

Ink Stings.

Possibly it is because Judge LOVE is so tired of the fight that he has quit speaking to ex-Governor HASTINGS.

Many a business failure has been made because a large grith has undertaken to run an enterprise that should have been managed by a large head.

All this discussion of the kissing habit seems to have no effect on the Republican belligerents in Centre county. There is no sign that they intend to osculate and make up.

If the QUAY regulars could only discover where the mines of the insurgents are planted "there are them" who would know more and be happier than they are at this writing.

The renewal of strikes in the coal fields, at Homestead, in Chicago and at many other great labor centers, cannot be very reassuring to President MCKINLEY's play for a second term.

With four newspapers at their command and a hypocrite influence that is a wonder to the political scientists of this section the insurgents are still guessing on the probable outcome of the fight in Centre county.

PINGREE does not deny the alliance that is reported to have been made between him and ALGER, so that the latter's attempt to make believe that there is nothing in it will be understood as another of those "little white lies."

The discovery has at last been made that Governor STONE has some respect for public sentiment. He realized that the people would sooner have him spend his time walking up and down stairs than in gaining time by riding in an expensive elevator.

Governor STONE has unwittingly done the State a good turn in denying himself an elevator in the executive mansion. Every moment extra he loses in running up and down stairs is a moment gained for the people. The less he is at his desk the better.

Only the ignorant are supposed to be affected with superstition, but there are others who get the "cold creeps" every time they see the figure 13. The sudden death of the Hollidaysburg girl on the eve of her wedding will go a long way to confirm the belief that it is bad luck to try on a wedding gown.

Senator PENROSE says he has three applicants for the position of census supervisor in Pennsylvania. Only three, surely there must be some mistake! Such a dearth of Republican office seekers can but lead to one of two conclusions: Either the QUAY contingent has all been fixed up or has ceased to be a contingent at all.

It might as well be announced now that the Department of Agriculture predicts that there will scarcely be a two-thirds wheat crop in this country this year. This information ought to be scattered broadcast so that administration clackers can get ready to claim credit for any rise in the price of wheat that might follow.

At last the truth has developed about the Philippine situation and the administration now acknowledges that it will take thousands more men to enable ORS to conquer the barbarians that we purchased for two dollars a head. It is only an assurance on its part that the estimated force will be able to accomplish the end desired, but as such it will hardly assure. The experience of the past year has taught us that the Filipinos are a decidedly uncertain quantity and it is quite likely that they will have to be exterminated before they are conquered.

The Pacific Coast States have lately come to consciousness of the fact that expansion isn't going to be such a great boom for them after all. The first dream of prosperity through new colonies in the Pacific is over and they have all awakened up to find that their pipes are out. A more lucid study of the situation has discovered to them the fact that the moment our government begins to meddle in oriental politics just that moment free commercial intercourse with those countries will cease. We can't be in league with one, without antagonizing others.

Has it appeared strange to you that, with a sharp political fight on in his own party in the county, the editor of the Gazette, which pretends to be the official Republican organ, should hide himself off on a trip across the continent? He is doubtless enjoying himself while his friends at home are fighting, but his absence in such a crisis in his party smacks of the Gen'l. FRANK REEDER act, when he suddenly discovered that he needed a trip to Europe, just when his superior, former Governor HASTINGS, needed his official family's support in his fight against QUAY.

While CHARLEY MURPHY'S wonderful performance of riding a mile on a bicycle in fifty-seven and four-fifths seconds, on Long Island, a few days ago, will prove that a man-propelled machine can go faster than the fastest horse on the turf and can make nearly double the time made by an ordinary passenger train, it can hardly be said that a new pace has been set for wheelmen. His feat was accomplished under the most extraordinary circumstances and it is not likely that others will attempt to break a record made possible only by the introduction of so great an element of danger as being dragged along a rail road track by the suction of a locomotive.

