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—“My boy,” said a gentleman to a youngster who was eating some green fruit, “you should not eat those apples; they are not good for you.” “Guess you don’t know much about it, mister,” replied the urchin. “Why, three of these apples will keep me out of school for a whole week.”

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA. 42-43-61

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 20, 1899.

Cheatham Found Rebels.

They Were Strongly Entrenched but Finally Retreated. Three Americans Were Killed. General Schwan With the Infantry Reached Bacoar After a Hard March Which Was Through Rice Fields. More Troops to Go to Manila.

MANILA, October 13.—11.15 P. M.—Major Cheatham, with a scouting party while proceeding along the west shore of the lake yesterday encountered a force of rebels strongly entrenched at Muntinlupa. Major Cheatham reports that he drove the rebels from their position and that in the engagement three Americans were killed and two were wounded.

One, Sandago, a lieutenant of the native police, has been arrested and lodged in the authorities that he was endeavoring to enlist them in a plot to turn the police against the Americans in the event of an uprising.

Reports having reached the provost marshal that arms were concealed at the headquarters of the Dominican friars, a large building adjoining the palace, a detachment of soldiers made a search of the building. They found a small stock of Mausers, revolvers and ammunition, which was confiscated, despite the protests of the friars that the arms were not intended for unlawful use.

General Schwan with the infantry has reached Bacoar. The troops are greatly exhausted, having had one of the hardest marches of the campaign. From Malabon to Perez Das Marinas they marched through roadless rice fields. The Fourth infantry, from Imus joined General Schwan at Perez Das Marinas. The Philippines had deserted the town upon learning of the approach of the Americans, leaving only the women and children behind.

Two strong shocks of earthquake, lasting several seconds, were felt in Manila at ten o'clock this evening. WASHINGTON, October 13.—Secretary Root telegraphed orders this morning for the Fortieth regiment, at Fort Riley, Kan., and the Forty-second regiment, at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to start on October 30th for San Francisco, fully equipped with 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and proper tentage, prepared to embark for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The Thirty-first volunteer regiment was released from quarantine to-day and will embark on the Hancock for Manila about October 25th.

The Conemaugh, used mainly in the transportation of horses and supplies to Manila, arrived last night from the Philippines. Fifty discharged soldiers who had been left by the Newport at Nagasaki, were passengers. They complain bitterly of the treatment accorded them by the captain of the Newport on the voyage from Manila to Japan. Lieutenant Gibson Trentwith Kansas, is one of the men.

For America's Cup.

Here is a list of the victories by American yachts in races for America's cup, 1851—On August 22 the yacht America won from the English cutter Aurora.

1870—On August 8 the schooner Magic won from the English schooner Cambria.

1871—On October 16 and 18 the schooner Columbia defeated the English schooner Livonia.

On October 19 the Livonia defeated the Columbia because the Columbia was disabled.

On October 21 and 23 the schooner Sappho easily outsailed the English boat.

1876—On August 11 and 12 the schooner Madeline won from the Canadian schooner Connet of Dufferin.

1881—On November 9 and 10 the sloop Mischief won from the Canadian sloop Atlanta.

1885—On September 14 and 16 the sloop Puritan defeated the English cutter Genesta.

1890—On September 9 and 11 the sloop Mayflower won from the English cutter Galatea.

1897—On September 27 and 30 the sloop Volunteer defeated the British cutter Thistle.

1893—On October 7, 9 and 13 the sloop Vigilant won from the English cutter Valkyrie by a narrow margin.

1895—On September 7 the Defender easily outsailed Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III, winning by 5m. 49s.

On September 20 the Valkyrie III, fouled the Defender shortly before the start. The English yacht defeated the Defender by 47s. Because of the foul the Defender protested and the protest was allowed.

On September 12 the Valkyrie III, withdrew immediately after crossing the line and the Defender sailed over the course alone.

Sold Wife for One Dollar.

While in a saloon at Shamokin with his wife John Boletski sold his common-law wife to John Specha for one dollar. Later in the evening, while Specha and his friends were celebrating, Boletski appeared and offered Specha six dollars for his wife, but Specha protested that she was worth more. The price was raised to ten dollars, but Specha declared: “You sell me her for dollar, and me keep her.” This made Boletski angry and he determined to have her, and pulled at her coat until it was in shreds. Specha meanwhile holding on to the other side of the garment. Boletski went home weeping, Thursday morning the three were arrested, and the case was settled before Justice Kearney, who severely reprimanded them and declared the sale off.

