

Ink Slings.

Nature has failed to endow this continent with tin ore and no amount of lying will supply the deficiency.

The cloven foot of the election corruptionist has been hideously exposed in the Senate amendments of the Ballot Bill.

Europe has expended so much money in preparing for war that she now hasn't the cash with which to begin hostilities.

The people will generally agree with Governor PATTISON that no better use can be made of State money than to pay State debts with it.

A portion of the aqueous superfluity that was so unwelcome at Johnstown some two years ago would now be very acceptable as a means of putting out the forest fires.

The Senate's amended Ballot Bill has a strong prohibition feature in it, as it proposes to prohibit the Prohibitionists from exercising the right of suffrage.

Nickel plated armor is found to be the best defence for naval vessels, but the Republican leaders are showing a disposition to plate their political armor with tin.

A Wilkesbarre widow recently buried her sixth husband. As they were all old soldiers drawing pensions, her partiality for veterans had an air of thrift about it.

Starvation is having its usual effect in terminating strikes. But workmen asking for better pay shouldn't be reduced to such an alternative in these high tariff times.

There is no subject that can come up to the silver question for a display of ignorance in its discussion except the tariff question when handled by men who contend that the tariff is not a tax.

It is hardly probable that the President settled the Polygamy question when, in a speech he made at Salt Lake city, he told the Mormons that they should be content with one wife apiece.

The Emperor of Russia has it all his own way in driving the Jews from his dominions; but when it comes to a question of money the Jewish ROTHSCHILDs have the call on the imperious czar.

Out of five bushels of potatoes offered for sale in Missouri some days ago, the smallest in the lot weighed two pounds. Possibly the protectionists will claim that their extraordinary size is due to the tariff on the tubers.

The Philadelphia Press calls it "the ballot reform bill," which goes to show that the political strabismus that usually affects the vision of that journal does not prevent its seeing the rascally perversion that is being practiced by its party leaders upon the Baker ballot bill.

When Emperor WILLIAM remarked some weeks ago, "One alone is master in this country. It is I," he displayed a case of big headedness equal to that of the Presidential functionary who won't allow even BLAINE to be anything more than a clerk in running this government.

President POLK of the Farmers' Alliance proposes to send out 36,000 evangelists to preach the doctrines of his organization. If such evangelization should be attended with no other result, the withdrawal of that number of hands from the cornfields would at least have the effect of diminishing the crop.

Queen VICTORIA may be forced to come to the relief of the Prince of Wales by paying his debts to prevent the disgrace of his being declared a bankrupt. The profligacy of the person who will be her successor may do the public a benefit by putting in circulation the contents of the penurious old lady's money-bags.

A contemporary that doesn't like the ex-President, says: "Mr. CLEVELAND neglects no opportunity to obtrude his personality upon the public." This is a mistaken view of the case. Where there are so many invitations there can be no intrusion. Mr. CLEVELAND merely responds to the persistent solicitations of the people.

Mr. HARRISON, in addressing an Idaho audience, said: "You will take care that only so much revenue is taken from the people as is necessary to the proper public expenditure." As a matter of public expenditure, however, the President no doubt thinks that a billion dollars spent by one congress is about the proper figure.

When the Ballot Bill was introduced in the Legislature the Republicans denied the right of the Democrats to have anything to do with it, insultingly telling them that "they were not in it." If the bill shall prove to be a shameful failure, of which there is a probability, will the bosses have the cheek to attempt to put the blame on the Democrats? As to the disgrace of a ballot fiasco, the Republican managers will alone be in it.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 36. BELLEFONTE, PA., MAY 15, 1891. NO. 19.

A Tariff Feast.

The New York Protective Tariff League had its widely advertised banquet in that city last week, at which nothing was used, eaten or drunk which was not represented to be of American production. The table linen, the crockery, the knives and forks, spoons, viands, wines and cigars were all American. As the feast was given in honor of the protective principle, every thing connected with it was ostentatiously required to be of home production. But it cost the 500 guests who partook of it at \$10 a head. This was a high price, but not out of proportion to the tariff tax on every thing used on the occasion. Although of home make there wasn't anything on the table that was not increased in price to the extent of the tariff imposed for its protection.

The persons who surrounded the festive board were principally gentlemen whose circumstances had been made comfortable by the benign effects of "protection"—manufacturers whose profits were enlarged by the monopoly which a stiff tariff secured for them. Protection had certainly made them prosperous. They could afford to give ten dollars for a feast at which nothing but American products, made high priced by stiff tariff duties, was allowed to appear. But there was another class of "protected" citizens who were not at this festive celebration of the protective system—who could not afford to be there. They were

The 16,000 Pennsylvania miners, who have been on strike since their wages were cut 10 per cent.

