

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., Oct. 13, 1899.
P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

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The Democratic State Ticket.
FOR THE SUPREME COURT:
S. L. MESTREZAT,
of Fayette county.
FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT:
C. J. REILLY,
of Lycoming county.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
W. T. CREASY,
of Columbia county.

The County Ticket.
For Sheriff—CYRUS BRUNGAARD.
For Treasurer—W. T. SPEER.
For Recorder—J. C. HARPER.
For Register—ALEX. ARCHIE.
For Commissioners—P. H. MEYER,
(DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Auditor—(W. H. TREBENS,
(JOHN H. BECK.
For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

The Commissioners and Their Defy.

The commissioners' apologist organ, not the one that claims to be the "official organ" of the Republican party in Centre county, but the one that has gobbled all the county patronage and attempts to divert attention from its own gormandizing by crying "stop thief," when, as the records show, it has drawn more from the commissioner's office in the last ten years than any other newspaper published in the county, has been sticking up its signs of asininity again. We do not intend to make an attack upon its veracity, because the Gazette has become so foolish since JIM FIEDLER left it that no one pays any attention to its political argumentation. The editorial department might just as well be run by an African hippopotamus, so far as having any intelligent conception of a situation is concerned. In fact, the pachydermatous mammal would possibly be the better of the two, for instinct would teach it to keep quiet when it was in danger of being caught.

Last week the RIDDLE and FISHER apologist used these words in the beginning of the third paragraph of a scare headed editorial on the dog tax:

"In order that no mistake be made we now, on behalf of the Republican members of the board, defy the Centre Democrat and the WATCHMAN to specify, when, where and to whom any money was paid wrongfully or illegally."

Without mentioning the little matter of paying \$309.50 to Commissioner RIDDLE before he had earned it or had any money claim to it than any other tax payer of Centre county, we want to reply to this terrorizing (?) defy by reference to another little matter that has not grown so old as to have been forgotten.

In October, 1898, MR. E. T. TUTEN, then editor and publisher of the Belleville Republican, went to the county commissioners and asked them to give him a chance on the printing of the election tickets that fall. Messrs. RIDDLE and FISHER were clearly disconcerted by Mr. TUTEN's request, but there was no way out of their dilemma but to grant it. Accordingly he prepared specifications of a ticket, furnished samples of paper for both official and sample ballots and presented himself at the commissioners' office with his bid for the work. The arrangement had been, of course, to give the work to the apologist, but here was an obstacle blocking it. Another Republican paper demanded some of the work and made its demand in a legitimate way by offering to bid for it. The commissioners completely put to, to get out of the hole, told Mr. TUTEN that they were afraid he couldn't complete the work in the required time. He met this bluff by assuring them that he was prepared to give a bond in any sum they might name as a guarantee of the proper fulfillment of his contract. They told him to produce the bond and when he went to his lawyer, Mr. CLEMENT DALE, to have it drawn up—he had previously secured bondsmen—the commissioners hurriedly ran to the apologist office with the work; so that when Mr. TUTEN returned he was told that he was too late.

Mr. TUTEN offered to do the entire work for \$120.00, while the commissioners paid their apologist \$175.00 for it.

We do not pretend to say that \$175.00 was too much for the work, but we leave it to the public to decide whether the commissioners did not wrongfully pay out \$49.00 of the county money. Mr. TUTEN's samples of both grades of paper for the tickets were far better than the paper that was used in printing them by the office that was paid \$49.00 more than he offered to do it for. And the commissioners had his bond that he would get the tickets out on time.

By what right of business practice or honorable dealing did they run from his offer of \$120.00 and pay \$175.00 for the same work?

There is another case of unfairness in their much boasted of \$4,000 improvements to the court house.

For papering the treasurer's office, painting the hall-ways and painting the exterior of the court house they paid J. W. Houser \$493.55.

