

Ink Stings.

It looks like the beginning of the break-up of the Republican Machine. There is but little hope for Senator QUAY'S recovery.

It is said that persons afflicted with cancer acquire a helpless and hopeless look. When you meet Judge LOVE don't imagine this is what ails him.

The ROOSEVELT news-bureau is evidently taking an early vacation. It is fully twenty-four hours since a blast has come out from that cave of the winds.

The bottling up of Port Arthur by the Japs seems to have been a job, in that line of business, in which the license of the court concerned was neither asked nor granted.

Its war with Japan may be as it is asserted costing Russia \$25,000,000 a month, but considering the "run" she is making it can hardly be claimed there is nothing to show for the money.

That President ROOSEVELT has a big and active brain no one would think of denying," says an exchange. Certainly not. Were it otherwise how would he do the amount of thinking he does about himself?

The feeling is growing among knowing Republicans that, without the guiding hand of the "old man," Senator PENROSE will prove the KUROPATKIN of the Republican forces in Pennsylvania. To which feeling we cheerfully subscribe and respond, sobeit.

The consensus of Democratic opinion, as gathered from this point of view, is that if Judge PARKER would only get over or out from behind the HILL that so obscures him, the masses of the party might see him in a very different and a more favorable light.

What's the matter with the Democrats winning this year. Their will be the last Presidential candidate put in the field and hasn't the Divine promise been given that the "last shall be first?" It is a good time for doubting THOMASES to go out behind the barn and hide themselves.

What Russia now seems to need most is to adopt the Republican platform and try to "stand pat," for a while. When a cause is bad there is nothing like putting on a bold front, and in this line our Republican stand-patters could give a number of valuable pointers to the retreating Russians.

Mr. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST seems to have knocked the bottom out of the campaign, the Republican press has been organizing to insure a bolt at the St. Louis convention, the very first whack. Now, if Mr. W. R. H. will only advance to the front of the stage, we'll all be delighted to throw bouquets at him.

Judging by the sound coming up from the New England cotton mills, "prosperity" must be striking them with about the same effect a sand bag has upon its victim—a dull, sickening thud and then a lasting silence. And there are people who wonder why workmen and women are not hurrahing for Republican good times.

A kind of a semi-official announcement, from the mouth-pieces of the State ring, gives us the assurance that the Republicans will elect a Legislature next fall that will give Mr. DICK QUAY the seat in the Senate that death only will lift the "old man" out of. And still there are Pennsylvanians who believe there is no need for a hell.

And now the wonder is: if the contents of the bucket have shrunk; if the demands of the workmen have passed the full belly-point, or why such dense silence, on the part of the stand-patters, on the burning question of the fall dinner pail? Surely there is a slip in the breechband, or this important issue wouldn't be side-tracked so early in the race.

It is now announced that the International Peace Congress has been called to meet in Boston in October. When we come to consider the great amount of "Universal Peace" the world is now enjoying the conclusion naturally comes up that this Congress is about as useful in preventing wars, as a Pennsylvania Legislature is in discouraging public robbery.

Mr. HEARST'S plain statement that "no matter who the Democratic nominee at St. Louis may be" he will receive his "earnest and cordial support," must be awfully discouraging to that class of Democrats who bolted the ticket in '98 and 1900, and who were building so much on occupying the Democratic pulpit, because others were willing to do the same thing in 1904. Mr. HEARST'S manly deliverance makes it probable that the place for these gentlemen will continue to be the mourner's bench, at least during the coming revival.

It is Professor TRUESDALE, we believe, who alleges that intelligent investigation shows a decided decadence in American minds, and a painfully certain shortening of American memories. We don't profess to know about the "decided decadence," but if this intelligent investigator will interview his grandmother about her outfit when starting in life, or somebody else's grandmother about the make and material of her graduating gown, he will find sufficient evidence of perfect memories to call for a "decided" revision of some of his "painful" discoveries. In fact he will learn that there are occurrences and things in this life that are not forgotten by the faultiest memory.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 49

BELLEFONTE, PA., MAY 20, 1904.

