

Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., November 28, 1890.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Expressions of Hostility.

The Philadelphia Press allows considerable latitude to dissatisfied Republicans who want to "speak out in meeting" against the re-election of CAMERON to the United States Senate. There have been quite enough expressions of dissent to show that the party is by no means a unit in regarding the senior Senator as indispensable to the State and the country in a senatorial capacity. Enough is being said to indicate a very extensive opinion that it is about time for him to step down and out of a position in which he has been neither useful nor ornamental.

One of the Press's correspondents, writing from the insurrectionary region of Bradford, where Senator EMERY has his dwelling place, doesn't mince matters in expressing his opposition to CAMERON's candidacy for a re-election. The following is a sample of his dissent:

We want a man with some soul and earnestness. Neither CAMERON nor QUAY has represented this State, but unfortunately we can't reach the latter. A large majority of the Republicans are opposed to CAMERON's re-election, and were it submitted to a popular vote he would be almost lost sight of; as it is, nothing but money will do it. Every member who votes for him should be spotted.

The party has already suffered severely from the actions of "bosses," and the sooner it gets rid of CAMERON and a few such the better it will be for it.

There are some who believe that there is a quiet but systematic work going on to defeat CAMERON by inducing a sufficient number of members to refuse to participate in the caucus nomination, and, by their staying out and defeating an election, compel the abandonment of CAMERON, as OLIVER was abandoned in 1881 and MITCHELL elected. But there is reason to regard such an expectation as visionary. CAMERON's grip on the party, although greatly relaxed, is in all probability strong enough for another term in the Senate.

The Democrats of Maine are encouraged by the hope that the next Legislature that State will pass an Australian ballot law. The people are calling for it loudly and it is scarcely possible that the Republicans will be deaf to a demand that is being made with such emphasis. With a reformed ballot law the Kittery navy yard would lose much of its political usefulness.

It Will Be an Interesting Fight.

There is going to be a big time and a lively fight when the Republican Legislature shall get together for organization next January. The row is going to be over the election of a Speaker. MAGEE, flushed with the defeat of QUAY, wants to exert a predominant influence in organizing the House. He will have his candidate for Speaker who will not be the candidate of the Boss whom he helped to humiliate at the recent election. The antagonism of that contest will be carried into the fight for the speakership, making it extremely interesting to those who will not be in it and whose heads will not be targets for the bows given and taken.

MAGEE has a right to claim precedence over QUAY in the control of the coming Legislature. He was the victor in the fight with the Boss, and the victor should have the spoils. He may justly regard QUAY's interference with the speakership as a piece of presumption on the part of a politician who was subjected to such complete condemnation at the polls. He is determined to thoroughly humiliate his foe. It is understood to be his purpose to succeed QUAY in the Senate, and therefore it is his determination to stop the Boss at once from exercising any influence over the State Legislature.

This fight will put CAMERON in a dilemma. The conflict between MAGEE and QUAY is irrepressible, but his ambition to succeed himself as Senator needs the support of both; he cannot afford to offend either of them. CAMERON's sympathies are evidently with MAGEE, and in the speakership fight he may yet discover it to be his advantage to allow his influence to go with his sympathies.

And now it is reported through the authority of the New York World that CHARLEY ROSS has been found. He turns up, according to the World's statement, in the person of a Brevary boy who knows his parentage but has lost the natural feeling for his parents. If it is really CHARLEY he is now nearly 21 years of age, and a rough specimen of young manhood.

Send two dollars and get the WATCHMAN.

A Revolutionary Project.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans of New Hampshire will not succeed in robbing the Democrats of a Governor and United States Senator which the result of the recent election has legitimately given them. There was no election of Governor by the people, and according to the peculiar law of the State the Legislature will have to elect that officer. This duty is to be performed by the next Legislature, the majority of which has been elected by the Democrats.

