

Ink Sings.

—GROVER CLEVELAND is pap again. Who says he is too old to be President again?

—The manner in which United States common is being pounded looks as if it could beat the water-melon in per cent of water.

—Surface indications show no sign of the overworking of Mr. ROOSEVELT's strenuousness in the job of uncovering the postal scandals.

—It is water on the stock that is causing all the trouble for the United States Steel Co., and some say that its president has the same trouble on the brain.

—Poor SCHWAB. The newspaper correspondents are chasing him as if he were the pot of gold at the end of the rainbows. He is about as evanescent, too.

—A new triumvirate appears to be forming: ROOSEVELT—ROOT—WOOD. How long will it be before history will be telling coming ages of a fallen American Empire.

—There is a comet somewhere in the sky, but few of the people who stay out late at night are as much interested in it as they are in keeping off the snakes that appear to be crawling on their pathway homeward.

—Russia, with her more than one hundred million population and more than a million soldiers and sailors, thinks she can whip Japan, with her fifty thousand troops, if Gt. Britain and the United States keep their hands off. Great is Russia!

—The Pennsylvania clergyman who traveled eight thousand miles in search of an ideal wife has come home without her. The world is very small, after all, and women eight thousand miles away have about the same frailties as the ones right here in the old Keystone State.

—During the King's levee in Dublin on Wednesday evening no less than sixty addresses were presented to him. But here is where the king has the bulge on other prominent visitors. He ordains that all addresses must be presented in manuscript, not orally, then nobody dares to get mad if he doesn't read them.

—The judge who has just handed down a decision ruling that a woman's kisses are her own personal property and she can do with them as she pleases, without fear of an injunction being sued out by her husband, has rendered the single men of the country signal service, but the poor married fellows—Well they are different.

—Fourteen of the fifteen judges on the bench in Philadelphia are Republican and about every other day, when there is a judge to be elected in a country district that is Democratic, you will hear Republican papers of that city yawning about the necessity of a non-partisan judiciary. There are people who don't seem to know what consistency is.

—Some fellow away up in New England, who thinks he knows all about it, tells us that Pennsylvania Legislators are declining. It may appear so to a chap at a distance, but here where we have every reason to know all about them, we doubt if any body can be found who ever heard of a Pennsylvania Legislator declining anything.

—The President was unable to attend church on Sunday because "the weather was so disagreeable." Mrs. ROOSEVELT and the children were able to go, however. In that there is a great similarity between the President and his family and many Bellefonte men and theirs. Incidentally, had it been on the eve of a campaign and had he had a campaign speech on hand you can gamble that no storm that ever came out of the heavens would have kept him away.

—The newspapers that are making fun of Mr. HARRY LEHR, the little tin god of Newport society, fail to show a proper appreciation of merit, when they see it in a man like Mr. LEHR. Any fellow who can baffle his way into swindle and win out of the richest girls, with nothing more than a wine agent's start, whether he be a noodle or a Nance, is to be admired for having gotten there—even though there isn't a goal that sensible men strive after.

—The turbulent atmosphere of Jackson, Kentucky, where twenty-seven lives have been lost since the starting of the HARGIS-CARDWELL feud and the town judge was a prisoner in his own house for eighteen months, will either be made more turbulent or cleared up by the proceedings now in progress there. The town is under martial law and the military is protecting a court that is going to try to punish all the offenders. It is to be hoped that the law will be able to resume its dignity and that this mountain town in America saved from at least proving its self worse than the capital of semi-civilized Serbia.

—Every community is infested with a lot of human parasites who contribute nothing to the public weal and suck its substance from it with the rapacity of vampires. They are a class of selfish, narrow-minded, avaricious creatures who hide when public spirit or enterprise are abroad for fear they will be asked for a contribution, yet are ever on the alert to profit by the energies of others. No community is without them and they will always be present among us. Just as the cyclops live on fish, the vampire and lice on animals so this human parasite will continue to live on his fellows.

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## Feeling The People.

Local Republican managers in some of the counties of Pennsylvania imagine that they are expressing reprobation of the iniquitous press muzzle by ignoring Governor PENNYPACKER in their platforms. In our neighboring county of Clearfield this deception was practiced and in York county the other day the same course was adopted. As a matter of fact, however, this is only an attempt at fooling the more credulous of the opponents of the atrocious muzzle. That bill was simply and earnestly endorsed in the resolution adopted in both counties referred to commending the candidates of the Republican party for state offices and the Senators who were actually behind the muzzle.

