

Ink Slings.

—DEWEY has been running things in Chicago all week, but the Windy city didn't declare for the Admiral for President.

—The first civil governor of McKINLEY's new American Empire was sworn in to office on Tuesday. He was the empirical Queen of the May.

—Talk about swell joints, the Bellefonte lock-up is about the most exclusive place in the country. Not a soul about here seems to have entre there.

—A mud trust is the latest combination of capitalists to control the terra cotta pipe business. The Gazette might put the bottom of its ink pot into the combination.

—Virginia is in line for BRYAN and the platform of 1896. The first declaration will undoubtedly be realized but the platform of '96 is not the one, in its entirety, for the Democratic party to stand on in the coming campaign.

—Former Governor PATTISON has announced that he will accept the nomination for Vice President, should it be tendered to him and there are thousands of Pennsylvania voters, not in the habit of supporting Democrats, who will vote for him, if he is the nominee.

—Gt. Britain is in the market for thirty five thousand mules. If it were as easy as we were after we would advise her buyers to be here on November 6th, when all the QUAY Republicans who vote for the legislative candidates DAN is going to put in the field will be wanting to sell themselves.

—The killing of nineteen members of the Forty-third U. S. V. Inf. in a single engagement at Calayan carries back over the sea the conviction that there is still war in the Philippines. This kind of news is a significant reminder to the people of Blair county from which section many of the Forty-third men were drawn.

—The Bellefonte colored man who foolishly followed the advice of a local wag and soaked his feet in coal-tar, hoping thereby to be cured of a bad cold, was, singularly enough, cured of the cold, but a week later he appeared in great distress before his adviser and wanted to "know how in the devil to get the tar off his" feet.

—The agitation among christian organizations over the matter of creeds is becoming so violent that the great Presbyterian church is being shook from basement to belfry. And the shaking will not be without its good if it does away with the blue stocking idea of being "damned if you do and damned if you don't."

—The Vermont woman who has announced that she would like to be a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with DEWEY had better keep a respectful distance from the woman GEORGE has on hand now, because in the event of his election she will be President, Vice President, the Cabinet and the whole Marine band.

—Poor elder HAMILTON, it seems that his troubles are only commencing. The Patron has opened up on him again and demands that the rasicals be turned out. Of course it doesn't say that the Secretary of Agriculture is one, but it doesn't say that he isn't either; all of which goes to show that the Centre county Grangers have no confidence in the man who deserted HASTINGS for the price of a job under STONE.

—The United Christian party in convention at Rock Island, on Wednesday, nominated Dr. S. C. SWALLOW, the preaching Methodist editor of Pennsylvania, for President. While the Doctor will hardly expect to be elected he might run about a tie race with Dewey. The one gave the Spanish h— and the other did the same thing for the Republicans of Pennsylvania and both of them will be likely to imagine they are getting it all back again before they get through with a National Campaign.

—The Nicaragua canal bill passed Congress, on Wednesday, by an overwhelming majority. Thus the final steps are being taken in the outrageous proposition to expend hundreds of millions of our money in the completion of that great ship-way, without reserving to ourselves the right to fortify or control it. It will be of incalculable value to maritime commerce, but without being under direct control of our naval and military service it will afford a quick and unobstructed route by which European powers can reach and menace our comparatively defenseless Pacific coast.

—OLGA NETHERSOLE has brought suit against Dr. EASTON, pastor of a fashionable Washington church, for \$50,000 damages to her character. It appears that while the actress was on trial in New York for presenting the immoral play "Sapho" Dr. EASTON delivered a sermon before his congregation, in which he defamed OLGA's character—even questioned her having any at all. The situation is almost a parallel of one that occurred in this place some time ago, when a young gallant was going to call on his sweet-heart. On the stoop he was met by the young hopeful of the family, whose long suit is inquisition, and this is the dialogue that followed:

Young Hopeful—"What are you doing here?"

Caller—"Oh, I just came to call on Miss MAUD."

Young Hopeful—"What do you want to call on her for?"

Caller—"What? Oh, just on general principles."

