

The farmers will do the next shelling for the country as soon as the corn crop is gathered.

It may yet be necessary for chairman GARMAN to fire a protocol or two at Judge GORDON.

It may be somewhat earlier than usual but the fall season for Cuban and Portorican towns is closed.

The bacilli of innocuous desuetude seem to be getting in their work on the WANAMAKER movement.

Mr. W. L. ANDREWS' mouth, which had been taking a short vacation, has resumed business at the old stand.

Since SAMPSON and SCHLEY'S engagement in New York harbor, CERVERA is not the only admiral who knows how it feels to be effectually bottled.

Our Prohibition friends may be carrying on a cold water campaign, but judging by the noise they make there is evidently no gum shoe business about it.

It is its by the "sweat of our brows that we earn our bread" many of us should have to over credit the output of an entire bake oven for the past week's efforts.

Between rallying round the flag and hunting an available position on which to erect his defenses, COL STONE takes a desperate chance of working overtime.

It is not a question as to the number of Republicans who are on the fence hereabouts, but how long the top rail will hold out if the scramble to get there continues.

Although there are many other things to claim the attention of the administration at present it seems content to be devoting much of its time to making HAY.

That Col. STONE expects to use light artillery in the present campaign is evidenced by the fact that he has placed ex-Auditor General NILES out on the firing line.

Admiral SCHLEY is reported sick, and it is little wonder. It is remarkable that he wasn't sick and tired long ago over the embarrassment zealous admirers must have caused him.

The fact that the Governor accepted his defeat with good grace is probably accounted for by the other fact that there was nothing else offered him to accept. Some people are given to accepting the best that is offered.

We can positively deny the story that Gov. HASTINGS has secured the services of one of BLANCO'S typewriters. The effort to write his recent defeat into a victory is now known to have been the bungling work of a very weak imitator.

Some one has remarked that MARCUS AURELIUS HANNA is not figuring so much before the public of late. The reason is he is kept busy figuring on his war contracts and the profits he is making out of the business of running the bootle department of a Republican administration.

As Col. STONE'S campaign issues have all been knocked into smithereens by the collapse of the war, what is the matter with a re-issue of the "reform" issues that Mr. QUAY'S party made a few years ago? They would be hot-stuff now and harmonize so well with the practice of that party since! Hooraah for Reform!

When we come to think that the State expenditures have grown from \$4,539,256 in 1883 to \$15,205,006 in 1897, it is easy to think that the thinking apparatus of every thoughtful taxpayer should be busy thinking of ways to stop this reckless extravagance of the boss' henchmen. Don't you think so?

It is whispered about the town that the new regime in local Republican politics is at the bottom of the anti-saloon league, recently organized here. No reason for such a strange departure is assigned, so we have inferred that the leaders are just going to do what they can to keep temptation out of ARNOLD'S way, when he comes over here on his congressional campaigning tour.

Prominence knocks the talk clean out of some people. Prior to his nomination, for the Legislature, candidate DALEY could give you a line of gab on any subject that would make your ears tired. Ask him now who he is for for United States Senate and he can't spare. Its wonderful what a silencer a Republican nomination is—particularly to those who want to appear to be what they are not.

Failing to capture anything at the Republican county convention, Gov. HASTINGS has fearlessly trained his guns on the positions of the news reporters of the town. As a result he already occupies the intrenchments of the Associated Press and Pittsburgh Times, and has forced flags of truce to be displayed on the fortifications of each of the other journals having forces in this field. A man who can thus snatch victory out of defeat must be "trooly" great.

The race between the Philadelphia Times and the Inquirer of that city, as to which can give the most obsequious support to QUAY and his ring ticket, may not be very interesting to the public but it is at least exciting to the principals. At present the Inquirer has the lead by several laps, owing to the balking of the Times at the start, but if the on-lookers will possess their souls in patience and keep their eye on it to the end, we'll bet a fresh skunk against the consistency of the Times, that if its wind holds out and its belly-hand don't bust, it will pass under the rope neck and neck with, if not far ahead of, its principal competitor.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 43

BELLEFONTE, PA., AUGUST 26, 1898.

NO. 33.

Mr. Jenk's Acceptance.

