mr. FORD the opportunity to serve without pay. We surmise that the Governor understands that one such session as we had last year was extraordinary enough for Pennsylvania.

The influence that well executed and thoughtfully designed cartoons have upon the public mind is being felt wherever the Philadelphia Times circulates. While there are few people in accord with the Times' policy of holding back, yet its cartoons on the "Yellow Kid" war booms have done much to calm the impetuosity of those who are prone to believe anything and everything about Spain and foolish enough to undertake to swim the Atlantic in order to get at her.

The Spanish press is just now airing its opinions on the character of the American seamen. Among other pleasant things El Correo, of Madrid, informs its readers that the crew of a United States cruiser, recently at Venice, were "rather pirates than sailors of a civilized nation" and that their ship was never free from the fumes of alcohol and was a twin sister of the Maine—the wonder being that in such hands one of the ships was not blown up every day. Possibly the day will come when the American seamen will have an opportunity of resenting this insult. If it does Spain will find out that the "pirates" of the United States cruisers are at once the bravest and most honorable men that sail the waters. They are not butchers, they are soldiers.

Congress is reported to be "straining every energy" to pass the appropriation bills for an early adjournment. It is our opinion that some of those Congressmen had better not rapture their nerves in this effort, for they will need them to sustain them from the shock of the election in the fall. The people have wakened up to the fact that the DINGLEY tariff is not a maker of good times and that Republican prosperity promises are as hollow as the convolutions from which our friend, the editor of the Gazette, draws his "two columns of hot stuff." The complexion of the next House will be changed and some of the congressional rosters who are "straining every energy" will be straining their very gizzards to get back in the fall, but the people's time will have come then.

It is comical to see how the leaders of the Republican party, including pious JOHN WANAMAKER, are trying to mystify the rank and file of their party by keeping up a show of fight between the QUAY and anti-QUAY elements. QUAY, MAGEE and MARTIN have a thorough understanding that Mr. PETER A. B. WIDENER, the Philadelphia Traction magnate, is to be kept in the background until the proper time, when he will be sprung on the convention by a solid Philadelphia delegation. MAGEE is the right-bower of the Traction company—which means Mr. WIDENER—in all of its outside operations, DAVE MARTIN looks after its interests in the Philadelphia councils and QUAY is a warm friend of WIDENER's, willing to give him anything he wants in order to save his own bacon in the senatorial fight. We merely publish this to give our Republican friends an inside tip of what is really going on and the result that they may expect. We hope it won't embarrass QUAY, WIDENER, MARTIN and MAGEE to have their cat out of the bag.

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Will the Maine Horror Be Hushed?

The present deplorable spectacle in the harbor of Havana in which are presented the wreck of an American man-of-war and the mutilated remains of nearly three hundred American sailors, the probable victims of an unexampled act of treachery, is chargeable to the weak and cowardly course pursued by the executive authority at Washington in its treatment of the issue between Spanish tyranny and Cuban freedom.

When the present occupant of the presidential office took charge of the government the conflict between the Cuban patriots and their Spanish oppressors had reached that stage at which intervention by this government would have been perfectly justifiable. If the CLEVELAND administration was censurable for withholding recognition of Cuban belligerency, how much more blame was to be attached to McKINLEY for entering into an agreement with the bloody Spaniards that they might go on with the process of killing and starving the insurgents into submission under the deceptive offer of autonomous government, and with the cold-blooded understanding that after Spanish tyranny had been restored on the island the United States should have the benefit of an advantageous commercial treaty?

If, instead of so infamous a policy, as sordid as it was cowardly, making dollars and cents of more account than the rights of an oppressed people, there had been adopted the noble course of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, justifiably fighting for their freedom, it may be believed that the cause of right and justice would have triumphed in Cuba by this time. Such a course would at least not have made our relations with Spain more belligerent than they are threatening to be at this time and it is not likely that if such a policy had been practiced one of our naval vessels would have gone to Havana to be treacherously blown up in its harbor.

That fearful atrocity is the indirect product of a nerveless treatment of the Cuban difficulty. And what is to be its sequel? There is a depressing apprehension in the public mind that the inquiry into the Maine horror is intended to cause as little trouble as possible; that it will be managed so as not to provoke a difficulty that may injure the "business interest"; and that the administration intends to condone the destruction of a national vessel and hush the blood of some hundreds of murdered American sailors for the indemnity paid by the Spanish government.

If this should be the outcome of the greatest outrage ever sustained by any nation the McKINLEY administration would be blasted by the withering condemnation of American patriotism.

