

Ink Slings.

—Dr. PARKER says that baldness is caused by improper breathing. Now, would 'nt that tear the hair off your scalp?

—They say that all signs fail in dry weather, but as it won't be dry in Bellefonte next Tuesday the slate of the bosses will certainly go through.

—The strike of the stationary firemen in the anthracite region didn't last long, because the firemen weren't satisfied to remain stationary. They couldn't stand the strain of idleness.

—People who profess to know the inside of the HASTINGS-DALE reunion say that it wasn't Mohammed DALE who went to the Mountain at all, but that the Mountain came to Mohammed.

—Since DAN has copped one out of the "handful of political nobodies" he should write and tell GEORGE NOX MCCAIN that he found the first specimen to be a person of considerable consequence.

—Professor STARR's contention that inhabitants of North America are tending toward the aboriginal type doesn't seem to be well founded in the face of the fact that so many men are making asses of themselves.

—There is a boy in Clearfield town, who swallowed a tin whistle. He gulped the little thing right down, like any other missile. And now as he walks round the town, a telling folks his woe; the beans he also gobbled down, upon that whistle blow.

—In the matter of fusion half a loaf is not better than no bread at all. The Democracy's only debt to Pennsylvania is to rescue it from Republicanism. The party has never been committed to a policy that would drag the State from the jaws of Scylla into those of Charybdis.

—It has been noticed that the fellows who had been cultivating long finger nails so as to be better able to tear off a few rolls of green lining from the brick stable on next Tuesday have been doing a little maniovering since HASTINGS and DALE got together and the signs of a fight disappeared.

—The Philadelphia Press' very edifying announcement that "if the Duke of Portland's horse had been a little quicker at his last Derby" he would have won it, smacks strong of the old dog and rabbit fable that we think the Press is in duty bound to tell the Duke about it, as a matter of consolation.

—During the recent hot wave in the East the pavements in Philadelphia became hot enough to fry eggs. At least the papers of that city said so. We are waiting for Kansas to wipe the perspiration out of her eyes and tell how the intense heat out there these days is causing the corn to pop in the fields.

—The fight as to who licked CERVERA at Santiago is on again and the friends of SCHLEY and SAMPSON are both talking long and loud. Rear Admiral BOB EVANS has been telling a few truths that are convincing the public that SCHLEY has been greatly maligned by the revolving chair strategists at Washington.

—It would be the irony of fate if some of the Harrisburg gang who anticipate spoils on the \$4,000,000 capital job were to lose their reason over the sudden acquisition of wealth and be sent to one of the hospitals to be fended like cattle because the Governor has cut down their appropriations to make the capital "pickings" possible.

—The record breaking hot wave that is scorching the great corn belt of the South and West is far more intense than the one that wilted the East three weeks ago. With the mercury bobbing from 95° to 115° for an entire week at a time it begins to look as if the scientists who tell us that the sun is gradually cooling off had better wipe off their spous and take another guess.

—The genealogist who went climbing up President McKINLEY's family tree had little trouble in tracing the various branches back to the Scotch ancestry of ROY ROY, but we would like to have had a photograph of his expression the instant he discovered that the original family motto was "Not Too Much." Surely his first conclusion must have been that he had been running down the wrong clue altogether.

—The Hawaiian's are kicking up more trouble for the administration. With the franchise given them they have been voting to run things in the island according to their own notions and as their notions and those of the adventurous sugar speculators who accomplished the annexation don't coincide the latter are "making a holler" to Washington. It appears that in this case of expansion the franchise got a little too close on the heels of the flag, for the peace of mind of the President and his friends.

—At last the poor, sad eyed cow has been vindicated. The gathering of the great scientists of the world in London has resulted in the announcement that Prof. KOCH, the eminent German, does not believe that consumption bacilli are disseminated through cow's milk, except in unimportant and harmless ways. The person who spits on the pavements and in stores and corridors of public buildings is the one who does it, however, and while we would hardly advise resorting to such heroic treatments in his case as the affected cow has had to undergo in the past something should be done to compel an abatement of the dangerous nuisance.