For painting the wainscoting, doors and window blinds in the court room they paid another firm \$395.65.

For papering the side walls of the court

room—not the ceiling, for it had already cost \$588.00—they paid another firm \$250.00.

We have nothing to say about the great discrepancies between the amount of work and the prices paid for it that are evident, but we merely want to cite the way the jobs were let to convince you that the commissioners have paid out money "wrongfully."

In the first case mentioned Mr. HOUSER was compelled to bid against the firms who did the work specified in the two following charges. He was the lowest bidder and got the work, but when it came to painting the interior of the court room and papering the same, he was not allowed to make an estimate on the jobs. The one was given to one firm without competition; the other was given to another firm without competition.

The unfairness of the transaction would not have been so glaring had the commissioners given Mr. HOUSER his work without competition, but when they compelled him to bid in order to get a share of it, then turned around and gave the fat portions to others at their own figures, we cannot but conclude that they were paying out money very wrongfully.

The commissioners had better fortify themselves before they issue any more challenges. They are guilty of the most unbusiness like and flagrantly impracticable administration that has ever ruled that office. They know it, themselves, and the people are beginning to see it.

Our candidate for register, A. G. ARCHIE, is winning support right along. He is a plain, practical fellow, thoroughly equipped for the office, both by a good education and natural ability and is making his canvass on his merits.

Ferguson township has not had a representative in the court house for a long time, and now asks that A. G. ARCHIE be given a place. No better man could be found in the county for register than is Mr. ARCHIE. Vote for him.

CYRUS BRUNGAARD, the popular candidate for sheriff, is gaining ground every day. Every person he meets sees in him the ideal man for sheriff. He is the people's choice and will be proclaimed so on November 7th.

What Centre county needs just now is practical, straightforward business men in the commissioners office. It has had enough of favoritism, overdrawn salaries and illegal dog taxation. Vote for MEYER and HECKMAN.

A. G. ARCHIE'S candidacy for register is meeting with public approval because he is a plain, fair spoken man, in whom it is easy to recognize one thoroughly competent to make a useful and creditable register.

If you want to discontinue the practice of overdrawing accounts in the commissioners' office you want to vote for MEYER and HECKMAN.

If you want to continue the efficient work that Register RUMBERGER is doing in his office you ought to vote for A. G. ARCHIE.

If you are against putting an unlawful tax on dogs vote for MEYER and HECKMAN for commissioners.

An Onward Movement.

Affairs Becoming Exciting in the Neighborhood of Manila. Twenty-fifth Infantry Engaged. General Schwan's Column Continues to Press Steadily Onward and is Now in Sight of San Francisco de Malabon, a Stronghold of the Insurgents.

MANILA, October 9.—This afternoon a body of insurgents was seen near Laloma church, four miles from the heart of Manila. They opened fire, the bullets falling among the tents of the Twenty-fifth infantry. The Americans manned the trenches and replied at a range of 1,200 yards. The insurgents volleyed and the Americans used their artillery. The fight lasted an hour after which the insurgents retreated. One American was wounded. The scouts of the Twentieth infantry are now out reconnoitering.

General Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, two troops of cavalry, Captain Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery and Lowe's scouts, continued the advance to-day towards the hills of Malabon, meeting with little resistance and suffering no casualties. The enemy fell back steadily. This evening the column is resting between Santa Cruz and San Francisco de Malabon, provisions are being conveyed to Rosario, between Novleta and Santa Cruz.

10:50 P. M.—The American camp tonight is within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in the province of Cavite, where the Filipinos are said to number 5,000.

During the march from Novleta to Rosario only a few shots were fired. This large coast town was literally flooded with white flags. The Americans captured 200 or 300 men, many of the Filipinos changing their clothing for white costumes. The bay of Rosario was filled with hundreds of boats, in which the people had spent an exciting night.