Captain Hart's Case.

There was something in the treatment accorded to Capt. HART by the United States court in Philadelphia some weeks ago which, occurring almost simultaneously with the blowing up of the battleship Maine, presented a rather unpleasant coincidence for the American people to contemplate. The captain, after being convicted of violating the neutrality laws in showing too ardent a disposition to carry arms and ammunition to the Cuban patriots who are struggling for their freedom, was sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary as a filibuster.

It is true that captain HART was an offender against a federal law, but it must be admitted that his offense was committed in behalf of a noble cause. It was his misfortune that the federal law he violated was not of a different character. If he had been the head of one of the big trusts and had disregarded the federal law that prohibits the practices of restraint of trade which every combination of that kind is guilty of, there would not have been a court officer under this administration that would have tuned a finger to punish him for such violation of the law. A federal statute may be defied with impunity by plutocratic monopolists, but when an old sea captain allows his zeal for the cause of freedom to lead him into an infringement of one of the neutrality regulations of the United States he is arrested and punished as a criminal, the punishment being inflicted almost at the very time when, by an atrocious act of Spanish treachery, an American ship is destroyed and more than two hundred and fifty gallant American sailors are suddenly hurled into eternity.

If captain HART had been convicted as a bank defaulter or an embezzling financier it could be expected that President McKINLEY would pardon him, but as he is only a sailor, whose generous sympathy with an oppressed people was the motive for his violating the law, he is not likely to be made a subject of the President's clemency.

The Philadelphia Times took front rank among the comic papers of the land on Sunday. Its burlesque of the New York World and Journal style of fake war news was one of the cleverest and most amusing features we have seen in a newspaper for a long time. Perhaps it will do the people who are so ready to believe and repeat such rumors a world of good.

Flourishing at the Expense of the Poor.

A prominent Democratic leader in a recent address in Tammany Hall, remarked that "while the gold and silver question may provoke contention and discussion, the feeling among the great body of the people against the monopolies which are flourishing at the expense of the poor is a very serious matter."

It is indeed the most serious matter that the American people have to deal with, and in comparison with it, no abuse connected with the money question can be regarded of equal malignancy. This allusion in Tammany Hall to the monopolies that are robbing the poor is made the subject of some intrusive remarks by the New York World in which it claims to have reminded Mr. BRYAN and his free silver supporters that the robbery practiced by the monopolies surpassed all other evils in its dangerous and oppressive nature.

This is characteristic presumption on the part of the World. Mr. BRYAN and the Democratic party did not confine their efforts in the last presidential campaign to the correction of monetary abuses. Their platform was directed against every abuse that has grown up as the result of Republican policies, not the least of which was monopolistic greed. The Chicago platform denounced the trusts and kindred combinations of greedy capitalists while the World was supporting, on the money question, the party that was responsible for all the evils.

At this time "the monopolies that are flourishing at the expense of the poor" claim the first attention of those who want to correct the wrongs that have grown out of the usurpations of the money power. For this work good men of all parties may unite. Difference on the money question need not separate them on such an issue as this. There is no more reason why they should not act together for the suppression of monopolies that rob all classes than why they should not unite in a conjoint movement for the correction of the abuses in state government that injure citizens of the State, without respect to the parties they may belong to.

Unbecoming Reticence.

It may not be the correct thing for the President of the United States to express himself in regard to the destruction of the battleship Maine, and the violent death of more than two hundred and fifty American sailors, in terms that would reflect upon Spaniards as having been at the bottom of that diabolical business, but there should at least have been some official expression from him recognizing the fact that so terrible a calamity had befallen the United States. But not a word on the subject has escaped him, either verbally or in writing.

In the address he delivered at Philadelphia on Washington's birthday he had an opportunity of expressing his sympathy, as the head of the nation, for the brave men of the American navy who had met their terrible fate in Havana harbor, but he uttered not a word or syllable on the subject which at that time was engrossing the thoughts of every true American. Was he afraid that even an allusion to it would be offensive to the Spaniards?

At the very moment when the President was ignoring the hideous sacrifice of an American ship and her gallant crew, his Minister at Madrid was banqueting the high officials of the nation upon which the responsibility for this great crime may be laid.

