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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 27, 1897.

British Take Boer Position.

Following Up the Victory at Glencoe They Carry Eastward—Boers of Hussars Meeting. Boers Lost Heavily—Nine Hundred Killed at Battle of Glencoe.

The battle of Smith Hill and the fierce pursuit and slaughter, the routed and fleeing Boers ended late Friday night. The Hussars and the light artillery followed the defeated Boers in their retreat toward the northeast, in the direction of Newcastle, until dark, and the route was marked by the bodies of dead and wounded Boers and by arms and equipments strewn everywhere. Rarely has a fiercer battle been fought than that for the possession of Smith Hill, and considering its comparatively small number of troops engaged—4000 British and 9000 Boers—the casualties were unusually heavy. No accurate estimates can be made of the Boer losses, but they are placed at 900 men, and this is considered a conservative estimate by British officers in the camp here.

The English loss were thirty-one officers and men killed and 151 wounded. The Boers lost, two colonels, three captains and 5 lieutenants were killed, and a colonel three majors, six captains, and ten lieutenants were wounded. This heavy loss among the officers was due to their daring in exposing themselves to the fire of the Boer sharpshooters. Among the rank and file the Hussars had seven wounded, the artillery, one killed and three wounded; the Leicester Regiment one wounded; the King's Rifles, eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded; the Irish Fusiliers, fourteen killed and thirty wounded; the Dublin Fusiliers, four killed and forty-one wounded, and the Natal police, 2 wounded.

It must be understood that they did not suffer all this loss in one or two hours of fighting. The opening shots of the battle were fired at daybreak, shortly after five o'clock and it was the fiercest kind of fighting until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon—over eight hours. Even then the pursuit of the fleeing Boers until nightfall was a running fight, for the Boers made frequent and ineffectual attempts to rally and beat off the Hussars.

When the battle began yesterday the English were prepared to meet the Boers. It was no surprise. They knew the Boers' every movement. After a week of slow crawling through Laing's Neck, the enemy, after capturing Claretown, Newcastle and other abandoned towns on the way, massed at Dannauser and prepared to attack the troops.

General Sir William Penn Symonds, in command of the British at Glencoe and Dundee, got ready for them. He moved his camp to a point midway between the two towns, so as to be in a position to protect both.

The Boers moved down Thursday to Hattingspruit, on the railway, seven miles north of Glencoe, cautiously feeling their way along. They were most of the time on the English but not a man in the camp felt the least fear of the result of the forthcoming fight. Thursday night was a busy one. An attack was certain at daylight. Scouts informing that the Boers were in great force with a dozen cannon. General Symonds made a thorough inspection of the troops, ammunition and intrenchments, ready for any kind of an attack. The men were enthusiastic and eager for battle.

All during Thursday there had been little skirmishes and feints along the outposts which ceased at nightfall. The men were given a good supper and ordered to sleep on their arms. The pickets were doubled and every precaution was taken against a surprise during the night.

The night offered the Boers the needed opportunity of getting in to where they considered an almost impossible position. They chose the Smith Hill, which is a steep rise about 5400 yards from the British camp. The ground along the hill is an open rolling stretch on which there is no cover for troops advancing to attack. Up this hill General Joubert's forces dragged their cannon and placed them so as to command our camp.

At daybreak the expectant troops saw a puff of smoke in the hill top, a few seconds later heard the boom of a gun. The Boers had begun the battle.

The shot fell short. They had not got the range. They tried it again, but their shots failed to reach. The shells were exploding some distance away.

Then the English began to return the fire. They soon found the range and did more effective work than the light field fire, but as soon as they saw the preparations to advance they formed in extended line of battle.

Under the cover of a heavy artillery fire our troops marched out of the camp. The King's Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers led the way in extended order. The dash across the plains was deadly. The Boer volleys of musketry swept through the ranks, but the men kept on without flinching. The enemy's musketry fire raked the lines; great gaps were made in the ranks of the fusiliers and the riflers, but they did not waver. Step by step they advanced toward the base of the hill.

Our cavalry swept around the flanks and the infantry made dashes, dropping to the ground to avoid the volleys from the Boers. Gradually the foot of the hill was gained. As our men reached the hill the artillery ceased firing for fear of hitting the British, and hastened forward to secure a better position. General Symonds was close behind his men, inspiring them with courage.

Then began the brilliant charge up the hill. It was tremendously hot work. The roar of the musketry and artillery was incessant. Up the steep slope went our men, the wild Irish Fusiliers leading. Nothing could stop them. The charge was magnificent. The men swarmed over the summit and fell upon the Boers. In the face of a murderous fire the troops

A WORKOUT ARGUMENT.

