

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.
Ettlefonte, Pa., October 4, 1889.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR TREASURER,
EDMUND A. BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Associate Judge—THOS. F. RILEY.
For Prothonotary—L. A. SCHAEFFER.
For District Attorney—J. C. MEYER.
For County Surveyor—GEO. D. JOHNSON.
For Coroner—DR. JAMES W. NEFF.

The Milesburg Post Office.

Bad as are the facts in reference to the Aaronburg post office, where the office was given to M. M. MESSER in consideration for a hopeless contest for associate judge, and the poor crippled soldier SYLVUS ordered to the rear in disgrace, the case at Milesburg is a worse one, for it involves more lying, deception and insult to labor than the other.

The WATCHMAN had considerable difficulty in getting at the true inwardness of the thing, but the following will be found to be substantially correct:

Three years ago J. C. P. JONES was, for good reasons, an anti-Beaver man, and to straighten him up DAN HASTINGS promised him the Milesburg post office. When the election was over and HARRISON elected, JONES demanded payment for his support of BEAVER and HASTINGS wrote him a letter of endorsement. JONES thought he had it all right. IRVE MORRIS and HEN HAUPT, both wheel horses of radical Republicanism, were applicants, but they did not have backing that amounted to much. The Republicans had professed so much friendship for labor that, with the endorsement of nearly all the business men of Milesburg, and of nearly all the soldiers of Milesburg and Boggs township, ALF RAGER, a four years soldier, the adjutant for a long time of the G. A. R. post at Milesburg, became a candidate. ALF RAGER is a very intelligent, hard working mechanic—a carpenter or mill-wright, and has a large family to support. Although four years a soldier he draws no pension, yet he is rapidly falling in health from rheumatism. He was a Republican and married into the Republican Watson family. When the Democrats came into power a poor wounded democratic soldier was given the post office. The belief was general that RAGER would be appointed. JONES thought he would get it because "promising" DAN HASTINGS said so. MORRIS thought his party service would fetch it, and so through the list, except RAGER who thought that the endorsement of a large majority of citizens and soldiers would bring it. But ALF RAGER is poor, and he didn't know then as he does now, that no poor soldier need apply for recognition at the hands of the Harrison-Beaver administration. ALF RAGER couldn't have "put up" for Quay's "registered contribution" bonds, JONES wouldn't. He had paid in advance in supporting BEAVER. Besides as a rule he is independent. Something must be done.

It just fairly took the breath out of all Milesburg and vicinity when the daily papers announced the appointment of A. T. BOGGS as postmaster. "Thomp" Boggs, as he is called at Milesburg, is a good fellow. Everybody likes him: He is jolly and genial. He was a soldier and draws a big pension. For Milesburg he is a rich man. He has one of the best residences in the old burg. He has a fine store and an excellent mercantile business. He has two store-rooms to rent, and a public hall which pays well. Besides he has property in Boggs township, and rich parents in Altoona. He is a great hunter. He is shrewd in business, and always has money. All of these things are to his credit. He was appointed postmaster. He didn't need it.

ALF RAGER is an honest, intelligent, capable mechanic. He is falling in health from army service like all old soldiers, but as he escaped bullet wounds he doesn't get a pension. But he is poor. He has to work. He hasn't the money to become a "registered contributor" to a boodle campaign fund. He was endorsed by the people who patronize the post office. But he hadn't either "boodle" or broadcloth, and his hopes had to go, just as the hopes of the workmen at McCoy's iron works had to go. They were promised steady work and increased wages, but the McCoy rolling mill is nailed up. And thus in a community which is nearly all workingmen, the Republican bosses, JIM, DAN and LAWRENCE, have again shown them that a real workingman has no rights which the "blooded brigadiers" and "boodle bosses," as Private DALZELL calls them, are bound to respect.