NO. 20.

Pennypacker's Absurd Vanity.

Heaven help a State which has a vain egotist for Governor and Pennsylvania is suffering from that trouble now more than any other Commonwealth in this or any other country has ever suffered. For example, the other evening Governor PENNYPACKER addressed the Wyoming Valley Historical Society on the "Early Literature of the State," and he made such a spectacle of himself that every intelligent observer of affairs within the reach of his voice must have blushed with shame. He did refer casually to the subject and declared that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN didn't cut much of a figure in the literature of the State or country. He only printed job work, laws and advertisements, the Governor declared, while another fellow, ROBT. BELL, who appears to have been the author of nothing, "gave to America the first editions of BLACKSTONE, and MILTON, and the works of TOM PAYNE."

The most important thing in the literature of Pennsylvania, according to our absurd Governor, is PENNYPACKER'S Mills and the autographs of the PENNYPACKER family six generations back. Such a reference was entirely irrelevant, of course, for autographs have nothing to do with literature. But autographs of the ancestors of the Governor are of very vast importance to that vain old man because the reference to them enabled him to imply without exactly alleging, that WASHINGTON made his headquarters in PENNYPACKER'S mill, on a memorable occasion, for the particular reason that he wanted to bestow a compliment on the PENNYPACKER family. As a matter of fact WASHINGTON probably never knew that there was a PENNYPACKER family and used the mill which is said to have belonged to that family for headquarters for no other reason than it was most convenient for him at the time.

The literature of Pennsylvania is nothing to boast of much, all things considered, but it deserves an eulogist of more sense than Governor PENNYPACKER. What he said in his Wilkesbarre speech of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is not only not true, but positively absurd. FRANKLIN did print "job work, laws and advertisements," because he printed a newspaper and the laws and advertisements were inserted in his paper because it was the leading medium for communicating facts to the public. But he wrote and printed many great thoughts and promulgated many sublime principles, and if PENNYPACKER doesn't appreciate the fact it is because his inordinate and absurd vanity obscures from his mental view everything that fails to express fulsome praise of the PENNYPACKER family, not a member of which from the beginning has served one useful purpose in the affairs of Pennsylvania.

Good but Falls Short.

The announcement of Auditor General SNYDER, that he will refuse to issue warrants for the salaries of Judges in commission at the time of the passage of the judicial salary bill of 1903 under the provisions of that law, unless its validity is affirmed by the Supreme court, justifies the hope that after all something like a decent respect for the obligations of public officials will be asserted. The decision of Judges VON MOSCHISZER and BELL asserting the constitutionality of a law which specifically and emphatically conflicts with the fundamental law was so palpably absurd that it deceived nobody. It created in the minds of most men the impression that those judges are either ignorant or corrupt but that was the only effect it had.

In his opinion affirming the validity of the salary law Judge VON MOSCHISZER says: "When we look at them in the light of their historical development, as well as in the light of the true meaning of the words themselves, the whole section seems so perfectly plain that one is filled with wonder that its meaning should be questioned at all." That is literally true. The words to which he obviously refers are those contained in section thirteen of article three of the constitution. The language of that section is: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment." How can those words be interpreted as authorizing the increase of salaries of Judges in commission?

Auditor General SNYDER falls short of the full measure of his official duty, however, in issuing warrants for the salaries of Judges commissioned since the approval of that law under its provisions, until it is judicially affirmed by the Supreme tribunal. If the law is unconstitutional it falls absolutely and new as well as old Judges must be paid according to the provisions of the old law. If the language of the law had authorized the payment of new Judges under the new law and old Judges under the old law it would have been valid enough for the constitution authorizes the Legislature to fix the rates "from time to time." But it didn't do that and as the failure amounts to a constitutional usurpation the law is invalid and the only judicial salary law of which the Auditor General can take cognizance is the old one.

Reform that Will Fail.