It should be remembered by those who are in the habit of shooting at birds that come within their reach, that the killing, wounding or trapping of any bird of song, cat bird, robin, woodpecker, blue-bird, yellowbird, or any other bird not a game bird, is indictable as a criminal offense, and any person convicted of such an offense is subject to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and to be imprisoned. One-half the fine goes to the informer. This is an excellent law and should be rigidly enforced.

—“My boy,” said a gentleman to a youngster who was eating some green fruit, “you should not eat those apples; they are not good for you.” “Guess you don’t know much about it, mister,” replied the urchin. “Why, three of these apples will keep me out of school for a whole week.”

THE USE OF METALLIC SUBSTANCES FOR MONEY.

money is merely evidence of debt. How, then, should it become “legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private?” That’s easy. Governments do not as yet produce many material things. They produce protection for each citizen as he produces material things. This protection requires the services of a vast number of men, especially when citizens of the government are scattered to the ends of the earth and must be protected wherever they may be. The men engaged in the service of the government require material things with which to sustain life. Each citizen protected must contribute his share of the protection extended. In primitive times he contributed by proxy. What then? When a man rendered service to the government, he received a certificate that the government owed him for services performed. Other citizens are notified that they must contribute their share of services—that is, they must pay taxes. So he who has rendered service has the opportunity to sell his certificates of service performed to those taxpayers who cannot or do not wish to render direct service. In exchange for his certificate he receives food, clothing and shelter in due proportion to his labor. The taxpayer having received the certificates of service performed, they thus become money.

From its foregoing history we conclude that the primary function of money is to enable governments to be carried on without calling on each citizen for his proper share of service to be rendered in person; that the three fundamental movements of money are, first, from the government to its servants to enable them to receive satisfaction for services rendered, not in payment for those services; second, from the servants of the government to necessary supporters of government in payment for satisfaction received—in payment because each party has now received equivalent values, the citizen his protection, the government service the material things he needed, and he has now been paid; third, from the citizen to the government to show that he has indirectly rendered his share of service to the community—that is, he pays his taxes. When money has made this round, it has been issued and redeemed. When it goes out again, it starts on an entirely new but exactly similar mission.

If paper money, so called, were made the only legal tender in payment of public debts, canceled and destroyed whenever received by the government and new bills constantly issued in payment of government debts, this proposition would be most easily understood, but we think with this illustration it is simple enough. What follows? Several most important conclusions—first, the universal existence and need of government, more universal than the need for money; second, the more governmental functions are increased the more will the need for money increase; third, that value of money does not depend upon its material substance, but upon the universal need which exists for its use; fourth, that it does not and cannot measure value (as a matter of fact, value cannot be measured) fifth, that the use of metallic substances for money is as absolute and unnecessary waste of all the human energy needed to produce those substances; sixth, that governments have no right to make any certificate of private debt legal tender, as they do when they authorize the use of bank bills.—Nonconformist.

Which Party?

The question arises. Which of the two great parties of the day in our country will you choose—which will you make the instrument to carry out great reforms and to lead mankind up to a higher plane? I say which of the two existing great parties? For experience has demonstrated that, while a new party can be launched and made to render great service as an educator and an agitator and as an advance guard of higher thought, such a party cannot muster votes enough to secure it of an entirely different character, and for the purpose of securing legislation and introducing new governmental systems you have to do what is called practical politics—that is, you have to move along a line where you can get votes enough to give you the control of the government. It must also be borne in mind that the common questions which I have been discussing are not the only ones demanding the attention of the American people. There are a number of other questions that not only directly affect the prosperity and happiness of our people, but that threaten to destroy the institutions of this country.—John P. Altgeld in Cooper Union Speech.

Trouble in Ohio.

The New York Tribune has received word from Ohio indicating “the danger confronting the Republican party” in that state. The danger, according to the advices, arises from the very intelligent and vigorous canvass conducted by John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for governor, and from the “many Republican soreheads, especially among the Germans.”

—Agents of Eastern houses are buying up Chautauqua and other fruit districts for the European market. The demand there for American apples is unprecedentedly large this year, and will exceed that of last year by a total of over 1,200,000 barrels. American exporters are netting a good profit. Chautauqua growers are holding good apples at \$4 per barrel. This is a hint for local growers of good fruit. The standard apple for the European market is the Baldwin.

—“He’s a vegetarian, is he?” “Oh! the strictest kind. He won’t even eat oyster plant.”