One of the funny incidents of this appointment is the spanking which these

same bosses gave T. P. RYNDER. He was the Republican candidate for Congress last fall, and ought to have had some influence in the naming of his home postmaster, but he hadn't any more influence in the case than any of the rest of the people who expect any good to come from the aristocratic, monopolistic "boodle bosses" who are providing a plutocratic and military government on the ruins of the republic of Washington and Jefferson.

Under CLEVELAND a poor but capable soldier—one who was worn out with his wounds and unable to do a day's work—was appointed to be postmaster at Milesburg. Under HARRISON one of the wealthiest of Milesburg's citizens is given the place. Which party is the poor man's friend?

Unappreciable Reward.

An exchange, speaking of the circumstance of FRED DOUGLASS, United States Minister to Hayti, being carried to his post on a government man-of-war, considers it a suggestive event and goes on to say:

Here is a man who was born a slave, whose masters were protected by law, a man who has been chased by bloodhounds and who was obliged to flee from the land of his birth, a man who at one time seemed to have no career save that of a fugitive or a saleable piece of flesh, who is honored to-day by the Government and is considered a fit person to represent the United States in a foreign land. The wildest flights of the most imaginative novelist never begot a more wonderful romance than the story of this man's life.

Taking it all together it is a wonderful case, but its most striking feature would have been wanting if there hadn't been a one-horse nigger government to send DOUGLASS to its minister. There isn't any white Republican, however hungry for office, who would fancy the Hayti job, and therefore it is given to FRED who, ever since the war, has been willing to occupy any official berth that would pay. In fact he and a few more favored negroes have absorbed the meager allotment of official positions granted to the colored race by the Republican party.

The colored people are becoming dissatisfied with the small amount of patronage they are receiving, and it is doubtful whether they will consider the party obligation to them cancelled by sending DOUGLASS off on the Hayti mission even with the parade of a government ship. They would prefer a more general distribution of the offices that would include the large class of darkies who have not been pampered as much as DOUGLASS has been. And as to this last honor conferred upon FRED as a representative colored Republican, the other colored brethren are smart enough to see that he would not have been "considered a fit person to represent the United States in a foreign land" if it hadn't been a negro foreign land.

Too Strong

A Philadelphia Republican paper expresses itself emphatically to the effect that Pennsylvania should have the mission to Russia in recognition of the sturdy Republicanism of the state. It believes that it would be peculiarly fit that this mission should be filled by the appointment of some Pennsylvaniaian who would be recognized "as a thorough representative of the Republican spirit, so pronounced in Pennsylvania, which secured the election of General Harrison."

The difficulty is that the Republican spirit in Pennsylvania spoken of is too "pronounced" to be able to command any of the big plums in the gift of Republican administrations. If it were a little less so it would stand a better chance for its just share of the big offices. But when a State rolls up an immense majority which the leaders have been lead to consider inevitable, there is no occasion to strengthen such elevating strength with the reward of official spoils. A tariff scare, or some humbug of that kind, in bringing the voters up to the polls, appears to answer the purpose just as well. A State that has established a reputation of sturdy Republicanism has about as much chance of getting the first class positions as the colored brethren have of getting the post offices. In this respect there is a disadvantage in being too strong for the party. WANAMAKER, a Pennsylvaniaian, got a cabinet position, but, then, he paid \$100,000 for it. Otherwise he would not have been thought of.

What has become of the county surplus? This is a question of great interest to the Centre county tax-payers. The last Democratic board of Commissioners left a handsome balance of over \$30,000 which must have since evaporated or gone up the spout in some way, otherwise there would be sufficient funds on hand to rebuild the bridges and make needed repairs to the county property. The county surplus couldn't have been knocked more completely out of shape if TANNER himself had been whacking at it.

THE GRANGERS PICNIC PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS.