An expedition composed of the United States gunboats Callao and Manila, with an armor plate boat and a steam pump, has left Cavite for the river Pasig, or Bagbag, which empties into Manila bay, on the north side, with a view of raising the Spanish river gunboat Ayat, purposely sunk in the river by the Spaniards, which is reported to be in good condition.

The United States gunboat Helena, with a body of marines from the Baltimore, preceded the expedition to make soundings at the mouth of the river.

Incorrigible.

"But, John, must you be drunk all day? Look! even the beast knows when it has had enough."
"When I drank water, I, too, know when I have enough."

Dedication of Monument to Father Gallatin.

The Little Mountain Town of Loretto Had the Largest Crowd in Its History of 100 Years, at Its Centenary Celebration on Tuesday.

Amid the scenes of his missionary life and of his self-sacrificed exile from the luxurious and indulgent life of a Russian prince, the monument to Rev. Demetrius A. Gallatin, the illustrious pioneer of the Alleghenies, was dedicated and formally unveiled at Loretto Tuesday. The little town never saw such a day before in its history of 100 years, for the auspicious event of Tuesday not only marked the dedication of a noble memorial to one of the world's greatest men, but it also celebrated Loretto's centenary.

The day was beautiful and the pretty mountain town was en fete for the occasion. The place was filled with those who may well be termed the spiritual children of him who, in the year 1799, determined that, God willing, he would erect a centre of civilization in a country that was not yet entirely abandoned by the aboriginal redman.

How well the words of the writer as he viewed, from the speaker's stand, in front of the church, the throng that had gathered to witness the unveiling of the statue of the prince-priest and heretic to the words of eloquence that were to fall from the lips of the distinguished archbishop of St. Paul, Most Rev. John Ireland.

Mingled in the assemblage were some now hundred of years ago who had seen the prince-priest as he trod over the same ground. There were thousands of the descendants of the men and women who had gathered around Father Gallatin and his mission to the mountain colony. It was a gathering from all the country around Loretto, and many had come from a long distance to witness this testimonial to the deeds of his life, which fifty-nine years since his death, are still cherished in the land which was the scene of his missionary labors.

The chief events of the day were the administration of the sacrament of confirmation to 175 children by the papal ablegate, Monsignor Martinelli. The next great feature of the centennial celebration was the pontifical mass celebrated at 10:30 by Rt. Rev. Alfred Curtis, former bishop of Wilmington, who represented the archbishop, the eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who was unable to accept the invitation to be present. The culmination of the day's observance was the unveiling of the statue of Father Gallatin, which was taken place at 2 in the afternoon. Archbishop Ireland spoke, followed by Pennsylvania's chief executive, and the exercises were concluded with the conferring of the papal benediction by Monsignor Martinelli.

A conspicuous personage was Governor William A. Stone, who was the guest of Charles Schwab, at the pretty summer residence of the latter at his home on the outskirts of the town. He occupied a pew with the president of the Carnegie Steel company at the pontifical mass in the morning and sat among the specially invited guests during the exercises of the afternoon.

A grand feature of the day's proceedings was the singing rendered by a magnificent choir composed of Pittsburgh and Altoona vocalists and some from other places.

Nine Vessels of War Ordered to the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey's Suggestions Are Accepted by the President. Aguinidno Will Be Impregnable. The Insurrection Has Already Exhausted American Strength.

The full significance of the President's declaration that there will be no faltering in maintaining Dewey's flawless victory, has appeared. Before he went away the President, by his order, has accepted a plan, will result in the most vigorous campaign ever made in the Orient by any power in so short time. Orders were issued sending nine vessels to the Asiatic station. These are the New Orleans, Nashville, Bancroft, Marietta, Machias, Monocacy, Albany and Badger. That is to be the navy's contribution to the effort to bring about order in the archipelago.

