

Ink Slings.
—PAT FORD says that MAT QUAY is an honest man. That settles it.
—Let's take a "sit" is now the invitation heard in the Boston bar-rooms.
—Judging from the confident tone of the Pittsburg authorities, they evidently believe that it will be an easy thing to suppress the "speak-easies."

—Assistant Postmaster General CLARKSON should be talked to by the Republican leaders for persisting in showing up the illiteracy of "the grand old party."
—The confederate flag displayed at the unveiling of the Lee monument is giving the Republican press much tribulation. Even that old discarded rag has its use.

—The Anti-Trust bill still hangs in committee of conference between the two houses of congress. No doubt it is intended to hang there until the life is choked out of it.
—It is expected that the tariff bill will be greatly altered in the Senate; but there will be still enough of the monopoly earmarks left for MCKINLEY to recognize his progeny.

—If Senator PLUMB shall carry out his determination to know the reason for every clause in the McKinley tariff bill, he will make himself as inquisitive as a census enumerator.

—Senator BLAIR'S proposition that England be asked to withdraw her armaments from this continent is likely to strike the British lion as a choice bit of presumptuous nonsense.

—The farmers just now are more interested in the benefit to be derived from good corn-planting weather than in the advantage promised by the McKinley "cabbage-head" tariff bill.

—The question "are you white or black?" put by the census man, will strike the citizen of Caucasian descent as being altogether superfluous, to say nothing about its impertinence.

—The certificates of the Whisky Trust are not paying satisfactory dividends. This must be aggravating to the holders, particularly when they see how the tariff protected trusts are flourishing.

—STANLEY is unnecessarily exercised by the fear that England will get left in the division of Africa. When there is any wholesale land stealing going on John Bull never fails to get his full share.

—The elephant that fell off the cars coming from Johnstown to Bellefonte lost none of his baggage, as he had his trunk with him when he dropped from the train and kept it right under his eyes.

—Spain is going to have a Columbus World's Fair in 1892. Fortunately on account of the postponement of the American demonstration of the same kind, the Dons will not conflict with Chicago.

—DELAMATER will be nominated because the Republicans think they have 80,000 majority to go and come on. They may find this year that there will be more "go" than "come" in their calculations.

—The Irish World comes to the assistance of MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY. This is but gratitude, for in a pecuniary way, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY came to the assistance of the Irish World.

—The new Boston drinking law, which requires that drinks shall be taken in a sitting posture, is found to be objectionable for the reason that the sinner usually becomes so heavily loaded that he is unable to get up.

—The dogs in the rural districts are having their teeth sharpened for the purpose of giving a lively welcome to the census inquisitors who next month will be prying into the financial embarrassments of the agricultural population.

—A Republican exchange thinks that the McKinley tariff is fully justified by the fact that "it will make more work for American workmen." But unfortunately for this assumption, the pauper laborers that are being crowded in from Europe are getting too big a share of the work.

—The appropriation for the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia came nearly being overlooked in the River and Harbor bill on account of the absence of the two Pennsylvania Senators from the capitol. It would seem that Messrs. QUAY and CAMERON in their senatorial capacity are neither ornamental nor useful.

—The remark made by General HASTINGS to the Bryn Mawr Republican club on Monday evening, that "whoever shall be nominated by our party for Governor he will be elected as sure as there comes election day," displayed a degree of resignation to the power of the Boss that did not evoke a compliant response from the President of the club who declared himself a kicker against the "one man power." The "one man" of course meant QUAY.

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Where the Intelligence Is.

It will be remembered that CLARKSON at the Pittsburg banquet lamented that the weight of the newspaper and magazine talent of the country was on the side of the Democratic party. He disliked to make the acknowledgment, but candor compelled him to do it. His lament on the same subject was continued in a recent speech he made in Boston in which he went into details showing that in all parts of the country the Democrats had 320 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 2,500,000, while the Republicans had the smaller number of 255 dailies, with the much less aggregate circulation of 1,500,000. Of weeklies he said there were 1346 Democratic and 889 Republican, and the Democratic magazines had a circulation of nearly 500,000 against a circulation of 100,000 for Republican magazines.

