

Ink Stings.

AGUINALDO is a free man, that is as long as he bends the neck to American sovereignty.

The fellows who are being caught short on July corn are cornered in more ways than one.

The possibility that the congressional apportionment bill will be declared illegal is likely to give both Dr. LOCKE and CLEMENT DALE cold feet.

If the Bellefonte water rates keep on going up it will soon be cheaper for those who use it for industrial purposes to substitute beer or butter-milk.

The State of New Jersey is entirely out of debt and that is possible because the Hon. MATTHEW QUAY is a resident of Pennsylvania and not of that State.

PENNYPACKER may discover after it is too late that it is far easier to sit on a bench than to keep his balance on the stump he is about to take in Pennsylvania.

Anthracite coal is selling in Philadelphia for \$11 per ton, but so long as it isn't free that takes on such fictitious values the people of that city will not suffer much this kind of weather.

If QUAY, DURHAM and ASHBRIDGE can only get together and agree on the man who is to be the next mayor of Philadelphia the people of that city will be full of rejoicing. Inasmuch as they have no say in the matter, themselves, it is pleasant to have it settled with as little fuss as possible.

It's a fine time for the President to grow so blatant against trusts, and so concerned about the welfare of Cuba. The time to act was while Congress was in session. Had he done something then there would be little need of so much insincere solicitation now.

Some people have a habit of making the loudest boasts when matters are running the worst with them. Mr. QUAY's latest prediction is that "cousin SAMUEL" will have 250,000 majority—a sure indication of more trouble in the machine's gearing than most folks would imagine.

Had the King died the most fitting mourning that could have been adopted by the chappies on this side of the pond would have been to keep their trousers turned down for a period of thirty days. It was to ape him that they began the practice of turning them up.

An alligator was fished out of the Chicago river a few days ago, and, as yet, no attempt has been made to call it a sea serpent. This failure to make the most out of the catch is probably accounted for in the fact that Chicago does not make a bid for popularity as a summer resort.

Yes, let us all be thankful that Gov. STONE has determined to take the stump for "cousin SAMUEL." A campaign well inaugurated with the ripperrism of his administration will make the Republican hosts, as hilarious and hopeful as an epidemic of small-pox would a decimated and discouraged army.

In view of the result in the most recent judicial contest in Cambria county and the councilmanic fights in Johnstown we would advise the esteemed Tribune of the latter city to ponder a little before it again alludes to the "empty honor" of a place on the Democratic county ticket" up there. Cambria has been showing very encouraging signs of drifting back to her old moorings.

It is undeniable that the seismic disturbances in Southern waters have been the cause of shocking catastrophes, but just now they are being thanked for having prevented Congress from deciding to build the canal by the Nicaraguan route. The eruptions that have occurred along that proposed line within the past few days have disclosed what a sink hole a Nicaraguan canal would have proven.

The notice that QUAY has recently received from Pittsburg to the effect that the more he meddles with the local political situation in that city the worse it will be with his "cousin PENNYPACKER" should be sufficient warning to the old man. He sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind in that city in '82 and a child as badly burnt as he was then ought to be a little fearful of the fire that is already beginning to smoke out there.

ABRAHAM SLIMMER, of Waverly, Iowa who has just begun to give away all of his ten million dollar fortune to charities, is getting nearer to public needs than any philanthropist who has appeared recently. Most of his millions are going to hospitals and old people's homes and going in such a way that they will ever be a blessed memorial to the quaint old man who says he can live on three dollars per week if by so doing he can give more to the poor.

Let some outside promoter appear with a scheme to corral thousands of dollars of local capital for an enterprise that has no further guarantee of success than the brilliant picture his slick tongue paints for it, and council will fairly tear the carpet off the stairs of the Logan engine house in their haste to get to their chamber to exonerate his property from taxes for any term of years he may desire. It is different with the smaller and more modest employers in Bellefonte, who have furnished employment every day in the year for a quarter of a century or more, for several hundred men and women. They must be taxed at an exorbitant rate, so that those who pay practically nothing now will have to pay still less.

