

Ink Stings.

—He will hereafter be known as Lumbago THOMPSON.

—Even the winter is defying public sentiment by "keeping wide open."

—Mr. MCKINLEY'S grip, except the one he is trying to get on the Filipinos, is daily growing better.

—The wing of the death angel never cast as broad a shadow as it did in the sad closing of VICTORIA'S life.

—For once in many years winter is not run for the special benefit of the plumber and the ice man.

—If woman's happiness is in obeying there are lots of them in this world who seem to cheerfully forego it.

—The insurgents still show signs of insurging and peace among our Republican friends seems as far distant as ever.

—Now that Mr. QUAY is fixed for the time the people can turn their attention to the burning question of the whereabouts of Mr. PAT CROWE.

—The Boers have showed very little signs to stopping for a period of mourning over the death of Queen VICTORIA. They are keeping everlasting at it.

—The West Point cadets took time by the forelock and unanimously voted to stamp out hazing at that institution, lest Congress might have voted to stamp out the institution itself.

—We don't quite see the consistency of the temperance movement, in the Philippines, that denies the canteen to the boys in the army and permits the schooner to those in the marine service.

—Remember that the officers to be nominated for the spring elections are most important of every taxpayer. Lay personal feeling aside and vote for the best man and you will be voting money into your own pocket.

—PHILIP D. ARMOUR, the Chicago millionaire pork packer, said that he made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut. But the world is full of men and women who would sooner die paupers than do as ARMOUR said he did.

—It is the natural consequence of the mysterious mandamus proceedings brought in Centre county on Tuesday that a great many people should suspicion that Governor STONE intends trying to convert our court into a white-wash factory.

—The argument as to whether it is spelled grip or gripe has little to do with the epidemic. It doesn't seem to be a bit proud and fastens on the common person who calls it plain grip just as hard as it does on the fancy ones who want to make it gripe.

—Another kink has just been added to the snarl in Philippine matters by the Commission now directing things in Manila. They have involved the government in an altercation as to the teaching of scriptures in the public schools that have been established there.

—It is a fair proposition to predict that there will be no particular rejoicing among our Republican brethren when "Johnny comes marching home." There is a lumbagousness about the leaders of both sides of that organization in the county that seems to say we "need a rest and need it badly."

—RUSSEL HARRISON will hardly be likely to accept the invitation to be an aide on Gen. FRANCIS V. GREEN'S staff for the inaugural parade. HARRISON was recently removed from office in the Philippines presumably because his father had attacked the Administration's foreign policy and it seems to us a very cheeky proceeding to ask him to serve in such a pageant.

—Another thief has turned up in the Havana post office. This time it is JOHN SHERIDAN, of Boston, to whose fingers \$1,300 of public funds stuck. While he didn't have near the magnetism for coin that NEELY and RATHBONE, the other Cuban postal fund thieves had, yet the case is bad enough to show the poor Cubans into what meretricious hands they have fallen.

—Representative GARVIN, of Adams county, who betrayed his party to vote for MARSHALL says now that he did it in order to insure an appropriation for a monument in the public square at Gettysburg. A monument to whom? Not to GARVIN, certainly. His treacherous act will live in the minds of men long after a column of stone will have crumbled to dust or a tablet of bronze fallen from corrosion.

—A good measure that is proposed for enactment during the session of the Legislature is one to make all laws that have been operative for a period of ten years immune from being declared unconstitutional by courts of justice. Under its provisions future enactments would have to be approved by two successive sessions. The idea is a good one, for with our courts growing more corrupt every day the sine is coming when we may not have any law at all.

—The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has delivered himself of another one of his ponderous talks. He calls MCKINLEY'S policy "headlong national heedlessness" and says that decay is written on the walls of our government. We would like to ask the Hon. Mr. CLEVELAND what makes Republican governments stronger and more enduring than earnest, honest political organizations in competition for their control? And who has done more to cause the disintegration of one of these great earnest political organizations than Mr. CLEVELAND, himself.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 46

BELLEFONTE, PA., JAN. 25, 1901.

