Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

Ink Slings.

—To have riches is one thing. To get them another.

—Next week the preachers—the Lord help the chickens.

—Take every thing you can get, but be careful you don't get in jail during the process.

—There is a very appreciable difference between snow the same day and "the next day" snow.

—A Legislative act of 1887 did away with all existing fence laws which probably accounts for QUAY'S running at large yet.

It is not strange that such a blizzard should have been arranged for Grover's Inaugural day when his election was signalized by a snow storm.

—There is but one thing for the Democracy to do--Administer the government on the lines which the Chicago convention laid down for it.

—Next Friday will be a day of *fete*, on the good "ould imerald Isle;" the sham-rock and shillalah will both be out, yet down will go the Irish "smile."

—Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE finds himself to-day in a position very similar to that occupied by ALEXANDER HAMILTON when he was called to rescue the country from bankruptcy.

—It is now a question in the minds of many as to whether uncle JERRY RUSK'S weather was real weather or not. After we see what Mr. MORTON will do for us we will be the better able to decide.

—They say that it is bad form to dance at an inaugural ball. It is hardly as bad form as one would undoubtly get trying to trip the light fantastic on a 300x100 ft floor on which there are usually ten thousand or more people.

—In Congress looking after the interests of constituents usually means sending them a few packages of stale garden seeds. In the State Legislature looking after the constituent's interests means sending them SMULLS' legislative handbook.

—What with a new firm of pension claim agents in which Mr. BUSSEY and Corporal TANNER have formed a copartnership the new Democratic Commissioner, who ever he may be, will have to be on the alert lest the turned out Republican "rascals" get more bums on the list.

—Should Bellefonte Democracy rejoice? A Democratic Mayor in a Republican town, a Democratic Sheriff, a Democratic Governor in a Republican commonwealth, a Democratic Congress, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President. Well we should say so.

—Mr. HARRISON ought to be able to make both ends meet on twenty-five thousand dollars a year, the salary he will receive for lectures on law at the LELAND STANFORD University, in California. It is half as good, from a financial standpoint, to be a college professor as it is to be President.

—While we are heartily in favor of the measure to close the polls at four o'clock instead of seven, yet their is a great ridiculousness in the argument which its framer advanced in its favor: "the returns can then be ascertained without sitting up all night." As if the "sitting up" is at all compulsory when a fellow has a bed at his disposal.

—If one was able to believe with BERNHARDT, the queen of tragedy, in the transmigration of souls, he would find very little difficulty in discovering Mr. CLEVELAND'S key to success. His amazing knack of saying the right thing at the right time seems to be the transmigratory agent between him and the hearts of the people. The inaugural is his latest triumph.

—In airing his views as to whether women should propose WARD MCALLISTER, the leader of the New York "400," loftily says: "If a woman asked me to kiss her I should decline to do so. I have, in fact, had more than one such experience, etc." But the social swell of the great metropolis certainly does not hope to produce such irrelevant matter with which to refute Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the English journalist, who thinks "women should propose" unless he informs the reading public what part of the women's anatomy he was asked to kiss.

—There always has been and doubtless there always will be two distinct classes of Democrats. The one made up of those who stick to their party through thick and thin, who swallow their dislikes and work for the common purpose and who are Democrats at all times and under all conditions. To the other class belong the ones who identify themselves with the party only when it suits them and when they see some personal gain in store, who are Democrats as long as they are truckled to and only when things are done as *they* think they should be. The offices are soon to be filled. Which class of Democrats deserves them? To which class do you belong?

THE Democratic Watchman.

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 38. BELLEFONTE, PA., MARCH 10, 1893. NO. 10.

State Library

Approved by Its Results.

Two elections have been held under the BAKER ballot law and the general result has been such as to commend the new system as an improvement on the old. At the first trial last fall the people required considerable instruction to familiarize them with the proper method of handling these new instruments of suffrage, but they readily learned how to use them, a comparatively few mistakes having been made. Their education in this matter was so far advanced that, as a general thing, they required no further instruction to enable them to intelligently and successfully manipulate the ballots at the February election.

