Democratic Watchman.

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Bellefonte, Pa., April 24, 1891.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - EDITOR

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The Delusion of the Wool Tariff.

If there was anything that was taken especially under the protection of the McKinley bill it was the wool production of this country. In framing that bill the interest of the wool producer was given the first consideration. Everything was done to keep out foreign wool which would have been of such service to our manufacturers. While this was done in respect to the raw article of wool the highest duties were maintained on manufactured woolens.

Speaking on this subject the American *Wool Reporter* pointedly remarks that never before has there been such large importations of Australian wool into this country as during the present season, and, further, that seldom in the past have the sales of Michigan and Ohio wools been so small as they have been during the last six months. The *Wool Reporter* is an authority on such subjects. In the McKinley bill the duties on foreign wools were raised in order, as it was alleged by the framers of that measure, that the depression which had evidently fallen on the wool raising business in the United States might be removed. It has proved a failure, and it is now evident that the causes which are gradually curtailing the wool culture in this country are not to be controlled by a high protective tariff.

In this situation the cost of the foreign wool which our manufacturers require has been increased by the increased tariff duties, without affording the home wool raisers any benefit. The only effect of this policy is a heavier tax on the people for their clothing.

The Chicago Contest.

The official canvass of the Chicago Mayoralty election gives WASHBURNE, the Republican candidate, a plurality of 296 over CREGIER, the present Democratic Mayor. This of course, settles the matter, and the new Mayor will quietly and peacefully take possession of his office.

For a few days after the contest, and while the result was still in doubt, the Republican papers all over the country were filled with wild stories to the effect that the Democrats were engaged in doctoring the returns and would use fraud to retain possession of the city. The official canvass, which has just closed, shows that there was no foundation whatever for these charges and that although they had the machinery in their hands, the Democrats believed in a fair election and a fair count. Depending upon fraud for victory, the Republicans are always suspicious and at every close election they reveal their own methods by the reckless charges of fraud which they bring against their opponents.

——The extensive strike at the Clark Thread Mills, at Newark, N. J., is about at an end. The strikers realize that their cause is lost, and are anxious to make terms which will ensure them work, even at lower wages. This is the usual result when labor attempts to protect itself. Able to bring hundreds of spinners from England, the company was from the start of the strike practically independent of its old employes, and by the influx of cheap labor it has not only ended the strike, but also succeeded in cutting down wages and adding to its profits. The McKinley bill went into effect on the first of last October.

A "Protective" Lesson.

That the protected manufacturer has a one sided view of protection has frequently been illustrated.

Upon a steamship which arrived at Baltimore from Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, was one hundred and thirty tons of machinery. This was purchased abroad by CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co., the great iron manufacturers of Pittsburg, who, with this foreign made machinery, intend to erect a new plant at their works.

CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co., in common with other iron manufacturers, are persistent upholders of the protection theory. They claim that the salvation of the country depends upon forcing the American to buy his iron of an American manufacturer. But the tribute they demand from others they escape themselves by buying their machinery abroad. They want to sell their products in the dearest market in the world and draw their machinery from the cheapest.

The one hundred and fifty tons of machinery, if made in this country, would have placed a snug sum in the pockets of American mechanics. But it is not the American mechanic that the protected manufacturer cares for. With him protection means squeezing big profits out of the American public.

The McKinley bill went into effect last October.

The South's Great Staple.

The amount of last year's cotton crop marketed to date, according to a report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has passed the eight million bale point. But a few years ago a crop of eight million bales was considered an impossibility, many authorities having asserted boldly that it would be impossible for the South to pick and market such a yield. The cold facts prove, however, that more than eight million bales have been made and picked this season, as more than eight million bales have already reached market from plantations. The largest crop before the war was that of 1860, which reached 4,669,770 bales. For the four years from 1866 to 1869, inclusive, the crop averaged only 2,300,000 bales, and it was not until 1876 the crop reached that of the highest year before the war. From 1830 to 1840 the crop doubled; it was at a standstill in 1850 as compared with 1840, but again doubled in 1860 compared with 1850. Ten million bales a year is now the high notch aimed for by the South. It has the land and labor, and only needs the demand.

The Inrushing Tide.

