

Ink Slings.

—Time alone will tell what is to become of the rascals.  
—Better, by far, be dead than let your wife know you are afraid of her.  
—The fellow who said: "MAXWELL is a mugwump," must be contemplating suicide.  
—For just two hundred and sixty-eight days more will we have to lick the Columbian stamp.  
—If that Chinese theatrical company appears at the World's Fair everyone will get onto their cues.  
—"April showers bring May flowers"—If it don't soon rain we guess we'll have to get along without the posies.  
—A type writing machine trust is the latest combine. The fair operators are not to be affected however by the monopoly.  
—France seems to have about as much trouble with her ministry as the Republican newspapers do with our cabinet.  
—The electrocution of the colored preacher-murderer at Sing Sing, on Monday, was a kind of Easter offering to the poultry world.  
—When you see a fellow come down town in the morning with a patch of court plaster looking like this X over his eye, there is every indication that some one got cross at him the night before.  
—There does not seem to be much fuss about the chopping process at Washington, but Democrats are delighted to see the ax unmercifully falling and the heads rolling into the basket.  
—Washington hotel keepers are anxious lest the appointments be made without mature deliberation. Their solicitude springs not so much from the fear of incompetent incumbents as from lack of time in which to bleed aspirants.  
—The people of the Windy city knew what they were about when they elected CARTER HARRISON to the mayoralty. They want a big man to preside over the city during the Fair and they knew that only a Democrat could fill the bill.  
—Next Saturday what few new leaves remain of those turned over on New Years day will have to suffer. The trout fishing season begins and the length of the fish will be entirely in accord with the time the resolution not to lie has been kept.  
—Germany has the highest tariff measures of any country on the globe; she has also the largest standing army; her soldiers numbering over half a million men, yet it costs only about half as much to support that army as it does to pay Uncle SAM's pensioners.  
—The capture of H. A. Botsford, the Philadelphia embezzler, in the mountain fastness of Brazil, where he was living happily with a newly wedded wife, seems to be another clincher to the theory that when a woman is taken into one's confidence there is a general taking in to follow.  
—The State department is very much wrought up over the solution of the problem: Who is to foot the bills for Uncle SAM's royal guests during the Fair. Is there not some enterprising "freak" manager who will put up for the titled visitors for the privilege of showing them to the public?  
—For heaven's sakes what is the West coming too? Michigan will have a law prohibiting the custom of treating, and now a "will and woolly" judge has decided that the free lunch counter is illegal. Is it a combine to enrich Chicago or are they trying to starve out their newspaper men out there.  
—The annual Easter egg rolling on the White House grounds, in Washington, on Monday, was indulged in by many thousand children and witnessed by equally as many office seekers, who would doubtless have had a keener relish for the sport had GROVER been playing too, and the eggs have been appointments.  
—If ever there was a piece of folly committed under the guise of legislation it was the passage of the bill to appropriate \$625,000 to be thrown away in trying to improve those 6x10 State buildings at Harrisburg. What Pennsylvania wants is a new capitol building worthy the magnitude of this great commonwealth. And when we have the new capitol, why a new class of law makers would not come amiss either.  
—This talk of pensioning judges has about as much common sense in it as a proposition to run an elevator to the moon. If the tax-payers are to be required to pension every official who draws a fat salary for wearing out the gable end of his trousers on the judicial bench, when he gets too lazy for further annoyance, it is high time that they begin pensioning themselves for paying taxes and remaining under the glorious ban of this republic.

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### Ambassadorial Honors.

We scarcely believe that the American people will put on any extra airs on account of their government being at last represented at foreign courts by Ambassadors. Since the establishment of their government, they got along very well with representatives abroad who bore no higher title than Ministers Plenipotentiary, and who were abundantly able to attend to all the business we had to transact with the highest foreign powers.

Some very important international questions were settled while ordinary Ministers were the only agents we had to attend to the points in dispute. We had a number of serious boundary questions to be adjusted with Great Britain, and they were settled without having an Ambassador to take charge of them. It may be believed that although we now have an envoy to the court of St. James, with the exalted title, the Behring sea difficulty will not be rectified with any greater dispatch, or more satisfactorily, than if a plain Minister was our representative in London.