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They Are Grinding a File.

The opponents of decent government in Pennsylvania imagine that they have framed an overwhelming indictment against GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The charge is that some years ago he favored a measure of legislation affecting the city of Pittsburg very much like that known as the "Ripper act," which was passed during the last session. As a matter of fact, the only analogy between the two measures is that both are called "rippers." The vast difference is that the bill supported by Mr. GUTHRIE proposed to rip up the most atrocious political machine ever organized, except that one in Philadelphia, by constitutional processes and the other ripped out the government elected by the people by methods in violation of the constitution.

The "ripper," supported by Mr. GUTHRIE proposed a new and improved form of government for the city of Pittsburg. Under the old charter of that city the Mayor was absolutely without authority and the inequities which appalled the people of all parts of the country were beyond the reach of retribution for the reason that the municipal government had no responsible head. A venal council, by corrupt agencies, elected profligate men as heads of departments and these instruments of the bosses traded in contracts and franchises and plundered the people to their heart's content. Mr. GUTHRIE and other advocates of municipal reform asked the Legislature to end the evils by creating a government based on just and scientific principles to be elected by the people under conditions which would guarantee an honest election and fair return of the votes.

The iniquity of the odious "ripper" enacted by the last Legislature is not in that it "ripped" out the corrupt machine. If that was what it did there would be no cause of complaint. But it legislated out of office men elected by the people for a specified term, thus violating the obligations of a contract. It vested in the Governor the power to appoint a successor for two years in direct conflict with the provisions of the fundamental law of the State and it put penalties on citizens for alleged offenses without due process of trial and in subversion of every principle asserted in the constitution of the State. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE never gave assent to such an infamous measure as the "ripper" enacted during the last session and in calling attention to the difference between the acts, the QUAY organs have done him a priceless service.

Roosevelt's Pittsburg Speech.

President ROOSEVELT'S Fourth of July visit to Pittsburg came as near being an official farce as anything that has happened in this country during recent years. There was a vast crowd at the meeting at which he was the principal orator and there was much, and it must be added, genuine enthusiasm. The American people are essentially hero worshippers and to the casual observer our strenuous President has much in his make-up that takes on the appearance of a hero. He dresses jauntily, moves with a swagger, talks freely and unconventionally and makes himself popular with the crowd. But thoughtful people who heard his speech and others of the same type who read it next day must have blushed with shame at the poverty in ideas and the absence of sincerity which it revealed.

The President began by praising the Declaration of Independence and yet with his connivance there are a large number of people ostensibly under the government of the United States in the presence of whom the reading of the Declaration is forbidden by law. The vital principle asserted in the Declaration of Independence is that governments derive all just power from the consent of the governed and yet the President has been using all the power of his office, and some that was usurped, to force upon a helpless people a government against their will and without their consent. In view of these facts the declaration of the President was hypocritical and dishonest. It was an insult to the intelligence of his audience.

After that rubbish the President proceeded to discuss the trust question and make absurd promises. For more than seven months Congress had been in session and every day there was a chance to ask for such legislation as would strengthen the anti-trust laws and make the prosecution of those offending against them a hopeful process. But he did nothing of the kind. With respect to the Cuban reciprocity he was equally reckless in his Pittsburg speech. After Congress had refused, absolutely, to do anything for the relief of Cuba ROOSEVELT boldly promised to give them relief. He knew in his heart that he has no power to act in the absence of legislation and that his promise was false and fraudulent yet he gave the promise impudently and unblushingly and proved himself as careless of his character as he is reckless in his statements.

Elkin's Chance for Revenge.

On the evening of the Republican state convention Attorney General ELKIN openly declared that he had been defrauded of the nomination for Governor. Some time before that it was freely stated that QUAY had been influenced to oppose the nomination of ELKIN by the President of the United States who had expressed the fear that the odious record of the STONE administration would be the cause of defeating a number of Republican candidates for Congress if a member of the cabinet were made the standard bearer of the party. It is a matter of public notoriety that the patronage of the federal administration was used in stealing votes in the convention from ELKIN.