The political literature of Pennsylvania never had a more notable contribution than the letter of GEORGE A. JENKS accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is an expression from a public man that secures the attention of the people on account of the importance of its subject and the character of its author. It is made still more impressive by the earnest vigor of its language and the evident sincerity of every word employed to express the views and purpose of the man who has been chosen to lead the people in the battle for state reform.

Its subject is of the first importance to Pennsylvania citizenship as it relates to a condition of our state affairs that is as much of a disgrace as it is an injury. It clearly portrays the evils that afflict the body politic of the Commonwealth. It exposes the corruptions that pervade all parts of the State government. It fixes the responsibility for the abuses that have their source in machine misrule, and designates the remedy by which the administrative unfaithfulness and legislative profligacy that misrule and rob the State may be corrected.

The high character of the candidate who thus speaks to the people, his unquestioned honesty, and evident sincerity, together with his admitted ability, command the confidence of those whom he addresses. His words are not like those of the machine politician selected by QUAY as the machine candidate, whose evasive language is intended to deceive, and who tries to confuse the issues by bringing forward such as do not relate to state affairs, but the letter of the Democratic candidate presents clearly to view the abuses and malpractices that are injuring the interests of the people, and gives assurance that the correction of those evils is the sole issue upon which the Democrats are making this state campaign.

In Mr. JENKS' letter there is nothing of the dodging evasion of QUAY'S candidate, nor the sham moral superiority assumed by SWALLOW, but it is a direct and forcible exposition of machine rottenness and an earnest appeal to the people to redeem the State from the corrupted condition of its government. With such a record as GEORGE A. JENKS has made, both in private and public stations, the work of state reform can be safely entrusted to him as one who has faithfully performed every trust committed to him, and as an honest man whose word has never been called in question.

Badly Demoralized.

Doctor SWALLOW'S moral qualities have undergone a visible deterioration since he has adopted the methods of the self-seeking politicians. When he first started out in his career as a political agitator he had some ground for claiming that he was called to that mission by the evident moral delinquencies that characterized the practices of our state rulers. His action at that time could be given the credit of having a corrective purpose, but it can no longer be regarded in that light when the course he pursues is calculated to assist the corrupt machine leaders in retaining their hold on the State, and he is seen resorting to the practices of professional politics in the prosecution of a self-seeking campaign.

Above all should doctor SWALLOW, as a reformer of vicious politics, have scrupulous regard for truth, and refrain from misrepresentation, whether made directly or by implication. Does he believe that he is coming any way near the truth when he adopts the machine trick of representing that QUAY influenced the nomination of GEORGE A. JENKS? Can he claim to have the slightest reason to believe that the machine boss had anything whatever to do with the proceedings of the Democratic state convention? The doctor may be credited with intelligence in regard to state politics, and as he cannot be so stupid as to believe that Mr. JENKS in any way owes his nomination to QUAY, his employment of that fabrication is an exhibit of dishonest politics that shows how he has degenerated since he started out to be a castigator of dishonest politicians, and in the end has become a not overscrupulous office seeker.

The same moral lapse is shown when doctor SWALLOW speaks of GEORGE A. JENKS as being the "creature" of state chairman GARMAN. When it can't be believed that the doctor is unacquainted with Mr. JENKS' high character and commanding ability, his use of such a term, as applied to the Democratic candidate for Governor, shows how readily he can adopt the reckless language of the unscrupulous politician who won't allow so trifling a thing as a falsehood to stand between him and his object of making votes.

The reverend Prohibition candidate for Governor professes to be running his campaign on that one of the ten commandments, which says, "Thou shalt not steal." His platform would be improved if it contained the other clause of the decalogue that forbids lying.

Awkwardly Situated.

No one can help but observe the awkward dilemma of those Republican organs in the State that are conscious of the debasement of QUAY'S rule in the State, and cannot reconcile it with their sense of decency to give it their unreserved support, yet fear to directly antagonize it by an open and earnest opposition to the state and legislative nominations that represent the machine rule, and are designed to perpetuate the machine and power.