Mr. CLARKSON, as a newspaperman and an officer of the Postoffice Department, is capable of forming a correct estimate on this subject, and his politics precludes the charge that he is influenced by partiality or prejudice in making it.

But there is no reason for any one to be surprised that the mediums of intelligence preponderate so largely on the Democratic side. The Republicans have long ago dispensed with intelligence in running their party, depending upon the excitement of the greed, prejudice and sectional animosity of their party supporters. On the other hand there is not a principle of the Democratic party that does not depend upon intelligent sentiment for its support. This is particularly the case in the tariff controversy. When the college professors are ranging themselves on the Democratic side, it is natural that the best newspaper and magazine efforts and productions should go along with them.

The Question of Revision.

There was never a church movement in this country that attracted so much attention as that of the Presbyterians to revise their confession of faith, and it is believed that the General Assembly in dealing with the question reached a very satisfactory conclusion. Although the rules adopted are in the nature of a compromise, all parties concerned appear to be satisfied.

Under the plan adopted for future action the General Assembly may propose any amendments or alterations of matters, not touching questions of belief, to the presbyteries, and a majority of them consenting, they shall be binding on the church. In matters of faith and belief the General Assembly may propose amendments or alterations to the presbyteries, but they shall only be binding when two-thirds of all the presbyteries shall agree to them. But the assembly must overture on any question demanded by one-third of the presbyteries.

It is further provided that before the General Assembly sends down such propositions in regard to matters of faith and belief the same shall be referred to a committee of ministers and ruling elders, at least fifteen in number, and no two form any one synod, who must report the form of questions at the next General Assembly. This insures a conservative course and may, perhaps, to the more radical members of the church seem a useless waste of time, but there is not much likelihood that two years' delay will work any hardship. The confession has stood for more than two hundred years, and the church can afford to take due deliberation on changing it. This new method does not set aside the rights of the presbyteries to act under the present method.

The result of the matter is that at least three years must elapse before any change is made, but the adoption of new rules to simplify such action will be the issue of the coming year. Upon this vote will rest the question of ultimate revision. The Presbyterian church is to be congratulated on finding a way out of its difficulties without loss of dignity or the slightest chance of any schism resulting.

Waste Fuel to be Utilized.

That there has been too much waste in the process of coal mining in this state has long been admitted and decried by those who apprehend a too speedy exhaustion of our natural resources. In no way is the coal wasted to so large an extent as it is in preparing it for market, requiring a process which causes a loss of about 12 per cent in culm. In putting anthracite coal into marketable shape at least 5,000,000 tons go annually on the culm banks, and it is estimated that there are 600,000,000 tons of this material heaped up in the anthracite coal region.

To devise some way to utilize this waste matter is to be the business of a committee appointed by the Legislature, consisting of Col. A. PRICE, president of the Scranton board of trade, P. W. SHEAFFER, a mining engineer, and Hon. ECKLEY B. COX, well known and prominent as a coal operator. They are now attending to the duty of their commission and will report to the next legislature.

Enough has already been done to show that this waste coal, piled up all over the anthracite coal region, can be utilized. In many sections it is now used for fuel. Compressed into the shape of bricks it is being used in the locomotives of the Reading railroad. It is also used for the same purpose on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, and the Scranton steel works and other factories use it. It is of great interest to the State that this waste fuel should be put into useful shape, and it is to be hoped that the commissioners may recommend measures that will help to extend the uses to which it may be put.

The ballot reform which the Democrats of Maryland have established in that State by the adoption of the Australian system, had its first trial in a municipal election in the city of Cambridge last week, with very satisfactory results. The honest election it secured enabled the Democrats to elect a Mayor for the first time in six years. This singular feat entertained by some that the Democrats would suffer in consequence of absolutely secret voting was not realized. There was no trouble or delay whatever in either polling or counting the vote, and in every respect the first trial of the reformed system was a great success.

The Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination.