Last week, when the war excitement was at its height, it was announced as a momentous piece of news that the scare occasioned great havoc in the stock market, causing the loss of millions in a day. But this sacrifice of values was merely fictitious as the panic did not involve substantial losses. Stock operations are largely of a gambling character. When a panic of this kind arises it is chiefly caused by one set of gamblers trying to get the advantage of another set. Nobody worth sympathizing with gets hurt, and the country loses nothing that is valuable; and yet it is for the benefit of such worthless operators that financial policies must be shaped. Even the government must not be too bold in asserting the nation's honor as against foreign enemies lest the gambling operations of Wall street should be disturbed.

HUGH LINDSAY, editor of the Huntingdon Local News, died at his home in that place, yesterday morning, after a short illness with kidney trouble. Mr. LINDSAY was born in Philadelphia, May 26th, 1845, and entered Girard college in '54. Having been graduated in '60 he located in Huntingdon, a year later, when he entered the Globe office and worked until 1873, when he started the News and pushed it from a weekly, to a semi-weekly and finally a daily paper. He was prominent in veteran organizations, the Odd Fellows and Hepatophiles and though of a quiet, studious, refined temperament he was a genial man, an honor to his town and profession and a Christian editor.

Ex-President Harrison on the Cause of Discontent.

Among the many addresses made by public men on the recent anniversary of Washington's birth none is more worthy of notice than that of ex-President HARRISON before the Union League of Indianapolis. The tone of his remarks would seem to indicate that a prominent Republican is beginning to see that the encroachment of wealth in this country is becoming the cause of popular discontent and a source of danger to the peace and well-being of this country.

Adverting to this discontent Mr. HARRISON said that "there is a feeling that some men are handicapped; that the race is sold; that the old and much vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged." If the ex-President is just beginning to observe the existence of this dissatisfied feeling he is late in recognizing the natural and inevitable effect of the policies of his party that have destroyed "the equality of opportunity and right" by conferring upon corporate interests and a capitalistic class advantages from which the common mass are excluded.

He observes that "more bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before," but he should not be surprised at this when it is seen that the methods by which the vast accumulations of property are secured and corporate power is promoted are of a kind that correspondingly depresses the interest and impoverishes the condition of the generality of the people. It is natural that these bitter and threatening things should be said when, as the ex-President declares, "it seems to many that more and more, small men, small stores and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift and wreckage," in consequence of conditions in which only enormous combinations of capital, invested in gigantic operations, can occupy the field of industry.

Mr. HARRISON might have been more candid and explicit in admitting that this is precisely the effect of the monopolistic combinations of capital in the form of trusts and other allied money interests, which have been called into existence and are fostered and promoted by the financial and fiscal policies of the Republican party. There can be no mistake as to the power that is making "financial drift and wreckage" of the small operators, small factories and small stores, which can not hold their ground against the monopolistic combinations that have been enabled to control all lines of business.

Ex-President HARRISON comes to a very weak conclusion when, in commenting upon the discontent existing under such circumstances, he condemns, "as mischievous, the indiscriminate denunciation of the rich." There is no such denunciation. He begs the question and misrepresents the situation by making such an assertion. The majority of the people feel and know that a class are being helped to get enormously rich by methods that are disadvantageous to the mass, and it is this that has excited and deserves their bitter denunciation.

Their Tone Changed.

There is a decided change in the manner in which the directors of Republican expression speak to the people in regard to industrial conditions and the influences affecting their prosperity. It was the custom of these speakers in the past to excite the expectations of the working classes, and secure their support, by promising them great benefits through the agency of tariff policies and protective measures.

Promises of prosperity through this source were made to the people before every presidential election, and unfortunately too many were fooled by them. Now that the failure of these promises has become manifest, and the working people see that instead of prosperity coming to them it is being enjoyed exclusively by trusts and other monopolistic beneficiaries of a protective system, the Republican talkers find it necessary to employ a different tone in speaking of the industrial situation.

Ex-President HARRISON gave a sample of this change of language in an address he made at Indianapolis on Washington's birthday. No spell-binder was ever more prolific than he was in promises of benefits to the people from Republican tariffs, but in his Indianapolis speech, instead of congratulating them on the prosperity that hasn't reached them, he tells the people that it is very wrong to be discontented with the situation; that "no poor man was ever made richer or happier by it," and that "indiscriminate denunciation of the rich," who constitute the class that are flourishing under existing conditions, has a bad effect upon the poor, as it "perverts the mind, poisons the heart and furnishes an excuse for crime."

This kind of talk is preferable to the lying promises of prosperity, as the working people are less likely to be humbugged by it.

LEGEND OF THE SAND CRANE.