The Post Office Department has ordered the Third and Fourth Regiments, recruited in New England and Nebraska and Kansas, were ordered to Vancouver barracks. The orders are to get there as quickly as possible. The organization of these regiments was completed yesterday. Many of the recruits are veterans of the Spanish war, but a considerable percentage of the men are undrilled. Many have neither arms nor uniforms. These, however, they will get on the Pacific coast.

The drillmaster will have them in hand while they are outfitting. He will also have charge of them while they are crossing the Pacific.

WILL HAVE DRILLS ON SHIPBOARD.

Every day on shipboard will be utilized to teach them the rudiments of soldiering. Heretofore the green regiments have been held at the recruiting rendezvous at least long enough to get them equipped. But now the desire to get them ready for the ocean as fast as possible and let them get some of their seasoning doing provost and garrison duty in Manila and other garrison towns, thereby relieving the trained men on duty there.

Other regiments will be hurried to the Pacific coast as fast as they are recruited. The Navy Department may be called upon to increase still further the force of the Asiatic station. The dispatch of the battleship Iowa, now on the Pacific station, is under consideration. The other ships on that station are the Philadelphia, Brutus, Abarenda, Marblehead and Newark. The Brutus is at Guam and the Abarenda at Samoa.

Admiral Dewey, in suggesting that the Brooklyn be sent to Manila, said that the presence of such a fine vessel would have as much effect upon Aguinidno as two or three regiments. The insurgent leader, according to the Admiral, has an idea that the victory over Spain was a fluke, and that the United States has already put forth her greatest possible endeavor to suppress the rebellion.

WHAT MORE SHIPS WILL MEAN.

More ships, in addition to making the blockade of the ports in the hands of the rebels more effective, will result in Aguinidno getting a better idea of the power of the United States, and more important than anything else, that the United States is very much in earnest in its intention to suppress the rebellion. There are 22 vessels now on the Asiatic station.

The old Monocacy is at Woo Sung China, where she was dismantled when Dewey sailed for the Philippines, her guns having been used to arm the Naushan and Zafiro. But she will be good on duty. The Albany building at Elswick, England will probably not be ready for two months. She will go from the shipyard to the Philippines without going to Washington. The navy has 13 gunboats purchased from Spain and 43 transports, so that there are 57 vessels now in the Philippines' service order-

ed to proceed as fast as possible. All carry armament of some kind, and, if necessary, can be used for blockade service when there are no troops to be carried.

Carrying out the President's orders caused scenes of activity at the War and Navy Department comparable to the activity during the early part of the war with Spain. All these preparations for the campaign are based upon Admiral Dewey's reiterated statement that the insurrection will not come to an end so long as Aguinidno is able to send help out of the country and bring back arms. The navy officials have been preaching that for a month or six weeks, but General Otis never subscribed to it as heartily as the President has, and instead of action, there has been discussion as to whether that is really the way to finish the rebellion. Dewey's reiterated statement is what caused the President to settle the discussion in favor of the navy idea.

Giant Glass Trust Formed.

Seventeen Millions in Stock, Including Many Eastern Companies.

The original proposition to pool the window glass interests of this country in a Trust with \$30,000,000 capital stock, has been modified by Brown Brothers & Co., of Baltimore, and the pool has been formed with a capital of \$17,000,000, representing actual net assets approximately \$6,000,000.

Each plant will be capitalized for about three times its value, as here set forth. Each subscriber gets the preferred stock at par and receives as a bonus absolutely free, one share of common stock for every three of preferred.

