

Ink Slings.

Of all the lids you've ever seen, The head of man adorns, None, I wot, 'll beat Wednesday's lot, That you've seen since you were born.

There were some odd ones among them, sure enough. About the only openings that will be found for Americans in the Philippines for the next century will be holes in the ground.

The oddest fellow in town on Wednesday was really a young lady. She had a hat that will prove a regular Klondike if the present indications of a short straw crop this season prove true.

They say our forces in the Philippines are besieging the insurgent's "last ditch." The "last ditch" we fear, in this case, will turn out like PATTI's "farewell tours;" constantly recurring and never ending.

If they ever do get that silk mill started here it will be surprising to find how many girls will discover that they need more "dough" than they are getting for kneading dough in some family trays these times.

Killed 201, died from wounds 51, died of disease 278, wounded 1,184, missing 15, is the record of our losses in the Philippines. Is it any wonder they call the island on which we have had most of the trouble Luzon.

The "old man" was acquitted, as most everybody expected he would be, but his acquittal doesn't prove his innocence any more than Governor STONE's appointment proves that he is now a United States Senator.

The unmentionable mishap that befell three girls on Thomas street, in this place, last Sunday evening, was such that they might have preferred most anything else to have occurred than to have been so unexpectedly interred.

Captain COGHLAN, of the Raleigh, might have been too full of wine at the New York banquet, when he recited the little ribald rhyme on Emperor WILLIAM, but it is very certain that he couldn't have been much fuller of wine than his now famous jingle was of sense.

The fire brick companies operating the works at Mill Hall, Look Haven and Farrandville have been invited and are seriously contemplating entering the trust. If they take such a step the people in those communities might just as well kiss industry and steady work good-bye.

Bernhardt, the great French tragedienne, is trying to make the public believe that she has sat for hours with a rubber ball in her mouth training herself to keep it wide open and to talk without getting tired. Such buncombe. No woman need ever take lessons or training to teach herself to talk without fatigue. That is one accomplishment that she has that never exhausts her, though it does come nearer being perpetual motion than anything else ever heard of.

The acquittal of a woman who was on trial for murder in a Maryland court, because four out of the twelve jurors did not think that one of the fair sex should be hanged, simply goes to show the manner in which chivalry is sometimes distorted. A woman is just as capable of discerning between right and wrong as a man is, she owes just as much to the elevation of society and the rights of others, so that if she commits a crime of the gravity of murder she should suffer the law's fullest penalty for it.

Wireless telegraphy seems to be an accomplished fact, but it will take more than the marvelous experiments of MARCONI to make some people believe that there is anything in the air, but air. Just think of it, should the system ever be brought into general use no one could tell what he would be breathing. With telegraphic messages flying through the air from place to place instead of over wires every breath the unsuspecting might be drawing in a couple of thousand words in newspaper dispatches or like messages.

Well, our friend JOHN HAMILTON has been given his pay for stamping the State for the QUAY propaganda last fall. He has been appointed secretary of agriculture in place of THOMAS J. EDGE, removed, and now the people are beginning to see how so good and righteous a man could advise such an unholy course as the upholding of the QUAY regime in Pennsylvania. When he spoke here last fall he said that it was the duty of every Republican to support the ticket because it was "regular." But we'll venture the assertion that down in his heart he wasn't campaigning half as much on the "regular" platform as he was on the thought of the "regular" which he would have on his superior's shoes.

If Postmaster General CHAS. EMORY SMITH really believes what he said in Chicago a few nights ago, that "our presence in the Philippines means 'healing and blessing'" and "the Bible and civilization" he is too easy gulled to hold the important office he does under the government. The only "healing" there is in it is to be found in the unfortunates who have been wounded in battle and can get treatment for their wounds; the only "blessing" is for the souls of the dead on both sides; the only "Bible" is in the mind of the President who imagines himself concealed between the covers of the sacred book while carrying on such a murderous war for aggrandizement, and the only "civilization" to be discovered is that the Filipinos have the good sense to know that we have no right under Heaven to usurp their islands and are resenting it with force.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 44

BELLEFONTE, PA., APRIL 28, 1899.

NO. 17.

