

Ink Slings.

Concerning the absconding prize-fighters, we would remind Governor Lowry of the fact that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

If the terrific wind storm that visited Ohio the other day had come a little later in the season it might have been mistaken for FORAKER opening the fall campaign.

Queen VICTORIA having invited RUSSELL HARRISON to take dinner with her at Windsor Castle, there can be no further question about the princely character of the young man.

When the thermometer is at 90 degrees in the shade it takes a mighty cautious man to give any consideration to the alleged unhealthfulness of ice-water.

Her Most maintained his leadership of the Anarchists until he was recently imprudent enough to wash himself, and now his followers regard him with suspicion.

The report that the new collector at Philadelphia aspires to the governorship of the State may be taken as proof positive that hope springs eternal in TOM COOPER'S breast.

The Johnstown flood was the cause of unspeakable destruction, but in its track it left no ruin so mournful as the wreck of the amicable relations between Governor BEAVER and Adjutant General HASTINGS.

The maxim that public offices are private snags is acceptable enough to the Republican politicians if the snags are not kept so private as to be confined to the relatives of the President and his cabinet officers.

It isn't possible that there is any foundation to the report that TANNER is to be retired. He is a factor in the Republican plan of reducing the surplus that the party could not afford to dispense with.

BISMARCK may try to bully Switzerland, but when he calls to mind what the Swiss did in the way of defending their mountain passes under TELL and WINKELRIED, he will hesitate about tackling the rock-ribbed little Republic.

The developments that have been made concerning the impecuniosity of Queen VICTORIA are really distressing. John Bull should be ashamed to allow the old lady to come to want, with a large and interesting family depending upon her for support.

An English magazine has decided that not until she has passed the age of 40 can an unmarried woman be called an old maid. But from any light she herself may have thrown upon the question, what spinster was ever known to be 40 years old?

New York is likely to get the big Exposition in 1892, but if its management is put in the hands of men of the Fish and McAllister breed it won't be the howling success that a celebration of the discovery of Yankee Doodle's content ought to be.

It isn't necessary for Mr. BLAINE'S friends to deny that he is going to resign his place in the cabinet. Nobody seriously believes that he intends to do anything of the kind. Mr. BLAINE may die, but he isn't the kind of man to relax his grip on a public office.

At this season when the preserving kettle is in daily use, the extortion of the Sugar Trust excites the angry protestation of the housewife; but later on, when the honest granger puts up his stock of pork for winter use, the salt monopoly will be the subject of sulphurous remarks.

On account of certain legal processes in hot pursuit of them, the principals in the Sullivan-Kilrain prize-fight were unable to meet last Monday and divide the booty that resulted from their fistie exertions. Like Colonel DUDLEY, they find the authorities interfering with their enjoyment of the spoils.

Col. DON PRATT is reported as saying that he regards the Democracy as "the organized ignorance of the country." As the Republican party would be in a minority of over a million if it weren't for the nigger vote, probably the Colonel regards it as the organized intelligence of the country.

The Shah of Persia, no doubt for very good reasons, is not popular with the English, but that hardly justified BROWNING in inflicting upon him the presentation of a copy of his poems. The eastern despot may be derelict in many respects, but still it isn't right to torture him.

Recent advices from China were to the effect that on account of a dry spell prevailing in the Flowery Kingdom the Emperor repaired to one of the leading Jesu houses in Peking and prayed for rain. The response to his petition came promptly in the shape of a cloud burst that drowned 6000 of his faithful subjects. Probably he forgot to mention that he preferred a drizzle-drozzle sort of shower.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 34.

BELLEFONTE, PA., JULY 19, 1889.

NO. 28.

A High Tariff Episode.

The strike of the workmen of CARNEGIE'S Homestead steel works, at Pittsburg, coming so close on the heels of the bloody labor riot at Duluth, furnishes a very noticeable coincidence as one of the more remarkable episodes of these high tariff times.

The Homestead works, like those at Braddock, are operated by a company of which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the great advocate and promoter of the protective tariff system, is the leading member. He is now in Europe, where he goes almost every year to spend amid the gayeties of the old world a fraction of the surplus arising from his protected operations. While enjoying himself with the varied diversions which Europe so abundantly affords the wealthy pleasure seeker, Mr. CARNEGIE, oblivious of the tariff promises made last year, sent word home that the wages of his workmen at Homestead should be reduced. This was to be done by the same kind of sliding scale that cut down the pay of the Braddock working people some time ago, to which the latter were forced to submit.

