

Ink Slings.

The timid little onion "set"
Breaking through the ground
Little dreams its breath will soon be smelted
For forty miles around.

—Nature is beginning her re-leaf for 1892.

—He surely must be a SPRINGER if he gained six pounds, in weight, in three days.

—It is not always the man with the biggest feet who has the most understanding.

—The anti-administration kickers doubtless feel like operating on themselves just now.

—Would Mr. HARRISON deem it a propos if Mr. BLAINE should at length decide to be a candidate?

—The BAKER ballot bill promises to make election board offices almost as remunerative as the judgeship of a License court.

—A better name for "Our Women About Town" column, which appears in so many papers would be: "Our dame on the Turf."

—If half the people, who have been called "a goose," could only lay eggs what a corner they would have on the Easter market.

—The many failures of American tin companies are beginning to excite public attention; i. e. their failures to produce any tin.

—HARRISON need not fear BLAINE'S candidacy as long as MARIE NEVINS holds the letters which JAMES G. and his son wrote her.

—There are 6 per cent more boys born than girls, yet some women must resort to the ignominious rights of leap year in order to secure a fellow.

—Who is this man JOHN DALZELL, of Pittsburg, anyway, that he should have presumed to displace such an honorable man as MATHEW STANLEY QUAY?

—HARRISON and QUAY have formed a trust to corner the Republican market. They are both looking askance at each other, however, lest it be a case of misplaced trust.

—Statistics show that the Parisians have consumed 229 donkeys and 40 mules within the year. Perhaps this explains why so many of the long eared class are found about the Chamber of Deputies.

—In speaking of MORTON'S chances for renomination an exchange forgot the "furnishes" in the following sentence: "If LEVI P. furnishes the cash for the campaign, Second Term will drag him along too."

—The Congressmen, who hope for a second term, are now sending packages of garden seeds to their friends in the rural districts, and they promise as rich harvests as the "original packages" of the liquor men.

—ANDREW CARNEGIE estimates his wealth at \$30,000,000, and he takes great pride in telling how he began to amass it. He never says anything about the percentage of it due to high protection, however.

—Ex-Senator BLAIR is after an official investigation as to why the "pig tail" celestials didn't want him as our minister. Perhaps he would be wise to go a little slow else he might find out some things he doesn't want to know.

—There is a suspicion that the Senate feared that Executive clerk YOUNG would some time give away the amount its committee spent at HURST'S funeral. So he is better in Philadelphia than in charge of the secrets of our House of Lords.

—If some other man has alienated your wife's affections don't shoot him 'til you have enlisted in the navy. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON might have "perforated" BURBOWE without any one's having known of it had he been a "blue jacket."

—MR. BLAINE has consulted WILLIAM MULDOON, the ex-prize fighter, as to a course of physical culture. And will more than likely go into training right away. If BILLY gives JIM a few "MULDOON'S" on the head we bet he'll "reciprocitate."

—DR. PARKHURST, the New York divine, who visited houses of ill-repute so that he might tell his lambs of the direful consequences of visiting such places, might have saved himself from the censure he is now receiving if he had gathered his information in another way. In every flock a few "bucks" can be found, but the doctor evidently didn't know he had any in his fold.

—HENRY S. IVES, the "NAPOLEON of finance," as he was called on Wall street before his incarceration, has signified his first transaction, since his freedom, by doing up the "Exchange" for \$500,000. He evidently has not forgotten his cunning in stocks and his neat little pull must have made the bulls shed their horns. WARD will soon be out and you can gamble on it, that he'll make a flurry somewhere.

THE Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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Grateful for Small Favors.

Its a "saw" so old and musty that we dislike recalling it—the one about the "ill wind that blows no one good," but the election in Rhode Island and political surprises, to some few here in Pennsylvania, have given such positive demonstration of its truth, that we know our readers will excuse us for referring to it.

Rhode Island is a Republican State. A hide-bound, money-controlled, illiberal Republican state. It has not cast a Democratic majority, in a presidential year, since 1852. It has occasionally been Democratic on local questions, and a short vote, but never, when the contest hinged on general issues.

At the election, on Wednesday last, it cast the smallest majority for the Republican candidate it has ever given in a year that the fight was made for the effect it might have on the presidential contest. The Republicans confidently expected to carry it by thousands. They hoped to show that the McKINLEY, tariff act and the position of their party on important public questions, were popular in a state that has more manufacturing to the square foot, than has any other Commonwealth that our flag waves over. They spent money as freely as it were "green goods" dealers, and put forth efforts to secure an overwhelming victory, such as its voters never witnessed or dreamed of. And with all their hopes, and efforts, and boodle, they came out of the contest with a reduced majority, and with but little hopes of holding Rhode Island, to its Republican moving in the presidential storm of November next.

