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Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., Sept. 23, 1892.

Where are the Poets?

From the Indianapolis News. The twilight of our American poets, to which Mr. Stedman called attention a few years ago, has been followed by almost total darkness. Yesterday Whit- tier passed away; a few months ago it was Lowell and Whitman; only recently Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, one of the best of our women poets, died, and last Saturday the serene soul of Dr. Thomas William Parson crossed the harbor bar. Of the old circle—Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier—only Dr. Holmes remains. Where are their successors? The field of possibilities is depressingly narrow. The review is impressive only because of the slender list to be made. There are, true enough poets and poets.

Almost every person of cultivation and imagination who possesses the artistic sense attempts, at one time or another, the writing of verse. Many also who have absolutely no qualification try a hand. But of the novices we do not speak. We mention only those whose work has acceptance and recognition. With them that have blind prejudices in poetry, and with them that think all modern verse bad and unworthy to be read, we shall not pause to reason.

Edmund Clarence Stedman is no doubt entitled to first place in our new order of poets. Mr. Stedman seems almost to have abandoned the muses for the writing of essays. He must abide by his first accomplishment unless he returns to his first love. Richard Henry Stoddard is Mr. Stedman's senior; he is indeed far advanced in years, and belongs rather to the passing than to the present generation. His place in letters is not so high as Stedman's. His range is narrow, and there has always been an obtrusive self-consciousness about his work. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has written many poems of the "dilettante" order; he has been our Dobson, though without the intricate methods of Dobson. He is not a great poet, but he has carved his chryseid with a cunning hand. Robert Burns Wilson, of Kentucky, has written much noble verse.

Professor George Edward Woodberry is the author of several odes of power; his "North Shore Watch" is an elegiac poem of great pathos and beauty. Richard Watson Gilder writes for the few with poetic insight and musical grace. Some of his sonnets are among the best of our American essays in that form. Maurice Thompson's poems of outdoor life show him to be a true poet of nature. It has been a story teller and not a poet, that Mr. Howells has established a reputation. This is true, too, of Bret Harte, whose early verse gave much promise.

James Whitcomb Riley has won fame by his delineation of lowly characters, often with touching pathos. He is easily one of the most quoted of contemporary American poets. He has made the Hoosier dialect known far and wide. Some of his songs will have a permanent place in American literature, and his work grows better. Mrs. Celia Thaxter is loved for her songs of the sea. Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale; Josephine Miller, Charles Warren Stoddard, Maurice Francis Egan, Robert Underwood Johnson, Will Carleton, and John James Piatt are names that recur, but their contributions to real poetic literature have not been sufficient in quantity or quality to give them a high place.

This list might be extended with names which occur to every reader, but we believe the outlook may be pretty clearly understood from a perusal of the names we have brought together. We merely call attention to the past and present poets of America, and leave it to our readers to speculate as to the future. Are the poets left among us really poets? Have they any pressing message for their day and generation? and if so, when will they give utterance to it? And is there anyone now visible who deserves to sit on the empty throne of Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow or Whittier?

The Ingredients of Fireworks.

The chief constituents of all fireworks are gunpowder and its ingredients. Iron and steel filings and castiron borings, free from rust, are used to increase the brightness of the display and produce the Chinese fire. When the rocket explodes up in the air the bright and varicolored sparks are produced by these filings as they ignite in the oxygen. Copper filings and copper salts are used to produce greenish tints. A fine blue is made with zinc filings. A light greenish tint with much smoke is made out of sulphuret of antimony. Amber, resin and common salt protected from dampness produce a yellow fire. Salts of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of barium.—New York Evening Sun.

The Colors of Amber.

Amber has a wonderful variety of colors. Some of it is as clear as crystal, some as yellow as honey, some light blue and again a transparent green. Then it is found as white as snow, the color of cream, and often many of these tints are blended in one piece. There is a popular notion to the effect that amber has curative qualities for such ailments as croup and sore throat, and many thousand necklaces of it are sold annually for that purpose.—Interview in Washington Star.

Men Quit Work.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 11.—Many men employed on the government fortifications at Sandy Hook have given up work and returned home on account of the proximity of the cholera and the railroad barracks. It was reported here that Lieutenant Warner, who was to have taken charge of the government works, had resigned.

When Not to Leave a Church.

Dr. Lyman Abbott writes that as of ten as four times a year he gets letters from perplexed ministers who declare they can no longer agree in their minds to the creed of their church, and they ask him whether on that account they shall resign and leave the church. Dr. Abbott answers unhesitatingly. No. Such a course would block all theological progress inside of any church. He informs us that, in his judgment, probably half the best educated and most intelligent preachers in all denominations, are expecting the Roman Catholic, find themselves at present in the same position with regard to points of theological belief as the perplexed minister who writes to Dr. Abbott. Thus have ideas and education changed in our time.