It is the purpose of the Republicans to overcome the Democratic majority in the incoming Legislature by inducing the Governor to call the old Legislature together which would take upon itself the power of determining the membership of the new Legislature, the object being to throw out enough Democratic members to make it a Republican body. It would then proceed to elect a Republican Governor and United States Senator. This is clearly a revolutionary project. It proposes to trench upon the rights and functions of the new Legislature in controversy of the rule that every legislative body is the proper judge of the qualifications of its own members. It should be, and we trust will be, successfully resisted.

Compulsory Voting.

Among the election reforms talked of is one to be brought about by a law compelling the citizen to exercise his right of suffrage. If he fails to cast his vote it is proposed to subject him to a penalty. How it would work in this free and independent country is problematical. But in Canada they are going to try compulsory voting, a bill to that effect having been brought before the legislative council. By the terms of the proposed bill those who are on the voting list will be required to vote. Their failure to do so will be published. If within 60 days the delinquent shall not give satisfactory reason for not doing his duty as a voter, he shall be disfranchised by having his name stricken from the voting list. This is the penalty, but citizenship may be restored on payment of \$25, which is practically a fine to that amount.

This measure is intended to provide against a form of bribery in which a voter may accept a bribe to stay away from the polls. The Australian ballot system provides for every other form of election bribery, and it may take a compulsory ballot law in addition to wipe out that evil entirely.

Delayed Benefits.

There has been a perceptible increase in the price of many different commodities since the new tariff went into operation. In the aggregate the increase of cost to the consumers is material. To compensate workmen for this addition to their expenses there is no addition to their wages. This practically amounts to a reduction wages, a result that is quite different from the idea which has been inculcated that the increase of the tariff was intended for the benefit of the wage-earner. Two dollars a day earned by labor suffers a shrinkage in consequence of the increased price of necessities, which virtually means just that much taken off the compensation of the laborer. If this increase of the tariff is really intended to benefit the workmen, their wages should be advanced so as to at least cover the increased cost of living brought about by the McKinley bill. The protected manufacturers should not hesitate in giving such an illustration of the beneficent effects of a high tariff upon the well being of the working people.

The Guardsmen Not Likely to Be There.

It isn't probable that the National Guard of Pennsylvania will take part in the inauguration of Governor PATTERSON. The attendance of the military force of the State at the inaugural ceremonies has been offered by Governor BEAVER, but from the well known disposition of his successor to avoid display there is nothing to encourage the expectation that there will be a military pageant when Governor PATTERSON shall be sworn into office. Besides, the guardsmen are not anxious to take part in such a demonstration, which will come off at a season that is often severely cold. They have a bitter recollection of what they endured at the inauguration of Governor BEAVER four years ago, when all of them really suffered, and some cases of sickness were contracted that terminated fatally. There was an experience almost as bad at the inauguration of President HARRISON two years later.

On such an occasion, when the weather is severe civilians in attendance can accommodate themselves to the situation, but the militia have no liberty of action, their regulations and

discipline requiring them to face and endure the severity of the weather.

No doubt there will be more of a demonstration at Governor PATTERSON's second inauguration than there was at his first, but it is not probable that the military will take part in it, and the reason for their absence will be a very good one.

A Race for Riches.

It is nip and tuck between JAY GOULD and JOHN ROCKEFELLER in the race for the distinction of being the richest man in the world. ROCKEFELLER, through the absorbing power of the Standard Oil Company, has sucked in a hundred and fifty millions, and this suction is said to be going on at the rate of ten millions a year.

The natural resources of the oil region furnish the petroleum devil-fish with its prey, but it is from the railroads that the great vampire of the New York stock market draws the blood that is swelling it to colossal proportions. GOULD, it is believed, made many millions in the recent stock panic when the best securities ran down to panic prices and his ready money enabled him to scoop in the bonanzas with which Wall street was literally strewn. It is estimated that his recent exploit increased his ownership of stock to 1,000,000 shares and gave him control of the leading railroad systems of the West. With such means of plunder GOULD is in a situation to make his accumulations surpass the spoil which ROCKEFELLER secures from a monopoly of the coal oil trade.