It was no good, that the political wind blew, for Republicans on Wednesday last week.

Equally unsatisfactory was it to the Democrats. They had favored the enlargement of the right of franchise. They had made voters of thousands of poor men, whom Republican laws had disqualified, as citizens, because they were not the possessors of real-estate. They had hurrahed for CLEVELAND and hard money, and hoped that hard times and other causes would give them a decisive victory. In this they were disappointed and while results show no cause for Democratic discouragement, yet there was no particular good in that "political wind" for them.

But outside of the Republican and Democratic parties, there is a party, to whom the "ill wind" that the two old organizations experienced, seems to have been a perfect God-send. It is the party of the Philadelphia Press. What it would have done in its dire distress, if that state had slipped its Republican halter, no one knows. In the disasters and defeats that have overtaken its campaign for DALZELL, it has gathered consolation from the fact that Republicanism, was not wiped out in Rhode Island. When news that QUAY has carried a county, that it had figured out for DALZELL, reaches it, it tries to satisfy its bruised and battered feelings with the thought that the tariff was not entirely blotted out by the result in Rhode Island. When the telegraph informs it that another primary election shows, that its party is overwhelmingly for the boss, it proceeds to argue that Rhode Island is still in the list of Republican states.

And so on through every phase of its distressed efforts, to displace its own leader and dictator, it cools its feverish brow in the "ill winds," that blew "no good" to either political party, and tries its hardest to be happy under the circumstances.

At the recent borough election, held in McKee's Rocks, the first practical trial of the BAKER ballot bill was made and the result simply goes to show, as the WATCHMAN has always maintained, that the cumbersome workings of the bill will have the effect of dragging the elections out for three or four days. At this trial only the borough officers were voted for and but four hundred votes were polled. Yet it took the election Board until eight o'clock the next morning to "count off" and it was nine o'clock before the results were posted. If such was the result in a little borough election, where only a few votes were cast and several candidates to voted for, when can we get the returns from the presidential election, with National, State, and County tickets to be voted.

Why Good Roads Pay.

Before money came into popular use as a medium of exchange, or any standard of exchange was known each producer carried his product and bartered it for those articles, produced by others, which he required for his existence. This system of bartering was clumsy and cumbersome. The man who raised wheat was required to carry his wheat to the one who made shoes, and vice versa. The wheelwright bartered his handwork for the necessities of life and the blacksmith took, in exchange for his labor, anything which his patrons could bring. That was the simplest form of exchange, but its very existence was a drawback to the progress of civilization. The great friction on the wheels of trade impeded the enlargement of communities, and countries became cut up into little industrial worlds. That is found in each narrow district was to be found a mechanic of every kind whose products were a necessity. Naturally these districts were confined to a very small territory for it was impossible for one man to carry his grain very far in order to exchange it for shoes, or some other article of which he was in need.

Now the same friction which forced the introduction of some medium of exchange, in those days, is acting on the wheels of trade to-day through the medium of poor country roads. And the question of how they are to be improved has long been agitating public minds. The one drawn-back to legislation, which might relieve the farmer of this handicap, is found in the fact that the persons vitally interested are the ones who will not suggest a course to pursue. Everyday we read articles, written by prominent writers, on "good roads," and some of them seem to advance excellent ideas as to improvement, but most of the number are all right in theory, yet if it should come to the practical test their plans would have no weight whatever. Systems on paper and systems in everyday use are entirely different.

Good country roads pay simply because they facilitate and make trade more active, and act as a promoter of civilization.

We will not attempt to formulate a plan for procuring better roads, but will be content in our attempt to show you why they pay.

The farmer usually waits for the snow on which to sled his grain to the markets, because, he admits, it is easier hauling on runners than on wheels. Recent scientific observations have disclosed the fact that the seasons are undergoing a change; and our experience within the past half dozen years substantiates these views. Thus the snow cannot be depended upon to fill up the ruts and chuck holes in our country roads when the farmer wants to use them. Often he is forced to take advantage of the condition of the roads, in transporting his grain, at a direct sacrifice in the price he receives for it. And perhaps he is compelled to let it go in February—in the face of a steady advance—because if he held it until March the roads will be soft and practically impassable. The loss a farmer suffers in this way should be taken into consideration for it would have a wonderful effect if expended upon the road.

The wear and tear of wagons and buggies, occasioned by bumping them over rough roads, is too apparent to need any comment from us. But there is another effect arising from this source which we must take into consideration and it is this: Often when butter, eggs, chickens and the numerous small products of the farm are commanding their highest prices, in town, the town merchants will not go after them because of the condition of the roads. This is another avenue of loss which is seldom thought of.

The straining of horses and harness and the breakage and wear on shoes will aggregate quite a neat sum in a year, yet it is never looked at in this way when we come to talk on roads. And why? Certainly good wagon ways will do away with it all.