Once I wandered in a lone land Where the white men seldom come, Where the coyote has his dwelling And the antelope his home. Where the prairies seem unending And the lakes lie cool and clear; Where rank grass and flowers growth In the summer of the year.

There the birds make merry music All the long bright summer day, But the coming of the autumn Drives them far and far away. Then the icy reign of winter Hides the lovely lakes from sight, North wind driven, frozen snow drifts, And the plains are cold and white.

Long, long, months the earth lies hidden, Old Boreas reigns in state 'Tis a country then forsaken Lonely, dreary, desolate.

There I roved one happy summer, Never fairer land was seen; All the lakes were fringed with timber, All the plains a living green, Camped one night beside lake Pleasant, Fairest lake of all the plain, My old chippewa friend and hunter Told this Legend of the Crane.

Once there lived a tribe of hunters, Many hundred years ago, Long leagues north of Manitoba In the land of endless snow. Dwelling in their ice built houses, Well content with fish and game, But alas! one dreary winter Pestilence and famine came.

Dropped and died the little children, Men and women drooped and died; Until weak and starved the remnant Unto the Great Spirit cried! "Cast us fish from out the waters, Give us flesh from out the sky, From this desolate land to fly."

Then from out the eternal silence A sweet, solemn voice was heard: "Have thy wish, Oh heedless mortals, Take the wings and form of bird." Then a storm wind, rushing by them, Snote them for a moment blind, Then away they flew, great sand cranes, But they left their souls behind.

So the sand crane has the cunning And the keen unerring eye Of that far off race of hunters And their wild unearthly cry, Echoing far across the prairies 'Till the timid start in fright, Is their mourning for their lost souls In the silence of the night.

WILL THOMPSON.

Money Giving a Sure Test of Character.

Sarah E. Harman in the Telescope. In all our religious and in our Bible study, "it is of the greatest consequence to find out what the mind of Christ is, to think as he thought, and to feel just as he felt. There is not a question that concerns us, not a single matter that ever comes before us, but we find in the words of Christ something for our guidance and help.

We want to-day to get at the mind of Christ about money, to know exactly what he thought, and then to think and act just as he would. This is not an easy matter. We are so under the influence of the world around us that the fear of becoming utterly impracticable if we think and act just like Christ easily comes upon us. Let us not be afraid. If we really desire to find out what is in his mind, he will guide us out what is in his mind, and do. Only to what he wants us to think and do. Only be honest in the thought, I want to have Christ teach me how to possess and how to use my money. Not a gift for any part of God's work, great or small, but he notices it "and puts its value on it" for the blessing, if any, that it is to bring in time or eternity. And he is willing, even here on earth, in the waiting heart, to let us know what he thinks of our giving. Giving money is a part of our religious life, is watched over by Christ, and must be regulated by his Word. Every grace needs to be exercised if it is to grow; most of all is this true of love; and did we but know it, our money might develop and strengthen our love as it called us to the careful and sympathizing consideration of the needs of those around us. Do believe. Money giving may be one of your choicest means of grace. Think of the poor; what help and happiness is brought to thousands of helpless ones by the timely gift of a little money from the hand of love. Lord Jesus, oh, give me grace to love thee intently, that I may know how to give!

Soldiers Would Not Be Scared. If the American government should find it necessary to call on its citizens to rally around the flag in a conflict with a foreign enemy, it would find a greater number rushing to enroll themselves under the national standard than it would have need for in the field. There would be more volunteers offering their service than the exigencies of war would demand. This would be so, not only for the reason that Americans are very patriotic, but largely because so many of them are idle in consequence of the want of employment. In the large cities and in most of the towns thousands are ready to spring to arms, and are anxious to be employed in the job whipping the Spaniards, because they have no other job that will give them employment. This would certainly be a great advantage to the government if it should be in need of troops, as it would find a surplus of soldiers willing to fight its battles without a bounty, but such a situation is not an advantage to the thousands who would resort to war in order to have something to do. The fact that there would be more volunteers than would be needed, shows that labor is to a great extent unemployed, and that the prosperity that was promised the working people has made such a failure in putting in an appearance that thousands are willing to undertake a job of fighting because they can get no other employment.

Spavls from the Keystone.

Kane has two women M. D.'s. Dr. Holt has recently located in that borough for the practice of her profession.

Elk county voters have decided to have a county almshouse, and the plans for the building are now being prepared for submission to the state board of health.

The support of the ceiling of the court house at Williamsport has weakened to such an extent that repairs must be made at once to prevent the ceiling from falling.