The question of the Democratic nomination for Governor is interesting without being acrimonious. The two prominent personages whose claims are being pushed for first place on the State ticket are Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE and ex-Governor PATTISON. The friends of the latter claim the larger portion of the delegates from Philadelphia and also practically solid delegations from Allegheny, Bedford, Bradford, Berks, Chester, Delaware, Carbon, Columbia, Crawford, Franklin, Erie, Lackawanna, Mercer, McKean, Montour, Pike, Potter, Susquehanna, Montgomery, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Westmoreland and Jefferson counties. In addition to these scattering votes for the ex-Governor are expected from counties claimed as solid for WALLACE.

On the other hand ex-Senator WALLACE is represented as making a vigorous canvass of the State, and the exertion of his personal influence will go a great way. His friends will not admit that the delegation from Philadelphia will be solid for PATTISON, but claim at least fourteen of the delegates for WALLACE. Of the 131 delegates elected, at time of writing, outside of Philadelphia, 106 are either instructed for or claimed to be favorable to WALLACE. The counties yet to elect will send 171 delegates, and of these the ex-Senator expects to get 129, leaving 42 for PATTISON. This includes the counties whose first choice will be some other candidate than either of the two prominent ones, and whose delegates, after a few ballots, will drift to WALLACE or PATTISON.

There will be 366 delegates in a full convention, and 184 will be necessary to nominate. If Mr. WALLACE's friends are correct in their claims, including 14 from Philadelphia, he will have 240 votes, or nearly two-thirds of the convention.

The Census Gone Mad.

Expressions of dissatisfaction with many of the questions that will be asked by the census enumerators are heard from all quarters, and the answers that will be received from those to whom the objectionable questions will be put are likely to be very indefinite and unsatisfactory.

Some of the lawyers of Philadelphia have been canvassed by a reporter of the Philadelphia Record in regard to these census interrogatories and gave the following views concerning them: Said ex Postmaster William F. HARRY: "While I might answer all the questions truthfully in the negative I think they are impertinent, and would refuse to answer them both in regard to myself and the members of my family. I think, too, people generally will look upon these questions in the same way, and defy the fine rather than answer them."

"The question relating to arm mortgages is also impertinent. The statistics are useless." John G. JOHNSON, the well-known lawyer, was just as emphatic in his condemnation of these features of the census. He looked at the question concerning mortgages a moment, and then said, "The Government has a constitutional right to collect information upon certain subjects so as to be able to levy taxes intelligently and equitably, and for purposes of apportioning legislative representation. Questions which, if answered, will in any way help the Government it has a right to compel people to answer. But there are many things which do not concern the government. These questions about mortgages and personal afflictions can not, if answered correctly, enable the government to perform its functions any better. I do not propose to answer them for that reason, and do not see why anybody else should. They are decidedly impertinent, and should have no place in national enumeration."

Lawyer S. S. HOLLINGSWORTH leaned lazily back in his chair, glanced over the schedules quickly and said: "It is pretty difficult to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate questions. If those under discussion will help the people if answered no one should refuse to contribute his share of information for the public weal. Yet I cannot see in what way the country could be benefited if it were known just how many mortgaged farms there are in the Western Reserve. I do not think they will be answered correctly, and no one will be able to rely upon the reports when published. I know a great many men who will not even presume to give correct answers. You can judge for yourself of how much value such census statistics will be to the public."

Another Plundering Trust.

That the supplying of the public schools with books is in the hands of a grasping and soulless trust was indicated the other day by a certain combine paying a New York school book publishing firm in the neighborhood of \$800,000 to go out of the business. The object of this was to get rid of competition and to make the schools of the country dependent upon one source of supply. The immense sum paid to accomplish this purpose will in time be made up out of the pockets of the people, and it will not be a long time, either. It is, indeed, an outrage that the source of knowledge should be made the subject of monopolistic plunder, and it is wonderful that the people submit to it with such docility; but tariffs and such like legalized methods of plunder have accustomed them to being robbed through the medium of trusts.

Unequal Treatment.

According to Republican ideas what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. Thus when a letter from a person who was not a member was read in the House by congressman BAYNE, abusing three Democratic members, a demand was made from the Democratic side that "the words be taken down," or the letter be excluded from the Record. Notwithstanding that there was a clear right to make such a demand, the chairman of the committee of the whole ignored it, and to this decision not a Republican objected in behalf of the honor and dignity of the House.