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President Shaffer and His Fruitless Threat

President SHAFER of the Amalgamated Association threatens to hold the Republican party responsible in the event of the failure of the strike of the employees of the billion dollar steel trust. "If the Republican party is going to obtain power only to foster institutions that will destroy labor organizations," he said to a reporter of a Pittsburg paper the other day, "it can no longer rely on the support of labor. I have always been a Republican," he continued, "but if the worst comes to the worst, and the administration stands idly by and allows the trust to crush us out of existence, in the future I will be all things to all men." Just what he means by this is left to conjecture, but in any event it's a mighty poor remedy for the evil of which he complains.

President SHAFER was probably influenced to the state of mind indicated in the interview by the statement made by Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN a day or two previously that he would consent neither to a settlement nor a compromise with the strikers. The Amalgamated Association must be destroyed, he said in substance and with his vast wealth and amassed capital behind him he will probably be able to achieve the result, unless the administration intervenes in behalf of the strikers. A tip from the President would save the organization, however, and President SHAFER understands the fact quite well. He knows that if the administration would give Congress a hint to enact a law repealing the tariff taxes on the products of the trust the arrogance of that combination would end instantly. What legislation the President wants Congress will enact and with trust products on the free list the trust would collapse quicker than President SHAFER can say soot.

But the administration will not give the tip and President SHAFER may become "all things to all men," but he will still vote the Republican ticket. If he has enough brains to grease a gimlet he has known for years that the Republican party fosters institutions that will destroy labor organizations. The party doesn't obtain power for the purpose of fostering such institutions exclusively, for its mission is to dispense political patronage and rob the public mercilessly. But it fosters such institutions because they supply the money to carry elections by debauching the ballot, perpetuate its power by fraud and guarantee its opportunities to plunder the people by crimes. Yet President SHAFER has been supporting the party in slavish obedience to the orders of these trust managers and deluding his associates in the Amalgamated Association to commit the same egregious folly for years and in all probability will continue to do so as long as he lives.

The labor organizations of this country will be able to compete with the trusts in industrial struggles like that now in progress when the economic policy of the government is for the benefit of the people rather than for the advantage of the trusts and labor leaders are honest with themselves and their associates. Neither condition is present in the strike question. The Presidents of the Amalgamated Association from the beginning of the organization have been looking out for themselves and not for those who pay their salaries. The predecessor of Mr. SHAFER is now holding a fat federal office and compensates those who favored him by deluding the workmen. Each of his predecessors did the same thing and probably SHAFER is now figuring out how he may follow their example.

The WATCHMAN has appealed, time and again, to council to take up the matter of establishing a survey of Spring creek, through the borough limits, in order to ascertain just where the rights of abutting property owners cease. The way the stream is being congested in the vicinity of the C. R. R. of Pa. station is enough to warrant an immediate investigation. With the wall Mr. CRIDER is building along the one side of the stream it will be made from five to fifty feet narrower and while the water is at its present low stage there need be little concern, but the spring floods will be very apt to destroy considerable property in that section and damage suits will be the logical consequence. Had the matter been taken up when the WATCHMAN first urged it upon the attention of council a line would have been established and it would have been ascertained as to whether Mr. CRIDER is out too far or not with his wall. If he is not, then the county would have been saved a needless expense of at least a thousand dollars it incurred in making the Lamb street bridge forty-five feet longer than was necessary. When the wall is completed it will be found that it extends that distance over onto the ground which Mr. CRIDER is making. Will council take this matter up before it is too late or is it afraid?

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Reform in Philadelphia.

The reform campaign in Philadelphia is now in progress and the public will have an opportunity at its close to estimate the civic virtues of the people of that city. The lines are clearly drawn. The machine has nominated a candidate for district attorney "whom it can control." The citizens in the mass meeting assembled nominated for the same office a man of the highest attainments and most eminent fitness. When QUAY was put on trial for using the funds of the State for his own purposes, Mr. ROTHERMEL was given to understand that a perfunctory prosecution would guarantee his political fortune. But he prosecuted the case with all the energy and ability he could command. For that he was condemned by the machine. It remains to be seen whether or not the people will ratify that action.