The pottery workers of Trenton, whose wages have been cut 22 per cent.

The ribbon weavers of Paterson, whose wages have been cut 15 per cent.

The spinners of Lowell, whose wages have been cut 3 cents per hundred.

The coal miners of Illinois, whose wages have been reduced from 69 to 60 cents per ton.

The employees of the Buckeye Reaper Works who suffered a reduction of 30 per cent.

The employees of the Otis Iron and Steel Companies, of Cleveland, whose wages have been cut 30 per cent.

The Hopdale weavers, whose income has been reduced 2 1/2 cents a yard.

The 2,000 employees of the Illinois Steel Company, who are on strike against a proposed reduction.

The employees of the Crane Iron Company, of Catesanqua, whose wages have been cut 10 per cent.

The 600 Providence weavers, who struck against a proposed reduction six weeks ago and are still out.

The Willamantic spinners, whose wages have been cut \$1.50 per week.

The furnace workers of Cleveland, whose wages have been cut 10 per cent.

The coal miners of Evansville, Ind., who are still on strike.

The employees of the Jacksonville, Ill., Underwear Company, who struck against a reduction.

The Lewiston cotton-workers, who do not like even a reduction of 3 per cent.

The hatmakers of Melburn, Mass., whose wages have been cut 25 per cent.

The employees of the Saxony Knitting Company, of Little Falls, N. Y., whose reduction is 20 per cent.

The steel-workers employed by Mr. Carnegie, who lose 10 per cent.

The Seranton iron-workers, who are in the same box.

The Steelton, Bethlehem and Pottstown iron workers, who lose respectively 7, 10 and 12 per cent.

The silk workers of Warehouse Point, Conn., whose wages have been cut 27 per cent.

The 1200 brick workers of Trenton, who struck against a 20 per cent. reduction.

The engravers and chasers employed by the Middleton Plate Glass Company, whose wages have been cut 15 per cent.

The cigarmakers of New York and Baltimore, still on strike against a reduction.

The leather finishers of Solomon's, Newark, N. J., factory, who revolted at a 14 per cent. reduction.

The employees of the New Haven Rolling Mill, who are still out on strike because of a 10 per cent. reduction.

And yet for the benefit of this larger class of citizens, whose absence at the tariff banquet was conspicuous, the McKinley tariff was said to have been chiefly designed. The kind of feasting they are indulging in may be seen any day among the evicted workmen of the coke and coal regions and the poorly paid operatives of the factories.

After all her bluster Italy is going to appeal to the other European powers to co-operate in compelling the United States to guarantee the protection of foreign subjects in this country. If Italy goes on making a fool of herself in this matter she will compel the United States in self defense to prohibit the landing of Italians on our shores and to make it uncomfortable for those now here who are disposed to make themselves troublesome. The American government cannot guarantee to protect assassins of any nation, and if Italy wants to have her Mafia murderers protected she will have to keep them at home.

The Best Way to Use It.

According to Governor PATTISON's recommendation the \$1,654,000 which Pennsylvania received from the federal government as her share of the direct tax refund, has been assigned to the sinking fund in liquidation of the State debt, the Legislature having passed a law to that effect, which were promptly signed by the Governor. This is certainly the best use that can be made of this money, for if it was placed in the general fund of the treasury it would soon be snapped up in the general demand that is being made on the State funds.

As Governor PATTISON shows in his message, this \$1,654,000, added to the cash balance now in the sinking fund, will be ample to redeem \$3,059,000 State bonds maturing on the 1st of February next.

This would reduce the State debt to \$8,400,000, \$6,384,000 of which, bearing interest at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent, does not mature until 1912. But the sinking fund will hold, after taking up the bonds redeemable in February next, as assets, United States and Alleghany Valley railroad bonds (the latter indorsed by the Pennsylvania railroad) valued at \$5,831,000, reducing the debt to be provided for by future accumulations in the sinking fund, to \$2,572,000.

It would be much better, as the Governor argues, to apply the direct tax refund to the payment of the bonds maturing in February than to sell the \$1,000,000 United States bonds now in the sinking fund. One or the other must be done. The Federal bonds can be kept to good advantage, and the amount hereafter to be taken from the current revenues of the State for sinking fund purposes can be reduced to about \$100,000. In this way the State will have its revenues for current expenses handsomely increased for many years to come, and the influence of the direct tax money will be diffused over the entire Commonwealth. After the payment of the State debt is thus permanently provided for by a systematic and well-ordered scheme, it will be quite time enough to indulge in expensive plans of public improvement.

