Ink Slings

There was a bad Spaniard from Cadiz Who sneered and said Cuba was his biz, He got gay at Manila And there got his fill, ah,

And now he's in a - of a siz -Manila hats will be worn this sum

-That Philipsburg boy who coughed up a full sized toad evidently had more than a frog in his throat.

-A regiment of yellow journal war correspondents ought to be mustered into the army for service in Cuba. Surely they would be immune from yellow fever.

-If they haven't had much rain on the Philippines lately it has been DEWEY enough there since Sunday to make up for the naturally dry condition of things.

-If the war will have done the fellows who have remained at home no other good it will have caused the dust to be brushed from many an old geography that hasn't been off the shelf since the school days, years ago.

-Oh what a difference when STONE comes to town, you will see the smart Republicans all flockin' 'round. They will swear on stacks of bibles, full forty mountains high, that they have always been for QUAY; if not, they "hope to die."

-It has cost us lots of money to pay for the target practice of our tars, in fact we spend three times as much for that purpose as any naval power on the earth. But what matters it about the cost so long as we hit things like we did at Matanzas and Manila.

-With true Irish characteristics it was a MULLEN and an O'MALLY who fired the first guns in the Spanish-American war when the gun boat Nashville brought the Buena Ventura to with several shots. Not content with having been first into the scrap the two Irish gunners are scrapping now over the question of which one's gun went off first.

-At a meeting of the Blair county Democrats in Altoona, on Monday, long resolutions were adopted and the five delegates to the state convention were instructgheny, for Governor. A. V. DIVELY, of Altoona, was endorsed for Lieutenant Governor, and W. FISKE CONRAD, of Tyrone, for Congress.

-It is reported now that the reason the away from the Cape Verde islands was beenough coal to fill their bunkers. Such a habitants of the island. little matter as that ought not to worry them. SAMPSON will make it so hot for

Spanish steamer Argonauta, is said to be a brother-in-law of butcher WEYLER. Col. CORTIJO denies the unenviable distinction and thinks he would rather travel on his own record, which goes to show that this Spaniard does not care to shine by the reflected light from such a despicable lumi-

-The Spanish fleet couldn't whip DEW-EY, so the Spaniards at Manila did the next best thing, they cut the cable so the world would not know of his victory until it had been robbed of much of its glory by getting stale en route. It doesn't matter to us whether it is an old story or not, because we know it is a good one. When it does come there will be a revival of the old song "Tell Me the Old, Old Story."

-A matter of which Pennsylvanians have to be proud is the mustering of the entire Guard of the State into the volunteer army. That the federal government has accepted the Guard in its complete organization is a tacit commendation of our citizen soldiers. It has always been the aim of the State to make the Guard as nearly as possible like the regular army and now that it has become part of it it is a satisfaction to know that the labor that has been expended in perfecting its organization was not in vain.

-When the great FARRAGUT said "damn the torpedoes" and ordered his flagship, the Hartford, to lead his fleet into Mobile bay, after the boat that had been leading the fleet signaled back to him "torpedoes," he set an example that slept in the peaceful bosom of the American navy fromAugust 5th, 1864, until Sunday, May 1st1, 2898, when it awakened to make GEORGE DEWEY a hero. It is not known whether DEWEY used his old admiral's words, but he did emulate his daring deeds and they won Manila for American arms and an admiral's rank for DEWEY.

the Centre county delegates his friends victory in the Philippines. here, AL DALE and Mr. THOMAS HARTER. don't seem to be hustling much to name ships have been compelled to perform this men who will be with QUAY and ARNOLD difficult and hazardous task when enough when they are needed. No one questions money has been wasted to have built a all they will need to do is tell the conventor or to the glorious American seamen whose end, forthwith.



STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

BELLEFONTE, PA., MAY 6, 1898.

VOL. 43

How we May Dispose of our Conquests.