Over 42,000 aliens landed at the port of New York during the month of March, of which number over 7,000 were Italians and over 3,000 were Hungarians. Of these thousands but a few hundred were women, it being the evident intention of the great majority to stay here only until they have accumulated a little fortune. Then they will return to their native land and enjoy life. But in the meantime a thousand contingencies are possible. They know nothing, care nothing about our institutions and our laws. They have heard that this is a land of liberty and to them liberty and license mean the same thing. At first they are willing to work for wages on which an American would starve. But soon they want more, and then there is trouble between them and the men who hired them because their labor was cheap. Sometimes we have riot and bloodshed and great loss of valuable property, whereupon the state must interfere and the taxpayers have to foot the bills. A better plan would be to keep these people out of the country for the present at least. Let us assimilate those already here.

——Telephonic communication with Europe is among the possibilities. The experiments will be very expensive, and may require some time in developing, but there is no doubt that both the capital and the brains to push them through will be found. A movement in this direction is already afoot, and the future of the promoters' plans will be watched with intense interest by the scientific world. New York capital and management will no doubt be united, and the first experiments will be attempted from the Newfoundland end of the trans Atlantic cable.

——An unnamed "Western Senator" explains it all to the Boston *Herald*: "HARRISON really does not believe that BLAINE is so popular in the West as Western men have told him BLAINE is. He is going out to see for himself. If he finds that BLAINE and his ideas, especially his reciprocity scheme, are as popular as they have been said to be, he will either withdraw from the Presidential race in BLAINE'S favor, or adopt BLAINE'S ideas out and out, reciprocity and all.

Gobin's Double Negative.

The War Veterans' Association, of Dauphin county, at a meeting held in Harrisburg last Wednesday evening, was severe on general GOBIN for opposing in the Senate Governor PATTISON'S appointment of Colonel HENRY DEMMING as Quarter Master General of the State. They declared that he first entered the service for the suppression of the Rebellion early in 1861 and didn't leave it until 1866 as a member of that gallant soldier's, Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER'S, staff. Such being the fact they reprobated Senator GOBIN'S voting against him as an act unbecoming an old soldier; and they declared that the Senator's expression: "I do not think any one acquainted with the duties of the office (Quartermaster General) or the gentleman nominated for it, would know he did not possess a single qualification for it," was as uncalled for and untrue as it was ungrammatical.

One would be inclined to think that if General GOBIN'S knowledge of military capacity is as defective as his syntax he is incapable of knowing what constitutes competency in a Quartermaster General.

Unmitigated Rot.

At a meeting of the Republican League, including representatives from clubs in all parts of the United States, President THURSTON, among other rot, got off the following:

> Of one thing let all Christendom take notice; if other nations rid themselves of anarchists, cut-throats, assassins, and lazzaroni at our expense, the American people will protect themselves. Our government stands ready to make ample reparation for every wrong done to the real citizens of any foreign power; but so long as we have a Republican administration, with James G. Blaine as secretary of State (tremendous and continued cheering) no apology will ever be offered and not a dollar will ever be paid for the killing of any red-handed out law, though the natives of all Europe should thunder at our harbors and the flag of the Republic should once more need a million muskets for its defense.

From the tenor of the above one might be led to believe that this flood of anarchists, cut-throats, assassins and lazzaroni haven't been coming in under Republican administrations and that the party which has been in power since the war couldn't have done something to keep them out. The pauper laborers with which we have been overwhelmed have been brought in especially for the advantage of those who are the beneficiaries of Republican tariffs.

A Good Example.

A good deal of fun has been made of the action of the Legislature of Minnesota in legislating against female tights and requiring newspaper articles to be signed by their authors, but that Legislature has at least set a good example by showing that it is possible to pass an apportionment bill without even an attempt at a gerrymander. The congressional apportionment bill was introduced by a Democratic member, advocated by the Alliance members and voted for the Republicans. According to the vote of 1888 six of the seven districts would be Republican and one Democratic; according to the vote of 1890 four are Democratic and two Alliance. It can't be predicted how they will vote in 1892, but no one can claim that any party has been unfairly treated. If the Republicans of our State Legislature shall do anything half as fair as this they will do better than is expected.

—— Ex-President CLEVELAND will probably visit Buffalo next month. His friends in that city are anxious for him to be there then, and several of them have exerted their best efforts to bring it about. There are two events next month in which Buffalo is greatly interested. One is the opening of the new clubhouse of the Cleveland Democratic Club, May 12. The other is the fiftieth anniversary of the German Young Men's Association on the following day. Mr. CLEVELAND has been urged to be present on these occasions.