But when Mr. BYNUM, one of the Democrats abused in this letter, denounced the author in vigorous terms and said that if BAYNE assumed the responsibility for the letter he was no better than his lying author, great indignation was excited among the Republicans who immediately demanded in behalf of the honor and dignity of the House that the "offensive" words be taken down, and the same chairman of the committee of the whole could not hear the Democratic protest against the lying letter, was alert in deciding that Mr. BYNUM had offended in the words applied to BAYNE for introducing the vile thing. It is such justice as this that prevails in the House of Representatives under the present domination.

The Tariff in the Senate.

The McKinley bill will probably have less smooth sailing in the Senate than it had in the House. Senator PLUMB, of Kansas, has already given notice that he will demand the reason for every change in the present law. If this is insisted upon it will lead to wide discussion. Even Senator CAMERON, who has always been one of the most strenuous protectionists, says that the bill will be subjected to radical changes.

The Republican House, with the object of fulfilling the promises made to the manufacturers for their contributions of election funds, rushed the bill without allowing proper consideration or discussion. But there are indications that this will not be allowed in the Senate, and although it is not likely that a tariff bill will be defeated there it is almost sure that the McKinley project will be so altered that its originators will not be able to recognize it.

The Emigration of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY the other day at New Haven, was a well deserved tribute to a worthy and honorable organization. This Brotherhood is indeed an example to laboring men generally, and particularly to other labor organizations. Its management has been in the interest of those by whom it was organized, and it was kept clear of politicians and agitators. It is therefore as greatly respected as it has been eminently successful.

Increasing Pauper Labor.

Emigration statistics show that during the ten months ending the 30th of April, 1890, there was something of a falling off in the number of immigrants from Europe as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. There was, however, a great increase in the least desirable class of immigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. The number from Italy went up from 15,846 to 34,310, and from Hungary there was an increase to 40,508 from 25,385 of the previous year. This would indicate that those who find it an advantage to employ cheap labor are enlarging their supply from Europe. The employment of this kind of working people increases with the increased benefit which our tariff laws give the protected class that are at the head of the manufacturing and mining industries of the country.

A Check on the Census Inquisition.

The indignation excited all over the country by the character of some of the questions which the census enumerators were directed to put to the people, has had its effect upon the Census Superintendent who on Tuesday issued a circular to the Supervisors of the Census directing them to instruct the enumerators that they should not insist upon receiving answers to the impertinent questions concerning the physical condition and personal and private affairs of the citizens, but that where the persons interrogated refuse to give information concerning their physical and mental disabilities, the enumerators shall mark in the proper column, "Refused to answer." It is gratifying to see that popular protest against inquisitorial proceedings has checked the intrusive and impertinent design of the Englishman who has been put at the head of an American census.

There was quite an exciting time in Philadelphia last Saturday evening in the election of a Colonel for the Third Regiment of the N. G. P. More than a dozen years have passed since the organization of the National Guard in this State and up until that evening the election of its officers was practically free from political manipulation. But in electing ex-Mayor SMITH to the colonelcy of the Third regiment there was a return to the political methods that formerly prevailed. It is believed that this marks the beginning of the degeneracy of the National Guard, and it is charged that Governor BRAVER'S conduct in the matter of the succession to the late General HARTRANFT is responsible for the introduction of politics in the organization of our citizen soldiery.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A pet dog in Quakertown is troubled with the chicken-pox.

—Hellersville, Berks county, is 150 years old, and a celebration is talked of.

—A storm at Bedford and in the vicinity did great damage to crops and property.

—Mrs. Mary Anheiser, aged 83 years, was found dead in her bed at Wilkesbarre on Monday.

—An insane Hungarian inmate of the Schuylkill Haven, asylum escaped and then hanged himself.

—William Cuff, colored, of Franklin county, was instantly killed on Friday by a bolt of lightning.

—Six divorces were granted at Lancaster, last Saturday. This is an unusual number for that staid community.

—A number of farmers in Berks county are said to have been ruined by speculating in the shares of a silver mine in Colorado.

—Lizzie Long, the girl who sued Addison Baumgardner at Lebanon for \$3000 for the loss of an arm, got a verdict for \$1888.

—The strike at the Glendon Iron Works, Easton, continues, and the places of the strikers are being filled by men from Copley.