The press muzzle was not a creature of Governor PENNYPACKER's mind alone. He referred to the need of such a law in his inaugural address, but he wasn't expressing simply his own views. The day Senator QUAY was summoned into a criminal court and compelled to plead the statute of limitations in order to escape conviction on a charge of violating the law, the press muzzle was born. It is the creature of QUAY's malice and of PENNYPACKER's blindness. PENNYPACKER adopted it because he wanted it and for the reason that QUAY desired him to do so. Being the subservient tool of QUAY he didn't dare refuse even had he concluded so to do. But the measure was QUAY's measure in the beginning and became the property of the Republican party because QUAY forced it upon the party.

Among the supporters of the bill in the Legislature was State Senator WILLIAM P. SNYDER. That gentleman had no grievance against the press. He had been treated not only kindly but leniently by the newspapers of the State. But he is said to have been promised the nomination for Auditor General as a consideration for his vote for the muzzle and he accepted the bribe. Those who are opposed to the measure should declare against SNYDER and PENNYPACKER therefore, and against the Republican ticket which represents the forlorn hope of QUAY for a restoration of his power over the machine in this matter. The Republicans are only trying to fool the people.

## The Judicial Salary Grab.

There can be no doubt of the purpose of the Republican machine to put the new judicial salary bill in operation at the time fixed in the text of that measure. The bill is clearly and unequivocally unconstitutional, but that makes no difference. The organic law of the State forbids the increase of the salary of any public official during the time for which he has been elected. Every judge on the bench and every lawyer at the bar knows that the new act violates that provision. But the judges construe the law and they are certain to interpret it to their own advantage. In fact they have already induced a prominent Philadelphia lawyer to interpret it in their favor with the idea of adopting his construction.

If this plan is carried out the judges will get the increased salary provided for in the law, but the favor will come to them at vast expense. It will be at the cost of the self-respect of every judge who is benefited and at the sacrifice of popular confidence. No intelligent man can entertain an opinion of the integrity of any judge who votes to put money in his pocket in violation of the constitution which he has sworn to "support, obey and defend." They might as well break into bank vaults and take out the money held there in trust for depositors as to rob the State Treasury by taking money which is forbidden to them by the law which is the basis of the state government. This is a self-evident and self-supporting proposition.

In this connection it might be well to call the attention of the judges of the State to the record of what were at the time known as the "salary grabbers" in Congress. There were some distinguished men among that group who voted to increase the congressional salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year and made it retroactive. Every one of them was legally entitled to the increased pay provided for in the act and some of them drew it. But what was the result? Not one of the lot in this State was returned or ever elected to any other office of honor or emolument and some who were regarded as impeccably fixed in the confidence of the people were obliged to cover the money into the treasury in order to secure a re-election. In this record there is a lesson for the judges.

—There is a fine opportunity at present for boys and girls to learn to use their hands and to make use of these summer weeks that pass so quickly. Mr. William Potter and his wife, both skilled artists, have started a class twice a week in Milesburg, teaching drawing, sketching and modeling, terms moderate. It is hoped they may be encouraged to continue, as such instruction is much needed.

## Death of Pope Leo.

At no other time in the history of civilization since the Reformation could the death of the head of the Roman church have created so profound a sentiment of sorrow throughout the world as is felt on the announcement of the end of the exemplary life of Pope Leo XIII on Monday last. And more than any other agency or individual who has lived within that period he was responsible for the change. The minds of all men have broadened and tolerance has taken the place of bigotry in the human heart. But the dead Pontiff took a leading part in that broadening process and instead of the prejudice which existed at the time of his accession to the Papal throne between the Protestant and Catholic worlds there is now nothing but kindness and fraternity.

Pope Leo was a remarkable man in various particulars. A recluse, he had never lost any of the characteristics of the man of affairs. A scholar, he was never pedantic or eccentric. A statesman of the highest standard, he was not austere. A diplomatist of great ability, he was neither mysterious nor artful. He was simply a plain, earnest and honest Christian man who lived up to the lofty standards which he taught. His life was pure and just. He lived less for his church than for the brotherhood of man but he served his church admirably because he made people believe in his Christian virtues and benevolent purposes and convinced even those who disagreed with him of the righteousness of his life. In that way he robbed his antagonists of their weapons.