——The Harrisburg *Patriot*, under its new management, with D. A. ORR President, almost startles its old friends with the transformation that has converted it into one of the handsomest and most stylish looking papers in the land. Its changes in other respects are equally marked. Editorially it was always a solid paper. Its solidity has been burnished, it being really brilliant in addition to being solid.

——The Legislature properly thought it unnecessary to return the money which Mr. WM H KEMBLE advanced for the Johnstown relief, and at the same time give him a certificate of character. Returning the money was enough. They could do that, but they couldn't give him a character. Besides it was shown that KEMBLE run no risk in advancing the money, as he had three times that amount of State funds in his bank in Philadelphia. He was amply secure in his generosity.

Women Have an Equal Chance.

It is highly creditable to the American patent system, as shown in connection with centennial celebration of the Patent office, that in the reward for their ingenuity women are not debarred from full competition with the sterner sex, and that, in fact, they have, especially in later years, claimed a share in the glory and distinction which have been won in the field of discovery and invention. Since the patent office was organized over 3,000 applications by women for patents covering their own inventions have been made. The most competent to judge say that women's inventions, for ingenuity and usefulness, compare favorably with those of men. As might be expected, the most profitable are those which have relation to costumes and clothing, but, in recent years, a wide field has been opened up to women's artistic sense and skill in the evergrowing desire for new and unique designs in the various branches of decorative art.

——The "Blaine howlers" are giving the Secretary all the credit of the Italian correspondence. This does not suit the personal organs of President HARRISON. The Indianapolis *Journal* and the pictorial paper of RUSSELL HARRISON award all the credit to the President, and claim it is a clear case of "Indiana grit," intimating it required executive pressure to bring Mr. BLAINE to the aggressive pitch of his last letter to RUDINI. There has been no attempt, however, by the President's friends to deprive Mr. BLAINE of all the honors of the hasty letter to Governor NICHOLS the Sunday after the lynching, which the Italian premier was smart enough to utilize in his dispatch.

——The removal of the State troops from the coke region has been followed by the appearance of a detachment of Pinkerton's standing army. On Tuesday 150 Pinkerton men, armed with Winchester rifles, were put on guard at FRICK'S works and are ready to meet the turbulent workingmen with a discharge of bullets. In the meanwhile the eviction of the workmen's families will go gaily on at the point of the Pinkerton rifles. The McKinley bill went into operation on the first of last October.

Miss Greeley's Crazy Lover.

If He Were King of Heaven He Would Make Her Queen.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Residents of the historic village of the Chappaqua, the home of Horace Greeley, are apprehensive of an exciting episode on the occasion of Miss Gabrielle Greeley's marriage on Thursday morning to Rev. F. M. Glendennin. Miss Greeley is the daughter of the great editor.

These fears arise from the alarming conduct of Alfred H. Banks, a former resident of the village, whose acts and language indicate that his mind is unbalanced to a dangerous degree. He is possessed of the hallucination that he is the man whom Miss Greeley is to marry. He has bought his wedding suit and announced his intention of being present at the ceremony.

That lady is herself somewhat alarmed. She says there was never any talk of love between them, and he never spoke to her of marriage other than he once said if he was the king of heaven he would make her his queen. Deputy Sheriff Quimby and several other citizens, who are devoted to Miss Greeley, are on the lookout for Banks.

Pinkertons Among Cokers.

Guards With Rifles from Philadelphia and Chicago Employed.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 21.—To-night 150 Pinkerton men are on guard at the Leisenring No. 2 plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. They came from Philadelphia and Chicago last night, and are under command of Captain Roach, of the latter city. They are armed with Winchester rifles. Their introduction was brought about by the withdrawal of the State troops from the region.

The strikers and their leaders are much incensed at this turn of affairs.

There were more men at work in the region to-day than at any time since the strike began. Despite this circumstance the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers met and decided to continue the struggle. A check for $600 came from the Clearfield region coal miners to aid the strikers.

August Delaber and Alexander Jonas two Socialistic agitators, have been sent for, and will to-morrow commence a series of meetings throughout the region.