The movement of some of the Allegheny county Republicans, supported in a measure by Republicans in some other counties, for a reapportionment of the legislative districts of the State, would be amusing if it were not so pitiful. The constitution requires a reapportionment every ten years. That is to say, the language of the fundamental law is, that "after each decennial census the Legislature shall reapportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts." But more than two, in fact nearly three times the interval between the census enumerations have passed since the last reapportionment, and Republican law makers take no notice of the fact.

A reapportionment is sadly needed for various reasons. Some districts, as at present constituted, have greatly increased in population since the last reapportionment. Others have decreased, and taking these facts into consideration, ample reason for reapportionment is furnished. Under the constitution the districts which have grown are entitled to greater representation than they have, while those that have decreased should naturally be cut down, not as a penalty for the default, but that representation from the various districts may be as nearly equal as possible.

But there will be no reapportionment during the next session. The reason is that the Republican machine managers don't want such a concession to justice. The disproportion of Representatives in the Legislature, with respect to parties, enables the Republicans to conserve their party interests as no other device of fraud could do. It is safe to conjecture, moreover, that QUAY would not now be entitled to a seat in the Senate had reapportionment been made as required by the constitution; nor would he dictate who the next Senator would be. With a fair ballot and an honest count the Democrats would have nearly half the House, and with Independents, who are ready to join in any movement to defeat the machine, that result would be achieved. This is why there will be no reapportionment this session.

How It Was Fixed Up.

It is now reported that COL. chambers got out of the contest for county chairman because he was ordered to do so by Senator PENROSE who told him that he would neither be re-appointed State Auditor nor elected chairman if he refused. That QUIGLEY laid down on the promise from LOVE of additional audits, and that DALE gave up his efforts in the same line after being assured that his brother AL should be made one of the candidates for the Legislature. You can imagine the size of the men who are bought at such rates.

Nominate Fit Candidates.

As the time approaches for the nomination of candidates for Congress and the Legislatures Democrats throughout the State should be giving attention to the selection of fit men. In the present Congress there are only four Democrats in the delegation of thirty-two. That is nothing like a just proportion of the membership. There should be at least a dozen Democrats in the next delegation, and there can be that many if wisdom is shown in the nominations and vigor in the support of the candidates. Among the districts which can be carried under such circumstances is that of which this county is a part.

In the Legislature there is the same delinquency with respect to the relative strength of the parties in the House of Representatives. That is to say, in the last House of Representatives of the Legislature there were only forty-three Democrats out of a total of 102, which is less than a third, whereas there ought to be very nearly half. In the State Senate the proportion is nearly the same. That is, there are forty Republicans against ten Democrats, while the ratio ought to be about twenty to thirty. On joint ballot the vote of the last Legislature was 193 to 53, which is a helpless minority.

The highest possibilities with respect to strength of the Democrats in the congressional delegation and both branches of the Legislature can be attained, at the coming election, by the exercise of proper vigilance in the selection of candidates and proper energy in the campaign for their election. This is especially true of the Representative General Assembly districts. More than a dozen Republican Representatives in the last Legislature were elected on a less vote than that polled for the Democratic candidate for President two years previously. It is the duty of every man to do his share in the work, of seeing that none but good men are nominated.

We don't want to make them feel badly but the fellows, who are banking on any expectation that SRELEY will not be the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania, should remember that the Standard Oil company has the same kind of a shirt-tail mortgage on the Republican Machine that it holds on JUMPING JOE.

A Significant Incident.

The Philadelphia papers of last Sunday all contained elaborate and interesting accounts of a significant, if not an altogether important event, and curiously enough, in one feature of the incident they all agreed. The event was the appearance in a rather snobbish parade in that city, the day before of Miss ALICE ROOSEVELT, daughter of the President and the Countess Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador in Washington. The point upon which the papers agreed was to the effect that during the parade, as well as before and subsequently, the President's daughter was surrounded by a crowd.