—Col. Thomas, who is the leading spirit in the Williamsgrove picnics and exhibitions, much of their success being due to his superior management, attended the granger's demonstration at Centre Hall last month and speaks of it as follows in his *Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate*: "We had the pleasure of being present at the Centre County Picnic Exhibition last week and meeting many old, true and tried friends. The meeting was a grand success, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the beginning of the week. The attendance, while very large, was not near so great as it would have been had the week opened brighter. The line of exhibits showed a large increase over that of last year. General Manager Rhone and his able committee conducted the affair to the entire satisfaction of everyone. And the Centre County Picnic Exhibition has now become one of the fixed institutions of our organization in Central Pennsylvania. On another page will be found a full and interesting account of the meeting from our special correspondent."

—The Democrats of Wayne county, this state, have done themselves credit by nominating as their candidate for Associate Judge THOS. J. HAM, the well known and popular editor of the *Herald* at Honesdale. Besides being a reliable and consistent Democrat, Mr. HAM is a gentleman whose presence would grace any bench, and whose general knowledge, and level-headed judgment will secure to the people of his county an intelligent, unbiased, and fair Judge. He should be elected by an overwhelming majority.

—Edward Hughes, who is one of the individuals mentioned in a decidedly unenviable light in connection with the domestic infelicity which is supposed to have led to the horrible tragedy in Philipsburg on Sunday, the 23d, writes to the *Philipsburg Journal* defending himself. He said he never knew the murdered woman, Mrs. Hopkins, to act otherwise than as a true lady would act, and the only way he can account for Hopkins' imputations in the letter is because he had frequently been compelled to refuse loans of money to Hopkins when the latter had asked for it.

—Carter and Williams, the two of the gang who were arrested last week for robbing the Italians home below Lock Haven, were put through in short order. They were caught and lodged in jail the same evening they made their raid; a true bill was found, they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the penitentiary, all having been done within twenty-two hours.

Hot Water Retards Digestion.

If Taken Before Meals Its Effect is Beneficial.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice, and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely, provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, have however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucous membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the alimentary tract.

The mucus thus cleared is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is especially marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating for a time, protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, are not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, makes peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the "tubular" stomach, and even if the food be present, they only mix with it to a slight extent. —*Medical Classics.*

—When the state makes a beginning of compulsion by making education compulsory where will it make an ending? Some of the Chicago children, it is said, have not proper clothing in which to attend the compulsory school. What will the state do with these waifs? And if it should begin to clothe the naked where would it draw the line between parents who can afford to clothe their children and those who cannot? And may it not compel those who will not clothe their children to stop having children? Governmental paternalism pushed to its logical conclusion would supplant the authority of the parents and the good offices of the church. The school, and not the home, would be the pivotal centre of the social system. —*Phil. Record.*

Fooling the Farmers.

The farmers of this country could have no worse enemies than the pestilent demagogues who are endeavoring to amuse them with schemes of combination for controlling the wheat markets of the world. In furtherance of a plan of "Farmers' Federation," it has been proposed to hold a Convention of the wheat-growers of the Mississippi Valley on the 23rd of October next. In the meantime the American farmers are advised to withhold their wheat from market, in order to compel consumers at home and abroad to pay such prices as the Wheat Ring in Chicago may demand.

One of the objects of this scheme of a gigantic Farmers' Trust is to reconcile the farmers of the country to the various monopolies and combinations in trade by which they are surrounded. If the farmers could only be induced to organize a Trust for controlling the wheat market they would not be in a position to make war upon the Trust methods that systematically plunder them. As fellow-conspirators in attempts to violate the laws of supply and demand the hands of the farmers would be tied.

Another object of this scheme of a Wheat-Growers' Trust, is to divert the attention of the farmers of the United States from the real evils which they suffer, and to make them believe that a remedy. While organizing a Trust of their own, it is expected that the American farmers would cease to concern themselves about the legislative abuses and mischiefs under which trade monopolies flourish.

Even if such a combination to control the prices and supply of wheat should temporarily succeed, it could end only in disaster to the American farmers, its beneficiaries would be a few gamblers, who are speculating for a rise of prices in the bread market.