Here is a list of the subscribers to the new pool, with an estimated value of the various plants included in the deal:

Albany Glass Co., Albany, Ind.	\$20,000
Anderson Glass Co., Anderson, Ind.	150,000
Bell Window Glass Co., Fairmount, Pa.	20,000
Bauer Window Glass Co., Eaton, Ind.	40,000
Big Four Window Glass Co., Fairmount, Ind.	60,000
Boyle Glass Co., Dunkirk, Ind.	15,000
Chambers Glass Co., Arnold, Pa.	60,000
Chambers & McKee Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa.	400,000
Crystal Window Glass Co., Summitville, Ind.	15,000
D. Cunningham Glass Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.	250,000
Cunningham & Co., Limited, Pittsburgh, Pa.	40,000
Clyde Window Glass Co., Frankton, Ind.	60,000
Columbia Window Glass Co., Greensburg, Ind.	15,000
Dunkirk Window Glass Co., Dunkirk, Ind.	100,000
Ely Window Glass Co., Ellettsburg, Ind.	100,000
Enterprise Window Glass Co., Dunkirk, Ind.	150,000
Estey Glass Co., Marion, Ind.	20,000
Franklin Window Glass Co., Frankton, Ind.	150,000
Globe Window Glass Co., Findlay, O.	20,000
Gen. Window Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.	20,000
Hartford City Glass Co., Hartford City, Ind.	600,000
Indiana Window Glass Co., Pendleton, Ind.	60,000
Jones Window Glass Co., Hartford, Ind.	15,000
Lawrence Glass Co., Newburgh, Pa.	30,000
B. S. McCoy Glass Co., Kane, Pa.	150,000
S. McKee & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	250,000
Maring, Hart & Co., Muncie, Ind.	250,000
Marion Window Glass Works, Marion, Ind.	400,000
Marion Glass Co., Marion, Ind.	100,000
C. H. Over, Muncie, Ind.	60,000
Ohio Window Glass Co., Arcadia, Ind.	150,000
Phillips Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	60,000
Shenango Glass Co., Newcaste, Pa.	100,000
Standard Window Glass Co., Redkey, Ind.	15,000
The T. Campbell Co., Blair, Pa.	60,000
Thomas Window Glass Co., Marietta, Pa.	150,000
Victor Window Glass Co., Anderson, Ind.	60,000
W. R. Jones & Co., Eaton, Ind.	100,000
S. R. Welles, Greenfield, Ind.	100,000
W. C. De Pauw Co., Alexandria, Ind.	275,000
Woodbridge-Leggett Glass Co., Winchester, Ind.	15,000

Slavery Once More.

Abolished by Lincoln, It Has Been Restored by McKinley.

Included in the job lot of islands that Mr. McKinley claims to have bought of Spain for \$20,000,000 was the Sulu archipelago, a part of the Philippines. It is a monarchy ruled by a Mohammedan sultan, under whose laws polygamy and slavery are institutions. Mr. McKinley has now made a treaty with this sultan under which the sultan is to continue his rule, but in the name of and at the expense of the United States and under the shadow of the stars and stripes.

To the Sulu slaves Mr. McKinley's treaty secures the right to buy their freedom at the market price, \$20 a head. That sounds cheap. But when it is considered that the sultan himself, the biggest man there, is to get \$2,000 a year in 50 cent Mexican silver dollars, \$20 is doubtless an impossible sum for a slave to raise. But until he does raise it every slave in the Sulu archipelago will be held in bondage by the United States, in spite of the Declaration of Independence and the thirteenth amendment. Yet there are honest and otherwise intelligent people—very simple people, however—who believe that the Republican party of Lincoln and the Republican party of McKinley are the same.

Comparison cannot be too frequently made of the way in which McKinley has treated the Mohammedan sultan of Sulu with the way he treated the republican president of the Christian Philippines. With the sultan he seeks an audience, makes a treaty protecting and preserving the institutions of polygamy and slavery and recognizes Mohammedanism as a state religion, all under the American flag. But to Aguinidno's envoy, who came upon a mission of peace and friendship from the youngest republic in Asia to the oldest in America, he superciliously denied an audience, and the republican government of Aguinidno be forthwith set about destroying. Recognition and salary for the polygamist and proslavery sultan of Sulu, powder and shell and subjugation for the Christian republican government in Luzon!

The Proper Remedy.

