

Ink Sillings.

—After all, it may yet be known as the war of the winds.
—One would scarcely believe it, but the Deweyest jokes are now usually the dryest.
—In the vernacular of the base ball field, Mr. CERVERA has evidently been placed in the position of short stop.
—SCHLEY—Well, when you come to think about it, it seems a very appropriate name for the business he is expected to do.
—By the way, we haven't heard a word about the stability of Republican prosperity since the fall in the price of wheat on Tuesday.
—Somehow some one always has to do the advertising. If the man who has the goods for sale don't do it, the sheriff usually does.
—The Philadelphia congregation that boasts a three hundred pound minister can hardly be credited with following the light divine.
—It is generally believed that the WANAMAKER forces will insist on occupying the wind-ward passage throughout the entire campaign.
—Indications indicate that ex-Senator HILL has his political night shirt on and don't care how soon Tammany pulls the counterpane off.
—A drop of 50cts. a bushel in wheat, in a single day, shows how suddenly and effectually "Republican prosperity," can halt and reverse its march.
—After the war poor old Buffalo BILL will have to take a back seat. TEDDY ROOSEVELT and his congress of rough riders will hold the boards then.
—Mr. McKINLEY seems determined to fight for everything, except that for which war was declared, and at every place, except when he can find the enemy.
—May, 1898, did not round out her allotted days without showing us that she had not forgotten what constitutes our ideal of a May-day. The 31st was surely a dream in nature.
—The condition of the Spanish treasury is not nearly so important to the people of Pennsylvania as the condition of their own State treasury is. This is a fact that will bear remembrance.
—A number of administration workers, from this county, who went down to Harrisburg swelled almost to bursting, came back able to buckle in their belts a full half-a-dozen holes.
—Either the last Republican county convention was a fraud and a cheat, or a goodly number of Republican politicians, whom we wot of, are proving themselves more than average liars.
—Two months of war. \$307,000,000 expenses. Not a flag planted on Spanish territory. Not a mouthful of food to a starving reconcentrado. And yet we boast of our success! What a blow!
—We would modestly suggest that if the government has to go into the bottling business in order to end the war, that "cocking CERVERA up," may not prove as effective as "giving it to him in the neck."
—If SCHLEY really has CERVERA bottled up in Santiago harbor it might be well to keep a sharp look-out all the time, for the wily old Spaniard is likely to get sour in there and sored things, when bottled up, usually do bad work.
—The Republicans of the thirteenth Massachusetts district have nominated W. S. GREEN as their candidate for Congress. That's one New England district, that makes no pretence of sending ripe men to Washington.
—And now we are told that it is the prospect of a good crop, that knocked fifty cents a bushel off the value of wheat on Tuesday. Strange. We've been told all along that it was "Republican prosperity" that was fixing the price of wheat.
—POPE said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." While no one will question the great English writer's assertion the paucity of honest men would indicate that the good Lord is running out of material with which to shape his noblest creatures.
—Possibly we over-looked them, but for the life of us we can't remember of seeing a single flower, on Decoration day, strewn o'er the remains of the QUAY followers who fell in the fight with the administration forces at the late Republican county convention.
—And now it is said that Mr. McKINLEY proposes forcing the annexation of Hawaii, whether Congress agrees or not. This we suppose will take the wrinkles out of the bellies of the starving reconcentrados and end the war with a rush. Great is the statesmanship inspired by MARK HANNA!
—If W. C. ARNOLD succeeds in getting the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-Large it will leave a hole for a good sized Republican peg right in this district. Col. ED. INVIN, of Curwensville, is spoken of as a possibility, but really there seems to be no one in particular setting out for congressional honors. Here is a chance for some of those shrewd QUAY leaders who were in evidence here during the recent Republican county convention. Congress is just the place for such statesmen. The helpless condition of our navy and coast defenses at the breaking out of the war is evidence that Congress has been made up mostly of smarties, who don't know a good thing when they have it.

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Swallow's Assistance to Quayism.