But the Homestead workmen were not so docile and compliant as their Braddock brethren. By stopping work they displayed their disapproval of Mr. CARNEGIE'S "high tariff" sliding scale that was intended to slide them down to lower wages. In other words, they struck, and they made such a display of opposition to the "protective" programme of the barons, who proposed to supply their places with cheaper labor of the "scab" variety, that the old Pinkerton remedy was resorted to by the baronial management to overcome the resistance of the strikers. But the Pinkerton rifles and the bludgeons of a corps of deputy sheriffs wouldn't answer this time in enforcing CARNEGIE'S "protective" system. Even the things of the great detective agency and the sheriff's minions succumbed to the appeals of starving women and quailed before the resolute front of men who were determined to maintain their rights.

When the situation became so threatening that the employers were forced to recognize the danger of substituting "scab" workmen, they agreed to a compromise which conceded something to the strikers, yet, as stated in a dispatch to the Phila. Press, maintained a sliding scale which "effects a material reduction in the wages, but not nearly so great as the original scale the firm proposed."

If the cut as agreed upon in the compromise is a material one, yet not nearly as great as the one against which the strike was directed, an idea may be formed of the extent of the reduction to which the benevolent "protectionists" of the Carnegie company unfortunately in their connection with the Johnstown disaster. From the start his course, and the expressions attributed to him, brought him in collision with the sentiment of the ravaged district. Great offence arose from his being reported as having said that the injury inflicted by the flood was exaggerated, and he was charged with being dilatory in giving his attention to the condition of the sufferers. Much of this blame no doubt arose from misconception, but, nevertheless, when the Governor, after some delay, made his appearance on the scene of the disaster, he found himself to be a very unpopular man in that region.

Now it appears that he has been the cause of more dissatisfaction by an expression he made concerning the expenditure of the relief fund. He is represented as having said that a million and a half of the money contributed for the relief of the sufferers had been expended, and this drew out some sharp comments at a mass meeting held in Johnstown last Saturday evening, to the effect that if such an amount had been expended it was high time for the adoption of a different method of applying the fund. Extravagance and carelessness were charged, and a resolution was passed that the money intended for the suffering people be distributed among them without further delay through the medium of the local finance committee. There is no doubt ground for the belief that the management of the contributions was not the most judicious and beneficial.

A Misapplied Blush.

The following estimate of the Postmaster General we take from an influential exchange:

The trouble is that Postmaster General John Wanamaker is in a big office, a place of wide opportunity and inviting to considerable and dignified achievement. He fills it just as a small dried pea might fill one of his own hand boxes. He administers its duties with the large-hearted, generous and comprehensive intellectuality that distinguished him when he used to parade the Flannel Transcept, circumnavigate the Underclothing Aisle, and chaise across the All Wool Nave to dock the wages of a two-dollar clerk. As he slipped a tape so he would run the government; and when it becomes a question of marking down another man's goods John Wanamaker owns up to no peer in the whole country. To every intelligent mind this may explain his sum and quotient, but it absolves no citizen from the penalty of having to blush for him.

This is certainly a very correct estimate of the man and officer to whom it refers, but our readers will be surprised to learn that it is from the New York Sun. That paper shouldn't complain of WANAMAKER'S deficiencies. It did all it could to help to elect the President who put the present Postmaster General in the place he occupies, and it should rather blush for itself than for WANAMAKER.

The boodler and the bulldozer must go.

"Christian Endeavor."

The Christian Endeavor Convention, which was in session in Philadelphia last week, was a notable gathering of pious people working for the advancement of evangelical religion. No one of right heart and mind could do otherwise than regard their cause with interest and sympathy. But it strikes us that these good people were a little mixed-rattle, as it were—in their idea of what is the correct thing in "Christian endeavor."

At one of their sessions it was announced that that "truly good" man, JOHN WANAMAKER—"holy John" as he is sometimes ironically designated by the ungodly—had favored them with his presence. The appearance of so noted a religionist created quite a flutter among them, the announcement being made by one of the brethren that "We have with us our 'dearly beloved John,'" applying to him a term that years ago was applied to a person quite different from the money-making drygoods merchant and purveyor of Republican campaign boodle.