The following excerpt is from an article by General John Beatty of Ohio, and it appeared in the Columbus Dispatch:

Sir—is it the dollar or the dollar's worth for which men labor? If it is the dollar's worth of the commodity and not the dollar, then the United States silver dollar is worth 45 cents more than the Mexican silver dollar of heavier weight and greater intrinsic value. Why does the United States silver dollar worth more to the farmer, merchant, mechanic, wage earner and all others than the Mexican silver dollar? Because the government of the United States has promised to keep it equal to the gold dollar in value and by limiting the coinage of the silver dollar to all intents and purposes, make such a promise, but under free and unlimited coinage she was unable to keep her promise good, and hence gold disappeared from her circulation, and her silver dollar dropped to its bullion value. If it is bullion, not value, or value coupled with bullion, which the farmer desires for his product, then there is not a grain dealer in the country who would not gladly give him \$1.25 in Mexican money for his bushel of wheat.

The proposition is ingenious, but it does not present anything new. It is, in fact, an acute piece of pettifoggery unworthy of the discussion of a great economic question. It is merely a veiled and misleading statement of the worn-out argument that falling prices injure no one, because if people have to sell for less they can also buy for less and thus keep even. If everything measured or expressed in terms of money fell in the same ratio, then the money would be true, although even then the arbitrary forcing down of prices, or what is the same thing, the forcing up of money, would not be justifiable or defensible. Under such a condition the producer and the dealer would be even, but the man with a large stock of ready money would be given a great advantage. He could command more of the products of other men's labor. His stock of money being a fixed sum, a certain number of "dollars," it would take fewer of those "dollars" to provide for him the necessities and luxuries of life.

The man with \$100,000 in money doing nothing but just living upon it would be made richer, because he could buy more, while the man who toils and sweats and produces those things which are absolutely essential for the support of humanity would merely "keep even." But when money rises in value so that the "dollars' worth" becomes more the price is not uniform. Under changing monetary conditions different things are affected differently. Some things fall more than others, causing great inequality and injustice. For example, the demonetization of silver led to a general fall of prices through the appreciation of gold. But at the same time, by breaking the international parity of exchange between gold and silver, it gave silver using nations an advantage in the markets of Europe over those on a gold basis. As a result, our great export staples have fallen considerably more than the general average, greatly to the injury more especially of the agricultural classes.

Prices of manufactured goods have been better sustained during the last two or three years, but it has been largely by means of combines, and prices have been held up, so far as they have been at all, by limiting production, which is itself an evil of no small magnitude. Besides the keeping up of manufacturers' prices a little above the parity level, it is operating to the disadvantage of that class by stimulating the manufactures of silver standard countries, so that in the end the American manufacturer may be injured even worse than the agriculturist.

But over and beyond all this lies the great question of money liabilities. Debts, taxes, fixed charges of all kinds are paid in "dollars," not in "dollars' worth," as General Beatty so cunningly puts it. A man buying a piece of property wholly or partly on credit agrees to pay a certain number of dollars, and this number is proportioned to the prices which he can obtain for the products out of which he expects to make payment or the income measured in "dollars," that the property will yield. If the prices of the products fall or the money income be diminished, so far as that debt is concerned he finds no equivalent in the lower prices of what he has to buy. The cold, unyielding fact confronting him is that he has the same number of dollars to pay and fewer dollars to pay with.

The same is true of taxes and all fixed charges, with the exception that, in the face of steadily falling prices, taxes have increased rather than diminished. No matter how little the farmer gets for his crops or the manufacturer for his fabric, McKinley's salary of \$50,000 a year goes right on. If the workman used all of his pay to meet his daily expenses, it would make no difference to him whether his wages were high or low, measured in dollars, or whether prices were high or low, measured in dollars, so long as the number of dollars which he received preserved the same proportion to the prices which he had to pay. But these conditions do not exist, and therefore General Beatty's proposition fails.

Now, glance for a moment at the Mexican dollar. General Beatty as well as every other gold advocate who refers to the difference between the Mexican dollar and the American overlooks the obvious fact that the difference, in the main, represents an appreciation of the American dollar. The Mexican dollar has shot upward almost 100 per cent. The former will exchange for about the same quantity of other things as it would have done 20 years ago. The latter will exchange for almost twice as much. This is all very well for the men whose interests in "money" exceed all of their other interests. These, however, are very few. The great mass of men have interests many times greater than those in "money," and they are not contented. These are injured by the shrinkage of values, diminished profits, stag-

Joseph R. Adams has Withdrawn.

From the Republican State Ticket—He Sent a Letter to Chairman Frank Reeder. The Sequel of an Attack Made Upon Adams by the North American in His Withdrawal from the Republican State Ticket. His Resignation was Declined Upon at a Conference Held Thursday Afternoon.

