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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 14, 1892.

Wayne MacVeagh Announces Adhesion to Democracy.

He Declares His Intention of Voting for Mr. Cleveland—Considers the Issues of the Campaign—Free Trade is an Impossibility and Irredeemable Paper Currency Will Never Reappear—Sharp Criticism of the Evil Deeds of the Republican Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 4.—The following letter from ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, announcing that he will vote for Grover Cleveland, was given out for publication to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1892.

John W. Carter, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club.

Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me and I cheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexceptionable candidate there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor and with entire respect for each others opinions.

In the present campaign, what may fairly be called the false alarms of the convass will prove of little value, because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that

FREE TRADE IS IMPOSSIBLE

In this country, for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufactures than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear. On the other hand he knows as well that no system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures and in population—a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people and the blessings of free institutions. While I am more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party I find myself at present in general accord with the Democratic party, and willing to trust its course in the future.

DEMOCRATS ARE PATRIOTIC.

The insight, the courage and the patriotism of the masses of the party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single officeholder to support his candidacy seem to me to demand that I shall meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that bright standard of policy and of administration. It is the more easy to do so because the Republican party, secured its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve things as they were, at once embark upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even over turning all the safe guards of legislation in the house of representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and the McKinley bill, both, in my mind, unnecessary and unwise.

EVILS OF THE FORCE BILL.

The opposition to the force bill, as not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the States, has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned. But it must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earnestly supported by the Republican party, and very narrowly escaped becoming a law. There is no pretense, however, that the McKinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded.

THE MCKINLEY BILL OPPRESSIVE.

No doubt that bill, which, I can't but think, was an uncalled for disturbance of the the then existing tariff, greatly benefited a few men; but certainly it greatly oppressed many others of the protected industries themselves. Many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free raw material than of higher protection; but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. the manufacturers needing free raw materials were, therefore, obliged to join in the objectionable process of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts by which the price of the necessaries of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital.

CIVIL WAR RAGED.

It is not surprising that labor, believing itself to be oppressed, soon rose in revolt, and civil war has actually raged this summer in four different sections of the country. Of course, the farmers paying more for what they buy and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day, and excellent farms in some of the most fertile sections of this mostly highly protected state will hardly bring the cost of the buildings upon them. But the economic evils, however great of the McKinley bill and the unreasonable system of protection it represents, are of far less importance to my mind than

THE MORAL EVILS

Which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purposes the masses of the people may probably be taxed, and it must not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toil, and resting there, and therefore the giving of bounties under any form of taxation is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation. But apart from this consideration, ought not taxes be imposed as required for public purposes, or may they also be imposed for the pecuniary advantage of such persons or classes as are able to control congressional action in their favor?

THE M'KINLEY BILL A TRAVESTY.

It seems to me like a travesty on taxation to require as the McKinley bill does that the farmer who grows corn in Indiana should pay a bounty to the farmer who produces sugar cane in Louisiana, or to require the farmer who grows wheat in Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces maple sugar in Vermont, but it is nearer tragedy than travesty to taxes the masses of the people to increase the wealth of the very wealthy owners of most of our protected industries. But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, as such a system not only invites but it requires the

CORRUPT USE OF MONEY

Both at the poles and in congress. It is of the very essence that "fat" shall be "fried" out of its beneficiaries. Who shall happen to do the "frying" or who shall happen to distribute the "fat" upon any particular occasion is a mere matter of detail; but while that system lasts both will continue to be done by somebody. The evils of a system of legislative bounties so far from stopping only begin with those bounties secured to the industries protected by the tariff. The disastrous course of the Republican party on the silver question is an apt illustration of this truth. It ought to be an honest money party, and it would be if it could, but, while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers, it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necesary to the passage of the McKinley bill.

TRUCKLING TO THE SILVER MEN.

So situated the Republican party had no alternative but to pass the silver law of 1890, doubling the purchases of silver law and beginning the building of more warehouses in which to store the useless metal. The total amount of the purchases made by the government amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars, and would not realize if sold one half their cost. While the poison of a debased currency, whose work, however slow, is sure, is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctating and, therefore, dishonest currency, based upon silver alone, the Republican party cannot take any effective steps toward repealing the bill, for the silver men are very likely if their bounty is stopped to so vote that the bounties of the McKinley bill will stop also.

ABUSES OF THE PENSION SYSTEM.