NO. 4.

Uncovering Itself.

It matters not that Senator QUAY was repudiated at the polls in November, nor does it change the situation that his success at Harrisburg was brought about through means that reputable citizens deplore and political decency stands abashed at.

The one cold, undeniable fact stands forth to shame every citizen of the State, that a majority of a great party—a party in control of every department of the State government and largely in the majority in three fourths of the counties of the Commonwealth—by its endorsement of him, made itself responsible for all that he stands for and all the evils and wrongs that QUAYISM can be said to represent, politically.

Heretofore the Democrats have made their fight against Mr. QUAY as if he, alone, were the originator, the enforcer, the defender and the beneficiary of the questionable methods they contended against. They were encouraged and aided in this seemingly personal contest by scores of citizens belonging to the Republican organization, but professing to desire decency in politics and honesty in public administration.

As far as it was possible the party that was responsible for Mr. QUAY'S political power was divorced from his political sins and upon him, as an individual, the reproach that political methods and political actions resorted to merited was cast. It was against him as a political individual, as a political leader and as a party boss that the fight was made, and the party that gave him public standing, that recognized him as its leader, that obeyed him as its boss, was practically forgotten in the contest.

Heretofore it will be different. The choice of him for its representative in the most honorable position to which a State can choose a representative shows what Republicanism in Pennsylvania is, and what it proposes being. The infamy that has heretofore gloried in its power to debauch the ballot; to select subservient tools as governors; to bribe legislators; to squander public money; to pad official pay rolls; to use the public treasury for private speculations and to commit the thousand and more other offenses against the public, and has been known as QUAYISM, must hereafter be known as QUAYISM. The party that has made itself responsible for him, by choosing him for its representative in the highest representative capacity to which it could choose a citizen, must take the responsibility for all that he has been, for all that he is, and for all that he attempts.

Its endorsement of him makes it its chargeable to, or has been charged against him. It is the fathering of his sins—the recognition and endorsement of methods for which he, individually, has heretofore been held as sponsor.

Because of this open approval of QUAYISM, the action of the Republican legislature may in the end prove beneficial. It will place political responsibility where it belongs—upon the party in place of the individual. It will hold the Republican party of Pennsylvania to account for what its conventions, its caucuses and its representative bodies do. That party must hereafter bear the odium that it has heretofore shifted to the shoulder of the individual it has chosen as its representative, and will no longer be allowed to hide from its own sins, by charging them to the account of Senator QUAY. By its action in endorsing him and his methods it has proven itself no better or purer than he is.

For this uncovering of Republicanism the people have reason to be thankful. They know now what that party means—what its methods and aims are. They understand that QUAYISM is Republicanism and Republicanism, QUAYISM. That in these there is no difference. They know, further, that in the future there can no longer be a pretense of fighting for decent politics by the denunciation of QUAY, while supporting the party that endorses and makes him its mouth piece and representative.

The amalgamation of QUAYISM and Republicanism has been made complete and he who is for the one must stand for the other.

So much has the decision at Harrisburg shown the people of the State.

—The York Gazette, the only professed Democratic paper from that county that we get hold of, seems determined to measure its own Democracy by that of the three justly repudiated Representatives it sent to Harrisburg. In its issue of the 19th inst., it devotes almost a column in an attempt to apologize for their action, in the entire space of which it does not furnish a single reason that palliates their offense or lessens the enormity of their crime to the least extent. Such efforts, in place of giving standing to the individuals who deserted their party and betrayed the trust imposed in them, only tend to create the suspicion that the newspaper that apologizes for this kind of work has been tarred with the same stick that blackened and besmeared those whose actions it attempts to excuse.

A Most Righteous Measure.

It is reported that the Finance Committee of the United States Senate purposes presenting a bill reducing the stamp tax on express receipts and telegrams to one-half cent and requiring the payment of that sum by the companies.