Our learned contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, errs somewhat in saying that "a girl of 13 succeeds to the throne of WILLIAM the Silent." The great founder of the Dutch commonwealth never had a throne, nor did any of his successors to the title and dignity of the House of Orange possess such a monarchical piece of furniture until the Netherlands was converted into a kingdom after the fall of NAPOLEON. A Dutch Stadtholder or Grand Pensionary had as little use for a throne as has a President of the United States.

The police force has carefully counted the inhabitants of Brooklyn, New York, and finds them to be 853,943. PORTER's census returned them as being slightly in excess of 808,000. A discrepancy of 45,000 shows that somebody made a mistake, and PORTER refuses to go over the count again lest it might be shown that the mistake was his.

Surprise in a Rum Barrel.

European Edition of the N. Y. Herald. M. Lebon, a wine merchant of Nancy, sent a barrel of rum to a friend at Marsal on Saturday last. His friend was pleased. He licked his lips, rolled his eyes and patted the lower front portion of his anatomy softly and with an air of exceeding comfort. He lost no time in trying a sample of the new arrival, but there was a flavor about it which puzzled him greatly. He tasted it again and it seemed queerer than ever. Determined to solve the mystery he took out the head of the cask, and his horror may be conceived when he found the cask contained all that was mortal of Mrs. Lebon, who had disappeared mysteriously three weeks before. To set the police after M. Lebon was the work of a moment, but when they arrived they found he had already done justice on himself. Four workmen and two relatives have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

A Remarkable Canal.

The most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worsley and St. Helens, in north England. It is sixteen miles long and underground from end to end. In Lancashire the coal mines are very extensive, half the country being undermined. Many years ago the managers of the Duke of Bridge-water's estates thought they could save money by transporting the coal underground instead of on the surface; therefore the canal was constructed, and the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canals are used, the power being furnished by men. The tunnel arch over the canal is provided with cross pieces, and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the loads of coal, and push with their feet against the cross bars of the roof. —St. James Republic.

The Preacher Got the Worst of It.

LONDON, November 28.—In the Italian Catholic church, at Hatter Garden to-day, the rector, Rev. Mr. Banning, took occasion to denounce Parnell, whereupon several members of the congregation left the church. A scene of great disorder ensued, the people shouting, "Mind your own business," "Leave politics alone," etc. On leaving the church Father Banning was attacked by a crowd and was struck several times. He was escorted home by the police, who had great difficulty in protecting him.

Protectionist Aphorisms.

"A cheap coat argues a cheap man inside the coat."—William McKinley.
"Cheap necessities of living make cheap men."—Henry Cabot Lodge.
"When a man cannot own two coats under this tariff, let him content himself with one coat."—Jay Gould.
"A tariff is not a tax."—The Tariff Majority in Congress.

The Veteran Legion.

The following, extracted from the Grand Army Gazette and National Guardsman, has been handed us for publication by a Bellefonte veteran who was not a coffee-cooler. We can readily endorse the sentiment it expresses:

The "Union Veteran Legion" is an organization of comparatively recent origin. But its growth has been steady and rapid, and its prosperity is continually increasing. From its membership all are debarred who cannot show at least two years honorable service, and mentioned prior to July, 1863, or a discharge for wounds received in the pursuit of duty. Coffee-coolers, 30-day drafted men, or substitutes, and those who never entered into this honorable order composed solely of veterans who went to the front without the promise of a bounty or any hope of pecuniary reward. Nor can any man whose military or civil record is stained hope to gain admission into the ranks of the Union Veteran Legion. It seeks to fill its ranks from the young enthusiastic, country-loving patriots of twenty-eight years ago, and who rushed to the front to save the life of the nation. They are the heroes who did not go to Canada, or look for substitutes, or wait until the offer of a big bounty allured them from their homes. In short they are the flower of the Union Army of long ago.