Of the ceremonies which attended his last hours and will be a part of the process of the choice of his successor little need be said. They have been presented in the news columns of the WATCHMAN and represent the medievalism of the church. But we may express our profound admiration of the character and gifts of the man and bear testimony to the universal appreciation of his virtues. He was not only among the first of his day and generation in learning, but in science, in statecraft and in all the qualities which make up the sum of human excellence he was a leader. His death is a loss to the world, as well as a bereavement to those of his faith. We hope his successor may be a man of his excellent type and magnificent character.

## General Wood's Promotion.

The President has nominated General LEONARD WOOD to the rank of Major General in the regular army, jumping him for that purpose over the heads of a considerable number of Brigadier Generals who have served since the beginning of the Civil war. Less than five years ago General WOOD was on the medical staff of the army with the rank of Captain or Major. After the election of McKINLEY he had been assigned to service in the White House as physician to the President's family. When the Spanish war broke out he was commissioned to raise a regiment of irregulars which became known as the Rough Riders with THEODORE ROOSEVELT next in command as Lieutenant Colonel.

The first important service performed by the Rough Riders was at the battle at Santiago when they stormed San Juan hill. According to the records of the army Colonel WOOD was in command of the troop but we call to mind no mention of his name in the accounts of the operation. ROOSEVELT was there and so far as the reports indicate he was in command. At least whatever of good was achieved went to his credit and the impression was created that his superior officer was simply a figure head. Soon after that, however, he became conspicuous. It was desired to advance ROOSEVELT and WOOD was in his way, so that WOOD was advanced first. He was made Brigadier General of volunteers and appointed Military Governor of Cuba.

After the death of McKINLEY General WOOD made rapid progress. From Brigadier General of volunteers he was transferred to the regulars with the same rank and made civil as well as military Governor of Cuba. General BROOKE had to be disposed of to accommodate conditions to these plans and some articles of censure were published in one of the leading magazines, the authorship of which is ascribed to WOOD. They served the purpose and BROOKE was removed. Since that BROOKE's friends accuse WOOD of treachery, but that didn't interfere with his rapid progress toward Lieutenant General in time to give him a tenure in that office of nearly a quarter of a century and will shut the office off from some of the grizzled veterans beyond hope.

—The story to the effect that two young men from the vicinity of Snow Shoe were recently caught with twenty-eight trout under the six inch limit and when the warden wanted to see inside their baskets they resisted and were later fined \$480, cannot be verified upon investigation.

## Beavers is Unoblitig.

Mr. BEAVERS, who was chief of the division of salaries and allowances in the Post-office Department during the halcyon period of loot, recently interrupted in that branch of the government, has been indicted by a federal grand jury, in Brooklyn, but he absolutely refuses to be tried. I am comfortably situated in New York, he says in substance to the authorities in Brooklyn and refuse to go to Brooklyn to be put in jail. I am not entirely averse to a legal investigation of the subject, he adds inferentially, but if you want me you must come after me. But they don't come after him. They stay on their side of the big river and he can remain on the other they practically declare.

BEAVERS had been enjoying the luxury of a generous rake-off in the purchase of various articles for the Post-office Department among which were cash registers. There was no more necessity for cash registers in a post-office than there is for a muzzle on a dog's tail, but the rake-off made Mr. BEAVERS think there ought to be from one to half a dozen in every office. So thinking he urged postmasters to make requisitions for cash registers and even threatened them with his displeasure if they didn't comply. So there were a good many cash registers used and in consequence Mr. BEAVERS has been indicted.

But he is not likely to be tried. In fact, he absolutely refuses to be tried on any other terms than those which are satisfactory to himself and the presumption is that if he is tried all the others, high and low in the government, who got a part of that rake-off and all the others are to be tried also. Those conditions might be disastrous not only to President ROOSEVELT's personal friends but to some of the leaders in the movement to get him nominated and elected to the office of President next year. The President can't stand anything like that and BEAVERS will probably go free. He is unkind to treat ROOSEVELT in that way, however.

## Not a Commercial Success.

The volume of commerce between the Philippine Islands and this country has increased \$10,000,000 according to the treasury statistics since that Asiatic archipelago has come under the sovereignty of the United States. That is to say in 1897 the trade between that country and this amounted in the aggregate to a matter of \$4,000,000 and last year it reached the total of about \$14,000,000. This, the imperialists declare, is a most substantial evidence of the merit of the insular system which has been adopted. It proves beyond question, they assert, that trade follows the flag.

An increase of \$10,000,000 in the volume of commerce with any country would be gratifying if it had come in a natural or logical way. But that referred to has been neither logical nor natural. It is about like growing pineapples at the North pole. That is there is no doubt that by artificial process pine apples could be grown there if the pole could be found but they would cost entirely too much to be of any use from a commercial standpoint. In other words when tropical fruit grown at the North pole comes into competition with that grown in the tropics among people who eat tropical fruit the difference in cost and price would be so great that nobody could afford to eat the North pole produce.

