

Ink Slings.

Failing to raise anything else Cuba has concluded to keep on attempting to raise the devil.

Did you spend a pleasant Thanksgiving day? Did you remember the purpose for which the day was observed?

QUAY indicted and QUAY convicted are very different things. The former often, the latter never, by a Philadelphia jury.

Many a fellow felt thankful yesterday for what he had, and to-day would feel more thankful if he hadn't had so much.

It is getting to be about nip and tuck between Cuba and Missouri as to which can furnish the most accomplished train robbers.

The greatest difficulty the administration appears to be experiencing is to get its usual backers to endorse its expansion paper.

The somnolent silence that has struck the WANAMAKER end of the g. o. p. since the returns are all in, only indicates a lack of work in its noisy factory.

If we want to feel respectable and good for a short time we ought to be at it once. Congress and Cuba will both be on our hands inside of six weeks.

Since the official returns show the overwhelmingness of his defeat CHARLEY STONE has been able to mobilize quite a squadron of Republican sympathizers.

Already 2,125 applications for pensions have been filed by soldiers engaged in the war with Spain. And yet we were told that the Spanish soldiers could not shoot.

The grin that goes round the face of the WANAMAKER followers when you refer to that grand jury finding, shows there are other things "wide open" than a few wicked cities.

MATTHEW in the court room, RICHARD on the stand, GRAHAM workin' on the case, hard to beat the band. MATTHEW gets his freedom. RICHARD gets the same, both, of course, are happy and GRAHAM gets the blame.

There is no visible evidence that the numerous gold fields, recently unearthed out in the Beckeys State, are proving an inducement for the Ohio office holder to go home and locate a claim.

Is it beginning to look as if Dr. SWALLOW would be compelled to resort to a special protocol between himself and his enemies, if he is to enjoy any personal or political peace in the near future.

The war cost \$300,000 and the Philippines \$20,000 more and what have we got? Come to think about it we still have MARK HANNA, the DINGLEY tariff and the war taxes. Why shouldn't we be happy?

With all the church societies, union aid societies and benevolent orders working away to help the poor during the hard winter months, doesn't it seem strange that the poor editor is never once thought of.

It should long be known as the "stand and deliver" administration. It is stand and deliver now for Spain, and it will stand and deliver for the tax-payers for years to come. Great is imperialism, but greater still is grab!

Arrangements are being made for a new measurement of the earth by German scientists, and the chances are that the expansionists of this country will stake a claim for the whole thing by the time the Dutch get through with the job.

There was a real old fashioned blighting blizzard in the northwest on Tuesday, but since the returns are all in it wasn't a marker in frostiness to the one that struck the Republicans of this county and congressional district on Tuesday, two weeks ago.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has discovered that what President McKINLEY most needs is a lot of proper convictions. That may be so. But then proper convictions for many Republican leaders would crowd our penitentiaries, even if it would prove a bloom'n' blessin' otherwise.

If that Philadelphia grand jury had only presented Senator QUAY and his son DICK to some State, that was hard up for a boss, in place of a court that will acquit, there might have been some hope of Pennsylvania getting rid of them. As it is such a hope is hopeless.

How easily some people can make a name. Plum-tree QUAY will live in political history when MATTHEW STANLEY will have passed to that condition of forgettude that leaves naught to tell he once existed.

But such is life—behold! the ease of growing great by "shaking" trees. Ex-Congressman HICKS, it is said, has brought suit against Rev. SWALLOW for libel, claiming damages to the amount of \$50,000. Brother HICKS may be right in thinking he was libeled, but there are grounds for grave suspicion that the rating for damages must have been based on something else than his moral, physical or financial worth.

Dr. SWALLOW is to have another trial at defending himself in the suit that JOHN C. DELANEY, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, brought against him for criminal libel. At the first trial the "honest government" advocate was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. The Superior court has set that finding aside, however, and ordered the case retried. It won't be healthy for the preacher if he doesn't do better this time than he did in his second go for the people's sufferings.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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No Grounds for Crowing.

The clatter of newspapers and politicians representing the single standard, or scarce money policy, after the late election setting the silver issue and the financial question, may ease their overcharged feelings but it in no way quiets discussion or changes the opinions of those who believe otherwise. Much stress is placed on the assertion that the gain of Republican Congressmen throughout the West shows a tendency, on the part of the people of that section, to be content with present conditions, but the additional fact that the larger gain of Democratic Congressmen throughout the East would show just the reverse is entirely ignored.