The first effect of a speculative combination would be to bring all the reserves of wheat out of the granaries of Russia, Australia, Canada, and other wheat-growing regions. The Manipulators of this scheme would soon discover that the world is bigger than they seem to imagine.

The next effect of an attempt to arbitrarily raise the prices of bread in this country, would be to extend the area of wheat production in other quarters of the globe, and by largely increasing the world's supply, to lessen the independence of consumers upon the American markets. During the last seven months there has been a considerable increase in the exports of farm products from the United States. In this period the exports of meat and dairy products alone increased to \$75,000,000, from \$50,000,000 in the corresponding months of the previous year. These American products were sold at the prices that rule in the world's market under the laws of supply and demand.

But let an attempt to corner the American market for wheat and other farm products meet with even temporary success, and it would be followed by a disastrous reaction in this export trade. Not only the farmers and transporters but all other industrial interests in the country would suffer under the blow which could be given to commerce.

Instead of listening to preposterous schemes of organizing a Wheat Trust against the bread-winners of the world, the manifest interest of American farmers is to crush the tariff-ed combinations and conspiracies for enhancing the cost of the necessities which they consume. —*Phil. Record.*

The New York State Democrat Convention

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 1.—The democratic state convention met at noon, effected a temporary organization and took a recess. The hall was crowded, when, at 12:15, Edward Murphy, chairman of the state committee, called the convention to order and announced the action of the State Committee in nominating Edward A. Jones for temporary chairman. The committee's action was unanimously adopted and the committee was appointed to escort Mr. Jones to the chair.

The platform which was adopted, after the reassembling of the convention, reaffirms the national platform; advocates tariff reform; endorses the administration of the national government by Grover Cleveland; charges the republican party with corruption at the last federal election; arraigns the chief executive of the United States for disgraceful violation of pledges contained in his letter of acceptance in having removed hundreds of honest and capable officers before the expiration of their terms of office; demands legislation to prevent the combination of capital to fix the price of commodities; favors the regulation of the liquor traffic by just and equitable excise uniform throughout the state; opposes all sumptuary legislation and the passage of the prohibition amendment and denounces the hypocrisy of the republican party of this state and the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania in submitting, or proposing to submit, prohibition amendments only to defeat them at the polls; arraigns the republican party for treason to the constitution in refusing to provide for an enumeration of the people as a basis of an apportionment of the senate and assembly districts; opposes needless special legislation; demands the enforcement of the laws for the benefit of the workmen of the state; favors a revision of the tax laws; endorses the administration of Governor Hill. A resolution of sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell was also adopted.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank Rice was made the nominee for secretary of state; Edward Wemph, present incumbent, was renominated for comptroller; Elliott Danforth was nominated for state treasurer; Charles F. Taylor, present incumbent, was renominated for attorney general; John Bogart was nominated for state engineer and surveyor, and Dennis O'Brien for court of appeals judge. The convention then adjourned sine die.

—Harry Rupert, barber of Huntingdon, captured a sea-gull along the river there a few days ago. Birds of that species are rarely seen in the interior of that county. The bird is now in the hands of a taxidermist in Philadelphia.

Our Pension Policy.

In making a comparison between the sum paid for pensions in the United States and other countries the *St. Louis Republic* shows that we pay seven times the sum paid by the British Government. Our payments for yearly pensions are, indeed, \$10,000,000 in excess of the whole cost of the military establishment of Great Britain both for effective and non-effective service. We pay sixteen times as much for pensions as the German Government appropriates for the same purpose, notwithstanding its great army and more recent wars. The following table shows the annual payments in five of the leading countries of Europe.