It has been learned from a most reliable source that the consideration which QUAY gave to ROOSEVELT for the corrupt use of federal patronage to defeat ELKIN was a pledge that Pennsylvania will be for ROOSEVELT for President in the next national convention. If ELKIN will resent the dishonor and injustice put on him by QUAY and ROOSEVELT, QUAY will not be able to make good that promise. In addition to all his personal influence and the generous use of the federal patronage, QUAY was obliged to draw largely on corporation treasures to buy votes in order to nominate PENNYPACKER. If ELKIN could make so good a showing under the circumstances which existed then, he can defeat QUAY for the delegates in 1904.

It may be said and it is probably true that a political campaign based on revenge is mostly unwise and nearly always unsuccessful. But a man of honor will never tamely submit to an unjust aspersion wantonly put upon him and QUAY and ROOSEVELT put such an insult on ELKIN. In effect they questioned his personal integrity and declared that they couldn't consent to his nomination because his record was so bad that his nomination would destroy the party. Probably that is true. He was and is certainly vulnerable. But whatever evil repute attaches to him was the result of his association with and service to QUAY and it was both ungenerous and unjust for QUAY to turn him down on that account.

Admiral Dewey's Humiliation.

Admiral DEWEY'S new role is one that is much less attractive than those in which he has hitherto appeared. The chastening influence of disfavor at the administration court has evidently broken his high spirit and of late he has been kowtowing to the bureaucrats in Washington with as much servility as the rest of them. In this change he has not even taken care of his own reputation for consistency and in acknowledging obedience to those who exact much, and return little, the contrast between his former candor and his present obsequiousness is positively painful. Really the Admiral is to be pitied.

Soon after his return from the Philippines he gave to the public his impressions of the people and conditions he had encountered in an extended newspaper interview. It was at a time when the imperialists were invoking every expedient to justify their wanton destruction of every principle expressed in the Declaration of Independence and they were harping constantly on the want among the natives of the Archipelago, of that intelligence which qualified a people for self-government. The Admiral resented the implied slander on the people and protested with admirable frankness and characteristic energy that they were more capable of self-government than the Cubans, and were a race of unusual intelligence. Now he is singing another tune.

For example, in testifying before the Senate committee on Philippine affairs he referred contemptuously to the "dense and hopeless stupidity" of the people and when one of the Senators called his attention to his former statement on the subject he explained that what he meant was not that the Filipinos were intelligent but that ignorant and illiterate as they are the Cubans are worse. A paid witness couldn't have served the purposes of the administration any better and if the Admiral and his charming wife are not promptly taken into the favor of official society the administration is ungrateful beyond measure.

A special train passed over the Bald Eagle valley on Sunday carrying supplies for the Postal Telegraph Co. The latter is to supplant the Western Union along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad and it is likely that the new order of things will result in crowding the Western Union clear out of many of the smaller stations where it maintained telegraph offices by using the railroad wires. Of course at points where it has its own lines it will still operate, but the fall-out with the Pennsy has been the most serious thing that has ever befallen the Western Union.

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Losses of the Strike.

The newspapers which are publishing weekly estimates of the cost of the coal strike are either hopelessly ignorant of economic laws or are deliberately publishing false statements to deceive the public. For example one of these purveyors of misinformation published on Monday that the loss to the operators in profits up until the end of last week amounted to \$20,000,000 and the loss to the strikers in wages to \$10,000,000. If that were true the strike would have ended long ago. The operators have power to terminate the trouble at any moment and whenever their losses amount to double the losses of the strikers they will call a halt.

As a matter of fact the operators have lost nothing in profits since the strike began. They have simply lost the interest on the money invested and that on the money which would have come in the form of profits if the coal had been mined and sold. The expense of keeping the mines and machinery in order is an added loss. But so long as the mines are idle the coal remains in the ground and is the property of the operators which will bring profits when work is resumed. Moreover if the price is increased say fifty cents a ton the increase in the profits will soon convert the losses into gains and within a few months the losses which have been incurred will be recovered.