While the WATCHMAN does not propose to contend that the late election, in any of the States, should be taken as the sentiment of the people on the money question, it insists that if it is so recognized for one side it must be for the other, and consequently the advocates of the free coinage of silver would have much the more reason to rejoice. They have won large and important States that were lost to them two years ago; have reduced the congressional majority against them from 54 to less than one dozen, and have placed upon the floor of Congress, from districts heretofore wedded to the single-standard, some of the ablest and most earnest advocates of the free coinage of silver there are in the country.

If the fact that in such unimportant States as Wyoming and Idaho a reversal of political majorities is to be taken as a reversal of public sentiment on the money question, what is the result of the election in such districts as the Crawford and Erie and the Venango and Warren, in this State to indicate? Either of these districts is larger in population than either of the States named. Together they are larger than two States like Idaho, and than three like Wyoming. And there is no question about what the people in either one of these districts voted for in a financial way. The records of both the men elected were clear, clear and explicit on the financial issue. Both of them were open and avowed advocates of the free coinage of silver. Every one who voted for either JOE SIBLEY or ATHELSTON GASTON knew exactly what they were voting for and what they might expect on the financial issues. And yet in either one of these districts, that two years ago voted so overwhelmingly for McKINLEY and single standard Representatives, the change of sentiment on the money question, if it is to be measured by the recent elections, is greater than that in both these western States put together.

In the face of facts like these—and instances of the same kind can be pointed to all over the country—what presumption is it for any one to claim a victory for an issue that was not in the campaign, or if it was, met with a decided if not an effectual defeat? The Philadelphia Press, usually a pretty fair paper, has made the discovery, as it pretends to believe, that United States Senator KENNEY, of Delaware, secured his seat in the Senate by fraud, and although two years after his election, is now calling lustily for his removal. It has been the rule of the Republican party, whenever it had the power to accomplish its purpose, to create contests and through them steal positions it was unable to obtain by fair means. It will have the Senate after the 4th of March next, absolutely and completely, and this charge of the Press doubtless means that the methods which have time and again been resorted to in the House, are to be transferred to the Senate, and that a beginning is to be made by the Senator from Delaware. We know nothing of the case of Senator KENNEY, nor does the statement of the Press show that he or any one else was guilty of either fraud or bribery in his election, but whether guilty or not, now that the Republican party has the power, we presume that it will take the place and keep it if it needs it. That is simply what the cry of fraud from a Republican paper, under present conditions, means. If it is fraud or bribery that these people are after, there is plenty of it very near their own doors to occupy their attention. There is much of it right in the United States Senate and it stalks around with unblinking effrontery, because it knows it is secure from either conviction or criticism on the part of those it serves. The Press has heard of one, MARK HANNA. Its own news columns have contained the facts of the open and shameless bribery resorted to by himself and friends to secure him the seat he holds in the United States Senate. It has also furnished its readers with the report of the investigating committee appointed by the Legislature that elected him, showing that the most flagrant bribery had been committed, and that it was only through this that he reached the position he now occupies. We have never to this day seen a line editorially in that paper denouncing his methods or calling for his removal. About the MARK HANNA bribery Republican reformers are silent. If the Senate is to be purged why not begin with Ohio.

The Boss Has No Reason to Fear Conviction.

If there is any one foolish enough to imagine that any good to the people, any credit to the Commonwealth, or any punishment for the guilty, will come out of the much talked of prosecution of Senator QUAY in Philadelphia, the sooner he gets such ideas out of his head the less will be his disappointment after the courts get through with the case. There is no denying the fact that Senator QUAY used the State's money to speculate with; there is no question that state funds were deposited as security for Senator QUAY's son's loans; there is no doubting the fact that Senator QUAY is not only technically, but is morally and actually, guilty of the offenses charged against him, but feeling and knowing that he is, what reason has any one to think, expect or hope that a Philadelphia court will find him guilty? Philadelphia courts are not constituted for that purpose. Their mission is an entirely different one when it comes into the domain of politics. It is to serve the boss and serve him they will.