The loss of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands to the government of Spain will be among the results of the present war. This may be regarded as States will be the agency by which this

decree of fate will be executed. Upon Spain's being deprived of these islands, which for nearly four centuries were in her possession, the duty of disposing of them will devolve upon the United States by right of conquest. As to Cuba, we have declared that the object of our interference in behalf of her oppressed people was in the interest of humanity and not for the purpose of territorial acquisition. That great island is a tempting prize, which any European power would not forego if it had the opportunity of gaining possession of it, but the unselfish attitude we have assumed Spanish oppression precludes our acquiring the island as conquered territory.

lish an independent government. No people ever fought more heroically for their strue the vote of the Democrats in the confirmed by the generous assistance of the United States in the unsettled period that will come after the Spaniards shall have that at this time the country will not tolbeen expelled.

That will be a trying time for the young administration in the conduct of the war." government, and there is danger of an influence being excited in the United States goldite organ designates as "radical cheap will not be in line with the interest of an lions for the national defence, but they reindependent Cuban government. Such a gard it as bad financial policy to increase policy has been foreshadowed by the oppo- the bonded debt of the nation by borrowsion of the McKinley administration—to ing money for war purposes, upon which ed to vote for JAMES M. GUFFEY, of Alle- the Cuban republic. By ignoring the exist- interest will have to be paid, when the price. ence of a government in Cuba, the way means for carrying on the war can be semight be opened for a carpet-bag establish- cured by processes that will be less burdenment by which mercenary interests could some to the people. Why tax the people version of the unselfish and honorable pur- government can furnish the very best and Spanish war ships were so slow in getting pose for which the sentiment of the Ameri- safest of paper money, as it did when it is-

> of the sale towards paying the expenses but also face the dangers of the battlefield. ed for that purpose.

Shameful Naval Neglect.

We have properly criticised the conduct of those long in control of this government who have culpably neglected the American navy, allowing it to remain weak when it should have been made strong, while they were squandering vast amounts of the public money on objects of no public advantage or national benefit

The disgraceful effect of such licentious management now makes its appearance in the fact that a nation of boundless resources finds itself embarrassed by naval weakness upon its becoming suddenly involved in a war with so comparatively feeble a nation as Spain. Our inadequate number of warships is strained to the utmost to guard the points that may be attacked by a power that would be navally insignificant if neglectful management had not failed to make us stronger than such an adversary. After a succession of Republican billion dollar Congresses there is something unspeakably disgraceful in the fact that enough money was not spared from the prevailing extravagance to furnish the nation with a navy that would have made it at least as strong on the sea as poor old

Spain. Fortuna tely this criminal indifference to the defence of our country, which has characterized past Republican administrations, is prevented from being attended with disastrous consequences by the valor of our sailors; but is it not shameful that the duty of defending their country with such limited means has been imposed upon

While the effects of bad government could not appear more glaringly than in -It was four years on Sunday since the strain that is required of our navy in post-master D. F. FORTNEY had been in furnishing defense against so comparatively charge of the Bellefonte post-office and nat- feeble a power as Spain, nothing could reurally enough the people are beginning to | fleet greater luster upon our sailors than wonder when the name of his successor is that with the limited means given them to be announced. A change might not be they are able to maintain the blockade of made until after the Republican state con- Havana, keep a watch of Porto Rico, hold vention, but if Mr. QUAY is holding it off themselves in readiness to check an attack for the effect it will have in the selection of on our Atlantic cost, and win a brilliant

But why should a meagre number of

Democratic Support of the War.

The Democratic party may be relied on to stand by the government in its war flecting the popular sentiment, and reprewhich more than any other influence prevented a hesitating President and his mercenary advisers from sticking to their purpose of peace at any price that would have dishonored the nation and humiliated the American people.

These are the facts connected with the with Spain. The Democratic party is now, as it has always been, the war party when After the expulsion of the Spaniards it the nation is assailed by a foreign enemy. Republican organ has the effrontery to confreedom, and their right to it should be House on the war revenue bill as being in opposition to the war, saying: "The most radical cheap-money advocates must see erate obstinate attempts to embarrass the

with the design of serving interests that money advocates," are ready to vote milbe served. This would certainly be a per- for the benefit of bond holders, when the than we are, and could apply the proceeds | not only help to pay the expenses of war,

of the war. As the United States needs a Democratic Congressmen, when called coaling station in the West Indies the upon to vote on the subject of war revenue, small island of Porto Rico could be retain- had a right to ask that the government should adopt the method that would be least oppressive to the people, and not calculated to promote the advantage of the money lenders and bond dealers, while protecting the interest of the wealthy by exempting them from paying their share of the war expenses.