The Philadelphia Press is one of the organs that are in this unpleasant fix. Its tone for some years past has indicated its conviction that QUAY-ism, as the ruling factor in the Republicanism of Pennsylvania, is an injury and disgrace to the State. That it wants a change is plainly shown by its continued complaints about this evil, that is afflicting the Commonwealth, but there are primary restraints that prevent it from advocating the only means of correcting this political and governmental debasement, by defeating the party that has proven its inability to emancipate itself from the control of QUAY'S corrupt machine.

That the Press is desirous of relief from this ruinous and disgraceful situation, but that it is restrained from advocating measures that would be more than a partial remedy, is shown by the following expression which indicates its hope that the State may be relieved of the QUAY abominations by the efforts of JOHN WANAMAKER:

Mr. Wanamaker did a great public service by his speeches throughout the State for the six weeks preceding the Harrisburg convention. A second such pilgrimage next fall will deepen and make permanent the profound impression created by his first series of addresses on the evils of machine rule in Pennsylvania. The full effect of such plain home truths as Mr. Wanamaker proclaimed, wherever he went, is not seen at once. No one has challenged the truth of his assertions. Being uncontradicted they are tacitly admitted. They show that machine rule means a corrupt rule, a costly rule, a robbery of the treasury for the benefit of the machine and its supporters. Let this be brought home and pressed home to the people and the result will be a Legislature in 1899 for which the people will have no reason to blush or apologize.

Admitting that Mr. WANAMAKER made an impression by his series of speeches, in which he attacked the QUAY machine, what more did he bring to the knowledge of the people than they already knew? And if it is his intention to continue his efforts on the stump during this campaign, why will not the interest of reform as much require that he should oppose the election of QUAY'S candidate for Governor as his candidates for the Legislature? This being his obvious duty, if he is really interested in state reform, of what practical account would such opposition be if not exerted for the only candidate that can be elected by the Governor if QUAY'S man shall not succeed?

The Press speaks as if the whole question of reform, as involved in the coming election, consists in preventing QUAY from controlling the Legislature, when it is obvious that the reform of the state government requires the defeat of the machine candidate for Governor equally as much as the prevention of a machine majority in the Legislature.

A Sacrifice of Reputation.

The Philadelphia Ledger is making a pitiable sacrifice of its reputation for political honesty and consistency of expression on the subject of state reform.

It has frequently and explicitly committed itself to the conviction that QUAYISM is the source of corruption that is viciating every department of the state government. Only within the past week it published a catalogue of the abuses in the public affairs of the State directly attributable to the rule of the boss. After committing itself in that way, what sense, consistency or decency is there in its expressions that are calculated to reflect upon the candidate for Governor in whom the honest citizens of the State can have a hope of defeating the person whom the Ledger knows to be the choice of the obnoxious boss, and whose election is part of the machine program for the continuation of its corrupt rule.

When a paper of such repute is aware of these facts, not merely admitting but repeatedly and earnestly declaring them to be such, and then adopts a line of assertion about GEORGE A. JENKS, which it knows to be the invention of those who design to maintain their control of the State by the election of the QUAY candidates, gubernatorial as well as legislative, such a paper is to be pitied for the sacrifice it is willing to make of its truthfulness and consistency in order that it may maintain some appearance of party allegiance.

The Ledger clamors for the defeat of QUAY'S legislative candidates, but how far would that amend the evil of electing the machine candidate for Governor? It would be but half-way reform, depriving the State of the full beneficence that would be conferred upon it by an anti-machine Legislature acting in conjunction with a Governor such as GEORGE A. JENKS would be, whose character and record are an assurance of honest administration.

Alger Has McKinley's Approval.

The people need not expect that ALGER will be called to account for his management of the war department which in its consequences was so disastrous to the health and lives of the soldiers, and so disgraceful to the government.

President McKinley is said to be entirely satisfied with ALGER'S official conduct. He greatly regrets that so much fault has been found with his war secretary, but has assured him of his unaltered confidence, believing the best was done that could have been done under the circumstances, and that ALGER deserved the gratitude rather than the reproaches of the country.