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The Unraptured To Be Submitted To

It looks very much as if it would prove a case of unexplainable forgetfulness, inexcusable indifference or willful and unpardonable neglect. We refer to the matter of testing the power of the Governor to prevent, by the veto of a joint resolution, the submission to the judgment of the people proposed amendments to the constitution looking to a change in our system of voting and securing fair elections and an honest return of the same.

Of all questions that interest the people of Pennsylvania, and particularly those of Democratic faith, a just registration for the cities and an honest election throughout the State are the most important. For twenty years there has not been a fair election or an honest return of the vote in Pennsylvania. There won't be one so long as the present system of registration is allowed, or present methods of voting and making returns submitted to. These will not, or cannot, be changed until the constitution is changed. It was to secure this that the Democrats and Independents in the last Legislature joined efforts and passed the resolution submitting to the people the question of changing the constitution, and it was to defeat such a change and insure a continuation of the frauds and false returns, that we are now, compelled to submit to, that Governor STONE vetoed it.

His action was without precedent or the shadow of authority—an outrage upon the rights of the people and a usurpation of power unprecedented and unbearable. Every lawyer in the Commonwealth who has given a thought to the question, is decided in his belief that the Governor's action is without authority and is void and of no effect; every judge who has been consulted in the matter is of the opinion that his veto was an assumption of power unauthorized by law and unwarranted by precedent.

Untested this veto stands, and false registration, fraudulent elections and manipulated returns, continue. Tested before the court it falls and the Secretary of State will be compelled to submit the question of amending the constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Why is this test not made? Why is no action begun or taken in this most important matter?

Even if there were no higher motives to work for than partisan benefits these should induce the Democratic State Committee, or those at the head of the organization, to take immediate steps towards securing a judicial determination as to the power of the Governor to prevent the people making such changes in their organic law as they see proper.

The honor of the State, the rights of the people, the hopes of Democracy, all demand that this be done.

Where is Mr. RILLING or what is a chairman for if not to come to the front when the people's rights, the state's honor and the party's opportunities are all in the balance? Where is Mr. GUFFEY that he does not prevail on Chairman RILLING to take immediate and peremptory action in this matter?

It is important to them as well as to the party and the people that this be done. Forgetfulness, indifference or neglect when such a vital question awaits action, will neither be excused nor condoned.

Quay's New Comedy.

The political comedy with which Senator QUAY is at the present time diverting the public mind of Pennsylvania is meritorious on account of its simplicity. The object, of course, is to delude the people and while it is a matter of amazement that they can be deceived by so heartless an expedient, the indications are that it is working like a charm. The success of the scheme is especially marked among the so-called insurgents. They are grabbing at the bait with the alacrity of "suckers" that have been starving for some time in a private fish pond. As a matter of fact they are actually sympathizing with QUAY on account of what seems to them the heartless treachery of DUEHAM and PENROSE, and ANDREWS, and ELKINS and others "too numerous to mention," as they say on the advertising bill of a vendue. JOHN WANAMAKER can't conceive how these men can be so cruel to dear Mr. QUAY after he has served them so faithfully and all of Mr. WANAMAKER'S followers concur in his views on the subject, as they are obliged to do in everything else in order to get the advertisements and other perquisites of the big store.

This is QUAY'S new comedy: The "old man" has had various and sundry kinds of trouble lately and these accumulating horrors threatened to put him out of the game of politics altogether. To avert that result he got up an imaginary quarrel between himself and his several lieutenants. In the first place he caused to be published a statement that he favors the nomination of the Hon. J. HAY BROWN, for justice of the supreme court. Some time previously he had assured Congressman CONNELL, of Lackawanna county that Judge ARCHIBALD