To construe such action as opposition to the war is an assumption that well suits the organs of a party which, in peace or in war, is always at the service of the pluto-

The Great Victory at Manila.

Gallant commodore DEWEY has confered new honors upon the old flag and covered himself and the American navy with an additional installment of glory. He went about thrashing the Spaniards in regular American style, adopting the tactics which DECATUR practiced when he sailed his ship into the unknown but unfeared danger of Tripoli harbor, and which imparted such brilliancy to FARRAGUT's fearless performance in Mobile bay.

The heroic commander of the American fleet at Manila feared neither the hidden torpedoes, nor the fortifications that frowned on his advancing ships from all sides, nor the fleet of the enemy arrayed in line of battle to greet him with a deadly weladvance into the midst of the dangers they had prepared for his reception, and then flag of Spain went down before the tremendous onslaught and Old Glory waved supreme where the Spanish ensign had floated for nearly four hundred years.

It was a great day for the American navy and the star spangled banner.

-COMMODORE DEWEY had an advantage in operating against the Philippines which no doubt greatly contributed to his brilliant success. He was so remote from Washington that he was not hampered with instructions to carry on a "peaceful war." McKinley wasn't near enough to prevent him from sailing in and thrash-

-Retributive justice overtook the destruction of the Maine. The well dethe ability of the two QUAY leaders to navy that could have crushed Spain's naval served punishment they received was adname the men and it is quite probable that power at the firing of the first gun. Hon- ministered in open fight and not by the truth of his charges, so ignore their consneaking method of the assassin that chartion who they want and the contest will skill and courage can remedy so shameful terized the outrage they committed in to fall in line and support the state ticket

ing the enemy.

The People's War.

There was never in the history of the world a more righteous war than this which with Spain. This is a fact about which the United States is waging against Spain. there can be no question. It was the Our nation has been called to arms for the manifest destiny. The arms of the United spirited posture of the Democrats in Con- relief of an oppressed people and in the gress that kept McKinley's administra- interest of liberty and humanity. The detion from slinking out of a fight with the sign of territorial conquest was not an treacherous Spaniards, which it wanted to element in the motive that has impelled do even after the destruction of our war- this nation to assume a posture of belship and the murder of our sailors. It ligerency, nor has it been moved by the was this patriotic element in Congress, re- expectation of material gain as a consequence of the hostilities it has undertaken. senting the old Democratic war spirit, It is true that after the patience of the American people had become exhausted by Spanish inhumanities in Cuba a fierce feeling of vengeance was excited in them hy the treacherous destruction of our ship at Havana, but apart from this wrathful incentive, which sprang from a justifiable desire for revenge, it can be truly claimed in the question of Cuban liberation from Democratic position in regard to the war that in this conflict the American people have accepted the horrors and expense of war more for the sake of others than for their own. No nation ever before displayed will be our duty to help the Cubans estab- Yet in the face of this truth a prominent such lofty disinterestedness in the cause of oppressed and suffering human beings.

The American people, impelled by the noblest sentiments, have demanded this war. They could not endure the outrages practiced upon the oppressed people fof Cuba. Long before the occurrence of the Maine horror they desired that relief should be extended to a population struggling for The Democrats in Congress, whom this their freedom against oppression of the most revolting character, but when to this generous feeling was added the exasperation excited by the crime in Havana harbor, the popular wrath could not be averted by the men at the head of the government who ignobly preferred the policy of peace at any