The prominence that was given WANAMAKER at this gathering of earnest Christians, and the fuss made over him, have given worldly critics their opportunity to sneer at the entire proceedings. It disposes them to ask what sort of "Christian endeavor" he was engaged in when he raised the money which QUAY used in purchasing the election of HARRISON? They fail to see the affinity between Christian work and the corrupting of an election, and would like to know why a man who is holding an office as a reward for the money he put into a campaign should have received such a hearty greeting from an assemblage of people that professed to be working for a religious cause.

Whether grasping for wealth in the mercantile line, or for success in party politics, WANAMAKER has demonstrated the fact that the deity he worships most, the power upon which he most relies, is the money-God—the almighty dollar. CHRIST does not absorb his attention to such an extent as to exclude the desire to increase the profits of his business by the employment of poorly paid labor. No man ever did his country a greater wrong than was done by this unctuous Pharisee in the boodle transaction that corrupted the very source of our free institutions, and the fact that he was hailed as "our dearly beloved John" by this convention of Christian workers shows that very good people, misled by a pretensions display of holiness, can be humbugged in what they believe to be "Christian endeavor."

Dissatisfaction at Johnstown.

Governor BEAVER has been extremely unfortunate in his connection with the Johnstown disaster. From the start his course, and the expressions attributed to him, brought him in collision with the sentiment of the ravaged district. Great offence arose from his being reported as having said that the injury inflicted by the flood was exaggerated, and he was charged with being dilatory in giving his attention to the condition of the sufferers. Much of this blame no doubt arose from misconception, but, nevertheless, when the Governor, after some delay, made his appearance on the scene of the disaster, he found himself to be a very unpopular man in that region.

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A Lesson from the Antipodes.

The great island continent of Australia has not only taught us a method of conducting elections by means of a strictly secret ballot that would be proof against the machinations of such corrupt characters as QUAY, DUDLEY and WANAMAKER, but it is also giving us lessons as to the relative merits of two opposite fiscal systems—one based on the freedom of trade and the other on its restriction.

The two great States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. Previous to 1866 they were both free trade colonies. At that time the latter was the superior in many respects. She had 200,000 more people; her revenue amounted to £1,000,000 more a year; her external trade was £8,000,000 a year larger; she had 150,000 more acres of land in cultivation, was equal in shipping and far ahead in manufactures.

Thus stood the relative conditions of these two Australian States when in 1866 Victoria determined to nurture her industries and promote her prosperity by a protective tariff, New South Wales sticking to her free trade policy. After a trial of these opposite systems for twenty-two years, how stands the comparison between them? According to their respective fiscal reports, the revenue of Victoria, which in 1866 was one million more than that of New South Wales, was in 1888 a million less. The same relative change took place in the value of imports, but still a greater in the value of exports, free trade New South Wales exceeding Victoria by £7,000,000 in the products she sent to foreign markets, although in 1866 Victoria was ahead by £3,000,000.

If a tariff is good for anything it is supposed to be good for nurturing manufactures. When Victoria adopted her protective policy she was quite a manufacturing colony while New South Wales had no manufactures whatever. Yet in 1887 the latter employed in her manufacturing industries 45,783 hands out of a population of a million, with a machinery of 26,152 horse-power, while Victoria employed 45,773 out of about the same population, with a machinery of 21,018 horse-power, showing that New South Wales with her free trade policy had outstripped protected Victoria in the line of industry that is said to be particularly benefitted by tariffs.

These two States furnish a lesson, taught by comparison, which should be of use to those who wonder why it is that manufacturing and commercial interests suffer such frequent slumps under the great American tariff system. We have learned from Australia an honest way of holding elections, and we may learn from the same source a common sense commercial policy.

No Step Backward on the Tariff Issue.

Fortunately the Democratic party contains but few such feeble characters as want it to retreat from the high ground taken in the last contest on the subject of tariff reduction, or believe that the Democratic cause could be strengthened by retracing the course it has adopted on that issue. The Democratic sentiment is practically a unit on the reform side of the tariff question. It is so, in the first place, because Democrats know that that side is right, and, secondly, because they are certain that it is going to win.

Popular intelligence is every day working on the side of tariff reform. Daily events in the course of business are showing up the fallacy of the Republican tariff position. The argument of strikes, lockouts, suspensions, and industrial discontent and disturbance is against it. The Democratic party is to-day much stronger and the Republican party much weaker than they were a year ago, on account of their relative positions on the tariff question.