The War in the Philippines.

Nearly every day brings news of fresh casualties in the Philippines. Happily the details show victories for the American soldiers, and one day the savage warriors who comprise the enemy are driven back with great and another with small loss. But we lose more or less in every encounter ourselves, and through seven fatalities and nearly fifty wounded, the record of Sunday's conflict near Quingua, is comparatively a small loss in battle, still it is quite enough to remind us that hostilities are still in progress and that our proffered liberty and christian civilization is still accepted by the poor barbarians of that far eastern archipelago with what might be termed reluctance. Seven American citizens are not many out of our vast population and the two officers who laid down their lives can be spared, for ALGER can find plenty of men willing to enlist as captains and colonels. But the bereaved families of the seven, like the friends and relatives of the hundreds who preceded them into tropical graves, may take a different view of the subject and indulge themselves in the melancholy pleasure of estimating the loss as great beyond repair.

But what is all this about? Why are these American citizen-soldiers exposed to the dangers of death by bullets or disease on the other side of the globe and at the hands of an alien and savage people? For the reason that WILLIAM MCKINLEY has an ambition to acquire more territory than any of his predecessors in the presidential office. Under the administration of JEFFERSON, the Louisiana purchase greatly increased the area of territory and people point to the incident as a public beneficence, which it was.

Later, under the administration of JAMES K. POLK, Texas was annexed and the territory acquired in the settlement of the Mexican war added and that turned out well. But these additions were not made to feed the ambition of an individual. They were designed to round out and perfect our area. The new territory was contiguous and the population of the same race as our own. The additions added nothing to the expense of maintaining the government. The people of that newly acquired territory were willing and anxious to join in with and become a part of the American Republic. No army was required to force them to obey our laws or conform to our customs. There is no analogy between the conditions then and now. But President MCKINLEY fails to see the difference. He wants to rank with JEFFERSON and to accomplish his ambitious purpose he is willing to sacrifice any number of lives and any amount of treasure.

How long will the people feed this unholy ambition with the lives of the bravest and best sons of the country? The military officer on the ground says he will need 100,000 more of the flower of our young manhood to complete the plans which MCKINLEY'S ambition has created. Experience teaches that whatever number will be necessary to make the conquest as many more will be required during all time in the future to hold the conquered savages in subjection. Are the people willing to let this great outrage go on forever? Has this ambitious man—this modern CAESAR so hypnotized the people that they will continue to contribute their sons and brothers for the sacrifice? We hope not. There are better uses for the brain and brawn of American manhood than this slaughter, and it is a public duty to call a halt on the insatiable ambition which spreads death and desolation over the land without giving any useful thing in return. The ambition of this President must be abandoned or else the liberty of which we boast will have but a brief period of endurance. These are the cold and cruel facts and the public may as well look them in the face now as at a later day.

Mr. Quay Acquitted.

The acquittal of Mr. QUAY by the jury charged with the trial of his case, secures him from punishment for the crime charged in one of the four indictments found against him by the grand jury of Philadelphia, but it does not carry vindication. As a matter of fact he practically pleaded guilty to the charges by claiming immunity from punishment under the statutes of limitation. No other construction can be put on the proceedings of the court. If he had not been using the money of the Commonwealth for his personal advantage, in violation of the law, he would not have objected to the fullest and freest use of the books of the bank as evidence.

The trial has developed beyond the shadow of a doubt that ever since the time that Mr. QUAY became State Treasurer he and others have been in conspiracy to employ the funds of the State for personal uses. From that time until the law creating a banking department was passed, this unlawful use of the funds was so open that the profits to each of the conspirators were entered on the books. Since then the accounts of the original transactions have been kept in cipher, in a secret book, and

it was impossible to make the facts clear to the understanding of any expert accountants. The books which revealed the facts plainly, were excluded from the jury by the statute of limitations, and that expedient and nothing else saved Mr. QUAY from conviction.

