

# Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION

VOL. 35. BELLEFONTE, PA., MARCH 28, 1890. NO. 13.

### Ink Slings.

The President was out duck shooting last week. That he didn't shoot a hog this time indicated an improvement in his marksmanship.

A dirty business in which this Congress has been engaged, was continued by seating a specimen of Maryland MUDD in the House the other day.

The Plack business in New York makes it very evident that the situation in that city would be improved by Democratic reform of the Tilden variety.

JOHN SHERMAN'S anti-trust bill is not designed to squelch the trusts so much as it is to squelch ALGER. Uncle JOHN'S animosity may be trusted to "get there" every time.

It is to be hoped that nobody will want to put up monuments in honor of the scoundrels who have been abusing the helpless inmates of the Philadelphia blind asylum.

The HARRISONS are not satisfied with the accommodations of the White House, but as a notice to quit is sure to come three years hence they should try to worry through until that time.

As the Lodge Federal Election Bill would create a million officials, it would be of considerable assistance to the administration in making the offices go round. Still the supply wouldn't fill the demand.

The English coal miners have secured an advance of 44 per cent in their wages within the past eighteen months. The only advance that the protected coal miners of Pennsylvania have made has been toward starvation.

If the young Emperor of Germany should be moved by an ambition to imitate his illustrious predecessor, FREDERICK the Great, he would run the risk of making such a mess of it that history would have occasion to write him down as WILLIAM the Little.

If McKINLEY is basing his presidential boom on the belief that the country will want a strong protection candidate in 1892, he is likely to be disappointed in finding no demand for that article in the political market at that date.

Ex-Congressman SCHENCK, who as Minister to England had the distinction of introducing the American game of poker into that country, has passed in his checks and gone to a land where a royal flush isn't of more account than a single pair.

The mimic re-nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND for the Presidency by the students of the Ohio University some days ago, may have been an anticipation of a movement that will be actual and unconfined to the limits of a college, two years hence.

The admission of the two fraudulent Republican Senators from Montana only adds to the contempt with which the collection of second-class statesmen and first-class millionaires, known as the United States Senate, is beginning to be regarded by the people.

As the gentle shepherds of Ohio make their profits chiefly by selling their highly improved sheep to Mexican and South American customers for breeding purposes, it is difficult to see how taxing imported wool can have any effect upon the value of their rams.

The New York Tribune declares that "the Lodge bill will be needed wherever there is organized fraud." As it isn't possible that the Republicans would deliberately trip themselves up in that way, this declaration of the New York organ doesn't mean what it says.

The United States Senate is undeniably open to the charge that it is not as good as it might be, but the country wasn't prepared for BLAIR'S insinuation that by defeating his educational bill that body gave unmistakable evidence of its having been captured by the Jesuits.

It seems to the Philadelphia Press that "the Ways and Means Committee are a good deal at sea as to the proper treatment of Republican hides will be to tan them thoroughly.

The McKinley tariff tinkers have been so scared by the protests against their intention of going back to the barbarism of imposing a duty on hides that it is said they will let them remain on the free list. But should they not be ashamed to make such a concession to the principle of free trade?

The transition which Senator ALLISON'S tariff views are undergoing affords an interesting study. A year ago he was an uncompromising high tariff man. Since then an election took place in Iowa and last week he declared himself in favor of "revising and remodeling the tariff." After another election he will be advocating a big reduction of the tariff, and a few more repetitions of the Iowa anti-tariff expression are likely to set him howling for free trade.

### An English and American Contrast.

The papers that support the monopoly tariff of this country took a peculiar delight a week or so ago in announcing that a great strike, including many thousand miners, had been started in the mining districts of England, using it as an offset to the charge that the American miners do not receive satisfactory wages under a system that is claimed to be for the benefit of labor. It appeared to be a pleasure to the tariff organs to hear of strikes in a free trade country, and they made the most of this recent miners' movement and also that of the London dockmen some months ago.