The general effects of the new system have been beneficial, although some amendments to the law are still needed. No one can help but appreciate the greater freedom it gives to the class of voters who formerly were subjected to undue influence in the exercise of their right of suffrage. There can be no intimidation practiced when the suffragist can go into the polling booth and make up his ballot unwatched and undisturbed. This feature should be appreciated by every freeman, and it should be particularly appreciable to Democrats, for the cause of Democracy is sure to be promoted by an uncoerced and untrammeled ballot.

No one could help observing at the last general election that Democratic gains were made in every State which had adopted the Australian system. This was particularly noticeable in New York and Indiana, both of which under the old unguarded method might have been carried against CLEVELAND by Republican intimidation and pecuniary corruption, as was the case four years previous. In our own State the general reduction of the Republican majority, outside of Philadelphia, was largely attributable to the effect of the new ballot system. The recent February election was marked by signal Democratic successes in many localities in the State, notably in Pittsburgh, and these results were, in a great measure, due to the protection of the suffrage that is afforded by the new ballot law.

In Philadelphia, however, the complete control which the Republican machine exercises over that city, materially interfered with the proper working of the new ballot system at the recent municipal election. Police interference at the polls, the intrusion of rounders and heelers into the voting booths, and even the carrying away of ballot-boxes without the ballots having been counted, were some of the irregularities that attended the February election in that city. Provision must be made for the complete suppression and punishment of such violations of the ballot law, and also amendments must be made that will remedy obvious defects in the BAKER bill, as recommended by the Governor. With our election law perfected so as to meet every requirement of a fair and honest ballot system, the friends of good government, and particularly the Democratic party, will have reason to be satisfied.

Cleveland's Inaugural.

The Inaugural address of President CLEVELAND, although not a direct declaration of policy, is a political deliverance whose implications are of the greatest importance. For example it does not outline the course he intends to take on the currency question, but when he declared that nothing is more vital to the welfare of the nation than a sound currency he makes it manifest that his efforts will be directed to a correction of that unsoundness which exists in the relations of gold and silver resulting from an over-supply of the latter metal through compulsory government purchases, necessarily depreciating its monetary capacity. The silver question as it has been left by the timidity or incompetency of the expired Republican administration remains in a condition that is adverse to sound currency and as President CLEVELAND says, "defies the inexorable laws of finance and trade."

The tone of the Inaugural leaves no uncertainty as to the President's adhesion to the tariff reform doctrines with which he electrified the country in his great message of 1887. He recognizes the fact that the voters have sustained that doctrine, and have repudiated the policy of "protection for protections sake," and there is clearly visible in his expressions a determination to do his utmost to destroy the broods of trusts and monopolies and all the kindred evils which are "the unwholesome progeny of the paternalism" engendered by protective tariffs.

It was represented before the election and has been repeated since, that Mr. CLEVELAND has receded from his original tariff reform position and had greatly modified his tariff views. But the fact is that he was greatly mis-represented on the tariff question. He never advocated free trade. His object from the first was to reduce those excessive duties which make a high tariff an injury rather than a benefit to industry, and to entirely remove taxation from raw material needed in industrial operations; and this continues to be the extent of his purpose on the tariff question. The term "tariff reform" sufficiently expresses his object. With a tariff for revenue only he sees a sufficient protection to industry incidentally provided by a constitutional method.

Another important issue that will have to be met by Mr. CLEVELAND will be the reform of the pension abuses, and in this matter he no doubt will have the assistance of the Democratic congress. The tone of the Inaugural, as could well be expected, and as the people had a right to expect, is averse to a "wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaped the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service."

In its general expression President CLEVELAND'S Inaugural is a hopeful and assuring deliverance.

The Great Administrative Change.

The government is in entirely different hands to-day from what it was at the last issue of the WATCHMAN. New men are at its head and other principles, than those which have long and injuriously prevailed, will govern its policy. With the inauguration of GROVER CLEVELAND a new epoch has been commenced in governmental methods; a new leaf has been turned over in the management of the affairs which involve the welfare, prosperity and liberty of the people. The power thus invested in new Presidential hands has an auxiliary advantage, which it had not eight years ago, in the fact that it will be aided by concurrent majorities in both branches of Congress, thus affording conditions that will enable a full enforcement of Democratic doctrines and principles.