Great Britain.....	\$12,795,885
France.....	12,500,000
Germany.....	4,230,835
Austria-Hungary.....	627,510
Belgium.....	712,000

The pension payments this year in this country will be three times as large as the payments made by these five European countries. It must also be remembered that the pensioners of the United States are mainly confined to the Northern States, whereas in the European countries named they represent an undivided population. In the light of such facts, those who care to form reasonable opinions about the pension policy of the country may find matter for thoughtful consideration. —*Philadelphia Record.*

If we cannot be a lighthouse, we can be a candle. A man said once that he hadn't as much light as a rush-light. "Well, I could set a whole city on fire with that," said another.

It is poor encouragement to toil through life to amass a fortune to ruin your children. In nine cases out of ten a large fortune is the greatest curse which could be bequeathed to the young and inexperienced.

When a person points out the "respectable people" in his neighborhood he will invariably select those who respect himself, and often those who some think they belonged to the respectable class, but are not recognized as such.

Probably the early race of mankind was not much superior to other animal life, and in the absence of books and other implements were entirely destitute of means except what nature furnished, yet they no doubt lived as happily as their posterity do.

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.

Kind words produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.

The Poorer Classes in Persia.

Touching the houses of the people and their household properties, I once spent a night in the home of a trooper of the Shah. His pay was £16 a year, with rations and a horse. He gave me an excellent dinner in an upper chamber, which was carpeted, and in the niches of the false windows of which rose-leaves were piled up for fragrance. I do not know that the carpet was other than the cheapest, or that the atmosphere was all of rose leaves, but an English groom gets £12 a year, more or less, and I doubt if he indulges in carpets and flowers. A few cooking utensils, a brass tray or two, skins in which curds are made and kept, a loom, a sheet of leather which serves for the floor (tablecloth)—these are the articles that furnish the ordinary dwelling. If the house-holder be a very poor man he will eat his meat off big flaps of unleavened bread and will eat, too, that which serves him for a tablecloth. You break off a bit of bread and dip your hand in the dish wherein are curds at any rate, and possibly on feast days kid or fowl.

The Credit Due to Whitney.

In hearing about for a theme of praise and congratulation for the Harrison administration Chauncey M. Depew hit upon the cruiser Baltimore, says the *Philadelphia Record*, and he thus delivered himself before the New York Republican convention: "The first cruiser launched under the new administration, surpassing the record and being the largest, is the happy harbinger of a new navy which shall redeem the credit of America upon the seas and protect a commerce which is to embrace the world." Did Chauncey Depew never read the dispatch of Secretary Tracy congratulating ex-Secretary Whitney upon the cruiser Baltimore, and giving him due credit for its success? Or does Mr. Depew regard truth, fair play and magnanimity as having no place in his partisan code? Next to petty larceny there is nothing so mean as the attempt to rob a citizen of the honor and credit that belong to him.

—The Evangelical Alliance for the United States will hold a national meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston the 4th, 5th, and 6th of December next. A most attractive programme has been prepared, including the names of many eminent clergymen and laymen. The meeting is expected to equal in interest and influence the great Washington conference of 1887. Information concerning special rates of travel and entertainment will be given to the public in due time.

—A New York contemporary is right when referring to the systematic work going on in behalf of Chicago in connection with the proposed World's Fair, it says that it would be idle to regard the work done as of no value. Each passing day shows how the western boomers are getting in their work over a large portion of the country, and it will not be surprising to see a combination of interests at the doors of Congress that will give New York a severe chill.

Forced Marriages.

Just how a fellow could be made to dress himself up, march out before a preacher and go through the entire marriage ceremony, against his will, when there was no legal or moral reasons for doing so, is one of the queer circumstances now reported, that we confess we are too obtuse to understand. And yet on another page of this paper will be found an account of an occurrence of this kind as happening down in Virginia, and herewith an other account of a similar marriage in New York. It is possible that these stories are true; if so, there should be no redress for the fellow, who submitted through fear, or relief for the girl who was willing to take a chap who didn't want her. They are similar to each other, and no Court proceeding should dissolve the bonds that tie them together. Here is the N. Y. style: A strange story was told at police headquarters to-night (Sept. 28) by two young men, a friend of theirs, named David Kirchneroff, being forced into a marriage with a Russian girl against his will. While the two men were looking for redress at headquarters the marriage ceremony was performed in the Golden Star Hall, 92 Hester street.