This is remarkable in view of the fact that from all quarters in the army, from every point at the front, and from every camp where troops were stationed, came the same accounts of neglect and inefficient management that impaired the health of the soldiers through insufficient subsistence, medicine, clothing and shelter, and caused the death of many of them. While the President asserts his approval of ALGER'S management, the officers of the army before Santiago were forced to sign the famous "round robin," and forwarded it to Washington imploring to be rescued from the deadly consequences of ALGER'S method of managing the army.

Is there anything astonishing in President McKinley'S standing by his delinquent war secretary? All the terrible experiences which the soldiers have had, the suffering from lack of proper provision for them, came from the system of personal influence and political pull that filled the commissary and quartermaster's departments and the general army staff with incompetents incapable of performing the duties, or governed by no other motive than making money out of their positions.

ALGER, in his true character as a huckstering politician, used the army appointments as the medium of conferring personal favor, paying political debts, and putting politicians under obligations that would be servicable to him. That he had McKinley as a partner in this system of army politics, which proved so destructive to the health and lives of the soldiers, was shown by the kind of characters that received the military appointments directly from the hand of the President.

In view of this fact no one need be surprised that ALGER has McKinley'S approval and support, for are not ALGERISM and McKinleyism one and the same thing?

The Governor says that DALE was the mill stone about his neck and CLEM thinks that the Governor was doing the same duty for him. Strange, isn't it, that neither one of these statesmen can see himself as others see them. If they could they would soon realize that each one was his own mill stone.

Swallow Adopts a Machine Trick.

Nothing could be more untruthful and foolish than the representation made by Dr. SWALLOW'S campaigners that GEORGE A. JENKS is a QUAY candidate. Not only has the doctor himself been guilty of trying to fix this impression, which he knows to be utterly false, but H. L. CASTLE, the chairman of the Prohibition state executive committee, appears to think that fool politics is not out of place in this campaign, when he asserts that "QUAY had as much to do with JENKS' nomination as he had with the nomination of Colonel STONE."

Dr. SWALLOW may have been credited with sincerity when he started out in his fight against the corruptions in our state government, but his present course would indicate that he cares more for his personal ends than for the overthrow of the machine against which his candidacy is claimed to be directed.

Conscious of the disrepute of their own boss, the machine managers artfully concluded that nothing could be more calculated to injure a Democratic nominee than to create an impression that QUAY had something to do with his nomination. With this design they have circulated the report that GEORGE A. JENKS owes his nomination to the same disreputable influence that nominated STONE and makes his candidacy repugnant to those citizens who desire the State's political redemption.

Though Dr. SWALLOW has intelligence enough to understand the trick, and is assured, by the character of GEORGE A. JENKS as well as by the purpose that is intended to be carried out by his candidacy, that QUAY had about as much to do with his nomination as the devil had to do with the organization of the church, he nevertheless shows a willingness to adopt the lie which the QUAY corruptionists have invented to injure the only candidate that has any chance of defeating their nominee for Governor.

With the beginning of an imperialistic policy for the United States will come an end of all high protective tariffs, just as surely as the night follows the day.

State Reform.

The Record of the Party and its Conventions On the Subject. Some Interesting Figures Showing How Salaries, Etc., Have Cost Almost Double What They Did When Democrats Last Had a Voice in Law-Making.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 18.—The absurdity of the contention that the Democrats are mere followers of Mr. Wanamaker and Dr. Swallow in exposing Republican thefts and extravagances is best demonstrated, perhaps, by a review of the past platforms of the party in Pennsylvania. Long before Dr. Swallow was ever so much heard of in politics, and many years previous to the time when John Wanamaker was raising huge corruption funds from the great corporations of the country for Matt Quay, acting as chairman of the Republican national committee to use in corrupting the voters of the country, the Democratic party had taken a sturdy stand for state reform. In fact, while it is true that individual Democrats in the Legislature have upon occasions, succumbed to the wiles of Quay-ism, it is nevertheless a fact that the only restraint ever yet put upon Quay or Quay-ism, that was at all effective, came from Democratic senators and members, upheld and encouraged by the Democratic press.

Many a steal has been stayed by their efforts and many a crooked measure, engineered by monopoly interests, has succumbed to their opposition. In 1874 the Democrats of the state in their platform denounced the Republicans for fostering corporations to the detriment and injury of the great agricultural interest, for having introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of the state government and among the state officials generally, and for having failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted. They demanded a greater economy and the stopping off of every needless expense.