Whether there is basis for that report or not, is unknown to us, but there is no movement in the line of a reformation of taxation that the United States Senate could suggest, unless it might be the adoption of an equitable income tax law, that would meet a more general approval from the people, than an act compelling express and telegraph companies to pay their own taxes.

Since they began business these corporations—now monopolies—have practically escaped taxation of all kinds, in this State, except a moiety they pay to the State as tax on capital stock and upon gross receipts.

In this county where the income of the Adams express company averages from \$75 to \$200 per day, it pays taxes on an assessed valuation of \$140—one horse in Philipsburg and one in Bellefonte. Outside of this it pays no local tax whatever. It uses our roads. It has the benefit of our schools for its agents. Our constables and police guard its tills and safes. Our courts protect its rights; and in every way the improvements that are made, and the safe-guards that are secured by the taxes paid by others, are assured to it.

It does more business and cleans up yearly a greater profit, within the county, than the best fifty farms within the same limit, and for the privileges it enjoys and the protection that is given it, pays less taxation than a day laborer, whose annual income does not amount to \$300. It is the same in every county of the State.

And then when the necessities of the general government required a stamp tax upon receipts, this corporation added the penny that the government demanded to its already exorbitant charges and forced the shipper to pay it; thus requiring those who were paying local taxation for its benefit and protection to pay its general government tax also.

We hope the Senate will show its sense of justice by speedily enacting the proposed measure into law, and that it will make it so plain that the Supreme court will not dare misconstrue its intention.

Getting There.

Little by little we are becoming educated to a belief in the doctrines against which our forefathers battled. Step by step we are getting closer to the positions occupied by those who represented King George during the dark days of the American Revolution. Slowly but steadily we are absorbing the belief that those whom we have gloried over as the heroes of '76 were, after all, but misguided and mistaken patriots.

And we neither recognize the fact nor seem to care that it is so. It is now almost a month since General McARTHUR, without the formality of a court martial, the presumed fairness of a civil trial or even the pretense of a public hearing, deported thirty Filipino leaders to the sun baked, waterless sands of Guam. Their crime, if crime they had committed, was the devotion they had shown their own country, and the efforts they had made for the liberty and independence of their people.

Up to this time not a word of protest, against the arbitrary action of an American general, has been heard from any source. And we are descendants of the men who wrote and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. We ring our bells, explode our fire-works, we shout, and glorify, and go wild, each 4th of July, over the principles declared in that, to us, immortal declaration.

While we do this our generals declare it a crime in others to believe as we profess to, and we are silent. They establish St. Helens for the banishment of men who long for the same liberty of thought and action that we glory in, and we make no objection. We hear of confiscated property, sundered families and imprisonment for these struggling for rights that we have declared belong to "all men," and we make no protest.

Surely we are reaching a point from which it will be but a little distance to the belief that our forefathers were a failure, and their declaration of the rights of men, but the mouthings of discontent.

—Since the Senate has confirmed the President's nomination of Justice HARLAN'S son as Attorney General of Porto Rico, the country is anxiously waiting to see whether that distinguished judge will have the courage to stand by the Constitution as against the President's Porto Rican policy in the cases now before the court of which he is a member. It is believed by some that there are ways of bribing even occupants of the Supreme Court bench. Justice HARLAN'S action, whatever it may be in the cases now pending, may tend to confirm or to disprove this belief.

Suggestions as to Changes of Election Laws.

It is a very easy matter to insist that the paramount issue, with the Legislature, is the enactment of election laws and that the present fraud at the polls and insure an honest return of the vote cast, but to prepare an act that would secure these results is a very different question indeed. However, this is one of the duties that the gentlemen elected as Senators and Members were chosen to perform, and it is to be presumed that they are qualified for the work entrusted to them.

So far we are free to confess that we see but little sign of getting better laws on this subject, than the fraud-preventing statutes that now disgrace the Commonwealth. A number of bills have been presented and urged, by those who imagine they are reforming existing evils, but all of them are on the same line and propose retaining the most objectionable provisions of the present law.

Neither of the proposed changes contemplate the restriction of the powers of the courts, when appealed to, to rule off or rule on the names of any candidate they please.