The trust question is neither as profound nor as complicated a question as some great Republican lights would like to make appear that a long suffering people may be led to temporize with the question and to compromise upon it, to the chief advantage of the trusts, which furnish barrels of campaign money. The simple truth is that the trusts are a necessary and unavoidable outgrowth of the tariff and the gold standard, and the remedy is certainly not government control of the trusts, with government discrimination regarding them and government restrictions of them, by a party under whose policy they have grown up and flourished amazingly thus far and which party has been the beneficiary of the trusts in great national elections. The only remedy that will reach the root of the matter is one that will remove the protective tariff and the reign of gold, which are the chief monopolies and which "mother" and nurse all the others. And no party but the Democratic party proposes to apply this remedy. The nation's only salvation from the trusts depends on that party.—Danville (Ills.) Press.

McKinley Affronted.

Funny, isn't it, that Mr. Reed's assertion that he believes in the Declaration of Independence should be taken by the president as a personal affront to the administration?—New York News.

Dollar Above the Man.

That is the Policy of the Republican Party.—Not so With Abraham Lincoln.—He Feared the Time When Capital Should be Placed Above Labor.—Foreboded It as the Approach of Returning Monarchy.—Poor Taxed to Maintain an Imperial Army.

I will take as my text the statement that the Republican party is putting the dollar above the man. This is the very antithesis of the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln. Why, in 1856, when it was first organized, the founders of the Republican party appealed to the people to take the government back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson! Today you would think from its politics that Alexander Hamilton was the patron saint of the Republican party, said W. J. Bryan in his Des Moines speech. But when it was organized it appealed to Jefferson and to Washington.

In 1859 the Republicans of Boston were celebrating the birthday of Jefferson. Think of Republicans celebrating the birthday of Jefferson! Abraham Lincoln was invited to be present, and in expressing his regrets he paid to Jefferson as high an encomium as I can pass upon him. And to be Jefferson is to be the greatest statesman the world has produced.

Mr. Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar. In case of conflict it believed in the dollar before the man. As president he called attention to what he feared as the approach of returning monarchy in the attempt to place capital on an equal footing with or above labor. If I were to say that today, what would they call me? Demagogue would be the mildest term. Yet Lincoln said it, and if he was alarmed then what would be his alarm today if he could see capital enthroned and labor debased by every policy of the Republican party?

A bad principle will manifest itself till the majority will see it. The hour of national peril came, the time when war was upon the nation. We could not use the income tax, like Great Britain, for our Anglomaniacs have borrowed everything that was bad from England, but left all that was good. We could not employ the income tax, as England does, to make the rich pay for the national defense out of their abundance. The Republican party demands a great standing army, a great navy, an imperial policy, but it cannot tax the rich to provide them. It becomes necessary to look about us to see what we can put stamp on. I find the things every day on which we can put them. If I want to send a telegram, I pay the same price for the message that I always did, and then I pay a tax of 1 cent toward the benevolent assimilation of the Philippines. The law was so drawn that it might be construed to allow the telegraph company to shift the burden of that tax to the back of the man who sent the telegram. Why? Because the telegraph company had more influence with the Republican party than all the men who vote its ticket. We all see it now.

Most Gigantic Crime.

Permanent Annihilation of Half of the World's Money Metal.

I shall not enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value of silver and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature and that when they have passed away or have been removed by the separate or united actions of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry.

According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

Annihilation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.—John G. Carlisle, Feb. 2, 1878.

The New Generation.

Trusts Prevent Young Men From Engaging in Business.

With the business of the country absorbed by the trusts, what has the rising generation to do for, where can it expect to obtain a start when grown up? This is a question which has been in the mind of many, and it still awaits solution. It is not only the number of former employees made superfluous through industrial combines of every nature, not only the number of small business men forced to the wall by the big trusts, it is depriving the growing generation of every chance to start business for themselves. Not many have looked at the matter in this light, but it deserves to be looked at in this way.