The Philadelphia courts, with but few exceptions, are as much the creatures of the boss, through the boss' methods, as is the janitor who empties cuspidors and dusts the desks about the boss' headquarters. They may put on a little more dignity and make a greater pretense of independence and self respect, but they are just as subservient to the boss' wishes and as prompt to take his orders and enforce his dictates, as is the political mendicant who was selected because of his willingness to obey orders. To convict Senator QUAY would be the beginning of the end of the Republican machine, both in the city of Philadelphia and in the State. The end of that machine would be the end of present methods, present officers, present bosses and present expounders and administrators of the boss' laws and the boss' wishes. Does any one believe that a Philadelphia court will assist in ending the power of those who control it? Will aid in changing itself to something better and in putting the power it wields in the hands of the voters to enforce? This would eventually be the result of the conviction of Senator QUAY, and for this reason there is about as much chance of his being declared guilty of the charges preferred, or punished for the offenses imputed to him, as there is of the judges, his methods have placed upon the bench, declaring themselves incompetent to act their parts and vacating the \$7,000 position they fill.

When a Philadelphia court will not convict a Philadelphia councilman—a creature of the boss—of bribery, when that bribery was explicitly and positively proven, what ground can any one have for believing that the boss, himself, will be convicted by the same courts, though he be proven guilty a thousand times? All honor to the boys at the front.

The returns from the soldiers in the field that are now coming in show that they know as well how to vote as they do how to shoot. So far as the result of the army vote has been made public, in every instance, it proves to be about two to one Democratic. On Tuesday the vote of the Fayette county soldiers at Honolulu was counted and of the 38 cast 27 of them were for JENKS and 11 for STONE. Evidently the boys at the front did not believe that a vote for the Democratic ticket was a vote to satisfy the demands of Spain, as Republican speakers asserted it would be, nor were they to be frightened into the support of Republican candidates by being told that they were opposing, and hampering the policy of the administration if they failed to do so. To a fellow a good way from the front these returns look as if the boys who have been doing the fighting propose maintaining their manhood, whether it be in front of the Spanish enemy or the administration and its clangers. All honor to them.

Some people are never satisfied. The millionaire wants to be a multimillionaire; the physician who has a paying practice works on to increase it at the expense of his struggling brothers; the leading soprano in the church choir sulks and points out her pretty lips if the poor little girl who hasn't missed a service in years is allowed to sing three words by herself; the merchant is ever on the alert to bait away the trade that he knows his competitor has a right to; the lawyer lies once and finds it so pleasant that he keeps telling more every day; and so it goes. But there is only one thing in the world that we have ever wanted to feast our eyes on; when that is realized we will be ready to yield up the ghost, for the millennium will surely have come. It is the sight of a foot race, open to all our delinquents, from their homes to this office, to see which one will get his arrears paid up first.

The policy of expansion was in favor yesterday in the United States and no one can deny it.

Whither Are We Drifting?

From an Unknown Exchange. When our great war-ship was blown up in Havana harbor, murdering our gallant sailors, our people, like their ancestors were prepared to devote their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to vindicate the honor of the country, and avenge their slaughtered sons. They accepted cheerfully the onerous stamp-tax, imposed upon them because they saw that it was necessary to procure the sinews of war. But that tax was designed to meet an emergency; to pay the legitimate expenses of war, which it was supposed would last for many years. It was never contemplated by the people or the government that the war had ceased the people should continue to pay this tax, at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day, or \$300,000,000 a year, not to support a war, but to provide funds for promoting imperialism, for the purchase of remote islands inhabited by a degraded people, for purposes foreign to the principles of our government. It will be remembered that the Boston Tea party was a revolt against a stamp tax; and that this stamp tax was imposed to further the spread of imperialism by Great Britain. And during and after our civil war the stamp tax then imposed was felt to be one of the most onerous and exacting burdens laid upon the people. At all times, our people have been opposed to this species of direct taxation, unless there was an immediate and pressing necessity for it.