—Two German carp, weighing between them thirteen pounds, almost dragged two fishermen into the canal at Bristol the other day.

—Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, of St. John's Lutheran Church, Allentown, declined a call to a professorship in a South Carolina Theological Seminary.

—The "White Caps" who disgraced Miss Annie Fischer and shot her intended husband at Erie, have warned the lady's father to leave the country.

—C. F. Kinsler, cashier of the Pennsylvania Gas Company's office at Warren, has been arrested, charged with being a defaulter in the sum of \$10,000.

—The boiler makers employed in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shops at Reading have made a demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

—The farmer's convention at Doylestown passed a resolution urging farmers to support candidates for the Legislature who are known to favor the farming industry.

—The body of Mrs. Peckie Gilmore, who jumped from a train into the Lackawanna River while on the way to jail, was recovered in the water opposite Pittston.

—At the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania, in Scranton, officers were elected for the coming year and reports of committees were heard.

—Henry Swindell, a wealthy contractor of Allentown City, attempted suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. His physicians say he cannot recover.

—The inquest at Ashley Mine disaster resulted in a verdict that the victims came to their death by a gas explosion caused by John Allen who lighted his naked lamp.

—Maggie Nevlin, charged with larceny of valuables from the residence of her employer, Howard Fillman, Reading, was arrested in Philadelphia and taken to Reading.

—James Longman, a prominent business man of Hazleton, received a dangerous wound in the right side Saturday from the careless handling of a revolver by a gunsmith.

—John Kleck was fatally injured by the tilting of a porch on which he was standing last Friday at Lebanon. He was thrown on the back of his head and sustained concussion of the brain.

—Edward Yankton, a son of Spotted Horse, a Dakota chief, who had run away from the Carlisle Indian School, was arrested in Harrisburg, and while confined in a cell tried to commit suicide.

—Lizzie Long, of Lebanon, has sued Addison Baumgardner for \$2000 damages for the loss of her right arm in a threshing machine. The defense is contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

—John S. Hestetter, a well-known distiller, died at Lancaster on Tuesday. He was at one time very wealthy, but lost his estate through troubles with the Government on account of irregularities.

—The barn of Robert McFadden, at Mount Joy, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Tuesday night. The flames spread to other buildings, and half a dozen stables were destroyed or damaged.

—The store of M. J. Kline, of Belfast, was sold by the Sheriff of Northampton county on Saturday to satisfy claims of \$9000. The Sheriff has been quite busy lately selling out farms and other real estate.

—The body of the woman which was found in the Lackawanna River near Pittston, and which was thought to be that of Mrs. Peckie Gilmore, was identified as that of Mrs. Peter Julius from West Pittston.

—Suits were brought against the city of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for \$90,000 damages for the six children of John Quinn, of Locust Gap, who were killed by a dynamite explosion on a train in 1880.

—Bertha Moore, a 12-year-old girl, living near Kennett Square, has confessed to the starting of the fire causing the destruction of her uncle's barn about a week ago. She has been sent to her home near Philadelphia.

—J. M. Shellenberger, the defaulter and forging lawyer, who was sentenced by Judge Yerkes in the Bucks County Court to twenty-two years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, bade his four boys good-bye last Friday.

—George Schumann, a well-known peddler, dropped dead at his hotel in Mount Joy on Sunday. He was attacked with heart disease which was the cause of his death. He served in the Union army, and drew a large pension for wounds received.

—An investigation has been ordered in the case of Benjamin Deffrain, who disappeared from Boyertown, Berks county, several months ago. An important clue as to his mysterious disappearance is said to have been discovered, which leads to the belief that he was murdered.

—The resumption of mining in a number of collieries in the Schuylkill region, after a long period of idleness, has occasioned much rejoicing among the miners. One colliery started on full time on Friday, Bear Run and Glendon collieries will start on Monday and a number are promised by June 1.

—The recent heavy rains have caused great washouts in the corn-fields of Berks county, and many farmers have been obliged to replant their corn. The wheat has also lodged in a number of localities, and is reported to be rotting in the ground. To make amends, it is said that the hay crop will be the most bountiful in many years.