The Philadelphia Ledger considers Dr. SWALLOW'S candidacy entirely illogical so far as its opposition to Quayism is concerned. There is logical consistency in his running as a Prohibition candidate on a platform which denounces the liquor traffic, but there is no sense in his claiming to antagonize the QUAY machine when his candidacy can have no other effect than to divide the opposition to machine misrule and thereby help to perpetuate it.
That is the way the Ledger looks at the SWALLOW movement, and it is certainly the correct view of it. Nothing could be more helpful in maintaining the bad government which its platform denounces. To accomplish the overthrow of QUAY'S vicious supremacy all the elements of political reform in the State should be united against the candidates that will be presented as the Republican state ticket. As the Ledger truly says: "Quayism can not be defeated by the Independent Republicans having their own candidates for governor and members of the Legislature, by the Prohibitionists having their separate candidates and by the Democrats having theirs also. If the forces of good government, of government of, for and by the people, instead of, for and by Senator QUAY and his henchmen, are to be successful, the former must get together and in lieu of three distinct tickets for Governor and Legislature they must have one ticket only. With the forces of political reform divided their defeat and QUAY'S triumph will be a foregone conclusion."
Such a union of the reform elements is the only practical plan by which the rescue of the state from the misrule of corrupt politicians can be effected. Upon what basis can they be united with the greatest probability of effective results? The Prohibition party is not of sufficient strength to furnish a basis for such a union. An Independent Republican movement would be equally insufficient for a nucleus around which the reform elements could unite with any chance of success. The organized Democracy of the state presents the solid foundation upon which the superstructure of reform in the state government may be based, and with which all other elements aspiring to reform can unite with reasonable assurance of undoing the bad system of government that prevails in the State.
The Ledger very logically places on Dr. SWALLOW'S shoulders a large share of the responsibility involved in the pending contest. It requires no great amount of discernment to see that his candidacy will be helpful to the QUAY machine, and therefore our Philadelphia contemporary forcibly urges that "Dr. SWALLOW should not stand in the way of those public spirited citizens of the State who, like himself, desire political reform, the very head and front of which is the elimination from our politics of QUAY and Quayism. Dr. SWALLOW'S candidacy, if persisted in and supported by the Populists and Prohibitionists, will not make for political reform; it will be a strong prop and stay for Quayism."
It was an up-hill job for politics to break into the newspapers again but after buckling down to business it broke down the ramparts on Wednesday, and now holds the fort even against the war bulletin.
Congressional action on the measures necessary to raise revenue for the war is about as dilatory as the strategy that is directing the operations of the army and navy. The war revenue bill has been under consideration for more than a month, but its progress is not marked by the promptness of design and earnestness of purpose that the exigencies of war require. It is to be feared that there are parties in Congress who are unwilling to furnish the government with money for the war unless certain capitalists are given a profit in supplying it through the medium of loans.
Such a design of favoring the money lenders developed itself in the House bill, which provided for the securing of war funds almost exclusively by the sale of bonds, and ignoring the various legitimate objects of taxation from which could be drawn ample revenue without increasing the bonded indebtedness of the government.
The Democratic amendments to the bill in the Senate have been designed to draw a large proportion of this revenue from wealthy success that has been exempted from doing its share in the payment of government taxes. It is the Republican opposition to this just exaction that has delayed the progress of the bill, and prevented the prompt passage of the measures, for supplying the money needed for our purposes.
The only progress made on the bill last week was in the wrong direction, the Republicans having succeeded in defeating the tax on corporations. It looks as if they would prefer that the government should have no money for carrying on the war rather than that such corporations as the sugar trust, the Standard oil company and other monopolistic combines should be made to contribute their share of it.

Predatory Profit.

It is asserted that in the monopolistic wheat deals by which LEITER cornered the market, and thereby secured control of the world's supply of that necessary of life, his profits amounted to \$7.50 per minute. This imperial income, surpassing, while it lasted, ROCKEFELLER'S standard oil plunder, was gained in a large measure, at the expense of the people who with difficulty obtain their daily bread. To the illpaid laborer, the destitute widow, and the half-starved victim of the sweat-shop, it is made harder to buy the needed loaf in order that LEITER may be able to put himself in the front rank of the millionaires.