Parties who were high in the councils of this administration believed that there were claims stronger than the claims of humanity, and interests that were of more account than the national? honor. If this influence would have been alcan people compelled this government to sued the greenbacks during the civil war, lowed to have had its way, and could cause they could not get more than half intervene in behalf of the oppressed in upon which no interest need be paid? have held its ground against the people's There is, moreover, millions of uncoined demand for relief for Cuba and retributive As for the Philippines, it will not be silver in the vaults of the treasury which vengeance for the Main outrage, it is probathe policy of this government to hold ter- would be serviceable if converted into mon- ble that the shuffling and evasive policy the Spanish when he meets them that such ritorial possessions in so remote a quarter ey for war purposes. And, furthermore, the that was so long responsible for the contina thing as coal will never enter their of the globe. As those islands will become government has a right to look to the uance of Cuba's wrongs, and which actually ours by right of conquest we can sell them | wealth of our millionaires as a source of encouraged the Spaniards to commit the -Col VINCENTE DE CORTIJO, one of the for a good price to some power that is revenue, a class whose incomes should not crime on our battleship, would still govern on the more anxious for the ownership of colonies escape taxation when men of limited means the action of the men at the head of the government.

The people forced the administration to abandon its attitude of peace when there could be no peace without actual disgrace to the nation. To the American people, uninfluenced by sordid and selfish motives. belongs the credit of this war, which could have been evaded only with national dishonor and a base disregard for the claims of humanity.

Wanamaker's Campaign.

Though JOHN WANAMAKER is chargeable with political shortcomings it can not be denied that he is doing the State a service by the attack he is making on the corrupt political machine that has control of the state government. The campaign he is carrying on against QUAY and his base method of politics is remarkable in many of its features, and even those who have not admired WANAMAKER'S political conduct in the past find their attention arrested by the evident truth of the charges he is making against Pennsylvania's corrupt Republican boss, and the political vices for which he is responsible.

The campaign which the Philadelphia leader is waging against QUAYism is a good deal more than a faction fight. It is based on facts that carry with them a large degree of political criminality. WANAMAKER has a thorough knowledge of the inside working of Pennsylvania Republican politics. He has been there himself and knows all about it. From his knowledge of the come. He astounded the foe by his bold subject he is making disclosures that should command the thoughtful attention of every at Manila, Mr. Rawson-Walker, has ascitizen of the State. Each of the speeches followed up the surprise with so fierce an he is making to audiences in all parts of attack on their fleet and batteries that the the Commonwealth is a bill of indictment taut duty of protecting the lives of the against the dissolute gang of political cor- Americans on shore at Manila and elseruptionists who have secured control of the state government and are using it for their personal profit. He is bearing testimony against them that should secure a verdict of condemnation at the polls. If his charges should be made the subject of legal prosecution there is enough criminality in them to send the majority of the gang to the penitentiary.

Such an arraignment of QUAYism and the political evils it represents, should have its effect upon the public mind. WANAMAK-ER is making these charges as a candidate for Governor against the QUAY machine. But in the event of his defeat for the nomination, which is quite probable, is his incrimination of the corrupt boss and ma-Spaniards at Manila for their treacherous chine to amount to nothing? Will the thousands of Republicans who attend his meetings and are morally convinced of the sciences and stultify their intelligence as that will be furnished to the party by the

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isual machine methods, representing, as usual, the foul politics and vicious principles of the machine rule which Mr. WANA-MAKER is so graphically exposing and so strenuously denouncing?

If such should be the case, what a ridiculous conclusion it would be to the WANA-MAKER campaign against the iniquities and abominations of machine government. But it cannot be believed that it will have so ridiculous and fruitless a conclusion.

It May Be the End of the War.

WASHINGTON, May 2. - The general opinion among prominent members of the administration is that the naval victory at Manila is not only highly important of itself, but that it will have a very decided influence among the nations of Europe, which may ultimately result in their united action in forcing Spain to an early relinquishment of the impossible task of compelling this country to change its course with respect to Cuba.