Democrats are conscious of this and hence it will be found that their expressions at their different State conventions this year will be more pronounced than ever against the thieves' policy of robbing the many for the benefit of the few. It may be expected that their platforms will ring with demands for the enforcement of the tariff reform that was advocated by GROVER CLEVELAND last year and endorsed by a hundred thousand majority of the popular vote.

Changed Tariff Views.

ROBERT P. PORTER, the Englishman who has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Census as a reward for having turned tail on his English free trade views, and who is expected to introduce figures into the census returns that may be used as a justification for a monopoly tariff, entertained so recently as 1877 opinions on the subject of protection quite different from those he has more recently been enunciating in the employ of Republican monopolists. In the Galaxy magazine for December, 1877, in an article entitled "The Truth about the Strike," he said:

The mistaken system of imports has done much to limit the field for our production. The Government, in attempting to protect American industries, has introduced into our tariff laws many features that oppress our manufacturers, close important markets, and thereby diminish the healthy demand for labor.

It is not necessary to call attention to the prostration of the woolen mills. What has all the Government nursing done for them? Mr. Mitchell, the British judge at Philadelphia in the class of wool and silk fabrics, in his recent report, says: "The hours of labor in America are sixty-six per week, against fifty-six and a half in England, and the wages average 20 per cent. more than in this country. But the cost of living in America is considerably higher, and I do not think the operatives are in any better position at present than with us."

And yet for years the mistaken cry has gone up that American operatives wanted protection against the pauper workmen of the Old World!

If Mr. PORTER had been engaged to support the Democratic tariff reform side of the question in the campaign of last year he couldn't have used a better argument than the above. The points he made in 1877 conformed very closely with Mr. CLEVELAND'S subsequent expressions on the same subject. This was the view of the effects of the tariff honestly entertained by him before he hired himself to do the dirty work of tariff protected monopoly.

What the English Capitalists are After.

What is the meaning of the vast investments which English capital is making in various lines of business in this country? English syndicates are buying up great establishments in every line of our productive industries. Many of the great breweries have been bought and will be run by English companies, and now iron, steel and other works are being brought under the same control. Only the other day the announcement was made of the purchase of the great Otis Iron and Steel Company's works at Cleveland, Ohio, by an English syndicate for \$4,500,000, and other works of the same kind are going the same way.

It would seem that free trade hasn't so impoverished Britain that she can't spare a little of her surplus cash to buy up the industrial establishments of this tariffed country. The fact is that England was never so flourishing as she is now. Not only are her manufacturers making more money than they ever did, but the pay of her operatives have more than doubled since RICHARD CORDEN'S time. Her great prosperity in every department of industry and trade has produced a plethora of wealth which is being sent to other lands for investment.

Probably the shrewd English capitalists see a big speculation in putting their spare money in American manufacturing operations which through the aid of a tariff can form trusts and rob the general mass of consumers, a system of spoliation they haven't the advantage of in their own country where trade is free. It hasn't escaped their notice that Trust shares are bringing high premiums than any other stocks in the American market. Rich as they are, they are not too conscientious to take a hand in pillaging the Americans through the medium of tariff protected combinations.

Eleven cents a pound is the price which the housekeeper is paying for sugar which under the Cleveland administration cost but seven cents. Encouraged by the thieves' tariff, the jolly Sugar Trust is indulging in a perfect carnival of plunder. The other Trusts are also applying the screws to their victims who are unable to find relief in kicking, for what good does it do to kick against combinations that are entrenched behind a 47 per cent. tariff? The people are realizing the evil of the Trust robbery to which GROVER CLEVELAND called their attention in his famous tariff reform message.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Lancaster has sixteen female bicyclists. Lebanon boasts a cat that has raised a family of sixty-eight kittens.

A young lady of Pittsburg plays a \$1000 harp, and it is said plays it well.

Judge Thomas Butler, of West Chester has had his hands badly poisoned by ivy vines.

Charles Delong, in Allentown jail for stealing a team, died Saturday of typhoid fever.

Partridges will be very plenty in the fall; already they are numerous about Harrisburg.

Anglers report the Susquehanna fairly packed with black bass which are ravenous for fish-hooks.

The window-glass workers will build their own hall in Pittsburg, and will liberalize the apprenticeship system.

Some farmers in the Schuylkill Valley have been cutting grain by moonlight to escape the midday heat.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has imported 1,000,000 tons of ore from Cuba since May 1.

Many Williamsport people have got tired waiting for their doors to try out, and are engaged in shaving them down.