A man in moderate circumstances may have a prosperous business today and make a decent living out of it for himself and his family, but he is no longer sure that he can leave it to his son. He may be crushed by a trust at any time, and what then? He may take his available means and set his son up in another business, and then both may meet with the same fate. The mission of peace and friendship from the youngest republic in Asia to the oldest in America, he superciliously denied an audience, and the republican government of Aguinidno be forthwith set about destroying. Recognition and salary for the polygamist and proslavery sultan of Sulu, powder and shell and subjugation for the Christian republican government in Luzon!

Baby Weighing Seventeen Ounces Dead.

Agnes Flay, the baby born to Mrs. William Flay, of 151 East One-hundred-and-forty-fourth street, New York, on Monday evening, and which weighed only seventeen ounces, and whose length was nine inches, died in Bellevue Hospital.

Little Agnes, wrapped in medicated cotton, was placed in a basket and closely watched. Nourishment was given her and she appeared to thrive until late on Thursday night. Early Friday morning she died of inanition.

A Couple of Stumps.

There is a rumor that the president will stump Ohio, and there is a very great probability that Ohio, a little later on, will stump the president.—New York News.

Mad on Imperialism.

People Must Bring Republicans to Their Senses.

The Hanna organs do not discuss the Philippine question candidly. They dare not go into the merits of the issue. They have set, parrotlike phrases about the flag and humanity and patriotism and foolishly denounce as traitors all who do not fully indorse the present conduct of the war. Among the falsehoods they are ever repeating is the declaration that the opponents of imperialism are in favor of immediately withdrawing the United States navy and army and giving up the island of Luzon, or so much of it as is now under our rule, to chaotic conditions.

What is the use of lying in this way? The common intelligence of the country is abreast of the truth. The war against the Philippines is proceeding on the plan of conquest and vassalage. It is conducted in defiance of the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

There is the natural inference that the administration expects to hold the islands as conquered territory and to put the people thereof in the category of subjects or vassals rather than citizens, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Occasionally there is an intimation that after the "rebels" have been subdued they may receive consideration in the matter of independence, but all the circumstances point to imperialism. It would be easy to declare that the purpose is to ultimately promote independence, but the administration is on the wrong track. Its theory is that a president with a war on his hands has a powerful impetus toward reelection and that the people are anxious to grab territory. Its drift to imperialism and foreign compulsion will be arrested by the people. There is no other way to stop it.

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Trusts Prevent Young Men From Engaging in Business.

With the business of the country absorbed by the trusts, what has the rising generation to do for, where can it expect to obtain a start when grown up? This is a question which has been in the mind of many, and it still awaits solution. It is not only the number of former employees made superfluous through industrial combines of every nature, not only the number of small business men forced to the wall by the big trusts, it is depriving the growing generation of every chance to start business for themselves. Not many have looked at the matter in this light, but it deserves to be looked at in this way.

A man in moderate circumstances may have a prosperous business today and make a decent living out of it for himself and his family, but he is no longer sure that he can leave it to his son. He may be crushed by a trust at any time, and what then? He may take his available means and set his son up in another business, and then both may meet with the same fate. The mission of peace and friendship from the youngest republic in Asia to the oldest in America, he superciliously denied an audience, and the republican government of Aguinidno be forthwith set about destroying. Recognition and salary for the polygamist and proslavery sultan of Sulu, powder and shell and subjugation for the Christian republican government in Luzon!

Baby Weighing Seventeen Ounces Dead.

Agnes Flay, the baby born to Mrs. William Flay, of 151 East One-hundred-and-forty-fourth street, New York, on Monday evening, and which weighed only seventeen ounces, and whose length was nine inches, died in Bellevue Hospital.

Little Agnes, wrapped in medicated cotton, was placed in a basket and closely watched. Nourishment was given her and she appeared to thrive until late on Thursday night. Early Friday morning she died of inanition.