The doctor advises his perplexed friend to go on preaching the truth exactly as he sees it, without regard to consequences, leaving the church to withdraw from him, if there is any withdrawing to be done. Dr. Abbott, however, counsels a way to get around the rough corners, which reminds one of the fact that Dr. Abbott himself was a lawyer before he became a preacher. The example of Christ is a good one for you to follow. He knew that his teaching would revolutionize Judaism. He went on preaching in the synagogues and in the very temple itself. He never excommunicated himself; he left the Jews to do the excommunicating. He remained a Jew to the end of his life and preached in the synagogues whenever he could get a hearing. Luther remained Roman Catholic till the Roman Catholic church turned him out. Wesley was always a churchman so far as other churchmen would allow him. These are excellent examples to follow.

Stay right where you are. Preach the truth; let it adjust itself to old systems or remain unadjusted, as may happen. And let other people find out whether you agree with them and their creeds or not. By leaving them you disallowship them. Let them do all the disallowing. In doing this, however, bear in mind that is the function of preaching. It is not to build up one system of thought or to destroy another system. It is to make men. Do not exhibit your theology, but use it. Do not preach your unbeliefs, but your beliefs. Attack no man's creed; simply employ your own creed in making better men and women.

If you pursue this course, and, in fact, let it adjust itself to be a theological reformer for the nobler application of the principle of the discussion, you may after all be astonished to find that your agreements with your brethren are more radical and your disagreements more superficial than either they or you had thought.

That Official Ballot.

The Attorney General of the State Gives an Opinion. How it Should be Printed.

HARRISBURG, September 13.—Attorney General Hensel sent to Secretary Harritt his opinion, as requested, respecting the proper form of official ballots to be issued by the state department. The principle point of the discussion, says the attorney general, has been the order in which the names of the candidates should be printed, particularly as to their arrangement in groups. He states that the clear intent of the act of June 1891, is that the ballot shall be so printed as to give to each voter an opportunity to designate the choice of candidates by a cross mark in a sufficient margin at a right of the name of each candidate. He says it is also clearly provided that the voter shall have an opportunity to designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party or group by one cross mark in the margin to the right of the party name or political designation of such group. The attorney general refers to the incongruities in the act, but says that the secretary of the commonwealth is given a wide discretion in the adoption of such forms as will best effect the general purposes of the act. He discusses the various forms at some length and advises the secretary to arrange the candidates in groups with the political appellation at the head of each group. First will come the republican groups in the left of the ticket, next the democratic, then the names of candidates by nomination papers in alphabetical order. The attorney general can see no reason why the political appellations of the candidates in the division set apart for those their nomination papers should not also be printed, as it is certainly not forbidden. He is further of the opinion that the effect of the cross mark to the right of the word "republican" or "democrat" where it appears on the form is equivalent to a mark against the name of every elector, to two candidates for congress-at-large, and the candidate for judge of the supreme court of that party, these all constituting one group.

"In the city of Philadelphia," he says, "or in any other district where the different nominees on the county ticket are presented, each by a district convention, each will, of course, constitute a group, whereas in other portions of the state, where the entire county ticket may be nominated by a single convention, I am of the opinion that they together constitute and should be arranged in one group with the party names at the head."

Caused a Scare.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 11.—Something of a scare was created last night by a rumor that an attempt would be made to blow up the mill with dynamite. The report came from Bradford and when Deputy Sheriff Gray was informed of it, additional guards were placed about the property, but as nothing transpired to give color to the story, it is generally believed to have had no foundation. Everything is quiet about town to-night.

Coal Miner's Strike.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—All the coal miners in the river district formally struck to-day on the one-half cent reduction made by the operators. About one-third of the mines have been working and the men refused to return to the pits to-day. Half of the miners are organized and are prepared for a long struggle.

A Few Tariff Figures.

On the \$16,808,933 worth of brown and bleached linen imported in 1890 there was collected \$5,501,061 duty in order that our five little linen mills could sell their output at an advance of 35 per cent. The product of the mills in 1880 cost, without wages, \$478,405; the protection added to pay "the difference in wages," \$156,191; of this the 484 workmen received only \$124,046, and not one cent of wages. The employer not only had their labor free of cost, but he abstracted \$32,145 from the fund entrusted to him by the public to distribute among his workmen. What is true of the protected linen industry is true of every protected industry. The protected employer is invariably a trustee who converts trust funds to his own use. His labor costs him nothing. His workmen are supported by a tax on the public and he "converts" a large share of that tax for his own benefit.