For example, in order to increase the volume of trade between the points in question this country has been obliged to spend nearly \$500,000,000 or \$50 for every dollar represented in the trade operation including cost and profit and to maintain the increase it is necessary to spend three times the actual value of the commerce in order to preserve order and teach the people there that being stronger and richer we have a right to force a government of our design upon them notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence to the effect that such an action is usurpation and a criminal misuse of power.

—All Honor to the Street Committee. Every person who is interested in the appearance of Bellefonte, as well as in the investment of public funds in a way that makes for permanent improvements, will join the WATCHMAN in congratulating the Street committee of council for having at last begun the wall along Water street.

Under the peculiar conditions that have existed in that body for some time the beginning of this work is a matter of credit to the few men who have persisted in pushing it to completion, notwithstanding the opposition of the members who after spending all the money they could last year without any material advantage to the community, have become suddenly seized with wonderment as to where the money for this much to be desired improvement is to come from. Of course such a question never came up last year. The wall along Water street, let it cost what it may—should be made right and the WATCHMAN feels certain of its ground when it assures the Street committee that the public will never object to paying that bill, at least.

## Pope Leo XIII is Dead.

The Venerable Head of the Roman Catholic Church Succumbs to Illness. Great Battle With Death.

ROME, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon and the pontiff now lies at rest.

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death, was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous will power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia, with which his holiness had been suffering, was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which comes upon ninety-three years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

To-night the emaciated and lifeless frame, which held so brave a spirit, lies on the bed in the vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine.

A white handkerchief is bound about his chin and in the hands which have blessed so many thousands, has been placed a crucifix. So Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the noble guard and rough-clad penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial occurs.

To-morrow the sacred college of cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the cathedral of St. Peter, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent Basilica of St. John the Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by the same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious, that calm intelligence which is associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lippold and his valet, Pio Centra, he murmured: "The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet, his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber. Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Early in the day Cardinal Serafini Vannutelli had impressively pronounced the abolition in articulo mortis.

The condition of his holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered but Dr. Lippold did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened. Of this supreme moment, Dr. Lippold gives an impressive description.

"Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvelous display of his energy and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive an illness, showing such supreme courage in dying. The pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial and afterward declared the pope to be no more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreiglat, the dean of the sacred college, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the pope be cleared of all curious persons having no right to be therein. Contemporaneously the cardinal instructed Monsignor Right, master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss guards from the Clementine hall, to close all the entrances to the vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber the body being entrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

The cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the late pontiff's sympathetic benevolent characteristics. He comes from noble Piedmontese stock and his nobility is shown in his haughty and austere bearing. He is not popular among his colleagues or the Romans and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "The Piedmont Bear."

This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the vatican from intruders and brought tranquility out of the confusion immediately following Pope Leo's death.

The death of the pontiff occurred at a time when all was singularly calm about the vatican.

Beside the bronze doors which lead to the vatican some twenty or thirty men and boys and a handful of gendarmes lazily awaited the news.

Inside, the Swiss guards lolled on a bench and complained of the heat. At twenty minutes past 4 a man dashed madly across St. Peter's square, then quite empty. A second later another followed on a bicycle. Within a few seconds, as if by magic, newspaper men, gendarmes and messengers running, driving and gestulating, dashed to and from the portals of the vatican.

Like a wireless message there flashed around the world "He is dead." The French ambassador's carriage drove furiously from the vatican and drew up at a nearby telegraph office. Without waiting for the horses to stop the ambassador jumped out and notified his government of the Pope's death.

There soon followed the cardinals, who, with set faces, drove slowly homeward. Behind the shutters of Pope Leo's room, which still remain closed, all was over.

(Continued on page 4.)

## Spawls from the Keystone.

—Lincoln Kennedy, proprietor of the Mt. Morris flour mill at Mt. Morris, Green county, lost both arms Saturday morning by being caught in the shafting at the mill.

—The Citizens' Water company, of Scottsdale, has been sued by A. C. Bittner for \$25,000 for locating a dam which, he alleges, cut off the water from a run that passes through his farm.

—Thomas Gorman, aged twelve years, died Saturday at Philadelphia from tetanus, the result of an injury received on the 4th, of July. This makes the eighth victim from lock-jaw in the Quaker city since Independence day.