Chapter on Bugs.

This country is a little “buggy.” We have “silver bugs,” “goldbugs,” “humbugs” and “kissing bugs.” Of the above variety the “goldbugs” and “humbugs” are the most potent. They have complete control of the government. In 1896 they elected their president and both branches of congress and confirmed the truth of that old gag of Barnum’s about the American people wanting to be humbugged. Don’t understand me to say that all goldbugs are humbugs, for when it comes to raising a big campaign fund for Hanna they are all “humbugs.” Well, they run most of the banks, “confidence” games and own the trusts, and the trusts own the country. Unless the trusts are destroyed they will soon make this a “bughouse” nation. The big bugs are growing bigger, the small bugs smaller and the humbugs thicker.

But the latest bug to ask for recognition is an amorous little cuss that kisses all he meets, a la Hobson, without regard to age, race, color or previous condition of servitude. This bug has been known to brave the breath of a Chicago policeman and kiss him smack in the mouth. According to the newspapers, it has sucked nectar from the ruby lips of every old maid from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf. It is a lovely bug and was “bred in old Kentucky,” brought up on the “sidewalks of New York,” and the first girl it ever kissed was poor “Annie Rooney.” But when it tackled the “Two Little Girls in Blue” and the “Man in the Moon” it got trying to count ‘em. It is a plummy bug, but has never been seen by mortal man. At night it goes about like a Hobson, seeking whom it might kiss, and as stolen kisses are sweet it is a natural born thief. It flies in ambush, and springing suddenly upon the lips of the innocent victim, there is heard a resounding smack, and the kissing bug is gone. Not content with extracting honey from the lips of fair women and beeswax from the lips of brave men, it leaves behind such an aching void that the lips swell to enormous size and in their immaturity resemble the ears of a white elephant. A man who doubts the existence of the kissing bug would question the superior wisdom of the goldbug—yes, and even doubt the election of William McKinley in 1900. The papers affirm it all. Who can deny? The kissing bug has been “embalmed” in poetry and song, and there we leave him. But the fact that such a fake could monopolize so much space in the metropolitan press is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization and superior intelligence as a people.—Windle’s Gating Gun.

The Gold Standard.

Wherever a standard is fixed there must be something to measure upon it or according to it, or else it is neither a standard, gauge nor rule. In the case of gold, what does it measure? It is not silver, for silver is merely a commodity, like wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., and no commodity can be measured upon that which is not itself a standard of measurement or commodity. To measure money upon a standard we must have money, but silver is not money, having been demonetized. Neither can it be bank notes, for they require redemption or payment, and to redeem what we have would absorb all of the standard.

But, you say, a yardstick is a standard of measure and is different from the cloth or other material measured upon it. That is quite true, but we are making the value of the yardstick the measure of values and disregarding the qualities which alone make it a yardstick. The fact is we have abolished money as a medium of exchange and established gold in its place as a speculative medium. If gold coin is still money and a medium of exchange, why is it not substituted for silver in our commercial transactions? But you say it is the standard of value for silver money. How can that be when gold coin is the redemption money for national bank and government notes issued against it to more than the entire gold stock? As well say that debt is a standard for credit, insolvency for solvency.—C. H. Robinson in Living Issues.

Issues Not to Be Ignored.

Anti-imperialism, antimilitarism and antimonopoly have pressed themselves upon the financial problem as national issues, and no party can ignore them. They are in the public mind all over the country and are being discussed in the press and on the platform with a great deal of bitterness. The Philippine folly and the Dreyfus case have opened the eyes of many who had given militarism little thought, and the loss of employment by thousands through the establishment of trusts has directed the attention of the careless to the immediate evils of monopoly.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Why Alger Backed Out.

The studied and simultaneous effort of the Republican press of Michigan to make it appear that General Alger withdrew from the senatorial race because of his desire to avoid a factional strife is so innocent for mortal mind to grasp. General Alger would probably have been found in at the finish if there had been a ghost of a chance for his winning. The fact is that the machine dominated by James McMillan has the ear of Mark Hanna, and that means that all the administration backing goes with it.—Saginaw Evening News.

—“I am losing my duds,” sighed the tree in the autumn blast; “but, thank goodness! I still have my trunk, and that’s good for board.”