There are many other banded organizations of alleged soldiers, but none can compare with the Veteran Legion. In the Grand Army, for instance, any man who was mustered into the service of the United States for one day only, and was honorably discharged, stands on a par with the veteran of three or four years service and the hero of a hundred battles. Other organizations dare not discriminate by grading comrades of whom they are composed, nor can they afford to permit the wearing of a service badge. If they allowed this, discord and dissension would be the immediate result between the long and short term men. The Union Veteran Legion alone offers a place in its ranks for every genuine veteran, and every old soldier or sailor with a record of which he is proud should promptly seek admission. Comrades desiring to organize a Union Veteran Legion should communicate with Dr. G. J. R. Miller, National Commander, 1769 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Union Veteran Legion is not made up of men who fought for money rather than the country, nor does it take into its membership men of this character. It is not true that the Legion antagonizes the G. A. R.—it simply distinguishes between those who can truly be classed as veterans and those who are not. Nor will it do for the G. A. R. to oppose the U. V. L., for if there should be an exodus of genuine veterans from the former to the latter, the remaining members of the Grand Army would not feel very proud of the attitude in which they were placed. In such an event the wearers of the round label button of the G. A. R. would cut a sorry figure in comparison with the veterans who sported the shield of the U. V. L., denoting at least two years of service unless sooner discharged for honorable wounds received in the discharge of duty.

That there were thousands of patriotic boys who could not, on account of their age, gain admission in the army in '61 and '62, and who did succeed in enlisting '63 and '64, is a well known fact. It is unfortunate that this class of worthy men are debarred from admission to the ranks of the Veteran Legion. However, such is the fact. It is an iron clad organization as regards its laws, and it is impossible to become a member except the applicant can furnish positive official proof of his having enlisted before the days of drafts and bounties, and served continuously for two years at the front.

Eligible veterans in this county will be furnished with applications for membership by writing to Encampment No. 59, Bellefonte, Pa.—[COR. WATCHMAN.]

Art of the Tailor.

"No two men, even of exact height and weight," said a pining New York tailor the other day, "can wear the same clothes and be fit. If the measurement were exactly the same, which it never is, they couldn't do it. Why? Now, I don't know. But I have found it to be a fact. The measurement for a pair of trousers, for instance, might be exactly the same, yet one man will have to be allowed from one to three inches more length in the leg than the other. The man who is naturally stout or fat, and the man who has grown fat late in life, may look and even measure actually alike, but the same cut of cloth will never fit both. Herein lies the great art of tailoring. The variations in the construction of the human body are marvellous. Now, the man who just left—he is a minister of the Gospel. He must have clothes to fit him and fit his business. His arm pit, shoulder blades and arms do not correspond with those of any other man; nor does the right side correspond with the left. He probably gestures a good deal more with his right hand. He doesn't know that that arm is fully an inch longer than the other. This structural difference in men is more general than you would imagine."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Sullivan as a Bruiser.

TALFORD, Mass., November 22.—John L. Sullivan and Dancon B. Harrison, with other members of their company, came to this city yesterday. Sullivan celebrated in his usual manner, after having been treated like a nabob by the sports of the city, and nearly broke his neck by falling through a window of the City Hotel. During the afternoon he varied the monotony by kicking Harrison in the back, injuring him so that he could not appear at the evening performance, while the latter was attended by three doctors. Harrison went to Boston to-day, and it is feared that his spine is injured.

Cleveland's Tariff Reform Anticipated.

Our attention has been called to a communication published in the Cleveland Republican of November 13, 1885, which expressed the idea of tariff reform very much as it was afterward expressed in Cleveland's celebrated Message. Since Cleveland's position on that subject has been so emphatically sustained by the people, the communication anticipating his doctrine and policy becomes an article of much interest, and therefore we give it as follows:

"FOR REVENUE ONLY."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The elections are now over and each party, Democrats, Republicans, Prohibition and Greenback, may be said to have held their ground. But as long as New York stands by the Democrats the Republicans can never elect another President.