The people had just adopted a new constitution, which was made necessary by the waste and frauds of Republican legislatures. Under their auspices legislation had run riot. Almost any kind of a law could be passed that anybody was willing to pay for. The statutes each year filled books thick almost as family Bibles. Nobody knew what the laws were until after they had been published. The Reading railroad coal digging monopoly was licensed under a charter entitled, "An act for the incorporation of the Laurel Run improvement company" and the coal trade has been demoralized and miners' wages have continuously gone down from that day to this. To win a wager a bill was passed through both houses containing a paragraph that actually provided for the divorce of a member who was a party to the wager and had bet that the thing could not be done.

Republican venality stunk then as Mr. Wanamaker says it stinks now. And following the adoption of the new constitution, which aimed to check it, the Democrats on the reform issue, elected their state ticket and secured a majority in the house and a reform in the house. The senate was still Republican and a stumbling block to effective betterment, but much good was nevertheless accomplished.

In 1882 the Democrats elected their state ticket and again secured a majority in the house on a platform devoted to state issues and condemning Republican theft and needless expenditure. And that legislature of 1883, headed by twenty Democrats and fifteen of anti-corporation Republicans in the senate, did more highly commendable reform work than has been done in all the years since. In almost every year the Democratic platforms have exposed the Republican short-comings "on the bill."

In the party thus said: "The long continued abuses and spoiliations of the state treasury, and the defiance of laws by its management, makes essential a radical reform so that large sums shall not be accumulated by taxation of the people to be distributed among the favored depositories of the state." Also, referring to what Governor Pattison and the legislature of 1883 had accomplished: "The economies enforced by the Democrats of the legislature and in the departments of the state government, which have passed under Democratic control and the abolition of useless offices that were a burden to the people, give assurance that the extension of that control to other departments of the state government will be accompanied by the reforms of the extravagance and irregularities which prevailed under the Republican administration."

But the extension of that control did not come and the Republican spoiliations went regularly on from bad to worse. The protest against the accumulation of large sums to be distributed among the political banks, made by the Democrats, as here shown, thirteen years ago, went unheeded until 1897, when the large sums were not only accumulated, but withheld from those to whom they legally belonged, to enable the banks to be thus favored. In fact the Humes (Democratic) law of 1883 had provided for taking the sinking fund moneys from the banks and investing them in United States bonds, and the Republicans then lessened the flow of money to the sinking fund and kept it in the general fund, from which the banks got it and the machine thus flourished.

The convention of 1887 denounced the Republican legislature for "its failure to pass the state revenue bill, which was urged by nearly all the people in the Commonwealth and which, by its failure, made the people pay a million of dollars annually that should and would have been paid by corporations." It denounced, also, "the failure of the administration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect, as confessing the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania."

Reference is here made to the revenue bill, framed by a state commission, to equalize taxation, so that the people should be relieved and the corporations made to pay their share and which, though it passed the state legislature, was not only the machine, was mysteriously sent to the governor without the signature of the president of the senate and therefore failed to become a law. Shortly afterwards Senator Quay and an officer of the legislature had a pugilistic scrap in a Harrisburg hotel bar room, arising from the fact that each charged

Concluded on page 4.

Spawls from the Keystone.

By a fall of coal at the Wyoming colliery, Luzerne county, Joseph Kinoski was fatally injured.

Mystery surrounds the death of an unknown man whose body was found in a barn near Hazleton.

Fifteen sheep belonging to John Hutchison, near Warriorsmark, were killed by a stroke of lightning last Thursday.

The famous Bucktail veterans of the civil war will hold a regimental reunion at Gettysburg, on September 9th, 10th and 11th.

Work was begun Wednesday with 500 men and boys at the Lehigh Valley coal company's immense new breaker, at Centuria.

Barber Walter Sillman, of Scranton, has been held for court, to answer the charge of pulling teeth in defiance of the new law for the protection of dentists.

A proposition to increase the borough indebtedness of Shamokin by \$65,000 for street paving purposes was carried at a special election, Wednesday, by a majority of 1,690.