The office of district attorney in Philadelphia is one of great dignity and importance. It has nearly always been filled by lawyers of great gifts and wide renown. Mr. ROTHERMEL was nominated three years ago because he possessed the traditional qualifications and for the reason that the machine managers imagined that he would become too deeply absorbed in the law to pay any attention to the political end of it. But they soon found out differently. In the beginning he refused to appoint machine deputies. He was responsible for the conduct of the office and was determined to have no shysters about him. That was a pretty hard jolt for the machine, but he would have been forgiven if he had fulfilled expectations in the QUAY trial. But his refusal to take orders in that matter was the "blow that killed father."

This year the machine has named a man who will not disappoint them if he is elected. Obscure in his profession, lacking both in experience and ability, the generous salary of the office will compensate him for any humiliation or prostitution which obedience to the ring may involve. Ballot thieves will have nothing to fear from the courts or the law if he is elected. They have a certainty of conviction and punishment if ROTHERMEL is successful. The destinies of the city, so far as that is concerned, are therefore in the hands of the people. They have made loud professions of a desire for better methods in politics and honest results in elections. If they are sincere they will elect ROTHERMEL by an overwhelming majority. If they fail it will be because the professions of political morality are false and fraudulent.

No Right to Complain.

The esteemed Pittsburg Post is now indulging itself rather freely in more or less vehement execrations against the new ring which has fastened itself on that city under the operation of the "ripper" legislation enacted during the recent session. It is by QUAY's orders, our esteemed contemporary declares, "that the attempt will be made to pass through councils the ordinances delivering up, free, to franchise grabbers, the city's best streets for L roads." No doubt that is true but what right has the Post to complain. It not only itself advocated the odious and undemocratic legislation which makes it possible to deliver up, free, to franchise grabbers, the best streets for any purpose, but its bad example was and is still made the excuse by several of the recreant Democrats in the Legislature for their perfidy.

There was no possible reason for the position taken by the Post during the period that the measure was pending in the Legislature. The FLINCK ring which had been governing Pittsburg was atrocious and any reasonable expedient for getting rid of it was justified, even though it was practical. It is certain that it would be succeeded by another ring equally detestable. But when a standard Democratic newspaper advocates notoriously undemocratic measures for any purpose it is faithless to its principles, treacherous to its party and perfidious in every particular. This the Pittsburg Post did at every stage in the game and that it is now getting ripped up the back by franchise grabbers will be accepted by every thoughtful observer as in the nature of poetic justice. That it complains only adds to its turpitude.

The Pittsburg Post had by a long period of faithful service to the party under the direction of its former proprietor justly acquired the supreme confidence of the Democratic people of Western Pennsylvania. Therefore when the recreant Senators of Clarion and Fayette counties were challenged for their treachery in voting for a measure that was clearly subversive of every Democratic principle and tradition, they pointed to the attitude of the Pittsburg Post and went away justified. They voted as they did for a boodle consideration and if the Post had not been as venal as themselves they would have been condemned to the popular reprobation they deserve. In the face of these facts, therefore, when the Post complains of the consequence of its own perfidy, it proves that it is a poltroon, as well as perfidious.

Mr. Conger's Disappointment.

Mr. CONGER has gone back to China, a sadder but a wiser man. He came home shortly after the siege at Pekin was raised and having displayed fairly good courage, wise judgment and patient endurance there, was well thought of by his countrymen. After the trials and privations were over he asked and obtained leave of absence for a season of well-earned rest. But the moment he got here the spirit of demagoguery took possession of him. He at once conceived the notion of coining his privations into political capital for use to buy his way into the office of Governor of Iowa. That he has been disappointed will cause few regrets outside of his own family.

Mr. CONGER has learned the sad lesson that demagoguery is a poor stock in trade in a transaction which covers considerable time. If the nomination had been due within a couple of weeks of his arrival home, the sympathy racket might of landed him. But it was four or five months off and he started in on it right away. At first he carried everything before him. Nobody could resist the pathetic stories of the sufferings of the missionaries as they are endeavoring to force Christianity into the heathen Chinese in all which he shared. But later on other sources of information were opened. MARK TWAIN wrote about the looting in his guileless way and it impressed the Iowans and the CONGER stock went down.