Young Hopeful—"She ain't got any."

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A Long Time to Wait.

Although both the Democratic and Republican parties have declared in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, it is not well for those who are tied up to this idea to expect the adoption of this new method of choosing the upper branch of Congress to come at once. Many a fellow who is anxiously looking for the time when he can vote directly for or against Mr. M. S. QUAY for this important position, is more than likely to be doomed to disappointment for years to come. In fact, it is not probable that should Mr. QUAY continue to be an aspirant for the position, he has been trying so hard to get back into, that the people of the State will ever have a chance of voting directly, either for or against him, in this matter.

Barring such contingencies as death, declination or failure to be nominated, it is not at all probable that those who would like to get a chance to vote directly against the state boss will ever be afforded that opportunity.

In the first place to change from the present system of electing United States Senators, the constitution of the United States will have to be amended. This can only be done when proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or upon the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States. Then the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States must ratify the proposed amendments, and the legislation necessary to put them into effect, be enacted before any change in the manner of electing Senators can be made.

As it is not probable that any such proposal will be made during the present session of Congress, and as there is no possibility of two-thirds of the State Legislatures being called together to make application for such a change, no practical steps to accomplish such a purpose are likely to be taken prior to the meeting of Congress next December. That will be what is known as the short term, and the chances are largely against any time being given up to considering questions of this sort. But supposing Congress does act at that time. Many of the State Legislatures will have adjourned, and as biennial sessions are the rule in many of the states, these Legislatures will not have the opportunity of either approving or disapproving the proposed change, prior to their convening in 1903.

With us in Pennsylvania it looks as if the election of Senators by the people is a long way ahead. Mr. QUAY's seat, which is vacant many not even be filled by the next Legislature. In fact the out-look now is that it will not be. The fight over this question in the Republican party is much more bitter now than it was two years ago. As there is no probability of either the QUAY or anti-QUAY Republicans having a clean majority in the next Legislature, and attempts at compromising are likely to meet with more opposition than they did at that time; so that it is almost safe to conclude that there will be no election of a United States Senator prior to the session that meets in 1903, when two vacancies may open a way for the contending Republican factions to compromise their difficulties by each one taking a Senator.

As no change in the United States constitution will, or can, be made so as to take effect prior to the meeting of the Legislature that convenes in January, 1903, and as in all probability two Senators will be to be chosen by that body, to represent the State for five years, the opportunity of the people having a direct voice in this matter before 1908 is not very promising.

This may not be encouraging to those who imagine that any change would be for the better, but it will give ample time for people to consider, if after all, the disgrace and discredit of having incompetent and unworthy representatives in the United States is not chargeable more to the partisan bias, and political subserviency of the voters than to the manner of the election.

Without a change of constitution the people of the State could have creditable representation at Washington. They won't have so long as they wear the collar of a boss—whether it is that of an individual like QUAY—or a party as rotten and discredited as is the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

The Mill Hall Times sees serious cause for questioning the wisdom of permitting private fishing and game preserves to become so numerous. The forests and streams of the State are fast being bought up by a few moneyed sportsmen who control them for their own selfish pleasure, to the exclusion of the poor people to whom the right to hunt and fish has been almost inalienable. The effect of it will be to make poachers of many men and with that practice will come the punishment and then the mutterings of discontent and lawlessness that have been such a menace to society in foreign lands, where the nobility arrogates to itself the almost exclusive right to shoot and fish. But after all, the Times' worryment is no new thing. It is only one of the finger boards pointing the way to an American nobility.

Whistling to Keep Up Their Courage.

If there is anything to be gained by blowing early, loud and long, the Republicans evidently intend trying to profit all that is possible by such work. With the necks of three-fifths of them sore from wearing the boss' collar, and with the heels and hind legs of the other two-fifths bruised and bleeding from kicking at the party whiffletre, they try to imagine that they can grease up their sores and pull together in such a way as to secure twenty-five of the twenty-eight district Congressmen to be chosen from this State at the coming election.

This, at least, is their boast and they are making it noisily and continuously.