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

When a man indulges overmuch in the flowing bowl, he sees double, treble, quadruple, etc. To him on his way home the telegraph poles are as a fine tooth comb, his keyhole the multiplication of one dollar compounded at 6 per centum annually for a hundred years and his patient, waiting wife an army of amazons armed with a myriad of lamps and brooms. To a child a dime is a fortune, and a man with his last nickel feels like a prince, while the man who has no money finds wealth in the garbage barrel. Mr. Abijah Goldbrick of the back counties gazes upon his newly arrived litter of six piglets, presented to him by his solitary pachyderm, and his fancy runs riot over a possible drove of 6,000 piglets a thousand years hence.

The people are hilarious on the wine of prosperity and are made drunken on the great drafts of it flowing from that great central fermenting vat, the McKinley winery, which replenishes our bitter cups plentifully at the first signs of sobriety. Those great educational cup bearers, the syndicate press, ladle it out ad libitum, and when we cannot swallow it all without nausea they give it to us in the neck.

When the great head of the political syndicate shouts “prosperity,” the glad tidings echo all along down the line, dribbling through the trusts and combines to the faint repetition from the lips of the starving poor and of the unemployed mechanic who is expected to leave his trade to work in some hayfield.

Wherefore this incessant, monotonous repetition of “prosperity”? Are we so lost to our own interests that we cannot recognize the veritable, simple pure article and therefore must put upon the knowledge of it? I fail, the eternal reiteration of its arrival is becoming a trifle suspicious and leads to the conception that we are unprosperous. No need to quarrel with a man over the knowledge that he possesses a hundred dollars, because he knows it, and there is no room for controversy.

The Afro-American in the wood pile, the milk in the coconut, the pea under the shell, the little joker in the three card monte game, is this: We have had such unparalleled prosperity under the regime of Mr. McKinley that he is afraid the American people will suddenly lose their common sense and one day to destroy what he has so ardently and so expensively built up. So it behooves him to protect us against ourselves and make us drunk on the wine of prosperity lest we fall to see double, treble, quadruple, etc.

Truly we are prosperous. That is, some of us are. The others do not count. They are calamity howlers, and anarchists. We have got an enormous quantity of foreign territory, even at the ends of the earth; likewise several millions of cheap labor which we did not have to import. And “By the Eternal,” quoth Mr. McKinley to the flag raisers at Washington when congress was not in session to approve, “we will never give them up.” This prosperity we certainly have because we have paid for it, and we shall be paying for it during the next 50 years. We also paid the expenses of a learned commission to the peace congress of the Hague, and while they were astonishing the earth with the wisdom of their plans for preventing war and stopping bloodshed other of our commissioners were shooting down Filipinos and refusing them arbitration lest they should ask for liberty.

Again we are prosperous—suffocated with it. Listen: “Owing to the increase of wages, the price of tin plate has advanced.” “In consequence of the advance in tin plate, the price of labels has risen.” “Because labels have risen in price canned goods have gone up a few points.” “The sudden rise in the price of canned goods has sent the price of meat up 2 or 3 cents a pound.” “The lift in meats has dragged up the price of sugar, coal oil, cotton goods, leather, boots and shoes, milk and flour, and coal is now a cent a bucket more than before.” Bread remains at the same price, but to offset the rise in wages 15 per cent of cheap cornmeal is added. It is just as nourishing to the bread eaters, besides being more profitable to the miller.

The fact is we are awfully prosperous. Wall street openly claims to have made \$30,000,000 out of the prospectively drunken people who lurrahed for more of it at the Dewey celebration. The Chinese pagans cleared \$100,000 out of the great dragon so proudly dragged through the streets of Chicago at the autumn festival, and nobody knows just how much the fero banks realized.

Let us all, therefore, continue on in our spree of prosperity, for if we stop drinking long enough to have a sober thought we shall feel the miseries of financial depression, perhaps the pangs of hunger.—Charles H. Robinson in Living Issues.

Prosperity—in Sulu.

If these pestilent Populists doubt that prosperity has come, we refer them to our hired man in Asia, the sultan of Sulu, who can give them some valuable pointers as to the recent rise in wages.—Nonconformist.

—The droppings from the poultry houses amount to nearly a ton in a year from some flocks and are worth saving carefully. If placed in barrels or boxes and mixed with dry earth, they will be in fair condition for use in the spring, but the most convenient mode of saving them is to mix them with the manure in the barnyard.

Bank President.—“Are you aware the cashier has taken a half interest in a yacht?”

Director.—“We had better see he does not become a skipper.”

—You ought to take the WATCHMAN

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