Commercial sophistry cannot hide the moral guilt of such a business as done by this Chicago wheat speculator. It has its apologists and defenders who contend that it is legitimate trade, there being no difference, in their view, between his operations and those of any other trader who buys in the market and holds the purchased commodity for a rise in price.
But there is a difference in that LEITER and such as do his kind of business produce an artificial condition of the market by which they are enabled to exact abnormal prices. The fact that a state of the market is brought about by the management of the men who profit by it, constitutes the criminality of the proceeding. The poor man whose bread is made dearer by such a process is as much the victim of robbing as if his scanty means were stolen from his pocket.
When the constitution of the United States was framed no one thought it possible that men like LEITER and his confederates could control the price of every bushel of wheat in the country. If such a possibility of robbing the public, in its chief article of subsistence, could have been foreseen it is probable that the wise men who laid the basis of our popular institutions would have provided a constitutional defence against such a wrong; but unfortunately they were unable to conceive that a time would come when legislatures and courts would fail to protect the people from the predatory practices of men who should grow rich by increasing the cost of the necessities of life.
A warning to the soldiers who are lying in the great concentration camps is sounded in the report of the commissioner of insurance for Wisconsin who has figured that out of the 2,320,272 men who enlisted during the three years of the civil war, only 15.6 per cent per thousand were killed in battle, while 32.2 per cent died from disease. This remarkable report shows that it is not bullets that the soldiers have to fear most, but the dread diseases that lurk in the camps where thousands of them are crowded together, with poor sanitary and commissary regulations.
Relief Within the Reach of the People.
The people of Pennsylvania have long been sufferers from the evil effects of a viciously administered State government. They would really be in a pitiable plight if there was no relief from the rule of the bosses and ringsters who run the political governmental machine in the State, but they have the power to smash this machine, and it is their own faults that they are the victims of its misrule.
Upon two occasions since the present majority party has been ruling the State have there been successful revolts against the Republican predominance, and in both cases clean, honest and efficient executive administration was the result. In the long succession of Republican Governors, who have been but mere tools of the boss and the machine, two Democratic administrations have intervened as bright examples of faithful and conscientious executive service. In the eight years during which a Democratic Governor had the executive position the pillage of the spoilsman was checked to the extent of his ability to prevent it, and vicious legislation was held in obedience by the obstacle of his veto. Such were the fruits of two temporary interruptions of Republican rule in this State for the last thirty-eight years. The misfortune was that the movements that produced such fruits were only spurts of reform, and not permanent in their character.
The brief episodes of two honest and beneficent administrations that temporarily relieved the State from the protracted duration of Republican misrule, should serve as an object lesson, teaching the people that relief from the evils of corrupt government may be secured by placing the state administration again in Democratic hands.
The Philadelphia Peace Union became so anxious to smooth Spain down and keep her from licking (?) Uncle SAM that the society actually wrote letters of an unpatriotic nature to Spain. The result has been a first class scrap between the Peace Union and the custodians of the old State House, in Philadelphia, in which historic building the Union was allowed to meet. But it won't be so any longer, for the peace-makers have been fired.

United Effort for State Reform.

Men of all parties are equally interested in having the State honestly and decently governed. They have an equal interest in the passage of good laws and in the proper exercise of the executive functions. Therefore the citizens, irrespective of party, are equally bound to do what they can to secure and maintain good government, and they will fail in their duty to the State if they neglect to assist in correcting the public evils that afflict it.
For years past the citizens belonging to the Republican party have been chiefly responsible for the kind of government we have had in this State.
The fact of their being in the majority imposed this obligation upon them. For more than thirty years they have been almost entirely responsible for the kind of Governors and Legislatures we have had. If the State Legislature has become a mere instrument of bad government, and the executive office a prize awarded to obedient servants of the party boss, it is because the Republicans, whose great majority could have it otherwise, have allowed this to be so.