The term Ambassador seems to be out of place when connected with a diplomatic agent of the United States. As it is understood in European diplomacy it means the personal representative of a sovereign. Thus, when VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain, and Empress of India, sends an Ambassador to the German court, that high functionary sits in the place of his sovereign in the relations that exist between her and the Emperor of Germany, and in that capacity has privileges in his intercourse with his German majesty that are personal to the Queen herself. He can be on terms of greater familiarity; he is unrestrained from approaching the imperial presence; he can address the Emperor without being compelled to wait until he is first addressed. He is placed on a more familiar footing, because he personally occupies the place of his sovereign.

To plain Americans such privileges have been but a paltry appearance, although they are highly esteemed by the flunkies who dance attendance on the crowned heads of Europe. But still a disadvantage was experienced by our foreign Ministers in the fact that, being of a lower grade than Ambassadors, the representatives of insignificant kingdoms like Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and countries of that order, who have the ambassadorial rank take precedence of them in court functions, the great United States coming in at the tail of the procession. That really is all that is in it, it being more a matter of pride and ceremony than a substantial disadvantage. It was probable that Uncle SAM might hold his head as high as any of them. The last Congress passed a law that the President could appoint Ambassadors to such countries as should send Ambassadors to Washington. England immediately raised its American Minister to the ambassadorial rank, and as a return to this advance surely President CLEVELAND has made a splendid selection in accrediting Mr. BAYARD to the Court of St. James, and making him the first American Ambassador. France has also raised the rank of her Minister at Washington, and no doubt Mr. EUSTIS, who has already been appointed Minister to France, will be made an Ambassador.

After all, there seems to be something incongruous in the ambassadorial idea as associated with the United States. Functionaries of that class, as has already been stated, are the personal representatives of the sovereigns who send them. It was for this reason, no doubt, that the founders of our government made no provision for Ambassadors, as there was no sovereign here that was to be personally represented. We believe that their ideas were more strictly in conformity with the spirit of Democracy.

—It is rather a broad assertion to make but we firmly believe that next to alcohol, the cause of most of the unhappiness of mankind can be found in these remarks of Colonel HENRY WATKINSON, the Kentucky statesman and journalist: "What a struggle it is for money, money, money! Believe me, there is more happiness to be had in this world and more interest in the world to come in coining one kindly thought than a million dollars in money."

### Objectable Propositions.

The judges are again attracting the attention of the Legislature. It is proposed to increase their number in connection with the question of judicial apportionment. Interests are at work to give the people more judges, on the assumption that there are not enough of these judicial functionaries to properly dispense the law. The deficiency is to be supplied not only by the creating of additional districts, but by the increase of the number of judges in some of the districts already existing.

We doubt if the people see the necessity for this increase of the judiciary, or whether they can see in it any other object than to supply more places for judicial aspirants. To any one who will use his power of observation, it must be evident that there are quite enough judges for all the requirements of the machinery of justice, if they were to apply themselves as closely to their official duties as men ordinarily apply themselves to their business, or as lawyers off the bench devote themselves to the requirements of their practice. But the fact is in many of the districts the judges have not official business enough to engage more than part of their time. They are found holding court in other districts, and as they get extra pay for this service there is policy in exchanging benches with their brother jurists. In the annual statements of the expense of paying the judges of the State, it is found that a large portion of the outlay is for this service outside of their regular salary. Doubtless there are cases in which it is necessary for a judge to have his place supplied on the bench by a judge from another district, but there is equally no doubt that such substitution is needless in many cases, and that the privilege is much abused, to the great expense of the State, and to the pennywise advantage of judges who thus exchange benches.

The Legislature is also being asked for an increase of the judicial force in districts which apparently have about as many judges as they need. To the usual functionary of that class that belongs to every district it is asked that an additional law judge, or one to attend to Quarter Sessions or Orphan's Court business, be supplied. In most cases these additions are not necessary and are asked for no other than a personal object. If each district paid its own judicial expenses, it would make but little difference to people living outside of its limits, how much money its people might spend for the luxury of a large assortment of judges, but such an expense is paid by the State, such indulgence affects all the tax-payers.