EMPEROR WILLIAM wants it plainly understood that he alone has anything to say in Germany, although the country has a population of almost 50,000,000. At a banquet in Dusseldorf last week he used these words: "I alone am master in this country; nobody else." That is a verbal manifestation of absolutism such as is seldom witnessed in these days. If the German people are willing to allow the Emperor to put such declarations into practice they might as well bid good-by to constitutional government, for what would be the use of retaining meaningless forms if there is but one master?

His Disposition Unchanged.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is of the opinion that if President HARRISON had taken his Southern tour a year ago he would not have advocated the passage of the force bill. But what has changed his view of the necessity for such a measure? Has he discovered by his visit to the South that the people down there are peaceably disposed and do not require bayonets to keep them in order? He should have had sense enough to know that, without having to go down to be convinced by the evidence of his own eyes.

But we have no doubt that HARRISON was well acquainted with the peaceful condition of affairs in the South when he was exerting the power of his administration to push through an iniquitous measure which he knew was unnecessary and uncalled for. His object was to gain a political advantage, notwithstanding the injury he would do the people of the South, and if the next congress were Republican instead of Democratic he would try again to have the force bill put through. In order to secure his reelection in 1892 he knows that it will be necessary for him to have electoral votes in the South, and this cannot be effected without the aid of a force bill to deprive the people of their right to a free ballot and a fair count. HARRISON's trip through the South has not changed his disposition to employ force in controlling the vote of that section, which he would carry out if he had the power.

Knifing the Ballot Bill.

Senator QUAY's visit to Harrisburg last week resulted in an amendment of the ballot bill which is intended to destroy the object for which a ballot reform bill would be passed. It makes a deformity of it and has no other purpose than to defeat the design of those who want to establish an honest system of elections in this State. The amendments have evidently been made at QUAY's instance by a gang of Philadelphia heeled, headed by DAVE MARTIN, United States collector of internal revenue and the Boss's confidential agent and manager in the eastern part of the State. Concerning this attempt to strangle ballot reform the Philadelphia Press is constrained to speak of the amendments as follows:

It has been so changed by maltreatment that it will be impossible to use it even as a subterfuge for ballot reform, and to so use it was the unmistakable purpose of those under whose manipulation it has been deformed. Should it pass in its present shape it would deprive the citizen of rights which he now enjoys under the system it is sought to reform. It is every man's right to vote for whom he pleases, but this distorted bill substantially destroys that right, and renders it practically impossible to get printed on the official ballot the name of any candidate unless he is nominated by one of the two leading parties. It is a bill to compel the citizen to cast a purely partisan vote for every official elected, from the lowest to the highest, whether the office to be filled is of a partisan character or not, and regardless of the fitness of the candidate. The bill has been so ingeniously loaded with objectionable features that no one with a sincere desire for ballot reform can now support it.

It is evident that the Republican enemies of ballot reform are determined to keep Pennsylvania from having an honest ballot system.

The Potato Tariff.

The present price of potatoes doesn't do much to show up the benefit of putting that product on the tariff list. The crop in this country was a failure last year, and large quantities of those in the market have been brought from other countries, paying a duty of 25 cents per bushel. The price has gone up to \$1.25 and \$1.50 a bushel and farmers are paying these prices for potatoes to plant. The tariff makes them higher than they otherwise would be, and the farmer is not protected because he has none to sell. Instead of being a protection it imposes a tax on him. No doubt the lovers of potatoes will relish them all the more that they are purchased at McKinley prices, and are no longer a "nasty cheap article."

The fallacy of this agricultural tariff protection is shown in this potato business. When the crop is abundant no potatoes are imported into this country and consequently the duty on them is of no account. When the crop is a failure the farmers themselves have to buy imported potatoes, and the tariff raises the price on them. Where does the benefit of the duty make itself manifest?

The Philadelphia Record consoles housewives by saying potatoes will be cheaper next year, from the fact that such a large number of national statesmen at the last election were relegated to the cultivation of potatoes patches for a living. But as these new farmers are all McKinleyites, they may not prove successful potato growers.

An Experiment Worth Trying.

The Chicago temperance reformers are likely to do a good work by substituting the coffee-house for the beer-saloon as a place where the thirsty mortal may satisfy his craving for something to drink. Recognizing the fact that the drinking habit is largely due to man's social disposition, the object is to make the coffee house as attractive as the saloon and as social as the beer garden. This plan has proved successful in England where in one town there are twenty-five such places which have not only brought about a notable reform in the lives of persons who had been frequenters of saloons, but have made dividends of 12 per cent on the capital stock. The experiment is worth trying by those who wish to diminish the number of persons addicted to the use of liquor.