Neither of them contemplate the symplifying of the tickets so that assistance in the booth can be prohibited.

No suggestion as to the numbering of the ballot and the stub from which it is torn, so that the ballots can not be secured elsewhere than from election boards, is made.

No thought of preventing bribery and intimidation in the booth by denying assistance, to any but those physically disabled, is considered.

Nor is there any sweeping, drastic changes suggested, by any of the proposed measures, that will accomplish the purposes for which a new election law is sought.

The WATCHMAN is of the belief that it would be better to go back to the simple old system we had prior to 1891 until, by a change of the constitution, voting by machinery can be adopted, than to tinker with the laws we now have, unless they are radically changed. If you would ask us what alterations in the present laws would prove most efficient, we would say:

Exact provisions regulating the primaries. Make a uniform system and a fixed time for nominating all candidates.

Restrict the action of the courts, in determining contested nominations, to violations of the laws governing them.

Print the ticket with stub and ballot numbered to correspond, and in political columns with a political emblem, that the most ignorant voter can recognize, at the head of each, and prohibit any assistance in the booth, except for visible physical disability.

Let a single mark, under the emblem, indicate a vote for the entire ticket.

Throw all the safe-guards possible around the counting and return of the vote and when fraud is alleged, by a fixed number of reputable citizens, require the opening of the ballot box and the recounting of the votes in open court.

These provisions would tend to prevent some frauds—not all.

—The tin plate trust, that claims to be one of the infant industries of the United States and demands "protection," because of its inability to compete with producers of tin in other countries, has just held its annual meeting. It refused to publish its net earnings for the year, but the figures given out show that in twelve months its surplus has increased \$4,500,000, and that its net cash assets, after paying preferred dividends and all fixed charges, are \$5,476,693. On a capitalization of \$28,000,000, two-thirds of which is watered stock—it has earned 16 per cent. When a fellow who buys a tin cup, or a tin bucket, comes to understand that he pays 47 per cent, or almost one-half more than the article should sell for, as a tariff tax to keep up its price, that a trust like this can earn and pocket its millions annually, he will begin to appreciate what a blessing (?) tariff taxes are. He should at least see who is the beneficiary of protection.

—If rumors are correct, the CLEARWATER-HALL congressional contest will open the eyes of the people as to how the Republican majority in this county was manufactured. In the borough of Philipsburg, and the townships of Rush and Snow Shoe, alone, more fraudulent Republican votes were polled than the majority that party had in the county amounted to. Here in Bellefonte and in adjoining districts a half dozen instances of repeating have been discovered, and scores of instances uncovered in which men voted who had not paid a State or county tax for two years. By the time this contest is through it is very likely to show that the entire Democratic ticket in the county was elected last fall, and in all probability will end with a number of Republican patriots ascertaining what a county jail is built for.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

A Business Slump Noticeable.

According to Bradstreet's Review for the past week there is depression in all but one or two branches of trade. Bradstreet is one of the two great financial agencies in the country and their report is looked upon as carrying the weight of well informed centres with it.

During the last campaign the reports of these agencies were most persistently referred to by Republican spell-binders who will probably close their eyes to such discouraging reports as are being published so soon after MCKINLEY'S re-election.

The gist of this report is as follows: "Lumber appears to have been inactive at the west and wholesales have done more at the east, but export trade lags in this line, as in all others.

The textile is not altogether clear. Cotton has weakened on increased stocks at the south, and reports are current that southern yarn and fall print cloth manufacturers are considering shut-downs, in spite of reiterated reports of light crop estimates.

The shoe trade is in good shape, so far as spring orders are concerned, and leather is firm.

War, or rather rumors of war, have been the chief subject of discussion in the iron and steel trade this week and, to some extent, have exerted a depressing effect on sentiment. New demand at this time, however, is never very large and conditions as a whole are healthy and even promising.