But the loss to the miners is irretrievable. Time cannot be recovered and though a few cents added to the wages of mining per ton will count up rapidly the cost of living during the period of idleness is almost necessarily a mortgage on their muscles for the future. If they could stop the ravages of time during the strike and out of the cost of living during the period of idleness they would be practically on the same plane with the operator. But that is an impossibility. They must live and they will grow old and when the strike ends and the earning is resumed they must pay for what they got during the interval in which there were no receipts.

Want Some One Hold His Coat!

President ROOSEVELT'S wind-war on the trusts is very much like the fellow who, sneaking out of a fight until all danger of having one has passed, attempts to show his bravery by shaking his fists in the crowd and swearing how easily he could, and how determined he is, to do the other fellow up. When the opportunity was given him, while his Republican Congress was in session, to show his courage and prove his willingness to help down those corrupt combinations, he was as mute as the bar-room blusterer is when there is a prospect of a real brawl. Now when Congress has adjourned and he can't get into any fight he is calling on the public, with all the strenuousness of a bully, to "hold his coat" while he cleans the whole kit and kaboodle out.

In this work he may think he is making a great play for the commendation of the public, but we don't see that either the trusts or their advocates are impressed with his earnestness to the extent that they are trying in any way to hold him back or keep him from jumping into them.

Roosevelt Treated with Contempt.

No President of the United States within the memory of men in active life has out as inconsiderable figure in the affairs of the country at the adjournment of a session of Congress as President ROOSEVELT did when the first session of the 56th Congress quit its blather and went home. He had been defeated in practically every purpose which he had announced. His Philippine bill and his Cuban reciprocity bill were both defeated and though he had repeatedly declared that the honor of the country was involved in the Cuban bill his party in Congress incontinently turned it down.

All in all, ROOSEVELT is a poor stick in a conspicuous place. Previous to his accidental, and most people will add unfortunate accession to the office, he had been a loud-mouthed professor of the civil service reform act. But he had hardly become warm in his seat before every member of his cabinet who paid the least regard to civil service reform had expressed an inclination to out loose from him and as fast as they succeeded in making their escape "soury politicians" were put in their places. The result is the restoration of spoilsism more completely than it has existed since GRANT'S first term.

But the view point from which ROOSEVELT'S insignificance appears the most obvious is in the respect that the leaders of his own party disregard his inclinations. No other President in the history of the country has been treated as contemptuously as ROOSEVELT by the leaders in Congress of the party of which he is ex-officio the official head. The ordinary recommendations of other Presidents have been ignored, no doubt, but no other President has been treated so contemptuously when he supplemented his ordinary recommendation by a special message begging acquiescence. But who will say that ROOSEVELT deserved more?

The President and the Trusts.

From the New York Times, July 8th. Mr. Roosevelt is too experienced a sportsman to believe that there really ever was a deer so ingeniously contrived as to kill a gun and miss a calf.

Yet, with all respect, that is apparently the kind of weapon he thinks can be constructed for dealing with the Trusts. The objectionable Trusts in this country and the objectionable features of Trusts that are noted in all respects to be condemned rest chiefly on two dishonest advantages they have over their competitors. One is the secret favors shown them by the railroads, the roads themselves being in some cases controlled by the Trusts. The other is the heavy tariff duties imposed on their competitors abroad.

Mr. Roosevelt, so far as he has made any definite proposal, does not contemplate touching the latter source of unfair advantage. Yet it is really the worst thing existing in the situation. The favors granted by the railroads are already illegal. By proper vigilance and energy in the use of the powers resting in the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the Department of Justice it would probably be quite practicable to do away with this particular wrong. But the unjust favors enjoyed by the Trusts from the tariff are granted by law. They are the effect of the prostitution of the law-making power of the interest of individuals and corporations mainly for party purposes. They spring originally from demoralization of the national legislature, and they are not retained by influence which it is not extravagant to call corrupt. The power of these favored Trusts is great and it is polluting. Let Mr. Roosevelt reflect for an instant on their work with reference to Cuba, the matter he had so much at heart. If it had not been for the Sugar Trust the House bill granting a concession to Cuba, with the repeal of a special protective tax for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, would have been passed in the Senate. That body did not dare to deal fairly with the Cubans if it deprived the Sugar Trust of an unjust advantage. This is but one instance in many. The protected Trusts are more powerful in Congress than any one interest besides. The President himself is helpless in conflict with them.