Mr. QUAY has escaped the penalty of a crime by a technicality. It is possible that the moral effect will be the same as if he had been convicted, in which event all the people of the State will rejoice at his escape from the prison. Nobody really wanted to see the man who has been honored by the public far beyond most men humiliated by conviction of a crime. But the people do want to put a stop to the criminal methods of which Mr. QUAY was an exponent, and for that reason they insisted on the prosecution. His narrow escape from conviction may work the reform and that is all that is wanted. The exultant claims of his friends that he has been vindicated is not an encouraging sign, however.

The Senatorial Vacancy.

It would hardly be either candid or truthful to say that the appointment of MATTHEW S. QUAY to fill the senatorial vacancy created by the expiration of his own term in the office was not a surprise. Such a thing had been discussed among politicians as a probability, and it was generally regarded as a possibility. But no man other than Mr. QUAY himself and the Governor could have thought seriously of such a thing. Even if the right to make an appointment is conceded the selection of Mr. QUAY would not be justified under the circumstances. He was condemned by the voice of the people at the election held in November and every incident touching upon the subject since, has been confirmatory of that sentiment. The Legislature uninfluenced by other than patriotic considerations would not have given him fifty votes in the beginning. After every corrupt expedient had been invoked in his behalf it gave him less than a majority at the outset and every subsequent change was adverse to his interest. The special elections in Lebanon for Senator and in Camblerland county for Representative in the Legislature are no stronger proof of this than the expressions which came from other sections, in a more indirect way.

But as a matter of fact the Governor had no right to make an appointment at all. If a vacancy had happened during a recess of the Legislature, by a resignation or otherwise, there would have been the shadow of an authority in law for the Governor to make an appointment temporarily. That is to say if the mandate of the state constitution which requires the Governor to call the Legislature into extraordinary session under such circumstances could have been disregarded, the alternative would have been an executive appointment. But this vacancy didn't happen during a recess between sessions of the Legislature. It happened on the fourth of March, while the Legislature was in session, and under the letter of the law as repeatedly interpreted by the Senate of the United States, the court of last resort in the premises, the Governor has no right to fill it by appointment. The State constitution provides for the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to fill vacancies which occur during a recess between sessions. But if the principle which governed the Senate of the United States in passing upon the several cases which have come before it within the last fifty years is to be accepted, the right to call an extra session would not exist and the failure of the Legislature to elect in such cases would condemn the State to partial representation in the Senate until the next regular session of the Legislature.

But even if there were any reasonable ground for doubt on the question, it was hardly to be expected that Mr. QUAY'S name would be taken to put the matter to the test.

In the cases of LEE MANTLE, of Montana, and Judge CORBETT, of Oregon, the latter only a year ago, while Mr. QUAY didn't vote against admission, he was paired on that side and if he had been present would have so voted. His colleague, Senator PENROSE, was present and voted in the negative, and thus both of the Pennsylvania Senators are on record in opposition to the claim which one of them now proposes to set up and the other promises to support. But there is no doubt on the subject at all. The precedents of the Senate are without an exception in opposition to the absurd claim and in view of the provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania, the QUAY case will be the weakest ever presented for consideration and QUAY ought to be ashamed of having forced his subservient tool in the Governor's office into making so egregious an ass of himself. WILLIAM A. STONE has taken an oath to support the constitution which is clearly violated by this act of usurpation, and thus the whole State is put to shame again, as it has been many times before, for the benefit of MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Danger to the Schools.

The information comes from Harrisburg that Governor STONE is likely to cut the appropriations for the public schools, in order to avert a threatened treasury deficit during the coming fiscal year. There is a floating debt of over \$7,000,000 already in existence, according to the Governor, and the revenues provided by the Legislature are uncertain. But whatever else suffers the expenses of the state government, including the national guard must be met, and the state institutions such as the great public charities provided for, which is a good idea. But the public will not freely consent to cutting the appropriations to the public schools either. That is a step backward and the people of Pennsylvania will not be willing to admit that this grand old Commonwealth is retrograding.

The truth is that there was no necessity for the Legislature to leave the finances of the State in a condition that would make it necessary to cut the appropriations for public school or any other useful purpose. Ample revenue might have been provided for every such interest. But the Republican majority in the Senate refused to enact such legislation as would provide revenue, in order to secure the influence of the corporations in behalf of QUAY in the senatorial contest which has ended in such a curious fashion. The conference tax bill which passed the House would have provided plenty of money for all legitimate purposes, but the corporations were opposed to it and QUAY'S subservient henchmen in the Senate sacrificed the public schools, the public charities and every other public beneficence, in order to secure the assistance of the corporations in behalf of QUAY.