But the most objectionable proposition that is being made in the Legislature relative to the judiciary is to pension the judges for life after their retirement from the bench. It is argued that after a judge has spent his best years in the judicial service, depriving himself of the big fees which he would have made if he had continued in the practice of the law, he ought to be rewarded for such sacrifice by being made a pensioner. The laughable feature of this proposition is that there are few lawyers who are not anxious to make such a sacrifice, and to many of them the salary of a judge is more than they are able to make in their practice. The pension idea is exercising a demoralizing effect upon the public mind. Have we not enough pensioners saddled upon the country, without creating a roll of judicial pensioners to increase the public expense? If this idea is encouraged much farther, some law-makers of extraordinary liberality with the people's money, will be proposing that Members of the Legislature and State Senators should retire to private life, with snug pensions, for the balance of their natural existence. It is time that the people put their feet down on the pension idea. They have had enough of it.

### Two Versions.

There was a man in Washington,  
And CLARKSON was his name;  
Who with an ax and many whacks,  
Democratic necks did maim.

There is a man in Washington,  
MAXWELL is what they call him,  
By whose ax and many whacks,  
Republican heads are fallin'.

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

### A Barbarous Prejudice.

Nothing could be more unreasonable and bigoted, than the feeling that prevails in some of the countries of Europe against people of the Hebrew race. It is a relic of barbarism that could be excused in the dark ages, but is entirely out of place in the nineteenth century, when the most enlightened nations of the world, such as the United States, England and France, have set an example of just and liberal treatment of the Jewish people. Russia is the chief offender in subjecting the Jews to persecution that is as unjust as it is unenlightened. But when the Russian people themselves are the victims of a tyrannical government the oppression of the Semitic subjects of the Czar is not so much of an anomaly.

But it is really astonishing that in a country in which so much intelligence prevails as in Germany, the Jew-baiting disposition should be so strongly developed. The same amount of intelligence exists in the capital of Austria, and the same unreasonable and unenlightened disposition is found in even a more rampant degree. This fact has been demonstrated by the trouble our government had with that of Austria on the Jewish question. It will be remembered that in President CLEVELAND's first administration American Minister KELLEY was objected to on account of his having a Jewish wife, and such was the opposition to him at Vienna, on that account, that he resigned the position and the American Legation at the Court of the Austrian Emperor was left to the care of the Secretary of Legation. The position taken by the Austrians was entirely inadmissible to the spirit and policy of the American government which recognizes no religious distinctions, and places all denominations on the same political level.

And now in Mr. CLEVELAND's second administration, there is likely to arise a difficulty with the Vienna authorities similar to that in which Minister KELLEY was involved. The President has appointed Mr. MAX JUDD as consul at the Austrian capital, and reports from that quarter are to the effect that a strong feeling has been aroused against receiving Mr. JUDD in his consular capacity on account of his belonging to a race that seems to be so obnoxious to the Austrians. He has not been appointed as Minister, in which capacity Mr. KELLEY, or rather his wife, was so offensive to the Vienna Jew-haters, but merely as the resident consul in that city, but the fact of his being a Hebrew has aroused opposition to his occupying even that inferior position.

It is difficult to determine how to deal with such unreasonable and prejudiced people on a question of this kind. The American government cannot recognize such barbarous discrimination against any of her citizens, on account of their religion and, under the circumstances wouldn't it be just as well if the President should conclude that it is not necessary for this free and enlightened country to be represented at a capital where people do not appear to have emerged from the prejudice and bigotry of the dark ages.

—The senseless quibbling of the Austrian government over the appointment of Mr. MAX JUDD to be United States Consul to Vienna, simply on account of his religious professions, seems far beneath the dignity of a country affecting the broadening influences of modern civilization. Had it deemed Mr. JUDD in any way incompetent to fill the consular appointment or have been able to show the possibility of any unfavorable results from his commission, the protest against accepting him, raised by the anti-Semites would not have appeared so small. Mr. JUDD's predecessor, Mr. JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT, is a Hebrew by birth, yet Austria found him entirely satisfactory as a consul.

—It seems that the Legislature, that is the House part of it, has at last wakened up to a realization of the fact that unless bills are acted upon with greater dispatch or something is done to stop the introduction of more, it will take all year to get through with the work. To expedite matters the House has decided that without unanimous consent no bill can be read in place after April 18th.

### The End of the Boycott.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The decisions of the United States Circuit Court at Toledo in the case of the Lake Shore engineers who refused to handle freight from the Ann Arbor Road, whose employees were non-union men, and in the appeal of the Ann Arbor Company for an injunction against Chief Arthur to restrain him from ordering a boycott against freight offered by the Ann Arbor Company to connecting railroads, are of great importance.