But it would be well for them to mark the difference in the results of English and of American movements of this kind. Who ever hears of an American miners' strike being successful? It has been invariably the case that after months of suffering and privation the latter have been starved into submitting to the terms of their task masters, their last condition being worse than their first. But in the case of the recent gigantic strike of English coal miners, it hardly commenced before it ended, and it terminated not in the submission of the men, but in the compliance of their employers with their demands. There had been an advance of 25 per cent in the price of coal during the year, and in consequence a rise of 10 per cent in wages was demanded by the workmen. To this the employers demurred, and preparations were at once made for a great strike by the employees. And how did it eventuate? There were no Pinkerton detectives called in to restrain the men who were so presumptuous as to ask for more pay; the starving process was not resorted to, nor was eviction practiced upon the families of the strikers; there were no cheap Huns and Italians rushed in to take their places; none of these beautiful American practices, so common in our tariff-blessed land, were employed as a means of defeating the demands of these British miners for more pay. There was scarcely an interval between the announcement of the employees' determination to strike and the concession to their demands by the employers. The 10 per cent advance was conceded, 5 per cent immediately, and 5 per cent on the first of July. Those who have observed the wretched results of the coal miners' strikes in this country—long continued idleness, want terminating in starvation, and ultimate surrender—can see the contrast presented in these two pictures.

The fact is that the wages of miners as well as those of workmen generally in free trade England, are gradually but surely advancing, there having been an all around rise of about 25 per cent within the last five years. How the compensation of American miners is being advanced may be learned from the following story of an American miner's condition, representing the average plight of that class, as related by Mr. POWDERLY in a series of letters describing the situation of some of the sons of toil in protected Pennsylvania. A miner recently said to him:

I have a wife and five children, all girls, pay \$6 rent, \$2.40 a ton for coal each month. I worked but four and one-sixth days last month and was dooked half a car. Had one child sick the greater part of the winter and all of them are sick now, and I know it's because they don't have enough to eat. I must see the butcher drive past with a wagon load of meat, and, good God, it is hard to feel the want of it, hard to know that the babies are crying for just a little of it, hard to think that I who never wronged a man in my life must choke back the feeling that prompts me to go out and steal some of the meat for my family. I am not lazy, don't drink, work hard when I get it; but it's no use, they only want us as they do the tools in the mines, to make money on us. I often go out and walk up and down this street in the evening so that I won't hear the little ones asking for a bite before they go to sleep. The slaves are being made use of to grind us to the dust, and they will do anything to get and keep a job.

Will those who have heard so much of the benefits of protection, be able to recognize this as a picture of a laboring man in a country that is in the full enjoyment of the blessings of a "protective" tariff? The case given by Mr. POWDERLY is a type of thousands of others. Can free trade England show anything to compare with them?

In bouncing BISMARCK so summarily out of the chancellorship, the young Emperor of Germany is playing Kaiser in a way that would astonish his grandfather if the old gentleman could see it.

### Learning by Experience.

During the Prohibition contest last year the chief ground of objection taken by those who opposed the prohibitive amendment was that prohibition would fail to prohibit, and that upon the removal of the restraints of a proper license law the evils of intemperance would be increased instead of being suppressed. The ardent temperance advocates allowed their enthusiasm to blind them to what appeared to be a reasonable and practical view of the effects of prohibitive measures, supported by experience in other States and rendered inevitable by a general weakness of human nature.

We remember a ratification meeting that about a year ago was held in this good town of Bellefonte by excellent and well-meaning citizens who met to boom the cause of an amendment to the State constitution which was intended to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this commonwealth. These good people scouted the proposition that prohibition would not prohibit, and among the most sanguine of them was his Honor, Judge FURST, who, with expressions of great satisfaction, looked forward to the time when Prohibition would completely wipe out the evils of intemperance, and confidently predicted that the prohibition amendment would be carried by a majority of a hundred thousand.

The Judge, however, since then has had occasion to change his opinion about the efficacy of prohibition, having received an object lesson on that subject in Huntingdon county where for the last three years prohibition has been given a chance to show what it can do, by the refusal of the court to grant any license whatever to sell liquor. At the last term of court in that county, when the question of granting the license applications of certain parties came up for consideration, Judge FURST favored their being granted on the ground that there should be some legal restraint "of the amazing amount of drunkenness that is practiced in this town."—Huntingdon, a locality that hasn't had a licensed hotel or saloon for the last three years. Speaking of "the speak-easies and other similar drinking resorts that have grown up like mushrooms in the town," his Honor said, "Prohibition in this county, it seems, encourages the 'creation and maintenance of private 'drinking clubs and an increase in the 'amount of drinking.'"