The public will be curious to know, moreover, why Mr. QUAY'S Governor held his tongue during the session of the Legislature when a word from him would have saved the public schools from the danger which threatened them then and now seems unavoidable. Governor STONE knew then as well as he knows now that the revenues would be inadequate, but he never even hinted that the remedy was in the passage of the conference tax bill. QUAY or the corporations had a curb on his tongue and allowed the evil to move forward. The truth is that that every interest in the State, benevolent, educational and charitable has been made subservient to the political interests of Mr. QUAY and if the public school appropriations are cut the Republican party must be held responsible for the disgrace to the State.

The Sentiment in War.

The chivalry that has been displayed among warriors since the time when clashes of armed bodies of men began has probably been held as the most sincere treasure by posterity. The little incidents of sentimentality, love or consideration for vanquished foe that have occurred on the battle fields of the earth, at the time doubtless considered trivial, have been cherished and kept bright in the minds of men, making them better, more manly and proving, beyond peradventure of a doubt, that it is no base desire to murder that prompts the warrior and that down in the heart of the man with most unerring aim there is that spark of humanity that needs but the kindling to burst into a flame of brotherly love. All through the contests in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines there have been manifestations of this spirit of kindred tenderness that is good for men. Many of them will not be known until the soldiers have all returned and peace has once more settled over the land—if such an auspicious time is ever to come again. But a number of them have become known already and enough to show that the present generation is a worthy successor of the past ones in valiant service and kindly spirit.

The stories of the American forces sharing their scant rations with the starving Spanish soldiers during the temporary cessation of hostilities before Santiago; the innate tenderness of the captain of the battleship that had been so terrific in its destruction of CERVERA'S fleet, that prompted him, the moment the day was won, and his daring turned to pity, to shout to his men: "Don't cheer boys, the poor devils are dying;" and the gallantry of that old hero, JOE WHEELER, in dismounting from his horse, though weak with disease himself, that it might be used to carry a wounded private to the rear, are all incidents that will live in the minds of Americans forever, though they be deemed too trifling to make history.

Away off in the Red Sea, when the United States transport "Grant" was plowing her way steadily eastward toward the Philippines, an English merchant vessel was overhauled. The men of peace knew what the stars and stripes floating at the mast of that vessel that was running up to them meant and being unable to convey their good wishes by any other means one of them slipped down over the side of the merchant and painted in great white letters, the words "Good Luck." It wasn't much, yet to those boys, thousands of miles from the homes to which some of them might never return, that hastily brushed message of sympathy, by a stranger on a strange sea, must indeed have been an encouragement that will never be forgotten.

Such incidents show beyond cavil that there is a goodness in the hearts of the sternest men, a goodness begotten of the God in them and a goodness that is sweet to cherish.

Quay Acquitted; Appointed Senator.

It took the jury exactly twenty hours to reach a verdict in the famous Quay conspiracy case, and it was just 11 o'clock Friday morning when the foreman made the announcement of "Not guilty." The wild enthusiasm of the scene which followed almost defies description. Scores of friends of the ex-Senator, despite the stern commands of the Court officers, climbed over benches and tables in a mad rush, and almost tore the Colonel's clothes from him in an effort to extend congratulations.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of court, an unusually large crowd began to congregate in the closely guarded corridors and clamor for admission. The strict orders which have heretofore prevented the general public from gaining admission were somewhat relaxed Friday, and when the hands of the clock pointed to the hour for opening there was little standing room remaining in the big court room. There was a deep feeling of expectancy hanging over the crowd, which anxiously watched the green baize doors, back of the bench for the appearance of Judge Biddle. A half hour crept by and then nearly another one, and still the dignified Judge, in his black robe, did not make his appearance. The crowd began to grow anxious, and all phases of the case were discussed.