Certainly mills are well sold ahead, and pig iron production is very large. Practically nothing is heard of advances in prices and it almost certain that steel will go no higher. Some good business in this line is transacted, and, despite reports that export trade is dead, 20,000 tons have been sold at Chicago to go abroad. The claim is made, however, that this business was placed at a considerable sacrifice when domestic quotations are considered. Sales of pig iron will foot up a good total as a whole.

The labor outlook in iron does not promise as well. The announcement of the Bessemer producers that they will reduce wages 15 per cent, has been met on the part of the men by a demand for 10 per cent. A reduction of \$1 per ton on freight rates from Pittsburgh to New York is expected to help business when it picks up again.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 290, against 322 last week and 255 in 1900. Canadian failures for the week number fifty, against thirty-six last week and thirty-five in this week a year ago.

Facts Without Comment.

From the N. Y. Sun, (Rep.)

The annual Pension Appropriation bill now before Congress carries \$145,245,230. This is the largest appropriation on record for the amount to be appropriated this year for pensions, thirty-six years after the close of the Civil War, to which the enormous charge is chiefly due, exceeds the aggregate payments on the same account during the five years from 1879 to 1883, inclusive.

It is more than double the appropriation for 1890, eleven years ago.

It is more than double the expenditures of the Federal Government, for all purposes, in 1861, the first year of the Civil War.

It nearly equals the total expenditures of the Federal Government, excluding interest on the public debt, in 1871, only thirty years ago.

It is more than five times what the Republic was paying for pensions in 1875, thirteen years after the end of the Civil War.

The total number of pensioners now on the roll is 993,529. Ten years ago there were 474,141. Twenty years ago there were 250,802.

The total number of claims allowed last year was 40,645, exceeding by more than two thousand the reduction occasioned in the roll by the deaths of old pensioners, thirty-six years after the end of the Civil War.

One Trust Boycotts Another. From the Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

It is said that one of the big packing companies at Kansas City has concluded to purchase the salt it requires in its business from the Libanon, Portugal, and have it shipped five thousand miles, rather than pay the price charged by the American Salt Trust. One cargo of Portuguese salt has already arrived in this country, and part of it has been shipped to Kansas City.

Here is an object lesson in Trust extortion. The average housekeeper who uses less than a pound of salt in a week, does not feel this extortion, but a packing company which consumes fifteen or twenty carloads a week does feel it. There is another object lesson in the salt question, however.

The Kansas City Packing Company is one of the big corporations which compose what is called the Beef Trust, and two or three times a year that organization takes occasion to mark up the price of all kinds of meat two or three cents a pound.

While the big packing company can send to Portugal for salt, and thus get ahead of the Salt Trust, the average person can escape neither the Salt Trust nor the Beef Trust by sending to another country for salt and meat. The individual consumer must pay the Trust price without protest.

It is gratifying to know that while the Meat Trust is being squeezed by the Salt Trust, these big packers will have a chance how it feels.

Senator Elkins Re-elected.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, was re-elected United States Senator by a majority vote of the two Houses of the Legislature today.

E. M. Simmons Elected Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—F. M. Simmons, chairman of the state Democratic committee, was today elected United States Senator to succeed Marion Butler.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Mrs. Sarah Messimer, of Sixth street, Renovo, is suffering from a gash four inches long in her head. The lady sustained the injury by falling down the stairs while walking in her sleep a few nights ago.

—John S. Considine, the well known track foreman, has received from the Pennsylvania railroad company twenty-five dollars as a prize, for having the best stretch of track. Mr. Considine's division extends from Jersey Shore to Renovo. He is a faithful employe as well as an efficient foreman.

—The projectors of the new railroad line through Fulton county now ask the citizens of that section to subscribe to \$26,000 worth of the capital stock of \$300,000. If the citizens of Fulton county agree to do this, the New York representatives agree that it will be but a short time before application will be made for a charter.

—A dispatch from Beaver Falls, under date of Thursday says: A letter from Harvey E. Fleming, formerly of this place, who has been gold hunting in Alaska, was received this morning. It was dated Nov. 1900, at Rattles station, Koyukud river. He reports that Thomas Doud, of Clearfield county, was found dead in his cabin a short time before. He had frozen to death.