Judge Ricks does not deny the right of employees to quit work when they choose to do so. But an engineer on the Lake Shore Road—who, after that road had been ordered by the Court to accept and carry forward Ann Arbor freight cars, without quitting the employ of his company, twice refused to move Ann Arbor cars, only complying with the order after the boycott had been abandoned—was adjudged to be in contempt. In effect this is a declaration that engineers cannot stay on their engines and defy the order of the Court as applied to the company they serve.

The decision in the case of the injunction asked for against Chief Arthur as the representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, restraining him from ordering a boycott against the Ann Arbor Road, covers more important matter. It is decided that the Brotherhood cannot make a rule nullifying a law of the United States which compels common carriers whose lines traverse different States to accept and carry all freight offered them by connecting railroads. In short it is held that a boycott is a criminal conspiracy against the public welfare. This decision will be immediately carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal. If it shall be sustained, the "boycott" as an adjunct of the "strike" will no longer be a permissible rule of action on the part of labor organizations.

There is no apparent flaw in the reasoning by which Judge Tait has reached the conclusion that a preconcerted stoppage of business on a railway whose employees have no grievance, brought about because the company insists upon complying with the laws of the land amounts to a conspiracy. The final decision of the matter by the United States Supreme Court will now be awaited with profound public interest.

### Immigration Restrictions the Question of To Day.

From the Williamsport Sun.

It seems that the day when this country will pay dearly for permitting foreign cut throats to land is not far off. The murders of the Chinese highlanders, the threats of the anarchists and Italian mafians are but the murmurings of the storm that must sooner or later break upon our heads. And, in the face of this certain fact, the United States government continues to allow foreign nations to dump their criminals on our shores. There are greater evils than the cholera to be feared unless this foreign immigration is restricted.

### The Fewer the Better.

From the Altoona Times.

The legislature has been remarkably slow this year, although it has been in session for about three months, only a few bills have yet reached the governor. There is, it is true, a large number of measures nearing the completed stage as far as the legislature is concerned, but, in general, there is a backwardness in the work. There is no disposition to bustle the bills through, and, either the legislature will hold a long session or else there will be few new laws.

### It Costs Money to Junket.

From the Philadelphia Record.

More than half of the \$200,000 appropriated for the expenses of the Berling Sea Commission's trip to Paris has been spent, and the Commission has only been gone a month. At this rate a special disbursing officer with the party, at an extra salary of \$15 per day, would soon become a superfluity, as there would be nothing left for him to disburse.

### Alike in Name Only.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The William E. Curtis, of New York who was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of the treasury is not the William E. Curtis who some years ago steered the tariff commission about the country and who is now engineering the bureau of American republics. The New York man is a reformer and the other is a Republican.

### Alas, We Have too Many of Them.

From the Milton Record.

When you hear a Democratic croaker denouncing Cleveland, set it down that he is a Democrat for an office only, and that he has failed to connect with a government job.

### We Hope to be in With Holman.

From the Washington Star.

The World's Fair managers have calculated that there will be one hundred thousand deadheads at the World's Fair—Mr. Holman and 99,999 others.

### Spawls from the Keystone.

—Welding is done by electricity by the Johnstown Iron Company, Johnstown.

—Smallpox is dying out in Reading, and the infected houses are being fumigated.

—Allegheny City and Pittsburg may join hands to build a big water supply reservoir.

—St. Patrick's Catholic Church, which cost \$75,000, was dedicated in Pottsville Sunday.

—The Nelson shaft horror investigation has begun before the Coroner's jury at Shamokin.

—Having set fire to his clothes, Ralph Shovel, of Wilkesbarre was, Friday, burned to death.

—Over a hundred new students were registered at the Shippensburg normal school this spring.

—Robert McGee, of Philadelphia, was found dead in a shanty near Lancaster from apoplexy.

—George Ziegler, of Philadelphia, committed suicide at the Norristown Insane Asylum Monday.

—A disease which causes the eyes of poultry to drop out is alarming Berks county poultry raisers.

—Forty-five title examiners for the Altoona Trust and Title Company, have struck at Hollidaysburg.

—The death warrant was Friday read to Pietro Baccieri, who murdered Sister Hilda-garda in Reading.