This has been the case not because Republicans have a preference for profligate Legislatures, and for Governors whose chief duty is to obey the party boss. They are as much injured as are the members of other parties by the kind of State government that is furnished by such Legislatures and Governors. But they have been neglectful as to the character of the men that have been allowed to secure control of their party. While the party members thought they were maintaining principles that were for the public good, the bosses took charge of the party organization, converting it into a powerful machine which has been run for their own benefit, such characters having betrayed the confidence of the party that entrusted it with the State government.
That the honest element in the Republican party of Pennsylvania has become conscious of this betrayal has been made evident by the revolt that has broken out against the debased and degrading domination of the QUAY machine.
Republican sentiment of the better kind has been awakened and aroused to a conflict with a corrupt power that can be overthrown by nothing short of a revolution. It is a movement promising better government for this old commonwealth, which can be secured by Republicans throwing party trammels aside and loosening themselves from the grip of this machine, uniting with the Democrats in a contest conducted on State issues for State reform.
Patriotism vs Fashions.
In our war with Spain we are not receiving from the French the kind of treatment we had a right to expect from a people whom we have always treated as our oldest friends. The tone of the French press towards the American side of the conflict is offensively partial to the Spaniards and insulting to their old allies of the revolutionary period. The American women are the most offended by this conduct, as they regard it as an ungrateful return for all the French goods they have bought, and they propose to resent it by boycotting the Parisian milliners and dressmakers. It is to be feared, however, that their patriotism will not hold out long against the attraction of French gowns and bonnets.
Plenty of That Kind of Patriots.
It sounds like old times to hear of contractors furnishing 20,000 mules for the army. It brings up recollections of the civil war when Republican patriots were rewarded with horse and mule contracts, and displayed their devotion to the old flag by working off unsound animals on the government at big prices. The old party can no doubt furnish the same kind of patriots at this time, who are ready to serve their country as army contractors, in supplying the service with horses and mules, or selling to the government any old thing in the shape of a ship at double its value.
Ought to Be Enough.
The course of those who want to restore honest and decent government to Pennsylvania is a plain one. The larger part of the citizens who are so disposed are Democrats, but in addition to these there are others. A Democratic platform, confining the contest to State issues, should furnish a sufficient basis upon which all the citizens opposed to machine misrule could unite. What more could be needed to secure the united action of Pennsylvanians who desire the political redemption of their State?
It is only within a day or so that the war bulletin maker, has discovered that if the bank of Spain fails, the war will end prematurely. What a pity this discovery was not made sooner. How often we would have busted that institution, and how many times we would have licked them in doing so. O, lost opportunities! What glories you have denied us!

With Our Soldier Boys at Chickamauga.

The Men Have All Been Paid Off, But the Fifth Kicks Because a Day is Deducted from Their Time.—Were Allowed Thirteen Days' Pay and Say They Are Entitled to Fourteen.
CAMP THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, May 29.—The Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments were paid off yesterday and the boys were made happy. It entailed considerable work to distribute the money, and it was not completed until taps were sounded. Colonel Burchfield, of the Fifth, and Colonel Dougherty, of the Ninth Pennsylvania, received checks early in the morning for nearly \$20,000. Accompanied by their line officers, they lost no time in going to Chattanooga and getting their cashed. The other Pennsylvania regiments and batteries are now wandering when their money will arrive.
There was any amount of disappointment among the boys in the Fifth because they were allowed but thirteen days' pay, when they say they are really entitled to fourteen. They claim that the time they were on the march to Mount Gretna has been deducted for no good reason. Some sharp communications are being prepared for the officials of the Keystone state in regard to the difference. The boys of the Fifth and Ninth have joined in with the Fourth, and say they mean to take decisive action towards getting the money they claim is due. Orders were received for recruiting up the Fifth and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments to the full war strength of 1,200 men. This means the addition of four more companies from Pennsylvania, which are all ready to join the Fifth regiment. They will come from Altoona, Indiana, Bellefonte and Milton. Their captains are W. C. Westfall, D. W. Simpson, H. C. Quigley and W. T. Hertzler. Colonel Dougherty, of the Ninth Pennsylvania, has also received word that four companies are ready to join him. These are to come out of the last state quota of volunteers.