would be "appointed" to that position on the ticket and the subsequent announcement of a preference for Mr. BROWN was intended to obliterate the brand of QUAYISM from ARCHIBALD'S judicial brow. Then the other actors in the comedy appear on the stage. "JIM" MITCHELL of Jefferson county prances in, leading Judge HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county, and makes a neat little speech about that gentleman's great services to the country as soldier, jurist, and statesman. "This good man and true," observes Senator "JIM" in his most rebellious tones, "not only put down the rebellion and freed four millions of slaves, but after eluding the pursuit of thousands of bloodhounds when he escaped from Libby prison, arrived in Harrisburg just in time to prevent the northern enemies of the country from permanently capturing Pennsylvania and annexing it to the hated Southern confederacy. Hold up your left hind foot, HARRY," continued Senator "JIM," "and allow the gentlemen to see the tooth-marks of the blood-hound which reached you just as you were crawling through the fence that divided the North from the South on that momentous occasion." Of course, HARRY responds properly and he and JIM leave the stage by the right exit, and, in turn, ANDREWS comes on with his little man HENDERSON, SMILEY with his judicial aspirant and others to the number of half a dozen. The supers, thereupon come forward in a body and shout "it is free-for-all, and what a shame that good Mr. QUAY is not allowed to have his way in a little matter of this kind. It is positively ungrateful and altogether too bad."

Meantime Mr. QUAY goes off to Florida, where the mint is luxuriant and the other ingredients abundant, and the insurgent press renders a lovely chorus, the substance of which is, that QUAY'S friends have abandoned him and that poor man deserved kinder treatment. Pompous and ponderous Senator GRADY responds to this demonstration by assuring the audience that he is still "faithful to his Poll," but GRADY never was convincing and the chorus is not only repeated but strengthened in volume. Next WANAMAKER sings a solo in which the unwise policy of the MCKINLEY administration is condemned in emphatic terms and that brings CHARLES EMORY SMITH to the footlights for an oration on the beauties of imperialism. "The king can do no wrong" pipes Mr. SMITH "and therefore we must have a king and who is so like the greatest of all the great emperors as my master WILLIAM MCKINLEY." This unexpected incident, as might have been known, precipitated a row and while that was going on QUAY returned, grabbed up the property, judicial nomination, winked the other eye and the curtain fell.

Another Shake of the "Plum Tree."

It was a good day for the "Plum Tree" watchers on Monday last. Fruit fell in abundance, but only the few were permitted to gather what the bosses were successful in shaking down. Nineteen supervisors of census and a dozen or more positions in the army and navy dropped into the outstretched aprons of the favorites whose stags gave assurance of such subservency to the will and dictation of the ring as its interests demand. This was the one and only qualification required. In many cases the census and other public interests will be compelled to look out for themselves, or seek the appointees will make a different record from that which past performances would indicate. But then, incompetency in office, or unfaithfulness to public duties is nothing new in Pennsylvania, so long as the receiver of the salary is useful and loyal to the boss.

Districts and appointees are as follows: First, Philadelphia city and county—Harry D. Beaton, Philadelphia, Pa. Second, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery—D. Smith Talbot, West Chester. Third, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton—Harry G. Seip, Easton. Fourth, Lackawanna, Monroe, Pike—John R. Edwards, Scranton. Fifth, Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming—Charles H. Alney, Montrose. Sixth, Columbia, Luzerne—Charles A. Durraut, Wilkesbarre. Seventh, Berks, Schuylkill—H. Grant Reitzell, Mahanoy City. Eighth, Lancaster, York—A. F. Shenck, Lancaster. Ninth, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry—Jas. M. Barnett, New Bloomfield. Tenth, Centre, Clearfield, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union—H. A. Reed, Sunbury. Eleventh, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga—Milford H. Stebbins, Wellboro. Twelfth, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin—Charles Andrew Zerbe, Lewisport. Thirteenth, Bedford Blair, Cambria, Somerset—George R. Scull, Somerset. Fourteenth, Clarion, Elk, Forrest, Jefferson, McKean, Warren—J. L. Allison, Punxsutawney. Fifteenth, Crawford, Erie, Venango—William B. Sterrett, Titusville. Sixteenth, Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland—George W. Youngson, Parnassus. Seventeenth, Fayette, Greene, Washington—Frank N. Fuller, Uniontown. Eighteenth, Allegheny county—James M. Essler, Darlington. Nineteenth, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer—James A. McMullen, Harlansburg.