At Uniontown the Master Workman and Secretary of two District Assemblies, backed by the indorsement of Colonel F. B. Searight, an influential Democratic leader, have formally protested to Governor Pattison against the calling out of the militia.

There was no sign of war in the eviction of fourteen families at Morewood.

Anarchists Booming the May Day.

LONDON, April 21.--In view of the approach of May day Anarchists are busy throughout Europe organizing for a general strike. In Paris, Vienna and Madrid they are distributing fierce circulars. All the European Governments have decided to prohibit outdoor demonstrations.

——Fine job work of ever discription at the WATCHMAN Office.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Double Lines to Atlantic City.

The coming summer promises to be a most notable one for sea-shore travel. Engagements already made in advance for hotel accommodations at Atlantic City and inquiries received indicate the widespread popularity of this great resort.

Never before in the history of the City by the Sea have the railroad facilities been so perfect as they will be over the Pennsylvania's Sea-Shore Lines. Arrangement have been perfected by which this populor route will consolidate its two railroads (the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic) between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, so as to be operated on the plan of a double track. This mode of management will greatly facilitate the handling of the enormous traffic, and will represent the safest and most novel system of double lines in the country.

The schedule of trains will be greatly improved over that of previous years, both in the number of trains, their equipment, and speed. A large number of trains will run on a time-table best adjusted to the needs of the public. They will be equipped with comfortable and handsome new passenger coaches and attractive parlor cars drawn by the Pennsylvania Standard hard-coal burning locomotives. The majority of the trains will make the run in each direction in eighty minutes, thus reducing the time of transit to the minimum consistent with safety and good management.

The Foreign Pauper Influx.

Canada Affords a Means for their Getting into the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury Department has taken steps to secure information in respect to reports that immigrants for the United States in many instances first land at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then come across the border by rail. Collector Dow at Portland, Maine, reports that the last three English steamers landed passengers there as follows: March 27th, the Carthage 33 (having previously landed about 100 at Halifax); March 30th the Sarnia 30 (having previously landed about 600 at Halifax); and April 7th, the Parisian 74 (having previously landed 1,000 at Halifax.)

The immigrant inspector at Portland thinks the poorer classes of immigrants were detained at Halifax. The collector says it is probable a large portion of those landed at Halifax will ultimately reach the United States. He suggests that detectives be stationed in Halifax to trace the ultimate destination of any considerable number of those intending to cross the line. It will not be possible to prevent immigrants in Canada reaching the United States, the collector says, without closer supervision of trains from Canada than has been heretofore made.

For Sherman's Daughters.

The Dead General's Friends Raising a Fund of $100,000.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A project is on foot among the intimate friends of General Sherman to raise a fund of $100,000 to provide for the young members of his family, who have been left by his death in somewhat straitened circumstances.

The fund is to go, it is said, exclusively to the unmarried daughters of the dead General, and this was the only condition upon which the members of his family will accept the gift.

The idea originated with Mr. Richard Butler, of the Union League Club, who was a close friend of the General during his life.

It is said that many personal friends of Gen. Sherman outside of this city have expressed a desire to contribute to the proposed fund.

Among them are George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and wealthy citizens of Washington and Western cities. It is believed that the entire amount of $100,000 will be subscribed within a very few days.

Italian Treachery.

Quarry Laborers the Victims of Their Fellow-Countrymen.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 21.—Some of the Italian laborers injured by the explosion at Plymouth on Sunday last are of the opinion that they are the victims of a party of revengeful fellow-workmen, who had been discharged on Saturday night. On that night a tool shed was broken open and a lot of tools as well as dynamite was taken, and it is suspected that this was done to place the dynamite under the rock where the killed and injured men were at work.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——For fine photographs of every kind go to Shaffer's on Allegheny street.

——The calithumpians made Wednesday night hideous while serenading Mr. and Mrs. Cheney Hicklen.

——Miss Anna Mann departed on Monday afternoon for a four week's trip to Clifton Springs, Niagara Falls and Saratoga. She went for the benefit of her health.

——L. O. Meek, foreman in this office, laid down his stick and rule and took a jaunt to Washington, D. C., on Tuesday. His trip to the capital is a purely pleasure affair and we bet he'll have it, for printers never get left where the fun's going on.