It is encouraging to see that experience and the unanswerable logic of facts have opened the eyes of Judge FURST to the futility of forcible measures for the suppression of the liquor evil; but what is to be thought of the wisdom of his two impractical associates who wouldn't learn by experience, but persisted in handing the county over to the devastation of unrestrained and unregulated drunkenness?

As the McKinley bill promises to end in a row among the beneficiaries of the thieves' tariff, there may be in the upshot of the misunderstanding a realization of the o'd maxim that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues.

### What They Will Say and Do.

Our excellent contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, makes the following remark with an accompanying interjection:

The proposition of the Ways and Means Committee to restore the duty on hides, and to increase the duty on carpet wool 40 per cent, is a grave menace to important industries in Philadelphia. What say the manufacturers and merchants of this city to this attack upon their interests?

From what we have learned of the political disposition of Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants by observation, we believe that they will have little, if anything, to say against this attack upon their interests, but, like the fanatical party-men that they are, those who are Republicans will go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket as usual. Should ruin be manifest as a consequence of their party's policy, it would be too much to expect that it would impair their party allegiance. Fanaticism has as blinding an effect in politics as in religion, and that is what is affecting the vision of those who support a high tariff as a beneficiary party measure.

### The Tin Infant.

The outrage of increasing the tariff tax on an article of such general use and everyday necessity as tin, as intended by the McKinley bill, is attempted to be justified by the explanation of a tariff journal that "this duty is requested by the vast tin interests in South Dakota, by the Chicago Tin Plate Association, and by North Carolina and West Virginia tin interests." This claim is thoroughly fraudulent. The vast tin interests of South Dakota are merely imaginary. There is only a suspicion that tin ore exists in any large quantity in South Dakota, and the same may be said of the tin deposits of North Carolina and West Virginia. The substantial interest in this matter is that of the Chicago Tin Plate Association, and to give this company, and another one at Pittsburg, a monopoly of the tin business of the country is the object of the increase of the duty on tin consumers. The tens of thousands of tin consumers, including the vast canning interest, are to pay tribute to a favored monopoly which at most can employ but a limited number of hands. The bulk of the profits will go toward increasing the select list of millionaire proprietors who are becoming the plutocratic aristocracy of this country.

The New York Press, one of the most active organs of robbery legalized by tariff laws, speaking for the nurture of the infant tin industry by the protection sucking-bottle, says that "there will be plenty of competition to keep down prices as soon as the industry is established." This is most thorough rot in view of the fact that high duties are usually followed by combines which, relieved from foreign competition, speedily and effectually establish monopolies by the suppression of home competition. It is in this way that a high tariff is responsible for the existence of trusts, and it is through such an agency that consumers are robbed.

The extradition treaty will make Canada an undesirable locality for American bootleggers.

### Blair's Bill Knocked in the Head.

It isn't often that the Republican Senate does a commendable act, but last Saturday it did something for which it deserves praise, by defeating the pestilent so-called educational bill with which BLAIR, the New Hampshire nuisance, has been trying the patience of the country during several past sessions. The scheme was to draw a large sum of money from the federal treasury for the maintenance of schools, particularly in the South. Apart from the consideration that the school business is not within the functions of the general government, the object of the bill was objectionable on the ground that it required an expenditure that would help to continue the necessity for tariff taxation. The states are amply able to attend to the education of their own citizens, and it does not appear that any of them are neglecting this duty. The South has done much to remove the illiteracy of its negro population, the larger portion of very liberal school funds being applied to that purpose. BLAIR, with the persistence of a confirmed bore, is trying to bring his bill up again in a new form, but in all probability the nuisance has been finally disposed of.

### An Objection Disposed Of.

Some improvement on the present method of holding elections is an object desired by good citizens in every state of the Union, and it is generally believed that the Australian ballot system would furnish the most effective means for the accomplishment of that end. In this state an obstacle to its adoption is interposed by the objection that an amendment of the constitution would be necessary before a change to the Australian system could be validly effected. The fallacy of this view is shown by an article prepared by Mr. DANIEL GIBBONS, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Herald, and published in that paper, which we republish on an inside page of this week's WATCHMAN. In it he shows that the numbering of the ballots as now constitutionally required is not incompatible with the object of the Australian system, and that therefore an amendment of the constitution would not be a necessary preliminary to the adoption of that system in this state.