Two years ago, when Republican factional troubles were no bitterer than they are to-day, and when Democratic divisions far exceeded any that threaten the present prospects of the party, the Democrats elected ten of the twenty-eight congressional Representatives. Of the districts thus carried but one, that of Erie and Crawford county, has any excuse for even being considered doubtful. The Democracy are in the majority in all the rest, or, if not, the opportunities offered by dissension and division among the Republicans, if taken advantage of, give promise of the most certain success. In nine of the ten districts, carried two years ago, there can be no question of the result, if the organization of the party is efficient and earnest work is done.

Conditions to-day are much more hopeful for the Democracy than they were two years ago. There are no such divisions among Democrats as there were then. The questions that caused trouble then will not enter the coming campaign, while others upon which the Democracy are a unit, in feeling and purpose, will be the issues to be passed upon. There will be no gold or silver Democrats to haggle about "standards of value"; no CLEVELAND or anti-CLEVELAND advocates to dispute and divide over a dead administration; no HARRITY and anti-HARRITY followers to attempt to thwart the efforts of each other; nor will the personal glory or individual weakness of supposed leaders be in view.

With the Democracy these are troubles of the past. The future of the country and the success of the party that the people may be saved the evils of imperialism, the wrongs that trusts inflict and the robberies that subsidies and tariffs bring, will unite and stimulate the party to such action as is certain to crown its efforts with victory.

The times are ripe and the opportunities are here for not only ten but for twelve Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania. Every district the Democrats now can be held by them. In addition, both the Lyeoming and the Bedford districts can be added to these.

The boasting of Republicans about what they are going to do is but the whistling of the coward passing the grave yard. It is done from fear. They shrink from the ghosts of their own misdeeds, and hope that by keeping up a noise, they can prevent these appearing.

Is It a Hint or Is It Bancombe!

Secretary ROOT, like DON QUIXOTE, is terribly worked up about something, or somebody, to fight. To be sure he has the Philippine war on his hands, and is not making much out of it that will go to his credit, but this does not satiate his appetite for blood—or appease his desire for conflict. When he went into office he was considered a man of peace. Now he is rattling his sabre and waving his flag, as if armies by the dozen were at his front, and enemies surrounding him on all sides. What is all about, or what he has in view, the good Lord alone knows, for surely none else can conceive of any cause for the predictions of this war-welcoming official.

If we have to fight, as he assures us we will, to "preserve the Monroe doctrine," won't be please inform the country as to why, or when or where, or wherefore we will have to do so. No body is threatening violation now, but Mr. McKINLEY. This is the only power that seems to ignore the requirements of the MONROE idea, and if Mr. ROOT sees great danger from this source won't he please be explicit and say so. Talking in riddles or for bancombe is not statesmanship.

The Philadelphia Times has changed hands, but will not be changed in any other way. It will still be published as an avowed independent Republican paper and its present make up and excellent typographical appearance maintained. A few months ago an effort was made to purchase and change the Times to a Democratic paper, but Democratic leaders and capitalists were too blind to appreciate the opportunity offered, and work in that line proved a failure. The price at which it could have been secured then was much below the \$1,200,000 said to have been paid for its stock, by the new syndicate.

A Big Job for Them.

It is but natural that Republican papers should be devoting their time to explanations of why the Republican Senate voted against a resolution of sympathy for the Boers. They know that explanations are necessary to satisfy the sentiment of the country that has been outraged by this action of the Senate and they know, too, that no such action would have been taken, even by that body, but for the demand of Mr. McKINLEY's administration.

To explain why the honest sentiment of the country should not be expressed by one of its representative bodies, and to excuse a President of a Republican government for failing to sympathize with those struggling to preserve the same form of government for themselves, will take a long time and much space. To accomplish this the Republican contemporaries will find a big job, and one to which they will need devote much of their energies. It is well that they commenced it early, and it will be well for them to keep at it late.