Governor PATTISON is right in believing that the money refunded to the state by the national government should be used in the payment of the state debt. This is the only just way to dispose of the money, as it cannot be paid back to the individuals from whom it was collected.

Reckless Financial Views.

The Republican financial managers having succeeded in exhausting all the available funds that can be legitimately used for paying current expenses, are now itching to get their hands on reserved funds that were set apart by law for a special purpose, and which, except for that purpose, should be held inviolate. Thus, it is given out by the Director of the Mint that the \$100,000,000 of gold reserved to maintain the legal tenders on a par with gold—to maintain, in fact, the pledge of the government to those who have taken its paper promises to pay—can be laid hold of to help pay the extravagant expenses of the Billion Dollar Congress. Even the Secretary of the Treasury, in his wild grasp for money to meet profligate expenditure, sustains the Director of the Mint in this wrongful opinion and says he that "is about right in the main."

This reserve fund is a trust, clothed with the sacredness that belongs to every financial trust. Of course, if Secretary FOSTER, in his distress for money to which he has been driven by congressional extravagance, sees fit to lay violent hands on all the funds in possession of the government, he could take this hundred million, reserved by law for another purpose, and pay it out on draft, but the transaction would not be a legal one. What can be the difference between a private person using trust funds in his hands for an unauthorized purpose, and the same thing being done by a public officer? This gold may be used to pay recklessly contracted debts, but what effect would it have upon the value of the government legal tenders when it should come to be known that the reserve intended to make them good has been squandered?

A Washington dispatch to the Public Ledger, referring to this loose way of looking upon a reserve fund, makes the following comments upon it:

What Mr. Foster is quoted as saying about trust funds and the gold reserve is incomprehensible, and indicates that he is not familiar with the laws governing those funds, or, if so, that he holds very loose and dangerous opinions in regard to them. Because no one would be able to get together enough greenbacks to take all the gold out of the Treasury, therefore they do not take any, is the way Mr. Foster puts the matter. If he should be permitted to impair the gold fund by using it to discharge current demands, he would discover that a sufficient amount of United States notes would be got together to take all the gold from the Treasury and cause a sharp depreciation in the legal tenders.

If these loose views of Mint Director LEON and Secretary of the Treasury FOSTER are the views of the Republican party generally, it will be to the interest of the financial credit of the country to have a new set of men in power as soon as they can be placed there. Secretary FOSTER has declared his contempt for the laws of public credit.

Ex-Senator INGALLS has already got tired of farming, an occupation to which he turned after his political downfall, and will go to lecturing, having contracted to deliver 50 lectures at \$500 a night. He will certainly make more at this than at raising potatoes even with a tariff of 25 cents a bushel on that crop.

A Dirty Judicial Contest.

Lancaster county politics has for years been a very rotten thing. The stronghold of Republicanism, that county has been notorious for being a cesspool of political corruption. Its party nominations have habitually been bought and sold. One of the dirtiest contests in its history came off last week in the fight for the judicial nomination. LIVINGSTON and BRUBAKER were the opposing candidates and a moderate estimate puts the amount of boodle expended in the fight at \$25,000. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the most open debauchery of voters was resorted to by both sides. Those who know say that there were 1000 votes bought in Lancaster city and from 3000 to 4000 in the county outside of the city.

It is claimed, however, that neither of the candidates had a hand in this wholesale bribery, but the fact that their workers were in it up to their eyes is sufficient to taint the ermine by whichever candidate it may be worn. There is no other county in the State that is so completely under the control of the party bosses, and a partisan court is the necessary consequence.

Spawis from the Keystone.

Brisk business at Northampton county slate quarries.

William Rhine, of Lebanon, lost three children by black measles.

The Juniata Valley editors will visit Roanoke, Va., on August 24.

Struck by a base ball, Mrs. Francis Brooke of Reading, was knocked into convulsions.

Farmer, J. D. Moyer, of Fredericksburg, will die as the result of falling down stairs.

The lamp in a chicken-incubator exploded at Reading, and sixty chicks were cremated.

The National Guardsmen are urged by their Chief Inspector to brace up at rifle practice.

Farmer A. E. Koch's right arm was cut off by a circular saw at his home near Boyertown.

Jesse Schriver's family, at Mechanicsburg, were poisoned by ice-cream. They will all recover.

The Italian who murderously assaulted Mrs. Richard Mosser in East Reading is still at large.