The President should now enforce the Civil Service Reform so far as to see that competent and honest men are put in public position; but they should invariably be Democrats. It is to be hoped that he will, in his forthcoming message, open up the Tariff question, for there is no subject that the American people are so much in need of education as on that question; and it is to be hoped that the incoming Congress will agitate and debate the issue so as to enlighten the people, because it is their true interest. The first question in my opinion, to be done, is for Congress to revise, adjust and equalize the tariff law and then commence with a horizontal reduction of from five to ten per cent. annually until we get down to a strictly revenue basis. The shock to the business interests of the country would perhaps be too great to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis at once, but we have the example of England before us, in repealing their Corn Laws by an annual reduction, as well as the act of our own country when there was a horizontal reduction of five, or ten per cent. of the tariff of 1832. This plan gives the business of the country time to assimilate and adapt itself to the change. I am like you, Mr. Editor; I think the Internal tax on whisky should be allowed to remain, as this tax can be avoided by any one without any detriment to themselves or violating any laws, and the necessary duties should be left free, or as near as may be. After securing what revenue we can from this source, then the balance of the wants of the Government should be raised from the imports into the country, and as soon as a revenue basis is reached, then the reduction indicated should cease. The Secretary of the Treasury should be given discretionary power in the matter, and when the wants of the Government can afford it, he to have the power to add or reduce five, or ten per cent, as the case may be. This would insure to the Government a sure source of raising revenue, and at the same time be a check upon any surplus revenue piled up in the Treasury. While I would start down hill in the way of a reduction of the tariff, I would also start up hill in the way of progress, and in the course of four or five years the country would be down to a strictly revenue basis, and the change would be so gradual that business would not feel it. When we are once rightly started on this basis or business high way, all the industries of the country would become active and our goods and wares would find a market in all parts of the world. Then labor would be in demand, particularly expert labor, and wages would advance. This would be the reverse of the present infamous system of taxing everything. Our imported raw material being loaded down with a duty, when the articles are ready for market they are driven out of the markets of the world by England, France, Belgium, Germany, etc., by reason of their lower prices for the same articles. Here is where the over production comes in. This leaves us no markets but our own people. And with all the new improvements in machinery our manufacturers can produce in six months all the market will take up in twelve months. This forces us to shut down for six months of the year, and consequently the laborer is thrown out of employment and the faults and crimes of idleness are entailed, white with the other, or Democratic common sense system, we have the World for a market. And being able to compete with any nation on earth, our industries would be employed all the year. This system would bring us back to 1850-1860, when you could count the millionaires on the ends of your fingers, while in twenty years' rule of the Republicans we count them by hundreds. It took centuries to build up the millionaires laws to keep the land in the hands of the few. But in the United States in twenty years they grew up like mushrooms. This all came about by false legislation in favor of the rich, or in other words, a protective tariff which its advocates claim protects the laboring man. It does protect him in one thing. He will not be bothered with much of this world's goods to look after should the Democrats pursue the Republican policy of governing the country? We all boast of our free country, that we have personal liberty and all are on an equality before the law. That is all right, and is all any man should ask. Labor should be free and without restrictions, each man ought to be allowed to buy where he can buy the cheapest and sell where he can get the best price for his wares. A tariff might be all right in this country, were it not that the other countries strike back. You restrict them and they will restrict you. Tax them and they will tax you. I am one of those that believe that the best way is to allow freedom in all things designed to do right; restrict only when necessary to restrain the evil doer. I must close as I am now too lengthy. My object is to call attention to the important subject so that people will begin to think. Thought brings action and action brings results. Mr. Editor, where I am wrong correct me and where I am right make it more plain.

Yours truly,
J. W. POTTER.
November 13th, 1885.

All is not Gould's that glitters, but the chances are it will.—Washington Star.

A Bigger Boodle Fund.