A buzz of excitement which swept over the room and was quickly and sternly suppressed by the officers, announced the approach of the jury. The face of the foreman, which looked unusually pale as if from a long night's vigil was the first to be seen, and although he tried his best to look stern, he could not help glancing in the direction of Colonel Quay, who anxiously scanned each face, and smiled encouragingly. As if by magic the crowd began to buzz and hum with the excitement preceding the crisis. Every one seemed to know by intuition that the verdict would be in favor of the defendant. The foreman, after all had been seated, arose and placed on the railing in front of the jury box a bundle of books and papers. These were the famous "Red Book," "Black Book" and other papers, including the "Plum Tree" telegram. He waited expectantly until Crier HART approached and said:

ANNOUNCING THE VERDICT. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," replied the foreman, in a clear voice.

"Do you find the defendant, Matthew Stanley Quay, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty."

For a second or two the crowd was still as death, and then arose a shout which the Court officers tried to smother in its incipientity. But it could not be suppressed in that way, and part of the crowd rushed into the corridor, where the cheers drowned out all other noises. Others swarmed over the tables and climbed over chairs in their efforts to surround the ex-Senator, who, although smiling and shaking hands with everybody in reach, had a very perceptible tear trembling on the brink of his eyelash. He was visibly affected by the verdict, and made no effort to conceal the fact.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR QUAY.

Shortly after the departure of Colonel Quay for Washington telegrams began to arrive at the Hotel Walton for him from all parts of the country. These messages were all transmitted to Washington.

There was much speculation when the jury was on its way to the probable standing of the two men. A member of the jury, who was one of those who cast the first ballot for conviction, said: "There were four ballots taken. The first was nine to three. I was one of the three, and the reason I voted for conviction was because I thought Quay had been in politics long enough, and here was a good chance to get rid of him. Of course, that was only temporary, and on the next ballot I switched. Just before going to bed we took another ballot, and then it stood ten to two. Before breakfast another ballot stood eleven to one. The last man was finally persuaded and just before 11 o'clock we all agreed."

There were three indictments. No 329 includes charges against Matthew Stanley Quay, Richard R. Quay and the late ex-State Treasurer Haywood, for conspiracy to convert a loan of \$100,000 and use it for unlawful purposes. No. 328 charges Matthew S. Quay and Cashier Hopkins with conspiracy to misuse the funds of the People's Bank, and No 329 charges Matthew Stanley Quay with conspiracy with Hopkins to deal in stocks.

GOV. STONE WITH PEN IN HAND, AWAITS THE VERDICT.

Swift upon the heels of the announcement that Colonel Quay had been acquitted in Philadelphia of the charges of conspiracy came the announcement from Governor Stone that he had appointed Colonel Quay to be his own successor as United States Senator until the Legislature shall elect his successor. The Governor had been waiting in his office all morning for news of the disposition of the case, and had made the request from the various news sources likely to get the verdict first that they would acquaint him with it quickly. Shortly after 11 o'clock he was informed by telephone from a Harrisburg newspaper office of Quay's acquittal, and he at once sent for his private secretary and dictated the following letter:

To the President of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Sir: By the virtue of the power vested in me as Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, under article first, clause two, section three of the Constitution of the United States, I hereby make temporary appointment of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay to be United States Senator from Pennsylvania until next meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy now existing in this State. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The clause of the Constitution of the United States referred to by the Governor in filling vacancies in the United States Senate reads as follows: "If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Spawls from the Keystone.

At a special election in Danville victory was scored for a municipal electric light plant.

Miners in the Clearfield district, who a week ago threatened a big strike, seem to have changed their attitude.

Company G, eighth regiment, has been mustered back into the state service at Carlisle, with 60 members.

Lightning Wednesday striking a flock of 35 sheep on the farm of John Martin, near Carlisle, killed 27 of them.

The average cost of educating children in public schools is \$1.43 per month in Tyrone, \$1.36 in Altoona, \$1.41 in Johnstown, \$1.39 in Harrisburg, \$1.25 in Lancaster, and \$1.40 in Williamsport.

In the demise of Abner Redner, the oldest man in Potter county, one of the few men in the world who passed the century mark, has passed away. Mr. Redner was 103 years old on the 24th of last September.