The abuses of the pension system furnish another apt illustratian of the evils sure to follow such a system of legislation. If Congress was to levy taxes upon the people to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers, it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an indiscriminate granting of pensions. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agents' hands until now the total amount staggers belief, and has become of itself a very serious burden upon the treasury. From the day of Lee's surrender until now no voice has ever been raised against the most generous provision for every pensioner, who had any just claim upon the gratitude of the country, but surely there is

NEITHER REASON NOR JUSTICE.

In legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shirking of it, between loyal service and desertion of colors, between wounds received in the pursuits of peace. There is still another great and increasing evil, chiefly traceable, in my opinion, to the maintenance of an excessive tariff since the war, and the constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of those vast swarms of undesirable immigrants who degrade American labor by their competition and threaten the stability of institutions based upon an intelligent love of country. just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased, so has the grade of imported labor been lowered, until now, under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant, and, therefore, less desirable labores than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our national life.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

As the Republican party is now definitely commited to the policy of taxing people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in congress, so also the Democratic party is now definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the government for public purpose alone. The gulf petween these two policies of taxation is as wide and deep as can well exist between political parties; and I am also convinced that the other causes in which I am interested can't hope for success until the avowed policy of the Republican party on this subject is overthrown. Until then the right of each state to control elections within its borders will not be secure. Until then there is no prospect of our enjoying the single and stable standard of value which other civilized and commercial nations possess. Until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Upon a just and proper basis. Until then, the purification of our politics will continue, the iridescent Dream, which high Republican authority has declared it must always remain. Until then any pretended reform of the civil service must prove as it has proved these last four years, a delusion and snare, and until then even ballot reform, the best help yet discovered to honest elections, and already threatened with overthrow by the Republican managers in Maine. Vermont and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the houses of its friends.

"All these good causes are in the very nature of things the relentless foes of a system of government by bounties to favored interests' and such a system is their relentless foe. As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my duty to vote for him, and as I recall the capacity, the fidelity and courage with which he has heretofore discharged every public trust committed to him, the duty becomes a pleasure.

Sincerely yours,"

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

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——Charming wall papers come now in old-fashioned flower papers. One lovely one which adorns the wall of a pretty sitting room is cream white ground, the design being garlands of bluets tied with delicate reddish blue knots of ribbon. An other charming one is a pink cream groundwith a splendid sprinkling of big red and yellow chrysanthemums over the surface.

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——Black glass was once used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone both convex and concave among the natives of South America.

——You take no risk in buying Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is everywhere recognized as the standard building-up medicine and plood purifier. It has won its way to the front by its own intrinsic merit, and has the largest sale of any preparation of its kind. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Be sure to get Hood's.

——An English physician who has made a study of bronchial diseases says that women teachers are subjected to a peculiar throat affection. He recommends that they be taught in training schools how to manage the voice.

——A great surprise is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs' the great guaranteed remedy. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Get a bottle to-day and keep it in your house or room for immediate or future use. It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsm. Large bottle 50c and $1.

——A frivolous school girl has invented the following new vision of a well-known passage of Scripture: Strain at a gnat and swallow a carama!.

——"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

——The only city in the world on the line of the equator is Quito, and there the sun rises and sets at the same hour all the year round—6 o'clock.

——When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attentention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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——Sore-throat and bronchial affections are speedily relieved and effectually cured by the use of that safe and reliable remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup It has stood the test of half a century.

——What animal has the most brain? The hog' he has a hogshead full of them.

The Rattlesnake's Rattles.

It is an error to suppose that rattles are shed each year as are the horns of the dear, or that a new rattle is added each time the skin is shed. A friend of mine owned a massasauga over one year, and while the skin was exfoliated the rattles remained intact and without additions. Men who owned rattlesnakes of the diamond species in Florida informed me that an adult might add one or two rattles—that is, sections to the rattle—in a year' or again not any, and that the changing of the skin exfoliation had nothing to do with the new formation. All agreed that the older rattlers of the south were provided, as a rule, with a longer rattle than the young ones. Said one man, pointing to six specimens of the diamond rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus) about sixteen inches long and possessed of a single rattle and button, as the terminal and growing portion is called.

"Those little rattlers were born in this house, and when they were a few weeks old I mounted them as you see them."

His Modern Weapon.

From Judge.

"You have made this Cupid with a revolver," said the editor to his artist. "Isn't it customary to arm the god of lovers with a bow and arrows?"

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