The attorney general, when questioned to-day, said that in his judgment the Manila victory was the beginning of the end. A few such defeats must convince the Spanish government that their case was a hopeless one, and it was his opinion that it would be a matter of only a few weeks or months, at least, before Spain would be anxious to reopen negotiations with the United States with a view to a complete surrender of her sovereignty over Cuba. Thinking men, he said, the world over have been convinced from the first that there could be but one issue to the present strug-gle. Spanish sovereignty in this hemisphere must end completely and forever. This view, he believed, had been shared by the leading members of the Spanish government, but they were powerless to prevent a conflict which they well knew must result fatally to their cause

Secretary Gage held similar views, and he was inclined to the opinion that Spain might not wait for more crushing defeats before she set on foot negotiations looking to the cessation of hostilities. There had not been from the first and could not be any question as to the final result of war between the two countries. We were so far superior to them in everything that goes to make up a great nation that only a short time would be necessary, in his judgment, to demonstrate even to the satisfac tion of the Spaniards themselves that they were completely outclassed. However, the initiative probably would be taken by a concert of the European powers, but how soon that influence would be effectually brought to bear upon the Spanish governnent could not be foretold

FUTURE COURSE OF THE FLEET. Although the victory at the Philippines undoubtedly will have the effect of releasing at least a part of Commodore Dewey's fleet members of the administration are not inclined to discuss what action will be taken in that regard. Whether or not they would be sent westward against the Spanish fleet at home or proceed east to join our obvious, however, that as soon as the islands have been taken complete posse of by Commodore Dewey, a sufficient force of United States troops will be sent thither to hold them and to exercise proper police

It is stated by high authority that Commodore Dewey's instructions were of a general character, simply directing him to reduce the Spanish fortifications of the island, and take possession. To this end, he would be permitted under his instructions to exercise his judgment as to whether bombardment of the city of Manila itself was necessary, and to do whatever the situation required within the limits of civilized warfare. It is the opinion, however, of high officials here that only in the event that a Spanish force occupied the city and could not be dislodged otherwise, would a

bombardment be probable. At the foreign embassies and legations intense interest is shown in the news of the decisive victory at Manila. It was stated by a high diplomatic official to-day that other such victory would end the cause of Spain and would force her to seek an armistice and peace. The universal belief in diplomatic quarters is that this stroke in the Philippines will be followed immediately by aggressive action in Cuba.

MAY CAUSE TROUBLE IN SPAIN. Aside from the immediate effects of the Manila engagement foreign representatives here say it is likely to precipitate an internal confusion in Spain. This has been apprehended by the European powers, and has been the chief cause of their activity. and it threatens to bring the war to the

continent of Europe. It is understood that the British consul sumed charge of American interests in the Philippines, and under such circumstances where. It is believed that Commodore Dewey will give his first attention to looking after these Americans ashore.

The cable from Manila, it is learned, is a British and not a Spanish cable, and it is believed that British operators have charge of the cable station. While they would be subject to Spanish censorship yet there is no doubt this British ownership would insure a more prompt and unprejudiced transmission of official and unofficial reports than if it were not a British cable. The cable goes to Hong Kong, and thence by the way of Aden and the Red sea to continenal Europe and London.

Leading diplomats say no step toward European intervention is likely to be hastened by this disaster of Spain. It is looked upon simply as a war reverse, which cannot be turned into political channels by Spanish appeals to the great powers. This is the view alike in British, French and German quarters. It was rather expected from the British, but it is none the less apparent among French and German officials, who regard the time for meditation or in tervention as past.

---Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Spawls from the Keystone.

-From a score of applicants H. H. Moore was elected prison keeper at Lancaster.

-After many years of idleness, the Lochiel iron furnace, at Harrisburg, will be put in

-Aged Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster, celebrated the 60th anniversary of his admission to the bar on Tuesday.

-Charles D. Arters, of Pottsville, was ap pointed warden and Mrs. C. D. Arters matron of the Schuylkill county prison. -B. F. Gilkeson, of Bristol will deliver an

address before the Hugh A. Martindell post, of Langhorne, on Decoration day. -With poison furnished by his wife,

Thomas Gallagher, a prisoner in the Williamsport jail, tried to end his life. -The mines of the Wyoming region will

work on increased time this month, and the outlook is considered very bright. -Carpenter Levi Lentz, of Weatherly,

Carbon county, fell from a roof which he

was repairing and died from his injuries. -The junior order of American mechanics, of Bristol, have pledged themselves to support the families of all members that en-

-The heirs of the late Sarah Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, attended the sale of the personal effects of Mrs. Kirkbride at Bristol on

-Burglars effected an entrance into the First Presbyterian church at Bloomsburg Saturday night, but did not discover the val-

uable silver service. -Cracksmen blew open a safe in Fremont Clark's bakery, at Stroudsburg, and fired harmless shots from their revolvers when discovered.