On this subject there is no division of sentiment among the great mass of people of this country. Moneyed interests that are tied up to like interests in London, and shoddiness that has sold its daughters for English titles may feel differently, but the great, broad hearts of the American people go out in the deepest sympathy for the Dutch farmers, in their fight for the right of self government, and all that Mr. McKINLEY can do and all the explanations a muzzled and partisan press can make, can not stifle that sentiment, or smother its expression.

From the beginning it has been known that Mr. McKINLEY and his Republican backers were against the Boers. This has been shown at so many times and in so many ways that it is unnecessary to refer to them. It is because of their position, and this feeling of the administration, that the Senate has refused to express the honest sentiment of the country on this subject, and for no other reason under God's sun.

The country, possibly, can stand this misrepresentation of its honest feeling, but we doubt if it will not be a bigger job to explain why it was done than the journals that are attempting it imagined at the start.

Twenty out of thirty is a large proportion of Americans to be killed in one engagement in a country in which we are told war has practically ceased and that peace has been established. And yet this is the number of brave American boys who, Major GILMORE of the 43rd volunteers writes home, fell at Catubig on the island of Samar, where they had been stationed to garrison the town. Such information, for we must accept it as correct coming from the source it does, gives a very black-eye to the belief that the administration has worked up that the war in the Philippines has practically ended in the restoration of peace, and that its efforts have been successful in establishing its authority throughout the whole of that archipelago. The closer we get down to the truth of the actual conditions existing in that far away country, the more palpable the attempt of Mr. McKINLEY's representations to deceive the people.

Philadelphia has a labor strike on hand now that already involves over five thousand skilled mechanics, and threatens to extend into every branch of the building business of that city. Notwithstanding this fact, and the additional truth that there are now more laboring men out on a strike, all over the country, than was ever known before, at any one time, Republican newspapers are howling about the prosperity the people are enjoying, and the "good times" labor is having under the McKINLEY administration.

The Sultan of Sulu, who is getting \$12,000 a year for letting the stars and stripes wave over his dirty old harem, is said to be on his way to Singapore to protest to the English against our putting a tariff, doubling the price thereof, on his staples. If this be true it is probably only a trick of the old heathen libertine to "work" our sagacious President for another twelve.

The latest news from Manila is to the effect that AGUINALDO is dead and has been dead since the 28th of last December. In the light of the fact that the Filipinos killed nineteen men of the Forty-third regiment last Monday and followed it up by killing twenty more on Wednesday it looks as if AGGIE is worse dead than alive.

Probably PINGREE came over to Democracy because he found it too hard to get enough Republican money to pay for picking the bugs on those Michigan potato patches.

If street commissioner Shaughnessy would take it into his head, once in awhile, to sweep the side walks on the High street bridge they would not be so filthy all the time. There is dirt under the hand rails of the bridge that might have lodged there the day after it was built, so far as any danger of its having been removed by cleaning is concerned.

Christianity and the Flag to Cover Robbery.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Senator Hanna in his Saturday night Pittsburgh oration declared that "we are paying \$200,000,000 per year into the pockets of foreign ship owners." This is an exaggeration; but if it were true, what then? Do not the foreign ship owners render us \$200,000,000 worth of service in carrying our farm, mine and manufactured products to foreign buyers more cheaply than we can afford to do it ourselves?

Mr. Hanna would tax the farmers and miners and manufacturers of the country in order to establish a subsidized Shipping Trust, the government making good the losses and insuring comfortable profit on an otherwise losing business. The wily old Buckeye millionaire prates about "the flag" and about "christianizing and civilizing the world," but all the time he is carefully calculating his percentages and how much he can rake in in the name of the flag and christianity and civilization at the expense of the producers of this country.

Was He a Coward? No!

From an Unknown Exchange.
When Gen. Methuen ordered Col. Gough to attempt to capture a certain impossible position held by the Boers at Gras Pan, near Modder river, where Gen. Wauchope had lost his life a few moments before and his column cut to pieces, in a like effort, he refused, declaring: "It would be useless, throwing away the lives of my men," but added, "I will go against the position single-handed, if you order it, General." Methuen immediately relieved Col. Gough of his command and sent him home. The impartial pen of the historian will determine which was the braver of the two—he who ordered an impossible task or he who refused to sacrifice his men in a futile effort.