Republicans Will Pass the Shipping Subsidy Bill, Then the Hat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The motive which induced the President to send out the "whip" from the White House to the Republican Members of Congress, urging them to be in their seats at the opening day of the session and to be prepared to maintain a quorum during the remainder of the session, is now known. It comes from a source, the reliability of which is not to be questioned, that it is the intention of the President, and Speaker Reed is understood to have given his hearty acquiescence to the plan, to pass the Shipping Subsidy bills with the least possible delay. These bills are to be used as the collateral on which the Republicans intend to raise their Presidential campaign fund. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee complained during the recent campaign that they were not able to raise money, as the manufacturers had contributed largely to the campaign fund in the last Presidential election, and the passage of the Tariff bill was only in payment for services rendered.

It was said during the campaign that if the Republican managers could have guaranteed the passage of the Shipping bills, a large campaign fund could have been raised, but they were not in a position to make any such guarantee, and the contributions which they expected were not made. If the bills are passed at this session the vessel owners who will profit by them are expected to make very substantial acknowledgments, and the money thus raised will be used in the fall of '92. It is for that Harrison is working. When the bills were first introduced Representative Cannon was opposed to them, and it was owing to his opposition that they were not considered in the House, as no report could be made from the Committee on Rules assigning a day for their consideration. It is understood that since the recent cyclone in the Fifteenth Illinois district the scales have fallen from Hon. G's eyes, and he has been converted by the President, and now sees the necessity of plundering the Treasury for the sake of raising a campaign fund. That the bills will pass it Speaker Reed is able to hold his forces together is a foregone conclusion.

Insists That He is Dead.

WILKE BARRER, Pa., Nov. 25.—Wilkebarrer physicians are puzzled over one of the most singular cases that ever has come under their notice. John C. Farrell, ex-Superintendent of the Wilkebarrer Water Company, a wealthy citizen of this place, has not eaten a morsel of food for two weeks. He persistently refuses to eat, insisting that he is dead. His physicians say a manna such as his is almost unheard of. His friends have concluded to have him transferred to the Lisane Hospital at Danville.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Hog cholera has broken out in parts of the county. It with the scarcity of corn, is causing earlier butchering and less fat pork than usual.

Work on the old Academy building is progressing rapidly and it will not be long now until Bellefonte will have a neat attractive building in which students can follow all the advanced lines of academic work.

Mr. Wm. B. Maitland, proprietor of the Bellefonte Boiler Works, on Tuesday presented to each one of his employees a fine turkey for Thanksgiving. This is a yearly custom of Mr. Maitland, showing that he is a gentleman of liberal spirit.

Seventeen persons have filed their applications for the commissioners clerkship. The sixteen who won't get it will each have plenty of company in his defeat and won't need be lonesome when reflecting over the uncertainties of doubtful things.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Robert A. Jackson and family, of Osceola, moved into the late residence of John Ardell, Jr., on East Linn street. Mr. Jackson comes to Bellefonte to accept the management of the Universal Manufacturing Company.

Miss Belle Shortlidge, of Media, Pa., stopped off here on her way home from Pittsburg, where she has been as a delegate to the non-partisan Temperance convention. Miss Shortlidge is a cousin of our townsman, Mr. William Shortlidge, at whose home she is visiting.

William, son of James and Margaret Bradley, died at the home of his parents in Milesburg on Wednesday, November 18th, 1890, aged 21 years, 8 months and 13 days. For over fifteen years he had been a cripple—the result of an injury received in early childhood.

The Lock Haven Democrat was very much worried during the early part of the week lest some of Bellefonte's best dancers would go down to that little city and carry off the silver cups offered by the Knights of Labor to the best lady and gentleman globe waltzer at their dance, which was held in the armory at that place on Thanksgiving Eve.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—James Dolan, of Bellefonte, an experienced miner, has leased the Wm. McGowen property near Roopsburg and has found at a depth of 65 feet the largest deposit of pipe iron ore that has yet been opened in Centre county. The ore as taken from the mines is marketable. Iron men who are interested should call and see it.