Dewey as a Witness.

The Philadelphia North American asks the President to free Admiral DEWEY from all restraints of speech, on his arrival in this country, to the end that he may give the public his candid opinion on the true Philippine situation. The cause of the war? Who is to blame for the failure of General OTIS' campaign? What should be the policy of the United States toward the Philippines when the war ends? Are they fit for self-government, or must we hold them as a subject people? These are pertinent questions upon which the people are entitled to every possible information. Be it how absurd to submit to Admiral DEWEY, even if it were possible to interrogate him under the circumstances proposed.

Admiral DEWEY could give accurate information with regard to conditions in the Philippines at the time he left there, but that was before the rainy season set in. He could probably estimate them with considerable accuracy from his experience there last year, though there was no American army there then, no insurrection and no fighting. DEWEY could give a vast amount of information concerning the cause of the war. It was he who prevailed on AGUINALDO to return to the Philippines about a year ago, and he consequently knows what promises were made to the natives and how nearly they have been fulfilled or how grossly violated. He might also give some valuable information as to the cause of the failure of General OTIS' campaign.

But Admiral DEWEY, great as he is as a naval fighter and grand as he may be as a ship commander, could give no adequate or valuable answer to the questions "what should be the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos when the war ends?" or "are they fit for self-government, or must we hold them as a subject people?" These are problems to be solved by statesmen and not by fighters either on land or sea. PHIL. SHERIDAN was a great soldier and a popular man in his time, but he insulted public intelligence and outraged patriotism by asking the authority of the President to declare the people of Louisiana bandits because they wouldn't cheerfully acquiesce in the outrages perpetrated on them by the carpet-baggers.

A better witness on the subject, though probably a less candid and honest one, would be JOHN BARRETT, late United States minister to Siam. That gentleman who was present when Admiral DEWEY induced AGUINALDO to return to the Philippines and become the ally of the United States in the war against Spain, states in an article in the current number of the Review of Reviews that the Filipinos are good men and that their leader admired and loved the Americans. He adds that AGUINALDO "believed that it was not the intention of the United States to hold the islands in actual sovereignty, but that when the Spaniards were conquered the Filipinos would be given freedom and independence at once." If that is true these same savages have been deceived, and the present war against them is an atrocity unequalled in the history of civilization.

The State Campaign.

The Republicans of this State are determined to fight the coming campaign on national issues. That is they will nominate one of the heroes of the Philippine war for State Treasurer, make a blood-and-thunder platform and insist that the success of the ticket will be essential to the proper support of the MCKINLEY administration. This they regard as good politics and they are all great politicians.

The Democrats may well welcome such an issue of the Republican convention. It will be a practical confession of the charges made against the administration of the State and the Republicans who are responsible for it. But it does not follow that the Democrats will accept the gauge of battle thus thrown down. In the Democratic platform the lines of the battle are laid down and their lines will be followed.

Piling Up the Expenses.

From July 1st, 1898, to June 30th, 1899, the expenditures of the Government, according to estimates prepared by the Treasury Department at Washington, will aggregate \$600,000,000. The receipts of the Government during this period approximate \$500,000,000, leaving a deficit of about \$100,000,000. But for the increased internal revenue taxes the deficit would be much larger. The receipts from internal revenue in the preceding fiscal year were \$171,000,000. This year, with the war taxes, they will amount to nearly \$100,000,000 more. The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year 1898 amounted to \$405,000,000, and there was a deficit of \$38,000,000. With the increased taxation and the bond issues, we had piled up a deficit in the last two years of \$138,000,000, and the end is not yet in sight. Including \$20,000,000 paid to Spain for the Philippine Islands, our naval and military operations since July 1st, 1898, have cost us about \$230,000,000, or nearly \$750,000 for each day in the year, excluding Sundays. This is a fair statistical picture of what our expansion policy is costing us.