But it wasn't the most significant feature of the event. That was carefully concealed in the conspicuous association of the daughter of the President and the niece of the Russian Ambassador. At this time the empire of the Czar is having troubles of its own. It needs money and is starting to create credit. In the etiquette of European courts the association of persons of the royal families is equivalent to an endorsement at the bank. In other words, if a daughter of the English monarch was seen in close and friendly society relations with the niece or daughter of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, it would be interpreted as a public notice that Russia is to have the support in her conflict with Japan, and the Czar's government credit would have taken an upward flight immediately.

In the United States the incident of Saturday may have no such effect on the public mind, but Russia doesn't expect to borrow money in this country, anyway. What she expects is that this country may be inveigled into an endorsement of her credit in money centres, and that accomplished, the borrowing will be easy. The association of the President's daughter and the Russian Ambassador's niece was no doubt for that purpose, and as eighty per cent. of the American people are in sympathy with Japan, rather than with Russia, the incident is an outrage of the gravest character. President ROOSEVELT has neither legal nor moral right to so use his power.

It is many, many, centuries since the HITZ-ites were at the front in public affairs, but present appearances indicate that one of them is now to become a standard bearer for the Republican party. Which will call to mind, how easily the Democratic MOSES licked them, and took their offices and their lands, and all that was theirs, because of their idolatry, abominations and general political worthlessness.

Figures that Should Startle Our Own People.

It is a question now with the sympathizers with Russia, as to how long that country can stand the expense of its war with Japan, that is said to be costing at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month.

It might be just as well for all of us to look to matters at home and consider, if past and present conditions are to continue what is to become of us.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has been President for less than thirty-six months. In that time his administration has cost the country \$50,000,000 more than were the total expenditures under Mr. CLEVELAND'S last term of office.

Figured down, this would be an excess of expenditure, over those of the last Democratic administration, of \$23,611,000 monthly, or within one and a half millions per month as much as the Russian war expenses are.

Is He a Hoodie?

We don't know that we are particularly superstitious in such matters, but frankness compels us to admit that the selection of Mr. CORTELYOU, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, looks like a promising augury for the Democracy. As a politician he has never had a very extensive experience, but the little he has had is sufficient to show the kind of a hoodie he is to the candidate or cause with which he is connected. He was first heard of, in politics, as a private secretary for Mr. CLEVELAND, and both the Democracy and Mr. CLEVELAND lost their grip completely, while he was helping them in the management of public affairs. Then he became closely connected with Mr. MCKINLEY'S administration and the untimely end to which it came. Since that he has been helping to make the ROOSEVELT rule such that the people are prepared to repudiate it in the most summary manner, and every indication now is that the same "bad luck" that followed both administrations to which he was attached is so hoodoo the party that has placed its management entirely in his hands.

From Ice and Performance.

At the beginning of the regular session of Congress last December President ROOSEVELT commented on the somewhat precarious condition of the National finances, and urged great care and close economy in the matter of appropriations. A comparison of the cost of his administration with those of the two preceding ones will show exactly how much of pretense.

Cost of Roosevelt administration.....\$2,640,000,000
Cost of McKinley administration.....2,329,000,000
Cost of Cleveland administration.....1,767,000,000

Cleveland in his last message made a closing appeal to Congress "for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it held in trust for the people." The figures stated above show that the duty of economy was enforced on Congress by executive action. Roosevelt also made the plea for economy in face of a threatened deficiency, but when it came to action he promoted and encouraged the most reckless expenditures, so that the cost of the Roosevelt administration up to date has been \$893,000,000 in excess of that of Cleveland for a corresponding time, and has been \$211,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of the McKinley administration. But for all that Roosevelt has talked economy apparently as strongly as either McKinley or Cleveland. But it was all talk, designed to promote the plunder of the treasury. There could be no such honest increase in expenditures as these figures show.