Lastly comes the effect on the social condition of a country community, which should never be underestimated. At the time of year when the farmer and his family are most disposed to be neighborly and promote festivities in

their midst, they are less liable to do so because the roads are in such a condition that communication with each other becomes a burden instead of a pleasure. Thus they are compelled to remain at home without realizing any of those benefits which must surely accrue from contact with each other and result in mutual betterment.

These are only a few of the many causes which we might present to show why good roads pay and we hope they may put some of our friends to thinking seriously on the matter. It is a question of vital importance to everyone, for it affects the city merchant and his patrons just as directly as it does the farmer. Let those who have to travel over the roads and keep them up suggest a remedy.

Was It In Earnest?

It is not often that one sees a supposedly intelligent writer making such an idiot of himself, in trying to decry the blessings which would surely accrue from free wool, as is displayed by the editor of the Hollidaysburg Register, in the following paragraph:

"It is not free wool that makes low-priced common clothing in England. It is, instead, shoddy goods and pauper labor. Do we want them here?" "Shoddy goods and pauper labor," indeed! Who is expected to be deceived by such a statement? when the cream of every American merchant tailoring establishment is to be found in its pile of English imported woollens and worsteds. With pride the merchant invariably points to his importations as being the best and most fashionable fabrics on his counters. And no one is better or more cheaply dressed than the man who sports a nobby English "tweed."

But one class of woollen mill hands, in England, receive lower wages than do those doing the same kind of work in this country, and when the relative costs of necessities of life are taken into consideration the difference is practically nil, yet, with these facts glaring in its face, the Register attempts to make its readers believe that "shoddy goods and pauper labor" make the English clothing cheap.

We would refer our esteemed Blair county contemporary to Col. JAS. MILLIKEN, of this place, who is known as an apostle of everything that is Republican and who has "stumped" nearly every State in the Union, crying for a high tariff and protection to American industries, while his wardrobe was hanging full of the "English cheap clothing" and he never wears anything else.

The State Convention.

On Wednesday the Democracy of the State assembled in convention at Harrisburg and the business brought before it was transacted in the most satisfactory manner. Some little trouble was raised by the "kickers," at the investigation of a few Philadelphia and Pittsburg "cheelers," but the disgruntled impostors were soon silenced and everything passed off as harmoniously could have been desired.

The party of Philadelphia and Pittsburg leaders who went there with the avowed purpose of blocking the proceedings and objecting to the line of work mapped out for the Conventions consideration found that they were but a drop in the bucket with the Democracy of the State and, the sooner they learn that united effort is the only means of success for a minority party the better it will be for them.

The names of CLEVELAND, PATTISON and HARRITY were cheered to the echo, and it was the best expression possible of the confidence reposed in the administration. Our District will be well and ably represented in the National convention by ex U. S. Senator W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, and THOMAS COLLINS, of this place, while Senator HALL, of Elk county, will be a delegate at large.

The recent influx of French Canadians into the United States is now ascribed to our neighbors' respect for the old saw: "a fair exchange is no robbery. If they are trading on the boot-lickers, who let us for Canadian habitations, we are indeed to be pitied.

If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN office is the place to have it done.

May He Prove a Prophet.

From Iowa Dispatch to Daily Papers. Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, of that state, declares that Iowa is hopelessly lost to the Republicans.

On Leave of Absence.

From the St. Louis Republic. It seems that Pat Egan and Consul McCree are to be "let out" on "leave of absence." This is Mr. Harrison's way of acknowledging that he is wrong and ashamed to say so.

They Will Also Know How to Vote.

From the Williamsport Sun. If Mr. Carnegie takes the stump for the Republican Presidential candidate this year he can point with pride to the fact that his partner, Henry Phipps, has leased a baronial estate in Scotland. The employees of Carnegie & Co., who have had their wages reduced, will now understand why the reduction was made.

Active Campaign Work.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. Candidate's Wife—How is your canvass getting along Isaac?

Candidate—First rate. I have shaken 1,356 dirty hands to-day, distributed thirty-six boxes of two-for cigars, nailed four campaign lies, kissed twenty-seven babies, and bought a walking delegate. And the Grand Jury has adjourned. I'm all right, Mandry.

Has Improved on the Pharisees.

From the Phila. Herald. The reported determination of President Harrison not to permit Federal officials to hold positions in party committees and take an active part in the management of the campaign, is as beautiful a specimen of false pretense as was his condemnation of the practice of gerrymandering. Benjamin could have given lessons of hypocrisy to the ancient Pharisees.

Justice Before Generosity.

From the San Francisco Examiner. With several hundred thousand American workmen out of employment, the Europeans rushing hither at the rate of above half a million a year and the immigrants being used by the mill bosses and the labor barons to cut down wages, it is no wonder that the American workmen are coming to think that justice to themselves ought to go before generosity to others.