Another Hole Punched in Dan's Barrel.

From the Clearfield Republican.
The "Judiciary in Politics" got another awful jolt in Centre County Tuesday. Judge Love tried to steal a march on Big Dan and elect Quay delegates to the State Convention. A still hunt was organized. Little Phil Wanderoff and W. E. Gray, a nephew of Judge Love, were brought out as candidates. The Hastings faction did not know a fight was on until a day or two before the primaries last Saturday. Then they found every prominent Quayite in the country had been at work for weeks organizing. Dan had to get out himself and bore another hole into his barrel. The result was in doubt until the convention met Tuesday, when Dan cleaned the Love crowd out completely.

There Was Nothing Wanting.

Chicago Ball Given in Honor of Admiral Dewey.
CHICAGO, April 30.—Never in the history of the great Auditorium has there been within its walls a sight more beautiful than that revealed to-day, when the great ball given in honor of Admiral Dewey was at its height.

There was nothing wanting. It was a decisive success, from first to last, in all details, from the decorations on the walls to the reception proper which was tendered to the admiral. There were present, perhaps, somewhat too many people to allow of dancing had all or half of the crowd wished to dance at one and the same time, but when the dance program was fairly under way, the older people sought the boxes and the spacious foyer, leaving the floor to the younger people, who used it until daybreak. Fully 2,000 people were present.

It being a naval ball, the predominating decorations were of white and green. A canopy was drawn over the hall, making it resemble a huge white capped wave, the deep green at the bottom shading softly into the palest white at the topmost edge. At intervals around tiers of boxes were placed white galleons, which seemingly came from the mist of bunting and delicate hued electric lights, which concealed them a few feet from the prow, where dolphins rose from the imaginary sea below. Above each galleon rose a towering mast, being in relief a lion's head and fluttering with the signal flags of the navy. Behind the figurehead of each galleon stood a sailor, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, who saw active service in the Caribbean sea. Until after the Admiral left the hall these men stood steadily peering out of the prow of the fanciful and beautiful ship.

Big Demonstration.

A Monster Street Parade, in Which 20,000 Union Workmen Took Part.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Organized labor of this city gave a big demonstration to-night, in the form of a monster street parade, in which over 20,000 union workmen took part. The parade ushered in May day and was held to give force and effect to the campaign started by all the building trades of this city for an eight hour day at increased wages. With one or two exceptions all the building trades in this city have formed an organization, known as the Allied Building Trades. The campaign for shorter hours at increased pay begins to-morrow and to-night's parade was given to show the power of organized labor.

To-morrow the new schedules go into effect, and in a majority of the trades the masters have signed the necessary agreements. The building trade unions have the sympathy of all other unions in the city, and thousands of workmen from unions outside of the allied building trades were in the line of parade. Joseph B. Allen, secretary of the Allied Building Trades' council, was chief marshal.

—All day Sunday there was a perfect shower of cinders falling in Bellefonte. They were wafted here from the forest fires that were raging in the mountains in all directions. The cinders fell so thick that in walking several blocks on the streets the day after it was built, so far as any danger of its having been removed by cleaning is concerned.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A rich vein of copper ore has been discovered on the farm of William Neff, near Red Lion, York county, and it will be mined by William Diller, of Lancaster.

—The Lutherans at Lewistown at a recent congregational meeting adopted the plan for a new church secured by the building committee, and will proceed in the erection of the new church building. They have also increased their pastor's salary to \$1,200.

—Willard Kelly, who was stabbed by Frank Orlando at Hyner Friday night, is getting along nicely at the hospital in Lock Haven. His recovery is considered certain by the physicians. Orlando has not been captured. The young woman who was the cause of the trouble is Edith Cornelius.

—The New York Central railroad company some time ago placed a big order for steel rails with the Carnegie Steel company. The rails are thirty three feet long, three feet longer than the standard. They will be placed over the entire division of the New York Central. The first of the rails arrived at Newberry on Wednesday.