The father of the newly-made wife is a clock maker and his name is Aronson. Thinking some time ago that his daughter Rose should get married he paid \$100 to a "Chadchin" to get her a husband. The "Chadchin" got young Kirchneroff to fill the bill, and it is said, gave him half of the money. The couple were made acquainted but soon the bridegroom that was to be, manifested a coolness toward his fiancée. He made up his mind to leave the city and tried to carry out his design on Saturday last. He went down Grand street toward the ferry, but was followed by Aronson and the "Chadchin," who captured him on a Williamsburg ferry boat and brought him back.

He was taken to a house in Christie street and kept there till this afternoon under a guard of six men. To-night he was compelled to walk to Golden Star hall, don a wedding suit and go through his part of the ceremony. Rabbi David Falk, of No. 65 Canal street officiated. It is not yet known what step will be taken in the matter.

Tanner's Successor.

President Harrison is having a hard time in seeking for a successor to Corporal Tanner.

Major Merrill of Massachusetts developed a bad case of the foot-and-mouth disease which proved fatal to the Corporal—that is, he opened his mouth and put his foot in it, and is out of the race. What the President wants is a professional veteran who will pursue Tanner's policy of "busting the surplus" without talking about it. Soldiers who have the old fashioned notion that a pension list is a roll of honor, made up of disabled, needy and deserving veterans, and who have scrupulous ideas as to the law, will not meet the requirements of this Administration. It wants some one who will "be liberal to the old soldiers and not talk."

Such men are, unfortunately, not scarce, but an additional qualification is necessary. The Pension Commissioner must, it appears, be acceptable to the powers that be in the Grand Army of the Republic. The President has practically adopted an amendment to the constitution requiring the "advice and consent" of this organization to his nomination, preceding the advice and consent of the Senate. As General Alger, a probable rival of President Harrison for the nomination in 1892, is at the head of the Grand Army, the complication is increased.

What a pitiable exhibition is made by a little politician in a great office.—*N. Y. World.*

Silence and Tanner.

Why "hush up," as is proposed, the Tanner scandal? Why suppress a single detail of this nefarious raid on the public Treasury? Why should any one act of theft or the name of any participant therein not be exposed to public obprobrium? Tanner never sought silence when in power. His was the loudest yell of all. His strongest weapon was his jaw. No adversary escaped his braw. In defeat he is for the nonce silent; but it is only the silence of a man who has been stunned. And he will break out again. So with Tanner's friends—they are in retreat, but they retire yelping. It is the Administration that demands a hush. Harrison, who has already lost much by the pension scandal, dreads the effect of fuller disclosures. With them will come further estrangements of his intimates and even greater disgust among the luke warm. And yet an Administration that shuns investigation—that has anything to hush up—is an Administration which the people will never trust.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The fifty workmen who went to Europe under the auspices of the Scripps League have returned, after visiting many different cities in Great Britain, France and Germany. They have enjoyed a good opportunity to see the condition of their fellow laborer abroad, both at his work and at his home. Their report will be awaited with no little interest, but in the meantime we can fore-shadow its purport from various published interviews with the men while they were passing through New York on their way home. The pith of their testimony seems to be contained in the following. Without an exception they are of the opinion that the American workmen are better housed, better fed, better off than their European fellows.

—There is no longer any doubt of the determination of American capitalists to combat the English syndicate now seeking to control the beer business of the United States. The Americans' syndicate, it is said, intend to form a gigantic stock company, with a capital of \$100,000,000, with which virtually to buy any big brewery in the country. Vice President Merkle, of the Kraus Merkle Malt company, who confirms the report, says: "We do not propose to be undersold by anybody, nor will we attempt to crowd anyone else out of the market by cutting prices below a living level. I don't think prices will be at all affected."