This year we have paid for pensions about \$139,000,000, and every day the war in the Philippines is prolonged will add to the pension roll. The increased expense on this account will be due not so much to the killed and wounded, although the number is far too large for a policy of "benevolent assimilation." Thousands of men who have escaped wounds will probably suffer with impaired health for the remainder of their lives, and, according to our pension laws, they will be entitled to bounty from the Government, which sent them across the Pacific to a country in which the climate is more deadly than the enemy's bullets. It is safe to estimate that if the war in Luzon should end immediately, the expense to this Government before the Filipinos in other islands are completely pacified will aggregate \$300,000,000. It is mere cant to say that we have promoted the interests of humanity by expending this immense sum in waging a war of conquest. As to the promised trade extension, it has been dearly bought at such a price. Many years must pass before we even get back the interest on the principal invested in the Philippines, and the American people will not share in any of the profits. These will go to the contractors and the war syndicate, while American taxpayers will be allowed the privilege of making good the deficits which are unavoidable under our new policy.

Could Speak of the Don.

From the North American. What is the truth about the whole Philippine situation? What caused the war? Who is to blame for the failure of General OTIS' campaign? What should be the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos when the war ends? Are they fit for self-government, or must we hold them as a subject people? There is one man to whom this nation would listen with the profoundest respect were he at liberty to speak fully in answer to these questions. His judgment would be taken as decisive by nine-tenths of his fellow countrymen.

That man is Admiral Dewey. Were President McKinley to free the Admiral from all the customary official restraints and formally invite him to address the nation with entire frankness on this subject, about which he knows more than anybody else, the President would do a timely and a very wise thing.

The censorship has withheld facts which ought now to be put into the possession of the American people, who must in the end be the judges to pass upon what has been done and to determine what shall be done hereafter.

Let Admiral Dewey speak.

A Boom That Looks Like a Blizzard.

From the Pennsylvania Methodist. Booms such as we are now enjoying are usually characterized by the formation of trusts, syndicates and various other combinations for the purpose of securing a corner on labor, on the raw material, and at the same time on the helpless consumer. The formation is the signal for the massing of labor and for strikes, culminating in bitter feuds between capital and labor, and in great loss to the community at large.

"During three years of the hardest times we heard little of strikes or strikers, but they are in evidence today in nearly every State in the Union.

"The booming times so lavishly canonized by Dunn and Bradstreet are largely confined to the trusts and syndicates. The average citizen finds just about as much trouble to make ends meet as when the hard times were the hardest.

Spavns from the Keystone.

J. T. Gudykunst, of Renovo, in three day's fishing at Round Island caught 87 bass.

In a house-wagon of his own construction, John Olsson, an Altoona paper-hanger, has started Eastward on a trip around the world.

Gertrude Spicer, a Scottsdale miss of the tender age of 17, has been committed to the Greensburg jail, accused of being a common scold.

Postmaster R. N. Roberts' salary at Renovo has been increased from \$1,600 to \$1,700 on account of the increased business of the postoffice.

The heaviest man in the state is believed to be butcher George Abel, of Allentown. He weighs 453 pounds and adds to his avoirdupois every day.

A site has been chosen for the new government building to be erected at Altoona, at the northeast corner of Eleventh street and Chestnut avenue.

The first shipment of silk from the Lock Haven silk mill was made Saturday. There were 5,000 yards in the lot which was consigned to New York.

Mrs. Jas. Platt, of Union Mills, Indiana county, a young wife of 16 years gave birth to four daughters. Three have since died, but the fourth will probably live.

Judge John Kennedy Ewing has donated a magnificent five acre tract of land valued at \$30,000 in Uniontown as a site for the new library the town is trying to secure.