In the incident of the change of administrations from one party to another—the transferring of a vast governmental responsibility, as illustrated on the Fourth of this month by the induction of one President and the retirement of another, there was presented a sight worthy of the world's attention, and the admiration of all who appreciate the advantages and blessings of popular government. It was marked by an entire absence of the disorder which too frequently characterizes the change of administrative authority under other forms of government less stable and well-poised than this great Republic is proving itself to be. The change took place with the willing consent of all the people, and with general good wishes for the official success of the distinguished man upon whom has been again imposed the weighty responsibility of administration. The transfer of power was not backed by bayonets, excepting a small military force consisting chiefly of citizens soldiers and used merely as an ornamental feature of the occasion, the demonstration consisted of citizens who had come from every section of the country to witness the installation of the chief magistrate whom their free ballots had elected.

There is every reason to believe that the new President, whose inauguration was marked by such peaceful and orderly incidents, will in the fullest manner meet the expectations of the great party that called him to the head of the government. He is by no means an untried incumbent. He is not an experimental President. He has been there before and enunciated those Democratic principles and those measures of reform, which although interrupted by an unfortunate Republican interval, are bound to be carried out by GROVER CLEVELAND, assisted by a Democratic house and senate.

Railroads as the Destructive Agents in Our Forests.

There can be no denying the fact that the vast domain of virgin timber, which twenty years ago was thought would supply the demands of our country forever, are disappearing with alarming rapidity. The woodman's ax has played its part well and to-day the great pine forests of Georgia, Maine and the region of the Great Lakes tell of its devastating power. Well may the Forestry Commissioners of the different States busy themselves in trying to find some effective way to replace the timber that has been laid waste within the last quarter of a century, for at the present rate at which lumbering is being carried on it will be but a very short time until the last of our oak, our chestnut, ash, walnut, pine and other wood forests has been seen.

The great stretches of cleared land, the thousands of acres of sentinel like stumps, and the bald mountain knobs, that greet the eye of the traveler on all sides, and the great timber rafts which float our rivers, from bank to bank, in the spring, all warn us that the time will soon be here when some other material than wood will have to meet the builders' wants. It is not surprising that the supply will not hold out long under the present enormous demand, for unless succored nothing could stand such a continous drain.

Arbor day has been suggested as the remedy needed and 'tis true its proper observance does some good but it is only one of the three hundred, or more days in a year on which the wood man is at work cutting away what others are trying to build up. Not only will the time when our forests have all been felled find us in desperate straits for a substitute for wood, but it will also find the flora and fauna of our country materially changed. Streams will not be found where our ancestors fished, cyclones will lay waste communities that never feared storms when blessed with the protection of forest surroundings; droughts will be of far more frequent occurrence and climatic changes will have so changed the seasons that a new basis upon which to cast our almanacs will have become a necessity.

But forgetting what will be the condition of affairs when that time shall come, our curiosity is naturally aroused to know where are forests are going to and what are the principal agents of their consumption. You say, building, and we answer yes, for the phenomenal growth of our large cities and the "boom towns" of the west and south, that spring up in a night, lick up the wooded districts like wild fire, but their are other agents at work. Ones which have heretofore received very little attention—the railroads.

In looking over the last report of the Pennsylvania rail-road company we find that there has been used in repairs and renewals 1,724,367 ties in this state and New Jersey and as each tie contains within a fraction of 45 ft, board measure, it will be readily seen that the one rail-road, in these two states alone, has consumed nearly 56,000,000 feet of the best timber. Mostly oak. In the United States there are one hundred and sixty thousand miles of rail-road. Each mile containing about 27,00 ties. The life of a tie being placed at ten years there must be a renewal of one-tenth of all those in use every year, which means that 43,200,000 ties or 1,944,000,000 feet of the best timber that can be procured is consumed by our rail-roads annually. With such a consumption already and the miles of road yearly increasing this agency will soon have taken rank with that of greatest destructive powers. The best evidence of the growing scarcity of available timber for making railroad ties is to be found in the prices paid for them now as compared with those when the road was being built. To-day the Pennsylvania rail-road company is paying from seventy to seventy-five cents for ties that were a drug on the market in 1850 at eighteen to twenty cents.

What is to be done to save our forests? is the question everyone asks, and though practical answers come from every quarter there is no concerted effort to put them to work.

—The rattle of a drum is a kind of sheep's head bay.