Is there such a necessity now? Nine out of ten men in business will declare there is not. The war is over, war expenses are decreasing daily. The normal revenues of the government are sufficient to meet such expenses as remain to be paid. It is admitted at Washington that the amount derived from the stamp taxes is really a surplus, which is piling up in the treasury, and which the government is unable to use. It is not there to provide for an emergency, to help out the government in time of trouble, that every man who gives a check, every poor man who receives a rent receipt, every man who files a deed or mortgage, everyone who sends a telegram or gets an express receipt is paying a tax. The business man and the poor man are simply being robbed by a paternal government to enable it to accumulate a great surplus which will lie idle; and become a source of danger.

Everyone who has ever learned much about gambling, or horse racing, has learned one thing; that it is not upon his winnings, the gambler or bookmaker thrives; it is upon his "Kitty" or his commission. No matter how small the percentage he receives, for doing business, in time that percentage, continually coming from the customer and continually going into his pocket, will increase to a large sum. Just so, the government in time will accumulate by means of a small tax, the people hardly feel, a vast sum of money. At the present rate it will gain in one year \$300,000,000, in two years \$600,000,000, in five years \$1,500,000,000 all made up of the pennies of the people.

Are these vast sums to be held by the government to be expended by unscrupulous politicians, jingoes, and expansionists, for purposes entirely foreign to the purpose for which the tax was levied? There are indications that some men have in mind such purposes. And it is time to call a halt. Every excuse can be made for men who are naturally elated by unexampled national success and who consequently have "Empires in their brains." But let us cool down. Let us soberly consider what is before us, and ask if the game of expansion "is worth the candle," if the candle is to be burnt out while we are playing it.

First, we should learn something from experience. The Egyptians or Chaldeans were the first great nations of history. They obtained wonderful prosperity at home. Then they began to expand their empire. And from that day their downfall began. They got into difficulties with other nations at once, and in foreign wars dissipated their strength. Such is the history of Carthage, of Venice, which is a Republic, remember, for fourteen hundred years of imperial Rome, of hundreds of nations whose remains are buried in the sands of Central Asia. And England, the latest exponent of the expansion theory, now without a friend in Europe, is threatened by Russia in Asia, by France in Africa, by America and Russia in the Pacific, and robs herself at home to hold on in India and the colonies. Her time is coming, too.

Expansion of territory within our natural geographical limits, is one thing; going 6,000 miles across an ocean to increase our territory is quite another. From the day that we became a nation it was predestined by Providence we should hold and occupy North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Hudson's Bay to the Gulf. But the fathers of our nation would have contemplated with horror such an expansion as is now contemplated. Washington, Jefferson, and all those we revered, warned us solemnly against a policy which would bring us into contact with or conflict with foreign nations. And it really begins to look as if we had "bitten off more than we could chew." In Cuba, which we must "pacify," we find few except Garcia, who have any idea of self-government. Without exception, our volunteers, returned from Cuba denounce the native Cuban as lazy, ignominant and mercenary, a man whose only idea is to get something for nothing, and who rejects when he sees his job. Do we wish to pay stamp taxes to feed and teach and govern them? In the Philippines our new subjects the natives, are already in revolt against us, and maintain a separate government, under Aguinaldo. Of the 9,000,000 natives of the Philippines and Ladrones, more than 8,000,000 are fierce, naked savages, filthy barbarians for ages, with no more idea of self-government than a parrot has of astronomy. Have we had so little trouble with our American Indians that we wish to civilize and educate 8,000,000 Asiatic Indians 6,000 miles away, and to keep on paying war taxes to do it? If so, we may pay war taxes 100 years; that is, pay \$30,000,000,000 for we have not conquered all our Indians in 100 years, and

England had to send 90,000 men last year against her rebellious savages in India, a country she has held a hundred years. "No, we do not wish to be taxed in such a way for such purposes?" our business men declare. The war tax, the stamp tax is a nuisance. It is beginning to be felt more and more. It is a tax that the poor feel as well as the rich. If we can expand our borders and increase our trade without imposing additional and heavy burdens on our people, most people would be only too glad. But, as no one "will buy a law suit," so few wish to pay large sums to get into trouble, to give schemers and lobbyists a chance to use public money, and to put into the brain of the imperialist, as long as that dazzling bait \$300,000,000, hangs before his eyes, dreams of empires to be conquered—at public expense.

In a leading magazine it is being shown how a man with \$600,000,000 at his command could become Emperor of France. Six hundred millions are only two years' receipts from our stamp taxes and perhaps there may be a Jerome Vansetart in this country, too.