One hundred Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg sportsmen have arranged to buy 500 acres of woodland at Beaver Dams, in Blair and Huntingdon counties, for a game preserve.

Delos Dilliver and John Nagle, of Ridgeway, have secured a contract for cutting 100,000,000 feet of timber near Pinola, N. C. They may possibly secure additional contracts, which will last ten years.

On July 5th the factories of the American Axe and Tool company at Mill Hill commenced running on double time and the output was increased to 1,500 axes per day. The number of hands will be increased but the force will not be doubled.

The State Teachers' association at Gettysburg decided to hold next year's meeting at Williamsport. Col. J. A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia, was chosen president; Dr. J. R. McCaskey, of Lancaster, secretary, and David S. Keck, of Gettysburg, treasurer.

The annual reunion of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry will be held this year at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, on the 27th of the present month. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening. A free dinner will be served to all old soldiers present.

The Bloomsburg car manufacturing company is working on an order of steel flat cars for a railway in China. The cars are thirty-four feet long, with 60,000 pounds capacity. The first train of these cars will be hauled to Jersey City July 10th, and will be taken from there by vessel to China.

A. E. Patton, of Curwensville, has the contract of building the branch road from Reynoldsville to Hopkins mill in Jefferson county, a distance of three miles, and work on grading was begun last week. No heavy grading or deep cuts will be required on the work but two bridges will be erected.

John B. Smith, of Vail, while making up a train in the Tyrone yards, Saturday, had his right arm caught between the deadwoods of the two cars and crushed so severely that amputation was necessary. Smith is a member of the Sheridan Troop and served with his company at Mt. Gretna and Porto Rico.

Philip Nitch, of near Sulphur Spring, Somerset county, accidentally shot himself Saturday evening, injuring himself so badly that he died two hours later. He was dragging his shotgun through a fence when the weapon was discharged and a ghastly wound was made in his side. He was 29 years of age.

While blasting rock for the new Methodist Episcopal church at Lewistown, Monday afternoon, James Arnold and James Wike were caught under a fall of stone. Arnold was instantly killed and crushed beyond recognition, and Wike received fractures of the skull and had his legs badly crushed.

Dr. D. J. Reese, of Renovo, removed from the foot of fireman John Dumm, of Sunbury, a piece of a knife blade that had been in his foot for eighteen years. While fishing one day Mr. Dumm threw the knife to the ground, but it struck his foot, and when withdrawn the blade broke off. The foot has given him a great deal of pain.

While Miss Emma Dintler, of Muncy, was descending the cellar steps she slipped and fell to the bottom. It was found she was injured quite badly and surgical aid was summoned. Her injuries were quite severe, one ear being nearly torn off, a large gash in the back of the head, her skull was fractured slightly and she had numerous bruises about the body.

At a meeting of the directors of the Keystone Normal school, at Kutztown, Pa., N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of schools, was unanimously elected principal of the school, to take the place of Prof. Geo. B. Henschler. It is not known whether Professor Schaeffer will accept. He is now in Los Angeles, Cal., attending the Teachers association but it has long been known that he and Governor Stone cannot agree.

Mrs. Catharine Forsythe, of Derry township, Mifflin county, was in Lewistown last Friday on a shopping expedition. She was driving in a buggy and on leaving the town her horse began kicking as the lady leaned forward. She was struck in the face by the animal's hoof with the result that both her eye balls were burst and all the bones of the nose and back of the nose and throat crushed. She will not likely recover.

Jesse Butler, the aged farmer of near Broadburn, Westmoreland county, who was fatally injured by a mad bull last Thursday, died Saturday. Mr. Butler was passing through a field in which the bull was pasturing, when the animal attacked him. The old man had a garden hoe in his hand, and he bravely fought the animal until the hoe was broken to pieces. After a desperate struggle the old man fell from exhaustion and the mad brute trampled him until he became unconscious.