BADLY BITTEN.—Mrs. Peter Irvin, a women who lives with her son near McCoy Linn's Iron Works was attacked by a dog, which she was attempting to tie, on Saturday night, and painfully bitten about the face, hands and arm. No serious results are expected, though, at first, the wounds were causing considerable pain. The dog was shot upon her sons return from work.

——Bishop Rulison will visit St. John's Episcopal church of this place, next Monday, 27th, and will administer the rite of confirmation at 7.30 p. m.

——All the latest novelties in paper and furniture at E. Brown Jr's, on Bishop street.

——A number of Bellefonters hold stock in the wonderful temperance town, Harriman, Tenn. It is altogether likely that they will hold on to it, too, since it is away above par.

——The wheat market of our town has been given new life by McCalmont & Co., who have entered the field as buyers. The price has been advanced fifteen cents per bushel during the past two weeks, which is good news to the farmers who have wheat to sell.

——Since the granting of licenses in Huntingdon the *Local News* of that place says that there has been an increase of drunkenness on the streets of the town and that business is now duller than at any time within the past four years.

A SPECIAL TRAIN.—The Buffalo Run railroad will run a special train to and from State College this (Friday) evening, it being the occasion of the reception given by the Senior Class. The train will leave the P. R. R. depot for the College at 6.30 o'clock p. m., and returning will leave State College after the reception is over, thus giving Bellefonte an opportunity to enjoy it all.

——Shirts--white shirts, summer flannel, madras, sateens—in all colors and styles—just opened at the Rochester Clothing House.

——A muchly prolific family can be seen on the farms of John, David and Christian Ryer, in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county. Upon that of the first named he has eleven ewes that have given birth to twenty-three lambs, having more than double the originals. Upon the farm of the last two named three ewes gave birth to ten lambs, two triplets and one quartette. If any other section in this state can beat this we would be pleased to hear from it.

STRICKEN WITH BLINDNESS.—J. T. Farnsworth, of this city, was suddenly stricken with blindness Saturday night, and is in that condition yet to-day. Mr. Farnsworth had walked out of the back door of his residence to the hydrant for the purpose of obtaining a drink of water when the attack came upon him, and in a moment of time he was blind. It is hoped that the blindness may be only temporary and that something may be done to restore his sight again. It is a terrible affliction, and he has much sympathy.—*Lock Haven Express.*

NOT AS BIG AS IT SOUNDS.—The *Daily Journal* publishes, as note worthy the fact that the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company pays out *every month* for mining coal at Peale and Gazzam, $12,000 to $15,000. If that is all the corporation pays out it is not mining very much coal. The smallest coal operation in the Philipsburg district pays out from $5000 to $6000 every two weeks, while there are at least six operations here that pay out from $10,000 to $15,000 in cash *balances* every two weeks. Perhaps the *Journrl* meant semi-monthly instead of monthly.—*Philipsburg Ledger.*

OIL AND GAS NEAR.—The following from the Huntingdon semi-weekly *News* seems assurance that the gas and oil discovered near Newton Hamilton is going to pan out well:

The Newton Hamilton Gas and Oil Company has been organized, with W. H. Ewing, President; Chas T. Fuller, Secretary, and W. T. Rell, Treasurer. The directors of the company are T. H. Adams, W. H. Ewing, Charles Stratford, Jr., H. C. Kinsloe, B. E. Morrison, F. W. Stewart and Dr. John Locke. The General Solicitor, B. E. Morrison was in town on Thursday taking subscriptions, and met with success. 300 shares at $10 are wanted, of which nearly one-half have been raised.

BIRDS OF PREY IN COMBAT.—A dispatch from Williamsport says: While trout fishing a few days ago G. A. Sheets, of Quigleville, had the novel experience of witnessing a fierce combat between a golden eagle and a hawk. Both birds were of immense size, and the fight was to the death.

At a favorable opportunity Mr. Sheets sprang from his place of concealment and succeeded in capturing the birds. The talons of the eagle were so firmly imbedded in the flesh of the hawk that it required great effort to separate them. The hawk only lived a few moments, but Mr. Sheets succeeded in getting the eagle home, where he is keeping it captive.

The eagle measures seven feet from tip to tip and his talons eight inches in length. From head to tail it measures two feet. The hawk measured four feet four inches from tip to tip. The golden eagle is a very scarce bird in this section of the State, this being the first one seen for many years.