A few days ago at Oriole, Mrs. S. P. Miller was severely injured by a barn door breaking its fastenings and falling on the lady's head. She was carried into the house, where a physician dressed her injuries. Mrs. Miller is 65 years old.

Wilbur Kutz, a prisoner in the Lycoming county jail, who was given family privileges owing to his tender age and sickly condition, walked out of the jail Sunday night and was recaptured at Jersey Shore Monday. The boy is awaiting trial for stealing a ring at Muncy.

The Supreme court has decided that when a cross is marked in the circle at the top of the column and a cross marked at a name in another column, the whole ballot is vitiated and will not be counted. Voters should make a note of this and keep it in mind until election day.

Miss Ida Lucas, of North Bend, who has been suffering several months from a bullet in her foot, was taken to the Williamsport hospital last week. As the bullet could not be found, the X ray apparatus was applied and the ball was located. The bullet was extracted, and the young lady is now greatly relieved.

A few days ago at Williamsport, Miss Mary Bader, a domestic in the residence of Hugh McDonald, was shaking a child's mattress out of the third story window, when she lost her footing and balance and fell to the ground twenty-seven feet below. The mattress struck the ground first and she landed on it. She was not injured.

The coroner's jury that investigated the death of James Gritner Sr., who was killed on the branch of the Pennsylvania railroad at Williamsport by cars running over him and cutting him in twain, placed the responsibility for the accident on the company for not having a watchman at that point. The company has settled with the widow by paying her \$145.

J. E. Gearhart, of Clearfield, will leave on Tuesday of next week for Atlanta, Ga., where he will attend the sessions of the International Sunday school Union to be held in that city, he being the representative of the counties of Clearfield, Centre, and Clinton. This body is an important factor in the interests of the Sunday schools, and will prepare the lessons of the Sunday schools of the entire civilized world for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

While Fred White, a brakeman of Jersey Shore, was riding on top a coal car on the Beech Creek road last Friday, he fell headlong from the car to the ground and rolled down an embankment into a swamp, where he lay unconscious and partially submerged in water for some time. When he recovered his senses, he crawled up the embankment, where he was seen by the engineer of a passing freight train. He was picked up and taken to his home. His head and shoulders were badly bruised.

John Wanamaker will erect a gigantic store building at Thirteenth and Market streets, the site of his present store, in Philadelphia. The proposed structure is to be twelve stories high and will probably be completed in two years. The new structure is to be 500x250 feet in size and it is proposed to build it in such a fashion that the operation of the present store shall not be interfered with. To do this the new store will be constructed in four sections, each section to represent a quarter of the building. It is understood that when finished the building will have cost \$4,000,000.

On Sunday, October 30th, 1898, John H. Shell, of Newberry, procured a horse and buggy with the purpose in view of driving to white Deer valley to secure the services of a trained nurse. He was never seen alive afterwards, and the horse and buggy were found at a barn below South Williamsport. Search was made for the missing man, but traces seemed to have been lost. Monday W. M. Bastian, of South Williamsport, was down the river in a boat when he saw a human body floating on the water. He tied the body to bushes and then notified the coroner. The decomposed remains were identified as those of Mr. Shell.

The forty-third annual convale of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, which is to be held in Altoona, May 23rd and 24th, will be largely attended. It is estimated that 20,000 visitors will be in attendance. The Tribune says that elaborate preparations are being made for suitable decorations. None of the business houses or hotels, have been asked to contribute anything for the entertainment of the visiting Knights and therefore will expend a greater sum in making the streets attractive than has been customary on such occasions heretofore.

Colonel James S. Allen, one of the oldest residents of Lycoming county, died at Jersey Shore, Monday night, aged 85 years. He was born in Norwich, Conn., on June 24th, 1814. He was one of the many Americans who sympathized with the Canadians in their effort to throw off the English yoke in 1837-38 and crossed the Detroit river in the latter year with a small force under General Bierce, of Ohio, to assist the latter cause. They met the enemy, but were defeated with great loss and then returned to the American side. In 1844 he was made assistant postmaster at Jersey Shore. In 1853 he was appointed on Governor Bigler's staff with the rank of lieutenant. He has held several county offices.