Chestnut trees have been cut down in Erie county the rings of which indicated that they were fully a thousand years old.

Nathan Diebler, of Trunkhannock, while fishing in the Susquehanna River there on Saturday, was drowned by his boat upsetting.

An old bridge at Westtown, Chester county, fell on Tuesday just a few seconds after a fire-iron roller had passed over it.

Miss Polly Smith grew dizzy and fell from a flying-coach at a Pottsville picnic the other night. She remained unconscious until midnight.

Two sharpers, claiming to be from the University of Pennsylvania, are traveling around Wilksbarre selling a stuff which they say uproots corns and freckles.

William Finnebrook, of Lancaster, has brought suit against Alice Frecht, his neighbor, because she plagues and taunts him continually.

A man has been arrested in Allentown for assaulting Claude Winfield Scott Hancock Sullivan Kirrain Yerkes, who is commonly known as the fat boy.

Lightning frightened the miles of Edwin Barts, a young farmer near Annville, Lebanon county, when they threw him from his reaper, and severed his foot.

Harvey Cole, son of the senior member of the firm of Cole & Hellman, boiler manufacturers, lost both legs at Allentown Saturday last while attempting to load a Lehigh Valley coal train.

Henry Newsham, a venerable member of the Carlisle Bar, was seized with an attack of vertigo recently, during which he swallowed his false teeth. He narrowly escaped choking to death.

On Sunday last Mrs. John Evans, who lives near the Welsh Mountain, found a large copper-head snake in her house. The reptile held possession until the men came home and killed it.

Arrangements have been completed for a Lutheran day at Mount Getz on August 2, when from 5000 to 10,000 Lutherans from all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania will hold a reunion there.

A West Chester shoe dealer recently had calls for nine pairs of gum boots in one day. He has been in business for twenty-seven years, and never before sold a gum boot in the summer months.

Through a switchman's carelessness a milk train dashed into an idle coal train at Two Bridges, Monroe county, on Friday night, killing the fireman of the milk train and seriously injuring the engineer.

The 14-year-old child of William White, of Friendship, near Oil City, attempted to chew a timothy head when a beard of the grain lodged in his throat so firmly that the child's condition is critical.

Workmen employed by Contractor Frantz while excavating for an addition to a school house in Reading a couple of days ago came upon a subterranean river which empties no one knows where.

No licenses having been granted in the east end of Mercer county the express traffic to that section has grown very large, and many of the trains to and from New Castle are almost wholly "jug" trains.

A 3-year-old girl named Ellen Mans was knocked down in Marietta on Saturday by a game rooster which gashed her with his spurs, and was only driven off by a club in the hands of the child's mother.

It is noticed at Erie that the electric cars make much better time after sundown and before dawn than during the day. This is accounted for by the fact that the air is then full of dampness and allows of greater electric power.

Of three riggers from Philadelphia employed on a Lancaster building one was aboard a Spanish man-of-war, another saw exciting times on an English guntboat, and the third smelled powder on board a German war-ship.

As a garwood lady was picking raspberries she came upon a large plant of the poisonous nightshade which was literally swarming with Colorado potato beetles, and they were chewing it with the greatest relish.

During a thunder-storm at West Chester a few nights ago some of the frightened ladies at the Matlack Homestead took the battery out of the telephone and hid it in the coal-bin. A former thunder-storm had torn the phone from the wall.

A lightning bolt struck a large tree at Lynaville, Lehigh county, beneath which Charles Kistler's cattle were huddled a few days ago. None of them were hurt except a large bull with a copper ring in its nose, which was killed.

A little child of James Phillips, of Monroeville, was taken very ill a few days since, having evidently swallowed something poisonous. An antidote was given, and the fact came out that the foreign substance was a fire-cracker.

Many farmers of Hanover have offered their entire wheat crop to any one who would haul it away and clear the land, so badly was the grain damaged by the flood. Corn and oats promise well. A good hay crop has been housed in the Conewago Valley.

Mr. S. Frank Krops, of Williamsport, found his cistern empty after the last thunder storm. Examination showed large cracks in the bottom of the cistern, which were evidently caused by the vibration of the thunder, the cistern having been dug between two ledges of rocks.

C. P. Scott, of New York, read a paper on "The Enchantment of Grammar" before the American Philological Association, at Easton, several days ago. He said that the word "grammar" was derived from glamour, which latter had been made familiar in English use by Sir Walter Scott.