After a campaign of five months Mr. CONGER finally gave up the fight. His ammunition wasn't strong enough for the work. His stories of the siege ceased to work a charm and he tried to switch. That is he used to be a practical politician and he appealed to the memories of his past labors. But he was unable to recover in the end he was obliged to yield reluctantly and announce that he is willing to go back to China and resume business at the old stand. The chances are that he will not remain there long, however. During his absence things have gone on quite well and besides the administration hasn't much time for failures. McKINLEY isn't what you would call a sentimental politician.

A Trap For Schley.

The obvious purpose of the new developments in the SCHLEY-SAMPSON controversy was to provoke Admiral SCHLEY into a demand for a court of inquiry. What the conspirators and character assassins of the Navy Department would do to him under such circumstances is plain. Under the President the Secretary of the Navy and the so-called strategy board of one mind, it would be an easy matter to pack a court, as that which investigated the embalmment scandal was packed, and that achieved SCHLEY would be promptly convicted of any crime which might occur to the malicious minds of his enemies. He must be gotten out of the way in order that the plans of the conspirators to make SAMPSON a Vice Admiral may be fulfilled.

The tardy testimony of Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS is convincing on that point. Admiral EVANS is an enemy of SCHLEY, but not in the conspiracy to unjustly injure him. He is a reluctant witness in his behalf, therefore, but an important one. He states that when SCHLEY was sent to Cienfuegos to reconnoiter in search of CERVERA's fleet a code of signals had been arranged by which friendly persons on the Cuban coast could communicate with the American ships. A copy of the code was given to every commander except SCHLEY and when he failed to recognize the signals of which he knew nothing he was accused of disobeying orders. His orders were to remain at Cienfuegos until he had ascertained whether or not CERVERA was there and he remained there not a moment longer.

Previous to the testimony of Admiral EVANS there was a possibility of entertaining some sentiment of respect for Admiral SAMPSON. But this exposure of the plan to make SCHLEY disobey orders, or appear to, reveals so treacherous a nature as to compel popular execration. Besides he has confessed that he read the proofs of MACLAY's history and permitted the unjust accusations of SCHLEY to go unrebuked which shows that he is a most contemptible character. It is to be hoped that SCHLEY will not gratify their expectations that he will ask for a court of inquiry. Such a tribunal will not be safe until the present administration has been replaced by one which has a higher regard for honor.

—On Saturday the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel issued a very interesting twenty-two page "Twentieth Century Edition" that will certainly go a long way in the work of giving to the world information concerning the advantages of that revived town in business, social, educational and industrial spheres. We congratulate editor FOSBROOK on the good taste he has displayed in compiling and printing the edition and feel certain that it will do much for the good of Lewistown.

Evidently not the Real Cause of the Strike.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer. The breach between the steel combine and the Amalgamated Association widens from day to day. From this morning's news prospects of a settlement seem more hopeless than ever; Mr. Morgan, the head of the trust, declaring that the position of the companies has no compromise on such a question." Mr. Shaffer leader of the strikers, comes out in an equally defiant and unyielding statement, with threats of causing a general strike by calling on the men of the Federal and National steel companies. Meanwhile the public looks on and wonders, for if the position of the opposing forces, as outlined by them, are to be believed, the strike should not continue a day; and a half hour conference would settle satisfactorily the entire matter.

The sole reason assigned by the combine for their refusal to sign the scale for their non-union plants is the determination not to coerce their employees at these plants to join the Amalgamated Association. Naturally, if safeguarding the freedom of their employees, as thus intimated, is their sole object, it follows that they would not attempt coercion in preventing them from joining the labor union; leaving them free to join or not as they see fit. On the other hand, the Amalgamated officials declare that all they want is that the men be left at liberty to choose between joining or staying apart from their association, without any outside pressure being brought to bear upon them in either direction. In view of these statements there is really no difference between the contending sides. But if such were truly the situation, with a conclusion so clearly in view, it is not to be believed that a strike involving such widespread and mutual disaster would be permitted to exist; and the only inference is that the refusal of the combine to sign the scale is really a device to keep up the price of the coinage of good proportion is lurking in somebody's woodpile.