Secretary Alger's Faults.

From the Boston Herald. There is, we regret to say, a growing belief that the war investigating commission is laying out its work in a way to relieve Secretary Alger of all censure for his official conduct. Every one knows that an army of men cannot be sent into a tropical country during the rainy season of the year without the risk of a loss of life by disease. It is equally a matter of common knowledge that volunteer soldiers serving under newly appointed and inexperienced officers are not likely to practice the methods, or have imposed upon them the restraints needed when in camp and on the march, to insure the smallest percentage of sickness. Besides this, no one needs to be told that to suddenly increase the size of an army from 25,000 to 250,000 men entails difficulties which make efficient services at all points and under all conditions absolutely impossible. An investigating commission which dwells upon these points—as the President's commission appears to be doing—will have not the least trouble in finding out that a good deal of our suffering and many deaths could not by any possibility have been avoided. What we have insisted upon, and what, apparently, the commission seeks to ignore or at least minimize, is that an increase in suffering and an added number to the deaths—which, under the best of circumstances, made a costly price to pay—were due to the fact that the war department, so far as its administrative branches were concerned, was run upon a basis of politics and favoritism. It is a fact which cannot be disputed—but the commission apparently does not wish to have brought out—that profers of service were made to the war department by thoroughly experienced men, men who in many instances had had West Point training and had performed in the regular army quartermaster and commissary service, which profers were contemptuously declined or ignored, while the offices which these men could have filled from their training and past experience in an efficient manner were given to men entirely ignorant of the duties of the positions, who happened to have a strong political pull.

The selection of a personal friend to command the expedition sent to Cuba, without regard to fitness, was an exceedingly costly blunder for the secretary of war department, and the manner in which General Shafter has dropped out of sight since he returned to this country is evidence sufficient that he was not the man for the place, and did not perform the work which was expected of him. He was given without warranty an opportunity to distinguish himself, but the selection was a mistaken one, and one which we should suppose no one would more regret than General Shafter himself. But this was only an episode.

The chief complaint made was the way in which those entrusted with the commissary and quartermaster departments failed to do their duty; that is, failed to provide food for the sick and to provide the medicine and nutriment for the sick when our half-starved soldiers were struck down by disease. It was these two branches of our military service in which the political friends and personal favorites of the secretary of war were appointed to serve. They may have been Senators' sons, or Congressmen's sons, or prominent politicians' sons, but wherever they were, they were not up to the duties required of them, and as a result our soldiers had to go often unfed and our sick often uncared for. If the investigating commission wishes to prosecute its inquiries with entire fairness, let it make an inquiry to why these appointments were made, when experienced men might have been obtained to undertake the work; what the appointees did when they were appointed; and then inform the country how far they failed of doing what would have been done by experienced men holding the same positions.

It Is Pennsylvania's Shame.

From the New York Journal. It is useless for outsiders to attempt to measure the queer politics of Pennsylvania by the standards prevailing elsewhere. Here is a commonwealth filled with a good, honest, church-going people, and it carries on a heated political campaign upon the question whether a man who has been detected at various times in burglarious attempt upon the state treasury, and who has made a practice of using banks as instruments for the transfer of public funds to his private pocket, shall be given absolute control of the state government. After the issue had been fully explained and discussed, the people vote by 120,000 majority to make this acquisitive statesman their dictator. It is queer, but it is Pennsylvania. Let us humbly bow our heads and pass on.

Intelligence makes men broad, but often the broadest men are the narrowest; witness, the fellow with a fifty-two inch girth and number six hat.

Spawls from the Keystone.

A Meadville firm bought 800 bushels of chestnuts this fall.

Bears are plentiful in the woods of Cameron, Sullivan and adjoining counties.

Adams county teachers on Monday opened their forty-fourth annual institute in the Court House at Gettysburg.

William Mong, aged 45 years, living near Centreville, tried to hang himself because his mother was opposed to his choice of a wife.

George Bowman, of DuBois, has raised 16,000 stalks of celery this season. To store this yield he has constructed a cave 18x72 feet in size.

Morris Lutz, the Reading shoemaker who was shot by his son, who then killed himself, has recovered and will leave the hospital in a day or two.

For the sake of exercise, John Tittel, of Bloomsburg, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday, frequently walks to Danville, a distance of 13 miles.