—An order has been received at the Altoona railroad shops for eleven new passenger locomotives of standard class L design. They are to be completed before June 15th, and it will require the putting on of a double turn at once and the stoppage of all other work until the order is filled. The engines are for use on the Pennsylvania main line.

—A collision occurred on the Beech Creek, R. R. Saturday morning, near a place called Viaduct, which is said to have been a result of the misunderstanding of train orders. The conductor, Willis Taylor, was slightly hurt. All of the passengers were thrown from their seats and badly shaken up. Senator S. R. Peal, of Lock Haven, was among the passengers.

—The case of Pankasutawney Borough versus the Water Works company of that city, on trial at Brookville during the entire past week, was decided in favor of the water company. The borough sought to have the franchise of the water company annulled and thus have the privilege of furnishing its own water.

—The glass bottle factories of the D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, Cunningham & Co., Limited, and Frederick Ling & Co. at Pittsburgh have been closed indefinitely. The carrying-in boys of the three plants, numbering about 200, are striking for an advance in wages. The companies so far have not been able to get boys to take the places of the strikers, and it is stated operations may be suspended for the season.

—John Dare, of Altoona, met with a tragic death in Altoona on Thursday. He had been working in the tin shop at the Juniata shops and had boarded a freight train to ride home. In trying to dismount his foot caught in the stirrup and his brains were battered out on the ties. The back and top of his head were crushed in. The train was running at considerable speed at the time of the accident in order to get a good start up the mountain. He lived with his parents, Richard and Jennie Dare, and was their only support.

—People are wondering what causes the demand and high prices for horses. The Spanish and the Boer war explain it. The British have shipped thousands of horses from the United States and are wanting thousands more. Not less than 10,000 and perhaps as many as 35,000 horses for military service in South Africa are to be purchased in the Chicago stock market by the British government. An English officer, who has been in Chicago for three weeks making arrangements for the extraordinary purchase, has left for New York to meet the government inspectors, who recently arrived from England.

—According to the reports as read at the convention of Odd Fellows at Renovo last week there are in the State 1,000 lodges with a membership of 100,121. The amount paid in benefits during the past year was \$280,830.09. In the United States there are 11,796 lodges, which have a membership of 869,000 and the amount of relief given during the past year was \$3,422,951.50. The total amount of relief given since 1830 is \$80,726,000.21. The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Harrisburg on the third Tuesday in May, at which time the constitution will be revised and important changes considered.

—Tuesday noon Samuel Myers, of Lock Haven, left for his second Klondike trip. He expects to arrive at Seattle May 5th, where he will complete the arrangements for taking passage on the steamer Senator, which will leave that city May 10th. He states that he expects to reach Cape Nome about June 2nd. Cape Nome is about 125 miles farther North than St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon river, the place where he was on his first trip. Samuel states that the Senator will transport a big crowd to Cape Nome, all the passengers being anxious to get there with the rush. If he makes a rich strike he will not return for some time; if he does not make a strike, he may return in six months or a year.

—Beech Creek can boast of having the youngest station agent and telegraph operator to be found in the State of Pennsylvania, in the person of John Rothrock, son of Charles Rothrock. He is ten years old and considerably under size for his age and will not weigh more than 70 pounds. His father, who is the regular agent at that place, took sick very suddenly the other day. This boy went into the office and took entire charge. Besides selling tickets, checking baggage and attending to all shipping and receiving of freight, he reports all trains and is quick and correct in sending and receiving all telegraph train orders. In addition to all this he does the work for the Western Union Telegraph company of that place.

—Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine, rector of the St. John's Episcopal church at Huntingdon, who was deposed from the ministry Thursday by Bishop Talbot on charges of immaterial conduct, announces that he will ignore the bishop's decree, which he asserts is based on the result of an unjust trial, false evidence and contrary to the requirements of church canons. "I am still rector of St. John's church here," said the doctor, "and I will continue as such until the Supreme court of Pennsylvania says I am not. My vestry support me in my stand and I am convinced the community does also." As St. John's is an independent church, unaided by diocesan missions, the interesting question arises whether Bishop Talbot's decree can be enforced.