A Rattlesnake Girdle.

While summering at a hotel on the Blue Mountains, near Reading, a gallant youth who resides in Philadelphia, bought him of a clever plan to prove to his fiancée his undying devotion. In the six weeks on the mountain he killed with his own hand nineteen huge rattlesnakes. The rattles, numbering 218, were carefully plucked from the tails of the venomous reptiles and all the snakes were bravely skinned. The skins were taken to a tanner in Reading and a section of each was cut out and pieced into a brilliant girdle. The edges of the girdle, top and bottom, were trimmed with the rattles after the fashion of jet beads. This astonishing trophy was then presented by the gallant youth to his sweetheart down-town.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.—This remedy is becoming so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. It will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Parrish's Drugstore.

EXCURSION CLUB TO ATTEND THE WORLD'S FAIR.—If you have any desire to visit the World's Fair at Chicago bear in mind that the United World's Fair Excursion Co. is a sound organization, with ample capital to fulfill their promises. The company sells tickets on the installment plan. Apply to A. H. Roby Sect. 403 Exchange Building Boston.

For many years Mr. B. F. Thompson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was severely afflicted with chronic diarrhoea. He says: "At times it was very severe; so much so that I feared it would end my life. About seven years ago I chanced to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It gave me prompt relief, and I believe cured me permanently, as I now eat or drink without harm anything I please. I have also used it in my family with the best results." For sale by Frank P. Green.

She—Do you take nothing yourself? He—No. They have passed a law here that no man can have a glass of whisky unless he has been bitten by a rattlesnake, and the only snake in town is six weeks behind his orders now.

The purest and best articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

Mrs. Cumso (entering the carriage after the entertainment)—Did you like the concert, dear? Cumso—Yes, love; everything except the music.

BUCKLEY'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. M. Parrish.

She (dreamily)—"Just think of it—we are to be married a month to-day." He—Well, let's be happy while we can."

I had catarrh of the head and throat for five years. I used Ely's Cream Balm, and from the first application I was relieved. The sense of smell, which had been lost, was restored after using one bottle. I have found the Balm the only satisfactory remedy for catarrh, and it has effected a cure in my case.—H. L. Meyer, Waverly, N. Y.

I don't see how a woman ever can marry a man, remarked Miss Fifty. Well, there's really nothing else to marry, replied Miss Flypp.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities of the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

Customer—"Dear me, what a noisy neighborhood this is! Don't the babies on the block annoy you?" Butcher (beating a tattoo with cleaver)—"If I had 'em on the block they wouldn't."

The Meanest on Record.

From the Warrar (Ind.) Republican. There is a business man over at Lagrange who is meaner than the man who crossed his bees with lightning bugs so they would work at night. The Indiana man is a merchant, and while driving from Rome City home he lost a wallet containing \$8,000. A lightning rod agent from Kalamazoo, Mich., chanced along and found the money. The Michigan proceeded on his way, but he was three months before he heard of the owner, although he made a diligent search for him. When the Lagrange man got possession of his lost treasure he said nothing, but went straightway and began suit in the Circuit Court against the lightning-rod agent for interest on the money at the rate of eight per cent, setting up in his complaint that the use of it was worth that amount.

Wouldn't be Hoggish.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "I see by this paper," said the private secretary, "that some man has invented a furnace that enables one ton of coal to do the work that formerly required ten. Are we going to put the price up in proportion?" "No," replied the coal magnate, "we won't be hoggish just because we can. About an eight-fold raise will be enough I guess."

Medical.

BLOOD POISONING

LONG AND TERRIBLE ILLNESS. COMPLETELY CURED BY HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Mrs. Mary E. Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, formerly a professional nurse, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her arms swelled to near twice their natural size. Her tongue was nearly split in two by an ulcer, and the roof of her mouth was nearly destroyed. She was indeed in a MOST PITIABLE CONDITION. For three years she was constantly under the treatment of several eminent physicians. She says: "At one time I felt death was close at hand. Heaven only knows what I suffered. I became greatly emaciated, weighing at one time but 78 pounds. At last I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. I became perfectly cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs. eat and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like 'one raised from the dead.'"

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 37 35

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TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the similarity of the names of the Parker and Potter Hotels, the proprietor of the Parker House has changed the name of his hotel to COAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.

He has also repaired, repainted and otherwise improved it, and has fitted up a large airy parlor and reception room on the first floor. WM. PARKER, 33 17 Philadelphia, Pa.

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This new and commodious Hotel, located opposite the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., has been entirely refitted, furnished and replenished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best the market affords, its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, the stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended its guests. For travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 24 24

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