-R. H. Brubaker has been elected President of the Conestoga national bank, to succeed David B. Landis, recently murdered by Ralph Wireback.

-On the street at Mahanoy City Charles Holman was attacked by several drunken men and twice stabbed by Anthony Dembreski, one of the party.

-Walking in his sleep, aged Benno Wirth, of Easton, stepped out of a second-story window and fell on the pavement, sustaining injuries from which he died

-Mrs. D. N. C. Brock, president of the state federation of woman's clubs, of Mount Lebanon, was seriously hurt Monday night in a runaway accident.

was stricken with apoplexy while descending the stairs at his home, and fractured his skull, dying soon afterward. -The society for Prevention of Cruelty to

-William Snyder, aged 61, of Lebanon,

Children caused the arrest of Eli Bierman, of Bethlehem, who for more than a year has lived by send ing his six children out to beg. -Ernest Van Dyke, 15 years old, of

Weatherly, attempted to steal a ride on a coal train Saturday evening, but fell between the cars and had his right leg crushed so badly that it had to be amputated. -Judge Gordon has appointed Alfred M.

Liveright special district attorney for Clearfield county to fill district attorney Woodward's place during the absence of the latter, who is captain of company E, of the National Guards. -The young Americans, of Patton, the

by a drum corps, dragged a dummy of Weyler through the streets, then bound the figure to a tree and riddled it with bullets, and fleet in the Atlantic is not known. It is as a final act of their vengeance, threw the dummy into a creek.

-The Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad company, an affiliated line of the Pennsylvania, at the annual meeting held on Monday elected officers and directors as follows: President, Samuel Rea; directors, James P. Coburn, S. C. Stewart, N. P. Shortridge, W. H. Barnes, Charles E. Pugh and William A. Patton.

-While William Kissel was working in the Reech Creek railroad shops at Jersey Shore a few days ago, his coat caught in the cogs, and his arm was being rapidly drawn toward the revolving wheels. In response to his cries, his fellow workmen succeeded in stopping the machine, but not before his hand was caught and terribly lacerated.

-Hotel Shikellimy, the summer resort located on the summit of historic Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. The flames started about 2 o'clock in the office and spread with great rapidity. It had not yet been opened for the season. The hotel occupied a position on a bluff at the junction of the two branches of the Susquehanna river. It was built in 1891 and cost \$75,000.

-The man Malia, who fired the first gun when the Buena Ventura was captured near Key West last week, was formerly an employe of Central Pennsylvania telephone and supply company, whose line runs through this city. About two years ago, while unscrewing the bolt that fastened the cross arm to a pole one day, he sat astride the arm, and when he removed the bolt he fell with the stick to the sidewalk. He was severely injured. After he recovered he enlisted in the navy.

-At Jersey Shore a Spaniard, who had been employed on the Beech Creek gravel train, quit work a few days ago and announced his intention of going to Spain to enlist in her army. He could not hold his tongue and denounced the United States government as well as the people. Several railroad hands took the Spaniard in hand and gave him a taste of American indignation in the way of fist blows and rough tumbles. The foreigner then skipped out and left on the Fall Brook railroad.

-C. K. Sober, of Lewisburg, is starting a chestnut orchard on his farm, near Shamokin. He is grafting some choice varieties on native young trees, the tract adjoining the mountain side. He already has about one hundred acres prepared. Last year he began on a tract of some thirty acres. The trees are about a rod apart. He expects returns in three years, each tree likely to yield about a peck from the start. There are one or two large chestnut orchards in the State, started the same way, and are said to be excellent investments. Mr. Sober's experiment will be watched with considerable interest, though it is an assured success.