Why the Silver Question Vanishes.

From the Pittsburg Post. The dropping of the currency question in Ohio, and the indication that this action will be accepted and adopted by the Democrats of other States, rests on logical grounds that may be studied for a brief time, that the real reasons for the disappearance of the silver issue may be better understood.

On this question we can summon no better witness than Hon. Charles A. Towne, who was last year nominated by the Silver Republicans and the Populists for Vice President with Mr. Bryan, but who afterward withdrew in favor of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Towne thoroughly understands western sentiment on the silver question as now developed, and in a recent interview he says:

"The free silver question is absolutely dead in the West. It will not only not be an issue in 1904, but I do not believe it will be mentioned in the Democratic platform or campaign. Our policy in 1896 and 1900 was misunderstood. We were not demanding more market for the silver mines, but more money to keep up prices. God in His wise providence has provided a vast increase in the supply of gold, and to-day there is more gold in the country than there would have been if the gold supply had remained stationary and the mints had then opened to free coinage of silver. As the present condition continues or the supply of gold continues to increase there can be no successful or serious demand for silver. Certainly, that demand cannot again be made an issue in a national campaign until there is a big change in industrial or financial conditions."

The important point made here is that the demand for silver coinage was made to secure a larger supply of currency for the business of the country. The increased supply of gold as well as paper has met this demand, hence the abatement of silver agitation.

Another authority on this point well worth quoting is Representative Newlands, the Silver Republican Congressman from Nevada, and a prominent member of the committee of Ways and Means. He has just returned from a trip to Europe, and a statement from him is published in which he argues for the correctness of the retention of the free coinage men in 1896 and 1900. It was quantity rather than quality of money that was demanded in the interest of the people and of general business. The large influx of gold through the development of mines in Alaska and South Africa proved the quantitative contention, according to Mr. Newlands. He says:

"It is the increased quantity of gold that has retarded prices and stimulated industrial enterprises. The quantitative theory has won, and the men who advocated the free coinage of silver have a greater quantity of money have been vindicated. If the supply of gold should diminish it would be long a short time before the demand for silver coinage would be renewed with increased vigor. We all know that the production of gold is very variable, and that an era of scanty supply always follows an era of abundant supply. The war in Africa has seriously interfered with the output of the African gold mines, and I am informed already Europe is beginning to feel the slow but sure results of a diminution of the flow of gold to her mints. Perhaps next time the demand for silver coinage will come from the other side of the water."

Whether there will be a European demand for silver as a money of final redemption is a question that belongs to the future. There is no more finality to the currency question than to any other that changes with the varying conditions of business and industry and the progress of nations.

But has there been the great currency expansion indicated by Mr. Towne and Congressman Newlands? It is a question readily determined from the treasury reports, and is made apparent by comparing the recent itemized treasury statement with the amounts of money in circulation with a similar statement issued at the outset of Bryan's first campaign on the more-money-Chicago platform in 1896:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Gold coin, Gold certificates, Silver dollars, etc.

(Concluded on page 4.)

Spawls from the Keystones.

—Struck by a train at Lock Haven on Saturday Mrs. Joseph Poorman was almost instantly killed.

—Judge Gordon has set August 30th and 31st as days on which to hear applications for naturalization over in Clearfield county.

—The Berwind-White coal mining company have let the contract at Janesville for their shaft to the E vein at that place for \$70,000.

—An attempt was made to blow up the large general store of J. C. Harman, at Penfield, near DuBois Saturday, with dynamite. The building was partly wrecked.

—W. H. Knarr, of Cedar Springs, Clinton county, has been missing chickens from his coop for some time. Saturday morning he killed six polecats in the vicinity of his barn.

—There are now eleven cases of typhoid fever in Chester Hill near Philipsburg. The family of Thomas Redding is sorely afflicted, Mrs. Redding and four of the children being down with the disease.

—Two very large pusher engines for the W. N. Y. & P. railroad passed through Milesburg on Friday from Altoona. The engines weigh 125 tons each, and have boilers that carry twelve tons of water.

—The story comes from Jersey Shore that one Joseph Piper, of that town, kept his wife locked in her room for over a year, and that the woman finally escaped last Wednesday and made for more congenial society.