An epidemic of spinal meningitis is sweeping over Venango county, and the papers of Monday reported thirty-five cases in the city of Franklin and fourteen deaths within one week.

The large suburban hotel at Darby, Delaware county, known as Thatcher's Inn, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was owned by Mrs. Thatcher and was unoccupied. Loss \$20,000, covered by insurance.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church in Clearfield, has entered upon its eighteenth week and reports up to date 326 seekers at the altar and 306 conversions. 226 have been taken into the church and a number of others have joined sister churches.

Wm. P. Orbison, the oldest member of the Huntingdon bar, died Sunday night, aged 84. He practiced law in that community for 63 years. The Orbisons were among the original settlers of Huntingdon. Deceased is survived by one son and two daughters.

Earl Lindsay, John Lafferty and George Lafferty, boys of Duncansville, played truant from school and crept into the gas retort pipes of the Portage iron works to hide from the truant officer. Workmen found them unconscious from inhaling gas, but they were revived.

Wm. H. Rutherford, retired chief engineer of the United States navy, died in Harrisburg, on Tuesday. He entered the navy in 1849 and served through the civil war and until 1874, when he was retired for disability incurred during the war. He was born in Philadelphia in 1828.

James Musser, aged 21, a carpenter of Bellwood, attempted to board a moving freight train Friday evening to go to Tyrone, with the result of falling under the wheels, suffering a partial crush of one foot, and several severe lacerations on the body. He was removed to the Altoona hospital for treatment.

The largest number of coal trains that have gone out of Jersey Shore on the Beech Creek in a long time moved westward from that town Sunday night. There were twenty-three trains, which means a total of 2,000 cars to go and return. Each train had from \$500 to \$800 worth of coal.

The superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad has issued orders prohibiting all whistling in and around the Altoona yards except in case of absolute necessity so as to prevent accident. Whistling is very rarely heard in the yard now. Let the order be made general all along the line.

Little Scott Carrier, of Summerville, near DuBois, was the victim of an accident that may result in death, or if he lives will make him a cripple for life. The child was playing in his father's grist mill, when his clothing was caught in a shaft. Before the machinery could be stopped by the frantic parent the child was a mass of broken bones and bruised flesh.

Frank Decker, J. W. Rodgers, James Anderson, David Throne, Alonzo High, Joseph Moore and Robert Eger, of Montgomery, left Monday for the Alaska gold fields. They intend going through Canada to Edmonton, where they will complete their outfit. They will first look for the dust in the Pease river region. If they are successful at that point they will not go to the Klondike.

Last Friday evening a large crowd of Grangers met at the home of G. G. Hutchinson, at Warriorsmark, and were royally entertained. The guests numbered about 100, all grangers or their friends. The table groaned with good things, and after helping to unload the table according to their ability to contain, the party played games until midnight, when they bade host and hostess good night.

Representative Thomas J. Ford, a leader of the last house, has sent a letter to Governor Hastings, which advances the idea that the capitol muddle is in such a shape that an extra session of the general assembly to straighten out matters would be desirable. Realizing that the cost of such a session would be a principal objection to it, he expresses the belief that the legislators would agree to serve for a few days without salary, and makes an offer to that effect, setting the example.

In conversation with a veteran railroader in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company the other day the "knight of the throttle" said: "Oh, yes, we make some very fast time with good engines, and firm steel rails under us. Forty-five miles an hour used to be counted fast running, but now we are prepared and not afraid to run sixty miles an hour. As long as no accidents occur I am willing to go at that rapid gait, but God help us all if something gives out while running at that rate of speed."

Hon. Charles H. Noyes, president judge of the Warren county courts, died Friday evening of pneumonia after an illness of a week, at the age of 49 years. The deceased was a native of Michigan; was admitted to the Warren bar in '71, and was elected judge in '90. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in '84 and again in '96. He was also the nominee of his party for the superior court bench three years ago; he was a member of the Methodist church, a public spirited citizen and an able jurist. He leaves a widow and five children.

Owing to the failure in the ice crop in the localities from which the Pennsylvania railroads has been securing its supply the past few years, says the Oil City Derrick, that company has placed an order for 400 cars with the Chautauque Lake company at Mayville, to be delivered to the Pennsylvania company at Altoona, and the order will be filled at once. It is estimated that 125 cars a day will be sent through Oil City until this contract is filled. As this is for the one point—Altoona—there is a pretty strong indication that other large orders from the same source will follow.