We do not impugn the sincerity of the President. But we are convinced that any fight he may undertake against the objectionable Trusts will be futile to the point of ludicrousness if it be not directed against the protective tariff enacted for the benefit of those Trusts.

Platform Platitudes.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.). If the State platforms and speeches by political leaders so far made and delivered are a criterion the coming Congressional campaign promises to be singularly devoid of argument. Platitudes and sonorous phrases, signifying nothing and leading nowhere comprise the bulk of the political platform in prospect. As the Senate session indicated there will be a wholly baseless attempt to argue that the critics of the military policy in the Philippines have been guilty of slanderous attacks upon the army. There has been nothing of the kind. Cases of unjustifiable cruelty to the natives have been charged and proved; the water cure is not denied. Major Waller's slaughter of eleven natives in cold blood has been admitted and General Smith's order to kill and burn and reduce Samar to a howling wilderness has been officially confessed. To condemn these excesses is in no sense an attack upon the army, and the fact that the condemnation was voiced by members of the Administration itself should answer to the accusation of treasonableness.

Upon the other issue of the trusts there is the same glittering generalization. The Minnesota convention is a case in point. In Governor Van Sant's State, where so spirited an assault was made upon the policy of combination, the strongest words uttered were Senator Nelson's platitudinous observations that trusts which cheapened the cost to the consumer were beneficial, but those which restricted competition and established an absolute monopoly must be controlled. If this means anything it means that control of the trusts must be established. Yet Senator Nelson has not been recorded as introducing any bill for that purpose. Reciprocity with Cuba was also endorsed, but of what value is an endorsement if, as in Nebraska, the State's representatives deliberately vote the other way?

Pattison and Pennypacker.

From the Baltimore Sun. The people know Governor Pattison, and his past record as Governor of the State and as Comptroller of the city of Philadelphia is a sufficient guarantee that he will not betray the confidence of those who vote for him. During his two terms as Governor he was confronted by hostile Legislatures, and he withstood them when he thought they were wrong and used the veto freely upon bad bills. The election of Mr. Pattison should not be a matter of politics. It cannot affect or injure the Republican party any more than his former elections injured that party. The issue this year is good government and the reformation of the grossest abuses, the prevention of frauds and the purification of public funds, the purification of elections and the establishment of Government by people in the place of government by bosses and ballot box stuffers. The State government comes nearer to the homes of the people than the Federal Government does, and good local self-government should not be sacrificed to promote some Federal policy. It is true that the Republican party in Pennsylvania has Senator Quay; if it is preferred to call it that—that has nominated for Governor a man of high character and distinguished ability. If he is elected, however, he will be embarrassed by his surroundings and his obligations to such an extent as seriously to impair his usefulness. If the people of Pennsylvania really desire to have the Atlantic seaboard cleaned out, Pattison, and not Pennypacker, is the Hercules.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Eleven deaths occurred in Pittsburg from heat on Tuesday.

—Northampton county has 29,689 persons subject to military duty.

—A scarcity of coke is causing many blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Chenango Valleys to close.

—Scarcity of fuel caused the banking of a second furnace by the Pennsylvania Company at Lebanon on Monday.

—The contract for the Government building at Wilkesbarre was awarded to Cramp & Co., of Philadelphia, for \$87,127.

—Two steers broke up Alderman J. B. Raymond's court at Altoona by carrying their street fight in through the open door.

—Ten farm houses were robbed last week at Muncy while the owners were at Williamsport attending the Fourth of July exercises.

—Soft coal miners in the Altoona district went to work on Monday without restriction as to the number of days a week they shall labor.

—Oil has been found in such quantities in a well belonging to Mr. James S. Loyder, near Thompsonstown, as to render the water therein unfit for use.