An Easton baby threw a six-ounce package of powder into the stove and was nearly killed.

West Bear Ridge Colliery Mines, near Shenandoah, have struck the mammoth vein, sixty feet thick.

Coal gas from a stove asphyxiated, but did not quite kill Edward and John Bickel, near Myerstown.

Pittsburg will not permit Robert G. Ingersoll to lecture on Sunday night because he charges admission fees.

The Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company's great works will be built at Shmerville, opposite Freemansburg.

Mrs. Mary Courson, of Wilkesbarre, is a widow for the sixth time, having married that many crippled soldiers.

John Hoof, a wealthy Foglesville (Lehigh county) farmer, fell out of his wagon and broke his neck on Monday.

The grave-dug to receive the body of William P. Weidner, of Lehigh county, was 11 feet long and 9 feet wide.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Williamsport July 11 to 18 inclusive.

Adjutant General McClelland is arranging for the encampments in procuring additional canvas, tent poles and pins, &c.

The striking Italians on Cox Bros.' new road in the coal regions have destroyed several hundred dollars worth of property.

A cemetery row at Cherryville, Northampton county, promises to rend the reformed Presbyterian church of that place.

Twenty-six cats penned up at Reading escaped through a broken window, and the neighborhood was overrun with felines.

Two years in prison is the punishment visited upon Edward Fogarty at Pottsville for assaulting John Feley with intent to kill.

Five young thieves, members of an organized gang that had been the terror of Shamokin people for some time, have been arrested.

Aged Farmer Samuel Fry, of Pine Grove township, dropped dead of apoplexy just two weeks after his wife had died in a similar manner.

Without apparent cause, Frank Noll, of Pittsburg, sewing machine agent, shot himself dead in the presence of Miss Mary Powelson, his sweetheart.

The wedding ceremony of Lizzie Hughes and Simon Coombe, of Mahanoy City, which was three times postponed, has at last been performed.

Mrs. Anna Gettor, who died at Allentown a few days ago, had operated a grocery store there for fifty-four years, since the death of her husband.

The four children of the late Captain Thomas W. Krouse, of Centreville, Lehigh county, met a few days ago after forty years of separation.

George W. Holmboach, of Allentown, whose mind was supposed to have been unbalanced by gripe, committed suicide by drowning in the Lehigh canal.

A Mt Pleasant boy who was leading a horse with rope, which he had wound around his arm, was dragged to death by the animal, which became frightened.

Eight cartloads of earth didn't kill Alexander Sibley, a brickyard employe at York, though they buried him. He was half-conscious when uncovered, and may die.

Emer Polola shot and probably fatally wounded John Magoga, arival sut for his sweetheart's hand, at Beaver Meadow on Sunday night. Polola escaped.

Because the Harburg Water company diverted a stream that supplied George S. Miller's grist mill with power, a jury has awarded Miller a verdict for \$630.

A. Johnson, formerly of Biggen, but for many years living at Richlandtown, Bucks county, died Friday from the effects of an overdose of morphia which he took while intoxicated.

While William Smith, of Dunsannon, was sawing clocks at the stove mill, his hand slipped against the saw. The hand was nearly severed above the knuckles, and he may yet lose it.

John Stunk, a boy aged 13, has been held for Court at Reading in the sum of \$1,500, on the charge of aggravated assault on a little girl aged 8, near the Lebanon Valley railroad bridge.

Five reckless young men with Neeryman Moyer's team on Chestnut street, Reading, drove against a telegraph pole, killed one of the horses, crippled the other, wrecked the carriage and injured Joseph Kennedy.

Elias Young, of Fishing Creek, who has been in prison at Wilkesbarre for the past two months, charged with the killing of Lieutenant Robinson twenty-seven years ago, was Monday released on \$10,000 bail for his appearance at Court for trial.

John Hoffman, a farmer of North Whitehall, Lehigh county, had a runaway while going down a hill last Thursday. He and his daughter and the latter's two children were thrown out. All escaped serious injury save Mr. Hoffman, who died the next day.

Mrs. Gallagher, of Yorktown, went out to look for a lost cow, Monday morning, and neither has been seen since. Mrs. Gallagher had just recovered from a serious illness, and it is feared that in her enfeebled condition she fainted from exhaustion and may die before discovered.

Four aged inmates lay dead from the grippe at the Bucks county almshouse on Sunday. The disease has been attended by a singular fatality at that institution, and no less than a dozen have died within a few weeks. When seized with the disease, unless the victims rally within a day or two, it almost invariably produces pneumonia and terminates fatally.