The total expenditures of Roosevelt for the four years of his administration have been \$2,640,000,000, which is about the amount of the National debt at the close of the Civil war. Neither the population nor the taxable property of the country, though they have both increased in a remarkable ratio, have advanced by one-third in eight years, as the appropriations have done under the reckless and profligate administration of Roosevelt. The time will come when these figures will afford serious matter for consideration and reform, and it may be at the presidential election of 1904, with Roosevelt as the chief culprit in the field.

A Condition That May Have to Be Met.

The suggestion has been made that if an act of the last Legislature were challenged on the ground that the Legislature was not chosen as the Constitution requires, because there had been no reapportionment, the Courts would sustain the contention.

Probably it is not seriously expected such a test will be made, and yet there is some risk as long as the constitutional requirement is not complied with. If other provisions of the fundamental law applying to the choice of Legislatures were as completely set at naught as the one on reapportionment the constitutionality of their enactment would soon be attacked. If a majority in either house were composed of members under the prescribed age, or not having the lawful residence, their acts certainly would be annulled. It is a fact that a very large proportion of the members of each house under the existing apportionment are not entitled to represent the districts from which they are elected.

The Constitution requires reapportionment at certain intervals—immediately after each United States decennial census—just as explicitly as it requires certain age and residence in the members of the Legislature. To ignore one requirement may be less dangerous than to ignore another, when the latter might be less disposition to test the point or more complication in undertaking it. The Courts in some of the States have not hesitated to declare apportionment acts of the Legislature unconstitutional when they have been made without proper regard for the constitutional provisions. That question however, when different from any that could be raised about the existing apportionment in Pennsylvania, though face to face with the naked proposition, it would seem impossible for any one to say that the present apportionment of Senators and Representatives is constitutional.

The Same Unfit Elkkin.

It may be remembered that when John P. Elkkin was a candidate for Governor a great many of the so-called good Republicans of the State regarded him as absolutely unfit for the position and that such a strong protest was made against his nomination that, as a reform measure, Senator QUAY was compelled to dump him overboard—which was considered a very regular and highly creditable procedure, even by the reformers—and substitute the present incumbent, Elkkin, as declared by the only straight Republican organ of any consequence in the State, had secured a majority of the delegates and was the people's choice, but Quay got his delegates away from him and forced Pennypacker upon the convention. And the convention couldn't help itself, as Republican conventions never can. As the bosses fiddle they must dance. This is possibly all right so long as it pleases the conventions to be thus manipulated. But how about Elkkin's fitness? Unfit for Governor, is he fit for the Supreme Court bench? And if so, how so?

But We Don't Have the Same Kind of a Court.

By a unanimous decision the Supreme Court of Indiana has declared the Republican gerrymandering apportionment of legislative districts in that State unconstitutional. The next Legislature will therefore be elected under the apportionment of 1897, making it possible that the Democrats may secure a working majority and thus bring about the defeat of Senator Beveridge, who is a candidate for re-election. There is some encouragement in the action of the Supreme Court of Indiana for bringing to a test the outrageous inequality of the apportionment in this State, which, owing to legislative default, gives some counties excessive representation in the General Assembly while denying rightful representation to others.