A Bug for Cleveland's Ear.

From the New York World.

President Cleveland is about to make several diplomatic and other appointments of much importance.

In accordance with custom these appointments will be of men who hold the principles of the party in power and are in sympathy with the purposes of the Administration. This is not only right, but it is indispensable to success. Under government by a party, power must be commensurate with responsibility.

Democrats will therefore in due time succeed Republicans as representatives to foreign governments and at the head of the chief executive offices.

But it is not enough that the new officials be Democrats. They should be men of high character and good repute, and, so far as is possible, of special capacity for the duty to be required of them.

President Cleveland will be sustained by his party and by the country in honoring in the breach rather than in the observance the custom of giving important offices to mere politicians out of a job. The honor of the country and the credit of the Administration are of too much consequence to be imperilled simply to satisfy the needs of men who have become wonted to living at the public expense.

President Cleveland has sound convictions on this subject, and the full courage of them. We shall look for a high grade of appointments under the new Administration.

Our Growing Country and Its Exigencies.

From the Williamsport Times.

A conception of the growth of this country is difficult to comprehend. Sometimes, however, events occur that help give an idea of its growth, advancement and national wealth. When a person of fifty, knowing how the peopling, at first, of Illinois, Indiana, and adjoining states was attended with such privations and difficulties, reads, that in those well filled states, farmers are selling out to go west where land is plenty, a conception of growth and advancement is conceived.

A resident in Illnois, in the vicinity where the exodus is taking place, wonders "how long it will be before states like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be as badly off as New England in the matter of "abandoned farms?" The exodus from Illinois would seem to indicate the inevitable approach of such a condition of things in the older of the western states. When there is no longer a "far west" —so far as the term applies to uninhabited localities —to emigrate to, there may come a reaction which will populate the abandoned farms farther east and restore agricultural lands to something like their old time value."

Not a Place-Seeker Among Them.

From the Kansas City Star.

Almost every man who has gone into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet has made a personal sacrifice in the way of giving up a position of greater profit and more certain tenure than attaches to a place in the President's official household. Judge Gresham relinquishes a life place on the bench; Mr. Carlisle vacated a seat in the Senate which he had a certain promise of retaining for an indefinite period; Mr. Lamont leaves a business which afford's him a very large income; Bissell and Olney will each of them be forced to abandon a legal practice which brings in a handsome revenue and so on. In every case the office has sought the man, and the call in each instance was responded to in the interest of patriotism and of able government.

The Watchman is One of the Latter Kind.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are three kinds of newspapers in the world—the organ-grinding newspaper, the free-lance newspaper and the newspaper that, seeking to avoid the extremes of servility and recklessness represented by the two former, aims first of all to print the truth for truth's sake—fairly, fully, disinterestedly—and having done so, fit its ratiocinations, not to some preconceived opinion or imaginary line of consistency, but to the real facts of the case in hand.

After Quay's Style of Doing It.

From the Pittsburg Post.

President Hippolyte of Hayti is the dandy political boss. According to the constitution of the black republic, there must be a congress, and hence an election occasionally. But Hippolyte has no notion of having his power curtailed by a congress, and so whenever there is an election he sets up the candidates in all the districts, and sees that they are elected, too. This was the case a few days ago, and he carried things through a little more successfully than some other bosses we have heard of.

They Will Be Remanned Soon.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Tammany came and went, yet strange to tell the Department offices still stand in Washington.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Bogus money is offered for sale at Bristol.

—Erie city is building a $65,000 water works.

—Of 276 applicants in Cambria County, 183 got liquor licenses.

—President Cleveland shook hands with nearly a thousand persons Tuesday.

—In a colliery at Williamstown, William Temple was killed by a fall of coal.

—A rush of coal in a colliery near Mahanoy City fatally crushed John Strichler.

—About 15,000 trout were distributed in the tributaries of Hay Creek, Berks County.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Harrisburg say this latest snow augurs a great fruit crop.

—Every taxpayer in Bristol will be asked to sign a petition to have the town sewered.

—Robert Love, a wealthy farmer, who lived near Greensburg, was run down by a train.

—Pupils of an Alabama ladies college, Tuesday presented the President with a silk banner.