A wildcat is terrorizing Three-Mile Post settlement east of Chambersburg. Hunters have failed to kill it, although one sent a bullet into its body.

Jacob Fess, the oldest citizen of Greensburg, died at the home of his sister Mrs. B. Dick, in that place, Saturday morning, in the 95th year of his age.

Survivors of the One Hundred and Fifty first Pennsylvania Regiment held their annual reunion at Womelsdorf, Berks county, on Thanksgiving day.

Peter Lynch, a printer of Hazleton, was drugged, beaten and thrown in front of his residence Saturday night and was found there unconscious Sunday morning.

Three carloads of buckwheat flour, embracing in all about 75,000 pounds, were shipped last week to Huntingdon, Philadelphia and New York from Everett.

Four hundred and fifty men, who were out on a strike at the Berwind White mines at Windber, Blair county, returned to work on Monday a compromise being effected.

James Lucas, colored, 80 years old, who lived alone at Washington, died on Saturday. He was the first colored man of Washington to vote the Democratic ticket.

Holidaysburg's school appropriation this year is 17 1/2 per cent less than it was last year, owing to the large number of removals from the town reducing the number of taxables and school children.

On election day Harry Kreisler, a young man of Watsontown, picked open a small satchel that had formed on his nose. Blood poisoning developed, resulting in the death of the young man a few days ago.

A young student at the Indiana State Normal school was kissed in one of the halls of that institution by a young man a few evenings ago, and the fact reaching the ears of the faculty, the young man was promptly expelled from the institution.

While the Auditor General is finding fault with the Chester county authorities because of the decreased amount of state tax paid into the treasury in Berks county the levy for the tax is \$400,000 higher than last year and the amount of tax paid is \$1,600 more than in 1897.

The grand jury has returned a true bill against R. B. Brown, of Crawford county, editor of the Meadville Democrat Messenger, charged by Senator Quay with libel. The offense was the reproduction in the paper, with comments, during the late campaign of an article from the New York Voice.

Mr. "Ben" Hanks, proprietor of the Mountain house, familiarly known as the McElvaine hotel, twelve miles east of Everett, says a party of hunters on day last week drove fourteen deer out of their hiding place in the mountain, but did not succeed in shooting any of them. Deer are very numerous in that section this season.

Six weeks ago George Reese left Lansford to walk to his home in Trexson, Schuylkill Co., since which time he has not been heard from. While hunting for game on Broad mountain, John Weyhenmeyer came upon the badly decomposed body of a man, partly nude, in the brush near town. The remains are supposed to be those of Reese.

On Sunday Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, after hearing the exceptions to the assignees' charges in the Robert H. Coleman assigned estate of Lebanon, made a sweeping reduction of the compensation of those officials from \$50,000 to \$10,000. A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone, was one of the attorneys for the contesting creditors.

Contracts amounting to several thousand dollars have been secured by the Westinghouse company, of Pittsburgh, from England for electric railway apparatus for use by Hull, Halifax, Bradford and Norwich tramway companies. The company has also made contracts for electric generators for the cities of Norwich, Coventry and Plymouth. These contracts are for 262 electric railway motors and eight generators.

Two well dressed women were looking at gold watches in the store of Robert Moore, Williamsport, a few days ago, and while the attention of the proprietor was diverted from their questionings two other women who came in, the first two left the store. They took with them a gold watch. Other jewelers in the city were robbed of rings and watches in the same manner, the four women having entered all the stores.

The body of Mrs Murray Watts, of Wellsboro, who was drowned in Pine creek at Rexford about one week ago, was recovered from the water near Ansonia Thursday last. The deceased, Mrs. Daniel Rice, Frank Smith and Daniel Campbell were out driving the day the accident occurred and attempted to ford the creek at Rexford. They got into deep water and Mrs. Watts jumped from the carriage and was drowned. The other members of the party reached shore in safety.

Berks county millers are exporting immense quantities of flour at this season. The foreign demand has become so great that many of the mills in that section have doubled and trebled their capacities and are running full handed and on full time. Berks millers are paying from 65 to 72 cts. a bushel for wheat and are receiving from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel for flour. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad has over a thousand cars of flour side tracked along its system awaiting vessels to carry it to foreign countries.