—A newly married young man up in Indiana county dreamed that his aunt was dead and it proved true. He tried the same dream on his mother-in-law, but, of course it didn't work.

—Fifty pounds of giant powder exploded in a hole 20 feet deep in a cinder pile at the Duquesne steel works on Tuesday and two men were blown to pieces and five probably fatally injured.

—Early Sunday morning the residence of John D. Wright, at Centre, Clearfield county, was entered by burglars who bound the members of the family and went through the house. They only secured \$5 in money.

—The strike of the moulders and pullers employed by the Crucible Steel company, of Pittsburg, which for the last three weeks has almost completely closed the melting departments of that company, has been practically settled.

—George B. McClellan, of Phillipsburg, has the distinction of running the engine that made the first trip over the new West Branch railroad on July 1st. "Benney" is the boy who could pull her through in fine style, and do it right, too.

—As a result of eating poisoned meat Mrs. Alveta Prior and her four children, of Muncy, and Miss Shoemaker, of Millburg, and Bert Berry, of Hughesville, became violently ill and only the prompt arrival of a physician saved their lives.

—On Tuesday afternoon Edward Lebkicker, aged 20, of Lewisburg, and John Gingrich, aged 21, of Lebanon, both carpenters, fell from the roof of the new St. Peter's Catholic Church, at Reading, a distance of 40 feet, and both were instantly killed.

—While John M. Senn, of Williamsport, was returning home Saturday night, he was attacked by two masked men, who demanded his money and watch. Mr. Senn, who is a student at Bucknell and an all around athlete, knocked one of the highwaymen down and both then fled.

—While Michael Ricci was fishing in the Susquehanna River, near Nanticoke, a bolt of lightning struck the boat, demolishing it, Ricci was thrown into the water, but was rescued by another fisherman. The man was unconscious, but when brought out of the water soon rallied.

—Ex-Congressman Joseph E. Throop, of Philadelphia and Everett, was arrested on Saturday. He is charged by Constable Falkoid, of Hopewell, with violating the fish laws by emptying the acids and other destructive matter from his furnace at Everett, into the Juniata river and destroying the fish.

—Chrystom J. Luckett, one of the best known freight conductors of the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed in a wreck near Bennington Monday morning, being caught between his cabin and the car next it, and crushed so badly that he died in a few minutes. He is survived by his wife and two sons, all of Altoona.

—During a thunder storm on Tuesday lightning played a peculiar prank on the farm of Walter Earnhart, at Liberty Square, Lancaster county. Five cows, a bull and a heifer were inclosed in a field in which there were no trees. The cattle were widely separated but were all instantly killed by one bolt of lightning.

—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has purchased 25 acres of wooded land east of and adjoining Altoona, and on it will erect a beautiful home for two aged aunts, who are residents of Altoona. The property is prettily located and is known as Goosey's woods. The erection of the building will begin in the near future.

—Robert Jones attended the Forest City Baptist church, Scranton, on Sunday night. The pastor called upon him to lead in prayer and he responded, exhorting all to prepare for the call of the Maker. "They know not at what moment He would call." Hardly had the old gentleman taken his seat when his head fell forward on his breast and he expired.

—John Orlando, an Italian, who resided at Hyner, Clinton county, was employed as foreman on Weaver & Co.'s railroad. One day last week he discharged an Italian laborer. The discharged man, on returning to Hyner from Renovo Friday evening, and while intoxicated, went to Mr. Orlando and demanded his time. The foreman was making it out when the man shot Orlando in the head, near the left ear. Orlando falls to the floor when the coward shot him in the back. He died in a few minutes.

—Emanuel Herrman, a farmer of near Rosecrans, Clinton county, was injured the other day by being gored by an enraged cow. Mr. Herrman started to drive to Jersey Shore, taking with him a cow and a calf. The calf he had in the wagon, while the cow was tied to the rear end of the vehicle. At Kauchtown he got out of the wagon, when he was attacked and badly gored by the enraged cow. One of his eyes was gored out, by the cow's horn and he is badly bruised, especially about the head and face. He was taken to his home and is in a serious condition.