—A dinky locomotive at Braddock was wrecked, killing the engineer, William McDonald.

—Richard Sloan, temporarily insane, shot himself dead in the street Tuesday in Pittsburg.

—By falling from the balcony of a hotel at Meadville, Philip H. Kinney's back was broken.

—On trial at Bradford for the murder of his mother, Ralph Grossmire endeavors to prove an alibi.

—Allegheny County is $20,000 richer in consequence of the oleomargarine fines imposed there recently.

—Lotter Brothers, of Pottstown, have received an order to build 12 boilers, each 150 horse-power.

—There are 18 cases of varioloid in one block in Reading, and all school children will be vaccinated.

—Accused of being one of a gang of notorious thieves, Harry Ludwig, of Wernersville, was locked in jail.

—A sled upon which four boys were coasting struck and dangerously hurt Mrs. Sarah Alspach, Reading.

—Rev. Dr. John Fox, of Allegheny City has accepted the call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

—A vote taken in Lycoming County shows the people to be overwhelmingly opposed to compulsory education.

—The ticket receipt of the inauguration ball footed up $40,000—enough to pay the expenses of the inauguration.

—A Clearfield lumberman, Simon Flynn, will run 35,000,000 feet of logs down the Susquehanna River to the saw mills.

—At a meeting of the Scranton Council Tuesday night City Engineer Edward F. Blewitt was dismissed for neglect of duty.

—Sydney Young, thought to be one of the thieves who robbed an Easton bank of $400 has been arrested in Washington.

—The snow storm Saturday extended over the State and many roads in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys were choked.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker called Tuesday, paid his respects to the President and bade him an official good bye.

—Mayor John A. Fritchey Tuesday night defeated R. B. Ziegler, for chairman of the Harrisburg Democratic City Committee.

—Becoming suddenly insane, Mary Gallagher, a domestic in the home of Dr. Kotz, Easton Tuesday, tried to burn the house.

—A highwayman stabbed William Prescott on the street in Shamokin, but disappeared before robbing his slightly injured victim.

—The wages of all the employes of the Philadelphia Bridge Works, at Pottstown will be reduced from 6 to 15 per cent. next week.

—In attempting to catch a train at York, Uriah Howard, a section foreman of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad, fell and broke a leg.

—It is believed that Pinkerton Detective Ford, who unraveled the Hometead poison plot, was also poisoned by beer which he drank there.

—Delaware County Commissioners are being attacked because they gave a bridge contract to a firm whose bid was $1800 higher than the lowest.

—For selling beer without a license, John Smend was sentenced Tuesday at Norristown to pay a fine of $500 and go to prison for three months.

—All the Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, except Beltzhoover Sibley and Reilly, Tuesday called on the President.

—George Chance, of Philadelpha, has been indorsed by a large number of the members of the Legislature for Public Printer at Washington.

—John Wolf shot and wounded Mrs. Shendan Savage, and then attempted to take his own life. at Tarentum, Pa., because she refuse to elope with him.

—Because stickers were used election officers refused to count any of the votes cast for F. Ream, candidate for Burgess of Washingtonville, Montour County.

—A new trial was refused in Pittsburg to Master Workman H. F. Dempsey, who was convicted of complicity in the attempt to poison Hometead non-union workmen.

—The Homestead Relief Committee has issued a notice to the public that no more money is needed for the sufferers by the strike. The total amount received was $5,350.

—An auctioneer at Bristol Tuesday sold out a gypsy camp disposing of many wagons, 40 blankets, 50 quilts, 200 towels, 25 coats 35 pair of trousers, 50 vests and many guns, revolvers, and razors.

—Theodore Roosevelt delivered an address in the hall of the House at Harrisburg Tuesday night in favor of civil service as against the spoils system. He had a large and apparently interested audience.

—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, of Lakewood, N. J., dined Monday night at the White House with the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the only other guests being Mrs. Cleveland's mother, and her husband.

—Perhaps the most remarkable electric street railway bridge in the country, its roadway being 155 feet high and 850 feet long, or 20 feet higher than the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge has been opened at Pittsburg.

—The State Board of Health met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and decided to secure the co-operation of all the States and municipalities on the route of travel between Europe and Chicago to guard against cholera and also to take the fullest precaution to exclude the disease from the State.