—Mrs. Lula Johnson, thirty-five years old and colored, died Sunday of smallpox at the Pittsburgh Municipal hospital, after an illness of twenty days. With her death an entire family has been wiped out, her husband and son both being carried off by the same disease a short time ago.

—While attempting to get away from special officer Wise, of the Pennsylvania railroad, who had chased him from a train, Kenyon Taylor, of Harrisburg was shot and dangerously wounded near Mifflin Tuesday afternoon. The young man is in charge of a surgeon, to whom he was taken by a railroad officer.

—George Himes, aged 14 years, employed on the farm of M. L. Sams, near Mann's Choice, Bedford county, was instantly killed the other day. He was helping to unload a load of hay by means of a hay fork. Suddenly the trace broke and the singletree flew back striking the lad on the back of the head, with fatal results.

—When the two headings of the new Gallitzin tunnel met a few days ago it was found that the work of the engineering corps had been so correct and that the lines had been so correctly followed by the workmen who dug the excavation that the two openings lacked only one and one-half inches of forming a perfect connection. To celebrate the event the men took a day off.

—John Behee, of Wilkesbarre, died there Saturday night, aged 54. He was known as the "hairless man." There was not a single hair on his whole body. In early youth he had a spell of sickness and all his hair came out. Eminent physicians in different parts of the country treated his case, but could not restore the hair. Nature came partly to his rescue. The scalp became very hard and was impervious to the cold. Behee worked outside on the coldest days without headgear and never felt the effects of the cold.

—What is expected to be the largest convention in the history of the western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association is scheduled to take place in Latrobe during the week of August 11th. Delegates from all sections of the State have written to the committee chairman announcing their intention of being present. Arrangements have been made by the executive committees of the Connelville, Pitsburgh, and Beaver Falls fire departments for camping out during the convention. Grounds for the erection of tents have been secured on Chambers Island, the old base ball grounds and the G. A. R. park.

—The Cottage State hospital at Greensburg has the honor of successfully treating a case of lock-jaw. Eugene Kennedy, a lad aged 9, was wounded in the hand by a toy pistol on the Fourth of July and in a short time tetanus developed. Now he has almost recovered from the disease and his condition is improving every day. The physicians started the treatment with ten grain doses of chloral, an amount that a few years ago would have been thought surely fatal. After controlling the spasms with this drug, antitoxic serum was used persistently. Chloroform was used during the action of the spasms.

—In his annual report the general secretary of the Huntingdon Young Men's Christian Association says: "According to the census of 1900, there are in Huntingdon 950 young men between the ages of 18 and 35. Only 88 of these are members of Protestant churches. Where are the other 862? Saturday evening, June the 17th, between the hours of 8 and 10, by actual count, 427 young men entered the five bar rooms of Huntingdon. The following morning 88 young men were in attendance at church. In the evening of the same day, the number was slightly larger, but at the same time, during the evening church hour, 20 young men were counted at one time in places illegally kept open.

—Robert Myers, an employee of Macklen's bottling works, at Jersey Shore, had an experience Thursday morning that he will not likely care to repeat again in a hurry. While a freight elevator was being lowered from the second floor to the basement, Myers had his right hand caught in a cog wheel of the gearing. The hand was held fast by the wheels and Myers was lifted from the platform of the elevator and held suspended between the ceiling and floor. With a superhuman effort Myers raised himself and caught hold of a rope with his left hand and thus relieved the awful strain from his mangled hand. The cries of Myers brought his fellow workmen to his aid and he was released with difficulty. His hand was badly crushed and his elbow sprained.

—Richard Schmidt, aged 17 years, Saturday afternoon with his father Charles Schmidt, of Elmira, N. Y., boarded an east-bound freight train at the water station east of Tyrone with the intention of beating their way to Harrisburg. About 2 o'clock when near Birmingham the boy lost his hold and was thrown falling on the tracks. The wheels caught him at the hips crushing him in two. The remains were taken to Tyrone by the work train and Dr. B. J. Fulkerson, summoned, but his services were not needed, the young man having died on the way to the depot. The body was given in charge of undertaker Graham who had it prepared for burial, and later turned over to the poor authorities. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock interment was made in Tyrone cemetery. The father, Charles Schmidt, a few months ago buried his wife at Elmira, N. Y., and shortly after with his son, his only child, left Elmira and went to Jersey Shore, where he and his son worked for a short time as laborers. Desiring to obtain employment elsewhere they were on that mission when the young man lost his life.