Joseph R. Adams, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by the Republican state convention last year for judge of the supreme court, Thursday night sent a letter to General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, withdrawing from the ticket. The following is a copy of the letter:

LETTER TO REEDER. "General Frank Reeder, Chairman Republican State Committee: "MY DEAR SIR—The honor of the nomination for superior court judge has, as you know, unsought and unexpected, "I accepted that nomination with the greatest pride. The confidence of my fellow citizens in me, but the opportunity of single day, professional and political advisers deemed it inadvisable to accept the nomination, as they would diminish the effect of that attack, which, therefore, influence voters adversely to the ticket, and I have no right to let my own ambition impede my party's success. I am sure that in the election if I stand, I should not enjoy victory by a lessened party vote, nor would I endure a judicial office which the honest citizen would not honor with his integrity. "I, therefore, decline the nomination for judge of the superior court. Very respectfully, "JOSEPH R. ADAMS."

SEQUEL OF ATTACK. Mr. Adams' withdrawal is the sequel of an attack made upon him by Philadelphia morning newspaper. Mr. Adams was charged by the paper with being the president of corporations which are alleged to have made in many persons in Pennsylvania and other states. The newspaper continued the attacks and Mr. Adams was urged by newspapers of both of the big parties and his friends to answer the charges. Yesterday he issued a long statement in answer to the accusations, which he branded as being "absolutely false." He did not deny his connection with the alleged swindling concerns, but positively asserted that he had no knowledge that they were other than legitimate enterprises and that when complaints reached him of questionable transaction from agents of the company, he immediately withdrew from connection with the concerns.

Mr. Adams' withdrawal was decided upon at a conference held late Thursday in the office of Director of Public Safety English, in the city hall.

SECRET CONFERENCE HELD. The conference was a secret one and what actually took place at the meeting was not made public. Those who are said to have attended it, are General Reeder, Israel Durham, Mayor Ashbridge, Director English and Mr. Adams. Several other political leaders whose names could not be learned were also present. After the conference had been concluded, Mr. Adams' letter was given out. Whether he voluntarily withdrew from the ticket, or whether he was asked to do so, could not be learned, as those who attended the meeting would not discuss the subject.

Under the rules of the party, the vacancy on the ticket will have to be filled by the state committee. General Reeder, when seen said that he did not know when the committee will be called together, but he thought that a meeting would be held immediately. When asked whether he thought would be probably named to fill the vacancy, he positively declined to talk any further. A number of names have been mentioned, but, as many of the party leaders are on the stump throughout the state, no one name had any considerable following.

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Mrs. Newrich—"Oh, dear, no! My husband don't have to be in business no more. He is just a gentleman now." Mrs. Blunstone—"That must be a pleasant change for him."

Attorneys-at-Law.

C. M. BOWER, F. L. ORVIE. BOWER & ORVIE, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., office in Pruner Block, 44. W. F. REEDER, H. C. QUIGLEY. REEDER & QUIGLEY—Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office No. 14, North Allegheny street. 43 5. N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney at Law, Practices in all the courts. Constitution in English and German. Office in the Eagle Building, Bellefonte, Pa. 40 22. JAS. W. ALEXANDER—Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Office in Hale building opposite the Court House. 36 14. DAVID F. JOHNSON, W. HARRISON WALKER. JOHNSON & WALKER—Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Woodring's building, north of the Court House. 14 2. H. S. TAYLOR—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office No. 28, Temple Court fourth floor, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. 40 49. W. C. HEINLE—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Hale building, opposite Court House. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 30 16. W. WEITZEL—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office No. 11, Crider's Exchange, second floor. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German. 32 4.

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When the express companies make their customers pay for the war tax stamps affixed to receipts, the courts decide that the government did not care the tax on the stamps on the goods and the shippers and express companies might fight it out between themselves. As the express companies have a monopoly, this meant that the shippers might take their choice between paying the tax or not sending their goods. But, some of the smaller banks having affixed stamps to checks as an inducement to customers, the administration became highly indignant and issued an order that the practice must be discontinued and the drawers of checks should affix their own stamps, under heavy penalty. This was done at the request of the larger banks, who feared the pressure of competition would force them to affix stamps to checks also or lose customers.

See how nicely the government contradicts itself in order that monopoly and wealth may escape and industry pay the tax. It did not care who paid the tax when that opinion meant that the monopoly upon which the tax was levied would shift it, but it was extremely anxious that the national banks should be prevented from paying the tax on checks, because the smaller merchant might in that case escape a little of the burden—Wilmington Justice.

—A boy in one of the country schools was asked to write an essay. For his subject he took "the Newspaper," and here is what he wrote: "I don't know how the newspaper came into the world. I don't think God does, for he hasn't got nothing to say about them, and 'editor' is not in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you hear about, and stayed in the brush until after the flood and then came out and wrote the thing up and has been ever since. I don't think he ever dies. I never saw a dead 'un and never heard of one getting killed. Our paper is a mighty poor 'un; the editor goes around without undies all winter, don't wear no socks, and pa hasn't paid his subscription in five years."