The commanding officers are greatly pleased over the increase in the numbers of their regiments. The Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania is in the best of condition and health. There was not a solitary new case of sickness reported yesterday, and but one convalescent in the hospital. The boys are going through a daily round of six to eight hours' work and thoroughly enjoy it. The regiment passed in review last evening before the staff officers in command of Sergeant Major J. H. Butler.
Major Shiba, the representative of the Japanese government sent here to study the United States army, was the guest of the Fifth Pennsylvania officers yesterday. He is a thorough military man and announced himself as greatly impressed with the efficiency of the Fifth.
Drum major H. C. Potter, of the regiment has received orders to add a bugle corps to his martial band, and also received new instruments for his men. His corps is a very good one and infuses plenty of spirit into the men back of them. Once in a great while some of these musicians get into trouble, and two who were apprehended had the pleasure of digging graves for a team of mules which died. Their colonel meted this work out to them in the way of punishment.
Southern hospitality is being showered on the Fifth Pennsylvania. Its officers were visited yesterday by Mrs. Llewellyn and Mrs. Fahl, of Chattanooga. The women carried letters of introduction from attorney H. Price Graffius, of Altoona, and offered to furnish delicacies for the sick and reading matter for the boys. Their offer was gratefully accepted.
Meetings were held in both the Fifth and Sixth regiments, and congratulatory resolutions were adopted, which will be forwarded to their former commander, Brigadier General Wiley, just appointed by the President.
Examinations of the officers preliminary to the coming of Inspector General Breckenridge will be held on Monday by Colonel Burchfield.
Imprisoned in Santiago Harbor.
Spain's Flying Squadron There.—That Fact Known at Key West for Three Days.—What is Now to be Done?—Will the Spaniards Be Blockaded, or will the Forts at Santiago Be Reduced and the Spanish Vessels Be Compelled to Fight?—It Would Be Foolhardiness on the Part of Admiral Cervera to Offer Battle.
KEY WEST, Fla., May 30.—(5:50 p. m.)—Everybody knows now that Spain's flying squadron, four splendid cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, is imprisoned in Santiago harbor. The fact has been known here for forty-eight hours, and the speculation was over the probable disposition of the Spaniards—whether they will be blockaded or the forts reduced and the vessels be compelled to fight.
In the latter case there can be but one result, for Commodore Schley has some of the finest ships in the world and could, in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships. It would be foolhardiness on the part of Cervera to offer battle.
An interesting story remains to be told of the reasons which led Cervera to Santiago and the way in which he was hemmed in. On touching at Curacoa for news his plans were upset by the receipt of dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known, but the American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter port.
It is certain that Cervera could not have escaped from Santiago without being discovered, for the American scouts had been about the port for ten days, and other scouts had not been far away. Practically Santiago has been blockaded for that length of time. Cervera's coal ship, which followed him from Curacoa to Santiago, was captured last Wednesday, and at the very moment when the queen regent was cabling her congratulations, the coils were tightening about him.
The belief here is that all other movements in the West Indies are in abeyance until the Spanish squadron is disposed of. In case Santiago is attacked the news of the battle will be sent from Mole St. Nicholas, Kingston, and the wounded will be sent to Key West.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A baby elephant was born on a circus car traveling from Shamokin to Pottsville.
—A vicious horse kicked hotel keeper John Pitzer, of Gettysburg, on the mouth, breaking his jaw in two places.
—Farmer S. H. Hoffman, living near Shoemakersville, Berks county, has discovered what he thinks is petroleum in his well.
—By the accidental discharge of his gun, as he was climbing into a wagon, Benjamin Williams was dangerously wounded at Girardville, Schuylkill county.
—The striking employees of the Bird Coleman furnaces, Cornwall, Lebanon county, went back to work yesterday, increased wages having been promised them.
—The Pearce Woolen mill, at Greenville, Mercer county, has received an order from the United States government for 5,000 blankets and other goods for the army.
—In a quarrel at Willow Grove near Norristown, Charles Johnson struck Jacob Storm on the jaw, knocking him on his back and causing his death. Johnson gave himself up and is in jail.
—A dreadful casualty occurred Friday at the Kaska William colliery, a few miles east of Pottsville, in which six men were drowned by a body of water breaking in upon them from an old working.
—Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, will be the commencement orator at Mountain seminary, Birmingham. He will address the class in the Presbyterian church Wednesday, June 8th, at 9.30 a. m.
—Theo. Huff, of Lock Haven, while fishing along the McElhattan, Saturday, killed two black snakes about twenty feet apart. The one was seven and a half feet long and the other about six feet long.
—Jonathan Oliver, Jr., an 8-year-old son of a Pittsburg contractor, was killed in a runaway on Monday morning. Mr. Oliver was driving with the boy when the horse became frightened at the dumping of a load of brick. The buggy was upset.
—Samuel H. Tucker, of Altoona, was arrested Tuesday morning charged by the directors of the Juniata Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary, of embezzling \$12,000. At a preliminary hearing he was held in the sum of \$10,000 bail, which has not yet been furnished.
—The coroner's jury in the case of James Eckman, who was drowned at Vandergrift, near Freeport, May 10th, rendered a verdict that he came to his death "by drowning, being driven in the river by a shotgun held in the hands of James Lukis, assisted by his brothers, John and Daniel." The three brothers are in jail at Greensburg.
—Cyrus Towle, aged 62 years, was found in a dying condition in a lumber yard in Williamsport on Saturday. He had left home early in the morning to look for employment. He was apparently overcome by heat while walking through the yard and had lain there for several hours before being found. He died soon after being taken home.
—Frank Galbraith, an engineer on the East Broad Top railroad, while wiping the moisture off a cab window a few days ago, was thrown against the glass, and received an ugly cut on the arm, severing an artery. The accident occurred near Cook's Mill, and by the time Saltito was reached and the wound dressed he was nearly dead from loss of blood. He is now improving.
—Arthur Labar, 14 years of age, who resides near Westfield, while out in the woods the other day had a lively experience. The dog discovered three racoons eating wintergreen berries and at once gave them battle. The three racoons made a vicious attack upon the dog, and young Labar, disliking to see his dog chewed up in this manner, seized a club and killed all three.
—Edward Dickson, who stole the gold watch and money at a Glen Union boarding house last week, at his own request waived the formalities of a trial and was sentenced by Judge Mayer yesterday. The sentence imposed was two months and three years in the western penitentiary. Dickson was landed in the penitentiary Tuesday morning just a week after the robbery was committed.
—Mr. Samuel Grable, of Saxon, a few nights ago upon retiring to bed stumbled one of his large toes against the bedpost. In the morning he noticed it was covered with blood and he banded it. A few days later the injury began to pain him, and the pain extended to his right foot and leg. He is unable to leave his bed on account of the injury, and it is feared gangrene has set in.
—Recently the poultry of S. W. Bernheiser, of Madison township, Perry county, have been killed until upwards of 100 chickens have been destroyed. Charles W. Bernheiser a few nights ago set a steel trap and caught a huge horned owl—the depredator. The owl made a wicked fight for life but was finally clubbed to death. The bird measured 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of wings—the largest caught in that section for years.
—The large bank barn of McClelland Dull, in Millport township, Somerset county, was shivered by a bolt of lightning during the storm that prevailed throughout the country on Sunday afternoon. The magnetic bolt ignited the hay on the barn loft and in a short time the entire building was in flames. Mr. Dull and the members of his family were absent from home at the time and the barn and all its contents, including a valuable horse, were burned.
—On Tuesday last one of the spigots at the Clearfield brewery refused to give forth any water, and as it was an important one an investigation was made, and when the spigot was taken off the head of an eel was found protruding from the pipe so tightly wedged in that it required a pair of pinners to pull it out. It was fourteen inches long. Later in the day another pipe was found choked and another eel was taken from that pipe, and now the water works all right.
—Robert E. Parry, an electrician, with Westinghouse, aged 25 years, was rocked to death in the waves of a steamer on the Allegheny river Monday. While his father was a decorating gainer in a cemetery young Parry and three companions were rowing, and followed the common practice of guiding the boat into the swells left by a stern wheeler, the boat was overturned. Parry's companions were rescued by a naphtha launch, which darted out from the shore.