### Pennsylvania Methods Improved On.

The North Dakota Legislature adjourned without mustering up cheek enough to pass the Louisiana lottery bill in defiance of the aggregate decency of the country, although it would very much have liked to put such an enactment through—for a consideration. However, the Republican tendency to do something mean and crooked took a more definite form in the chairman of the house committee disappearing with the bill providing for the taxation of railroads. The people of the State are very desirous of having such a measure passed, but in order to prevent those corporations from being disturbed by such legislation, the trick of having the railroad tax bill disappear in company with the officer who had charge of it, was resorted to. The Republicans of North Dakota have improved on the practice of their political brethren in Pennsylvania who went to the trouble of passing a tax bill and then managed to have it fall through somewhere between the speaker of the Senate and the Governor.

### A Perry County Embroglio.

The old saw that when the cat is away the mice will play, was exemplified in the recent granting of licenses in Perry county, to which we made reference last week. While Judge BARNETT was up at Lock Haven holding court for Judge MAYER, associates WOODS and RHINESMITH took the responsibility of running the license machine, and they did it in gay style. All remonstrances were ignored, every application received favorable action, and the job was brought to a fine finish by a license being granted to one of the judges. It was a proceeding well calculated to give entire satisfaction to the most enthusiastic advocate of free rum.

When the judicial cat returned from Lock Haven and discovered how the subordinate rats had been capering during his absence, his displeasure was excited to such an extent that he ordered a rule on the parties to whom licenses had been granted to show cause why they should not be revoked, and among those who were thus called to account was Associate WOODS who had thought that he had made things snug for himself in the whisky business.

It is said that the full name of BISMARCK'S successor is CONCHA DI CAREMBA CAPRIVI CAPRARA DI MONTECUCOLI. Isn't that a funny name for a Dutchman? It hasn't the least bit of the lager beer flavor about it. The name of MONTECUCOLI has been a great one in European military annals, but more in connection with the Italian contingent of Austria than with Germany. How did it ever get root in German soil?

### A Remarkable Omission.

It is proposed to form a new county out of parts of Allegheny, Butler, Armstrong and Westmoreland, the movement having progressed so far that the name for the new county is being discussed. Some one suggests Stanton as a name that would be suitable. This, no doubt, is intended to be in honor of President LINCOLN'S Secretary of War, who attained celebrity during the war of the rebellion.

Without attempting to discuss the suitability of this title for a Pennsylvania county, we will remark that it has often appeared to us as being singular that there is no Jackson county in Pennsylvania. Most of the American worthies of great distinction, and others not so very distinguished, have been honored by having counties in this State called after them, but, notwithstanding that JACKSON in his active political life was more popular in Pennsylvania than in almost any other state in the Union, and had a peculiarly strong hold on the politics of the state, his name was omitted from the list of Pennsylvania counties. This omission occurred, too, at a time when such impersonal titles as Beaver, Clarion, Elk, Forest, &c., were being used in the county christenings.

It is probably too late to remedy this oversight. There isn't much likelihood that the compliment of giving his name to a county will be paid to the great Democratic hero and leader in a state which has fallen so completely under the control of political characters like QUAY and his fellow Republican ring-leaders.

### Spawls from the Keystone.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will build a library at Altoona.

Berks county is being extensively worked by "green goods" men.

Edward R. Walton, of Doylestown, has about 120 young chickens.

An ice company has been organized at Reading with a capital of \$35,000.

Work has already begun on the flower beds of the Pennsylvania Railroad stations.

Reading Courts were recently engaged in a case involving two buckets of coal.

The Liquor League is opposing C.C. Kauffman for Senator of the Lancaster district.

The Rainbow Fire Company of Reading celebrated its 117th anniversary recently.

Mr. Burns, of Erie, wants the Democratic nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

T. B. Darlington, a West Chester fruit grower, says the cherry trees are unharmed.

A man arrested for drunkenness at Chester, said he spent \$50 in eight weeks on a "tear."

A. L. Kern, of Clarion, became insane over a piece of oil-drilling machinery he had invented.

The wife of the late Charles Evans, of Reading, found \$1000 secreted in her husband's tool chest.