—Summ'ed across the street to meet her mother, little Elsie T. Mutzig, Pittsburg, was killed by a street car.

—An unknown Italian walked in front of a Pennsylvania Railroad express at Lancaster and was instantly killed.

—Two Italian laborers on the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad perished in the flames of a shanty at Spring Brook.

—The jury in the case of William Beergner, charged at Pittsburg with the murder of James Yung acquitted him.

—The fire in the Latimer mine, near Wilkesbarre, has broken out afresh and is being fought by a large force of miners.

—The explosion of the boiler of a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotive at Connellsville scalded terribly three brakemen.

—It is rumored in Pittsburg that the "Penny" will put on a train to run from Philadelphia to Chicago in 19 hours.

—Reverend Henry Jones, of Christ Episcopal Church, Media, may be asked to resign by the re-elected vestry, which opposes him.

—Railroad Agents met on Saturday and decided to advance one freight rate to the Western Pennsylvania districts 10 per cent.

—The people of the Seventh ward of Pottsville have gone into court to have Constable Manton H. Engle removed from office.

—The little daughter of an Ebenezer Hungarian, Louis Penakela, set fire to her clothes with matches and was burned to death.

—Two passenger trains on the Philadelphia & Reading collided at Bethlehem, disabling one locomotive. No person was injured.

—Because Henry Collins refused to burrah for Cleveland, George Rapp, of Chambersburg, knocked him down and both are in jail.

—A Co-oney's jury censured J. S. Wentz & Co., because Daniel Battig was ground to death in rollers at their Hazelbrook mine.

—The Philadelphia syndicate that bought one big railway line in Reading is trying to purchase the East Reading Electric Road.

—Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead leader, is in Upper Schuylkill Valley trying, it is said, to reorganize the Amalgamated Association.

—Ellsworth "riswell" who is wanted in Harrisburg for embezzling \$400 from John W. Young, was arrested yesterday at Dayton, Ohio.

—It has been definitely determined that Patrick Ford, who was supposed to have been murdered near Mt. Carmel, perished from exposure.

—A hot coal from an engine caused the burning of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge at Job's ice dam, near Barnesville.

—The Poor Directors on Saturday elected Dr. O'Hara resident physician of the Schuylkill county Almshouse, and Daniel Sweeney, foreman.

—Mrs. Sarah Coleman who died recently in Washington, was the owner of an estate in Lebanon and Lancaster counties valued at \$2,000,000.

—Of the \$13,000 deficit in the Reading treasury account, \$2000 has been cut from the Water Department and the remainder from the city funds.

—Controller Morrow, of Pittsburg, by appointment, on Monday, became Assistant Controller, when ex-Mayor Gourley shall have become Controller.

—After a jury at Uniontown had been sworn in, last Saturday, Judge Ewing adjourned Court and ordered the jury to return to the jury box May 31.

—At Milton Grove, Lancaster county, last week, twelve dogs were bitten by a mad dog owned by Isaac Kehlner. It is thought that all the dogs bitten have been killed.

—A new Masonic hall on Dickson avenue, Scranton, has just been completed, and is one of the handsomest in the state. The lodge room is occupied by the Masons, Old Fellows and Heptastophs.

—Owing to the frequent thaws a great cave, in occurred in a deep cut at Conewago, Columbia county. Rocks containing 3,000 cubic feet came along. About 10,000 cubic yards of earth in what must again be removed.

—A car loaded with coal and miners tools was shipped from Pottsville to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. There were 103 boxes of coal in the shipment, and all the tools and implements used by miners in removing the coal.

—The Cartwright Lumber company which has so successfully opened up the resources of the Toby district of Elk county, changed its management, Mr. Cartwright, retiring from the active management and his place being taken by S. S. Bulls, of Olean.

—The post office inspector in the postal guide for February says: Daphnia county contains fifty-one postoffices, eleven of which are graded as "excellent." Lancaster county has 103 postoffices and sixteen are marked "excellent." Lebanon county has thirty-nine postoffices and four are "excellent."

—The Odd Fellows of Pittston and West Pittston have taken steps for the observance in those places on April 25 of the seventy-first anniversary of the foundation of the order in this country. Invitations have been extended to lodges all through northeastern Pennsylvania to participate in the parade during the afternoon, and it is evident that the local lodges propose making the event a most auspicious one.