Spawls from the Keystone.
Franklinville, Huntingdon county, has a case of small-pox, the victim being Frank McElwain, a man with a family.
A new hotel is to be built at Clearfield. It will be seven stories in height, 125 rooms and well equipped with all the modern improvements.
The Pennsylvania railroad company will plant 45,000 young spruce trees on a farm near Coatesville owned by them, to be grown for railroad ties.
Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, has been reappointed by Governor Pennypacker a member of the board of managers of the Huntingdon reformatory.
Up to last Saturday there have been over 150 people stricken with typhoid fever at Bidway and the death list has reached the alarming number of 22.
The large bank barn on the I. A. Packer farm at Monestown, Clinton county, was destroyed by fire about noon last Monday with all its contents. One horse, a calf and a goat perished in the flames.
Contractor F. W. Finn, of Altoona, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a school building in Manhattan borough, New York city, he being the lowest of seven bidders. The contract price is \$110,800.
The Muncy Ginseng company, of Muncy, has been chartered by the state department at Harrisburg. The capital stock is \$6,000. The garden, situated on the land of Smith Opp, in the southern part of the town, has nearly 15,000 growing plants.
Several cases of small-pox exist in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, just over the line from Barresboro, and considerable indignation exists in the latter place because the township authorities refuse to act efficiently for the protection of the public health.
A post office has been ordered established at Hyde, Clearfield county, and the appointment of A. P. Schnars as postmaster has been approved in accordance with the recommendation of Congressman S. R. Dresser. Hyde is the steel plant post office just above Clearfield.
Mrs. Jane Pitcairn Campbell, aged 70 years, died in the Pennsylvania railroad station at East Liberty, of heart disease, Sunday evening. With her two sons she had hurried to catch a train at Edgewood and was overcome almost as soon as she reached the car. She was a cousin of Robert Pitcairn, assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad.
Miss Nina Messenger, of Huges Summit, Washington county, Somerset township, was fatally injured Saturday night by being crushed under a piano. She was pushing it across a room when the floor gave way and the piano upset, pinning the woman to the floor. She was alone in the house and lay beneath the instrument for two hours before help arrived.
Jacob Langenfelder, postmaster at Walton, Jefferson county, was bound and gagged by robbers Thursday night and with his family placed under guard while the gang rifled his home and the office of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal company. They secured \$1,000 in money, goods and stamps. When about to blow up a safe the robbers were frightened away.
A great deal of anxiety is expressed over the disappearance of Miss Jennie Owens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Owens, of Pike township, Clearfield county. Two months ago she started for Texas where she expected to teach school, as she had done before, and has never been heard from since. Her bank account has never been checked on. Miss Owens is about thirty years old.
At the Standard scale works in Beaver Falls a talking scale designed for railway stations and hotels has been perfected. It is on the nickle-in-the-slot principle, but instead of a dial to register the weight, when a person steps on it and drops in a nickle, it will, by means of a photographic attachment, call out the weight in a loud voice. By another attachment the scale will cry "no good" when a slug or piece of spurious coin is dropped in the slot.
James Colobine, better known among railroad men along his route as "Dad," the oldest engineer on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was retired last week. "Dad," who is 68, entered the service on March 1st, 1857, as fireman for Jacob Geible on engine No. 8, an old wood burner, then hauling the work train at Millin. "Dad" has been an engineer on the same Lewistown division for 33 years and claims to have covered a distance of 751,008 miles.
Two boys disappeared from their homes in Renovo on Sunday, May 15th. Their names are Murtie Moriarity and Leo Dwyer. Murtie was aged 15 years, has light hair, blue eyes and is rather delicate-looking; well dressed in mixed gray suit, knee pants, wore blue cap and carried a bundle. Leo is about the same age, but stout; wore brown suit, good clothes, knee pants and gray cap. Any information will be thankfully received by their parents or by the chief of police of Renovo. Papers are requested to copy.
The Clearfield county centennial will be held the week of July 4th, commencing on that holiday and continuing for four days. At a recent meeting of the committees it was decided that a general executive committee be appointed to consist of nine members, of which Judge Allison O. Smith, B. F. Wilhelm, president of the board of county commissioners, and Matt Savage, chief burgess, shall be members, the other seven to be appointed. So things are shaping for a proper celebration of the hundred year event and a high old time in Clearfield county's central town.
A large force of men are now employed in the work of erecting the new fire brick works of the Hayes Run Fire Brick company on Beech creek. There are 45 men employed at the works at present, and it is expected that the frame work of the main building will be raised next week or at the furthest the week following. This building will be 212x70 feet in dimensions. The boiler house which is built of fire brick is completed and the boilers have been placed in position. The engine is on the ground and orders have been placed for all the machinery for the plant, which will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The new plant is located on Beech creek along the line of the Beech creek railroad and is a few miles above Beech Creek borough.