—For some time parties have been drilling for oil, gas or anything that could be come across in the Muncy hills, a little east of the town of Muncy, in Lycoming county. As the drill drilled away day by day the interest and excitement became greater but all has collapsed. The hole has been drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet, but so far there has not been anything found out of which a cent of money could be made.

—Miss J. Guss Ditting possesses the reputation of being the only woman gas plant operator in the State. She is the president and principal stockholder in the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, having purchased the works of this corporation at Sheriff's sale in August, 1899. The plant has been conducted under her personal supervision ever since that time, and she has displayed acute business capacity in its management.

—John F. Blair, retiring postmaster of DuBoistown, is dying as a result of the administration of knock-out drops. On Saturday he settled up his accounts with Uncle Sam, turned over his office and went to Williamsport. While sitting in his carriage waiting for a train to pass Pine street, in that city, he lost consciousness and remembered nothing more until the following day, when he found himself wandering about at Valmont nearly dead from cold. His gold watch was gone, the chain having been cut. It is believed his condition is the result of drugs administered by persons at present unknown.

—Clara Hixon, the Fulton county girl who more than a year ago had her scalp completely torn off by her hair catching in some mill machinery under which she was passing, was taken to her home about three weeks ago from the Philadelphia hospital in which she had been placed for treatment. Skin grafting was the only hope for the child. This was resorted to and for more than a year has been in progress and has proved successful. The whole head is now covered with skin and is almost entirely healed up. There remains a place on top of her head, which is in a healthy state and is fast closing together. She is now 11 years of age and is bright and happy.

—In order to encourage manufacturing plants and to build up its home community the Williamsport board of trade has advanced the proposition to establish a guaranteed fund of \$200,000 to be used for such purposes, portions of the same to be loaned to manufacturers, and such supervision retained by the board as will enable it to learn whether the industry is conducted profitably and satisfactorily, and if not to be able to take control of the same. It is expected in this way to put to use large sums of money lying idly in banks owned by citizens and financial institutions, and it is expected there will be little difficulty in raising the required sum.

—While in the vicinity of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, the past week examining timberland, Frederick Johnston, a lumber dealer of Cambria county, accidentally learned that he had a sister living there whom he had not seen for thirty years. They drifted apart in Hagerstown, Md., and at the age of 15 years Johnston left home, and for the last twelve years his friends have mourned him as dead. Since then he has been engaged in the lumber business in Blair, Clearfield and Cambria counties. A happy climax to this meeting was a birthday party given Mrs. James Piles, the missing man's sister, by her neighbors, last Friday night, at which Johnston was the principal guest of the evening.

—Deputy Revenue Collector W. J. Dixon, assisted by Policeman Fred Dupont and Esquire Gilder, of Rockwood, Wednesday evening captured what is claimed to be the largest moonshine still ever taken in Somerset county. There were two large copper kettles, with a capacity of about 240 gallons, both bright and lately put to use. There were also eight coils of copper, known as a worm. The still was situated about one-half mile from Jacob Jinkes's in a ravine in the heart of the Laurel Hill mountain, in Middlecreek township. Two paid guides led them to the spot. They also destroyed one barrel of whisky, twenty-four gallons of wine, twelve barrels of mash, twenty-five gallons of molasses and 150 pounds of chop.

—It was stated in the Harrisburg Telegraph the other day that the presentation of the battle-flag of the First regiment to the State, the flag carried by the regiment through the Spanish-American war, was the first instance of the kind since the closing of the war. As a matter of fact the flag of the First was not the first to be returned. The flag of the Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, which troop participated in the Porto Rico campaign was the first flag to be returned to the State, and shortly following the presentation, Captain Frederick M. Ott, of the Governor's Troop, Harrisburg, presented the State with the banner carried by that organization in Porto Rico. As a matter of fact, however, the flag of the First regiment was the first returned with public ceremony, the presentation of the others being private.