Captain E. W. Howe, U. S. A., received orders, Wednesday, to report at Mount Gretna, which has been selected as the place for mustering out the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Hon. John Layng, president of the Chest Creek land and improvement company, at Patton, and vice president of the Fall Brook railway company, died, Monday, at Block Island, L. I.

Rev. W. G. Ferguson, a well known minister of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, and who was pastor of the M. E. church at Milton, died in a Philadelphia hospital Monday. The reverend gentlemen had gone to Asbury Park on his vacation, and became ill while at that resort. He then went to Philadelphia.

Jacob Z. Over, a printer and editor of long experience, died at his home in Everett on Saturday last, aged about 65 years. Mr. Over was in earlier life one of the proprietors of the Hollidaysburg Register, and for about twenty years conducted and edited the McConnellsburg (Fulton county) Republican, from which he retired a couple of years ago.

Mrs. Hannah Quigley, who was awarded \$8,000 damages against the city of Lock Haven at the May term of court for injuries alleged to have been received by falling on a defective sidewalk on West Park street, died at her home in Lewisstown Wednesday morning. Reasons for a new trial in the case were filed by the attorneys for the city some time ago.

The Cambria Iron company, whose extensive plant is located at Johnstown, will be absorbed by a new corporation, the Cambria Steel company, and its stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent dividends. The new corporation will have a capital of \$24,000,000 and the holders of Cambria iron stock will have the privilege of subscribing to three shares of the new company (the Cambria company) for every share of the old company.

The creosote department of the Williamsport wooden pipe company's plant at Canaan, was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The mill proper was not damaged. The boiler exploded and was thrown over 150 feet. Levi Kyre, overseer of the creosote department, was severely burned. Charles Smith was also slightly injured. The loss will be between \$20,000 and \$22,000. An insurance of \$15,000 was carried.

Edward H. Taylor, of Smethport, attended the farmers' convention at Ridgway last week. Saturday night he boarded a freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railway. As the train was going over a forty foot trestle work, Taylor fell on the track. The wheels crushed his leg below the knee, and the man fell to the ravine below. He was taken to Johnstown, where he died. He leaves a wife and five children. He was 40 years old.

A few days ago, 14-year-old Miller Clarke, of Shakespear, near Milton, met with a painful accident. He was descending a plum tree, where he was picking fruit, and lost his hold. In sliding down he was caught by a clothes hook fast to the tree, just between the left eye and frontal bone, where he hung until a neighbor, attracted by his awful cries, released him. The flesh was horribly torn about the eye, but the sight, it is believed, can be saved.

The school directors of Rush township, realizing the necessity of providing books of reference in their schools for the use of pupils and teachers, have purchased ten sets of the People's Encyclopedia to be placed in the different schools this fall. This is quite an expense to the district, but it is money well spent to provide reference works. Text books are all right so far as they go, but they will not satisfy the pupil who does more than skim over the subjects he studies. Rush township has a school board to be proud of.

Rev. William F. Rick, chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Williamsport Sunday, aged 30 years. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death. Chaplain Rick contracted the disease at Camp Alger, where he overworked himself in alleviating the wants of the sick soldier of his regiment, who suffered so severely from the ravages of the fever. Rev. Mr. Rick was pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, Williamsport, and was very popular among his parishioners. When the soldiers responded to the call of President McKinley at the beginning of the war, Chaplain Rick marched to the station at the head of the local battalion of the Twelfth.

The House of Representatives has a reminder of the devastation wrought by the Johnstown, Pa., flood of May 31, 1889. It is a bill and favorable report to issue the heirs of Neil McEnery a \$300 4 per cent United States bond. Neil McEnery was an inhabitant and citizen of Johnstown when the flood swept down the Conemaugh valley. He and his wife and seven children were drowned and his house, with its contents, were destroyed. Some time after the disaster six coupons of a 4 per cent United States bond were found in the wash of the flood and turned over to the flood finance committee. The heirs of Neil McEnery advised for the lost bond, but never received any answer. No coupons from it were ever presented to the United States treasurer. After nine years Congress is asked to grant authority for issuing a duplicate bond when the proper indemnity is given to the government.