—Hon. Noah Senor, of Indiana county, was stricken with apoplexy, Thursday evening, and is critically ill at his home near Plumville. Mr. Senor represented Indiana county three terms in the state Legislature.

—Some unknown marksman, either accidentally or maliciously put a bullet in the fleshy part of one of the legs of John Watson, fireman of a New York Central coal train, at Kermeor, Clearfield county, the other evening.

—The dead body of Frederick Roate, aged 60 years, was found in the cellar of his home, in lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Saturday morning. He broke down the steps during the night and he fell his neck.

—W. D. Kramer, tax collector for greater Clearfield, received \$34,000 in taxes prior to the expiration of the time when the percentage was off, and on Saturday, the last day for receiving taxes with the rebate, he received \$5,000.

—Charles Sethman and wife are now inmates of the Westmoreland county jail, on information made by Mrs. Sethman's mother, charging them with perjury. The young wife is not yet 16 years old, although she swore she was 21.

—William Knable, of Fulton county, is 81 years old and cut his own harvest with the cradle. He didn't do this of choice, but of necessity. He was unable to get anyone to do it for him. This was a remarkable achievement for one of his age.

—H. L. Farwell, up the river above Lock Haven, saw a rattlesnake swimming the river last Friday, closely pursued by a blacksnake. Mr. Farwell killed the rattler, which measured four feet in length, but when he looked for the blacksnake it was gone.

—Alex. Blesh, of Lock Haven, has been awarded the contract for erecting 100 houses in the new town of Benedictine, Cambria county. The town is laid out in the centre of a large tract of coal land recently purchased by Rembrandt Peale and others.

—Arthur, the 8 year old son of Arthur Keith, of Portage, is an inmate of the Johnstown hospital, suffering from burns, the result of an explosion of powder with which he was playing. His right eye is so badly burned that the sight has been destroyed.

—Epsy Hanks killed a blacksnake on Samuel Ward's farm, in Monroe township, Bedford county, on Tuesday last, which measured from tip to tip, eleven feet, five and one half inches. His snakehead showed fight but after Epsy hit it with a heavy stone, breaking its back, it was soon dispatched.

—Dr. George E. Knode, one of the best known physicians of Huntingdon, died at his home in Marklesburg on Thursday of lock-jaw, aged 35 years. He was kicked below the knee by his horse less than a week ago but did not consider the injury serious until a day or two before his death. The funeral took place at Alexandria Friday afternoon.

—The stockholders of the Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone company held a meeting Friday evening and elected the following officers: President, C. M. Gage; treasurer, B. F. Africa; secretary, J. W. Richie; directors, W. D. Bernard, W. H. Denlinger, Dr. Myers, Harrisburg; W. H. Denlinger, Pittston; Allison O. Smith, Clearfield; A. D. Little, E. F. Kerr, Bedford; Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte; C. M. Clement, Sunbury. The company expects to begin construction shortly.

—The Rev. B. B. Hamlin, of Huntingdon, preached on Sunday, July 7th, at Montoursville. When he last preached there, fifty-three years ago, Montoursville was on a circuit with Picture Rocks, Hughesville and Muncy, and the salary, \$500, was hard to raise. As a result Dr. Hamlin did not get all his salary. On Sunday, however, a good old lady approached him after the sermon, and insisted upon paying him \$10 as part payment of the obligation that he had so long cancelled because of the inability of the then struggling congregation to meet it.

—About 9 o'clock Friday night as a trolley car on the Milton, Lewisburg and Watson town road was passing the fair grounds near Milton, the trolley wire broke and wrapped itself around the car horizontally. The fire flew from the wire, making it appear as though the car was burning. There were twenty passengers in the car, and many of them began shrieking, so that their screams could be heard for many miles. All were afraid to step out for fear of coming in contact with the heavily charged wire. The motorman finally became cool headed and crawled carefully underneath the wire, succeeded in getting out of the car. He then hurried to the nearest telephone, where he requested that the current at the power house be shut off. It was fully twenty minutes, however, before he reached the telephone. During this time the terror to the passengers was indescribable. After the current was shut off the broken wire was soon repaired.