A Good Enough Keynote.

From the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Ex-President Cleveland struck the keynote of a winning Democratic campaign in his Rhode Island speech. The demand for economy and equal rights in the administration of the government covers issues which may well take precedence of all others in the next campaign. The settlement of these questions is sufficient work for one campaign.

No Discouragement About It.

From the Poughkeepsie N. Y. Press. Democrats have no reason to be alarmed or discouraged over the result in Rhode Island. It was worth fighting for, of course, but it was in a Republican stronghold, and as the result shows, they have out held their own. The election shows, if it shows anything, that Democracy grows stronger as the people become better educated in the principles of the party of the people and for the people.

For Peace in the Ranks.

From the Rochester Herald. Democrats who experience a strong impulse to indulge in vituperative oratory at the expense of other Democrats should sternly repress it. Let us save all our energy oratorical and intellectual for the conflict with the common enemy. Already the outposts are coming in and the opening guns are heard on either side. The Presidential battle will soon rage hotly and fiercely. The period for irritating chin-music has now gone by. It is not a pleasant spectacle to see Democrats attacking Democrats while the legions of the hostile army are approaching. Let Harmony and Fraternity be the Democratic watchword from this time forward. The rank and file of the Democracy are anxious for peace within the camp.

Nothing for Any one to Crow Over.

From the Phila. Record. The result of the election in Rhode Island is a stand-off. The Republicans retain possession of one of their strongholds, in spite of a desperate assault on the part of the Democrats. The Mugwumps held aloof, more than half inclined to sympathize with the efforts of Senator Aldrich to keep his place in the Senate. So far as Rhode Island politics reflects the larger politics of the country it shows that both the great parties are full of fight, and that Republicans States are likely to be carried by the Republicans, and Democratic States by the Democrats. The votes of independents—who sometimes go to one side and sometimes go to the other—will probably settle the question of the Presidency next fall.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Hazleton is to have a new town hall.
—Reading is to have a three mile boulevard.
—Counterfeit \$5 bills are flooding Johnstown.

—Lancaster County farmers are planting small tobacco crops.
—A heavy frost around Reading has greatly injured fruit trees.
—Farmers around Reading are complaining of the scarcity of help.

—The town of Hamburg, Berks county, is to be lighted with electricity.
—William B. Albright has been elected Superintendent of the Reading water works.

—Water from the Susquehanna River may be used to manufacture of electricity for York.
—Rev. B. G. Parker, a Baptist minister, has become a professor in an Allentown business college.

—Dr. Trail Green, of Easton, has resigned as trustee of the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital.
—Rev. Mr. Hodder, of Easton, has received a call to the Sixteenth Baptist Church of New York city.

—John Gall, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, was crushed to death Friday under a field roller.
—While alighting from his wagon, John Hoben, of Mahanoy City, made a misstep and fell breaking his back.

—The hearts of the Pennsylvania railroads will be gladdened to-day by the opening of the trout season.
—Farmer William Bots, of Heppburn, Lycoming county, has a hen seven years old that has never laid an egg.

—Horatio Murkel, who has been missing since last October, returned to his home in Fogelsville Monday.
—T. Jefferson Ford, of Phenixville, had his right hand cut off while working on a small planer in a saw factory.

—Williamsport rejoices because it is to have another trolley road to connect with South Williamsport and other suburbs.
—The output of the McDonald oil field is decreasing at the rate of 100 barrels a day. Two dry holes were reported last week.

—Detectives have captured Peter Sirens, the bunco steerer who 18 months ago robbed Mr. Beigel, of near Bethlehem, of \$800.
—John Lander, of Springdale, was dragged by his horses several hundred feet down hill at the end of the reins and may die.

—Under a \$10,000 contract, the Reading Electrical Construction Company will build Hamburg's new electric light plants.
—The new 1000-car-a-day colliery at York Farm, near Pottsville, began operations Tuesday under the Reading's supervision.

—The Pittsburg Post Office will after July 1 be rated as one of the first class and the postmaster's salary increased accordingly.
—George H. Reider, a well known Williamsport lumber man, committed suicide by hanging. Insanity is assigned as the cause.

—Mrs. Louisa Lerch, of Kurtz own, Pa., succumbed to typhoid fever two days after her husband, who died of the same disease.
—After two years' illness the Stanton Colliery, at Wilkesbarre, will resume operations, giving 1500 men and boys employment.

—The casket containing Henry Frankenberg, of Butztown, could be taken in and out of the hearse only by getting the hearse apart.
—The Chronicle-Telegraph, the only Pittsburg afternoon paper getting the Associated Press news, has reduced its price to one cent.

—In an attempt to draw a revolver from his pocket, James Quigley, of Catusano, shot himself in the leg, inflicting a serious wound.
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