A train of thirty-five cars of Chicago beef passed down the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Tuesday.

A Philadelphia Hebrew was ejected from a Reading synagogue because he had his trousers rolled up.

Young men at Altoona go to Tyrone when they want to go on a spree, because the fines are one-fifth less.

The ice machine in a Pottsville brewery is producing an article as clear as crystal and twice as thick.

The 97-year-old mother of Harrison Shelly, of Millport Square, ate her first plate of ice cream last Saturday.

The Trade and Labor Council and the Single Tax Society, of Reading, are working together for Ballot Reform.

The Edgar Thompson steel works of Bradock turned out 6073 rails in twenty-four hours, thereby breaking the record.

John S. Petersheim, farmer, with liabilities of \$9000, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors at Lancaster on Thursday.

The family of Samuel Watson, of Colerain township, Lancaster county, consisting of himself, wife and child, are in a critical condition, the result of inhaling coal gas.

Joseph Young and Barack & Co., two provision dealers of Johnstown, have been convicted of illegally selling oleomargarine.

H. T. Ames, of Lycoming, has stepped to the front to remark that he is willing to accept the Prohibition nomination for Governor.

The largest hog that has been slaughtered in Bucks county for some time was killed last week by a Bristol butcher. It weighed 119 pounds.

A storm tower fifty feet high is to be erected on the summit of Mount Penn, overlooking the city of Reading. It will be 1200 feet above sea level.

The mean annual temperature of the State for January, 1890, determined from sixty-four stations, was 37.7 degrees, which is about 11 above normal.

Miss Landrose, an Indian girl of the Winnebago tribe, a student at Millersville Normal School, participated in a debate on the Indian question a few days ago.

The wife of Mail Agent F. P. Rehr, of Reading, who is under arrest for robbing the mails, says that her husband's downfall is due to his mania for lottery tickets.

The temperance element in Montgomery county is waging a bitter war against the applicants for liquor licenses, whose claims will come before the Court this week.

A young man in Chambersburg made a journey to Hagerstown to meet a girl whom he was to marry, and when he arrived there he found that she had just married another man and fled.

Captain Brice X. Blair, of the 149th Pennsylvania Regiment during the war, a member of the Legislature in 1880, and ex-Postmaster, died at Huntingdon last Friday of heart failure, aged 70.

Several companies for the manufacture of ice have been recently organized in West Chester, Coatsville and other places, and the creamery companies are now moving in the same direction.

Benjamin Cooper, a well-known farmer of Northampton township Bucks county, was found hanging from a rafter in his wood-shed a few days ago. It is supposed that his mind was deranged.

A rat which attacked a brood of chickens at Pottstown was killed by the hen, and after the battle the barn-yard rooster, who had occupied a safe perch on the fence, came to the front and crowed lustily.

Mrs. Phoebe McCanna, one of Slatington's most accomplished belles, had her arm amputated to save her life. The trouble came from a slight bruise six months ago, which developed into diseased bone and led to blood poisoning.

The residence of A. H. Pattison, in Morris township, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, \$4000. The family escaped safely by jumping from second story windows, except Mrs. Patterson, who was seriously hurt.

The hands in the box department of the Sheldon axle works at Wilkesbarre struck because a non-union man was put to work. It is thought that the strike will extend to the other departments, if not settled, and will effect 1200 or 1500 men.

A number of persons in Reading have been critically sick from eating corned beef, which was supposed to have been poisoned. An analysis failed to find any cause for the sickness and the attending physician is of the opinion that the use of too large a quantity of saltpetre in the curing of the beef was the cause.

The whereabouts of Mrs. Lillie Shaw, who suddenly disappeared from her home in Pittsburg six months ago, have been ascertained. She is now at her father's home in Dayton, O. At the time of her disappearance the presumption was that she had committed suicide by drowning.

Bartholomew, the murderer of Aaron Dilard, was visited in Easton Jail Friday by Rev. Bartholomew, of Phillipsburg. He received the minister kindly; said he was not ready to prepare for death, and that he didn't like to die with the charge of murder on his mind, meaning that he will, after all his outbreaks of blasphemy and denial, reform and acknowledge his guilt.