

Ink Slings.

In times of aqueous plenitude prepare for cholera. To keep one's mouth shut at the proper time is laying up treasures in heaven. A backward Spring—the one a woman usually makes when she sees a snake or mouse. Next Monday GROVER will press the button and the Chicago hotel keepers will do the rest. The old Liberty bell is wending its way westward, cracked but still a family relic of Uncle SAM'S. Marriage is a decided failure to some of those Republicans who were wedded to their offices in Washington. If children were as apt at learning good things as they are at picking up bad what a bright world this would be. One of the questions of the hour—Has our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Times found out why men don't go to church? It is rumored that the Legislature will adjourn sine die about June first. If it holds on much longer than that we won't care if they all die. The State Legislature is investigating Trusts now, is it? There is one it won't bother, however, and that is the trust it has in MATT QUAY. Indications point to a disturbed condition of the iron market, during the summer, which will result in a reduction of wages and consequent labor troubles. Zanesville, Ohio, reports a hermit whose beard is six feet long. Some enterprising agent ought to get a hold of him and hang his whiskers out as a cyclone breaker. Those giddy old dames who have turned forty years or more, and who try to impress you as blushing buds of twenty, might well be said to have been fondled in the lapse of time. The BISSELL carpet sweeper is a wonderful little machine in the domestic world. It cleans up everything as bright as a new pin. In the post-office department the BISSELL will also be felt. If Pittsburg newspaper men insist on enforcing the "blue laws" of 1794 on all classes of Sabbath breakers, in the Smoky city, there will be some of them who will shortly have the appearance of having taken an indigo bath. If reports are true it is no wonder that uncle JERRY RUSK gave us such awful bad weather, so many cyclones and blizzards during his stay in office. The weather bureau is turning out some drawers reeking with foul contents. They say that the Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl, who entered the then royal harem more than a hundred years ago. If this be true it is really strange that he has made no expression in favor of Home Rule in Ireland. A number of students at the Central State Normal school, at Lock Haven, were arrested last week for "doing up" a book agent. They would find a mint of money and plenty of gratitude if they would give the receipt, they used with so much success, to the public. It is said that a syndicate of pension claim agents tried to buy the patent for the bullet proof uniform which promises to make warring more harmless than base ball. They know if it ever turns out to be what its makers promise there will be no future pensioners for Uncle SAM. The order from England instructing the Governor General of Canada to increase the guard and strengthen the fortifications on the Behring sea looks a little as though JOHN BULL imagines he has a "cinch" on the verdict of the arbitration commission now sitting in Paris. Such a movement will hardly give Uncle SAM the chills and fever. It seems rather hard that after that Chinese theatrical company came all the way over here to entertain World's Fair visitors the inspector of immigration should have denied them admission on the ground that they were not artists. There is one thing certain if they were at the Fair you couldn't see their show and the Exposition if you staid from May until October, for it takes the Chinese stars nearly a year to get off a single performance. The comment, which the contrast between GROVER CLEVELAND'S conventional frock coat and the gaudy, gilt laced court uniforms of the DUC DE VERAGUA and his attendants is exciting, has a tendency to impress the calibre of some people very strongly on the minds of the public. It is not the brass buttons, gay trappings and gilt lace that wins the battles in times of war, but it is the men. Just so, it is not the feathers that make the bird.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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The Law Will be His Guide.

When President CLEVELAND some weeks ago appointed Mr. JAMES H. ECKLES, of Illinois, to the Controllership of the Currency, opposition to the confirmation of his nomination was raised on the ground of his alleged incapacity. It was averred by his opponents that being merely a lawyer, without experience in matters relating to finance and currency, he was incompetent to perform with a proper degree of efficiency the duties of an office that is so delicately connected with the monetary affairs of the country. They claimed that no one but an experienced banker was fitted for such a position; that the functions of the office were of a character that required familiarity with the usages of the money changes, and a thorough mastery of financial problems; that it could not be expected that one whose experience extended no farther than the practice of the law would be adapted to the performance of duties that so peculiarly required the service of a monetary specialist. These objections appear to have had such consideration as to have delayed the confirmation of Mr. ECKLES' nomination by a Democratic Senate. But a similar opposition, based upon the same objection, might have been raised to the appointment of ALEXANDER HAMILTON to the secretaryship of the Treasury, by President WASHINGTON. He was only a lawyer. With the exception of his military service he had had no other experience than in the practice of the law. He had no practical knowledge of financial questions. He was entirely unfamiliar with the management of monetary affairs as pertaining to the fiscal requirements of a government. Yet this lawyer, inexperienced in matters of public finance, proved to be one of the most successful and brilliant financial officers that was ever at the head of the monetary affairs of any government. The same opposition that was made to Mr. ECKLES might have been urged against Mr. MANNING, when he was called to the head of the Treasury in President CLEVELAND'S first term. He had some experience in New York politics, but, apart from that, the only reputation he had was that of an editor. He was not a banker. He had no practice in financial matters. Yet in the brief time during which he was spared to manage the Treasury he displayed extraordinary ability as a financier, and died with the reputation of having been one of the ablest Secretaries of the Treasury this government ever had. It is not too much to expect that the appointment of Mr. ECKLES to the Controllership of the Currency, an office closely allied to the Treasury, will have a similar eventuation. And we are all the more encouraged to expect this from the tone of remarks made by the new Controller at a banquet given him by his fellow citizens of Ottawa, Illinois. He said that in the discharge of his duties he would adhere to a strict enforcement of the law relating to the currency. There could not be a safer rule of action than this; the law is abundantly sufficient for the intelligent guidance of the officer, and as Mr. ECKLES' legal acumen will enable him to correctly understand the law, his success as manager of the Currency will be assured by the strict enforcement of its provisions. Governor PATTON has done a very commendable act in vetoing the bills providing for the teaching of physical culture in public schools and also providing for the pay of school directors while attending the convention for the election of county superintendents. If more attention was paid to the common school branches and not so much to useless branches such as the one just proposed, there would not be so many poor spellers, bad writers and poor grammarians extant. The wisdom of appointing a man like Mr. CARLISLE to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, especially at a time like the present, is being impressed on the minds of the public more emphatically every day. His depth of character and comprehensive grasp of the monetary situation are sources of great congratulation to the Democratic party. Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Maintaining the Public Credit.

The people can rest assured that under the present Democratic national administration, every obligation of the government will be promptly met and fully satisfied. It is true that the means of payment were greatly impaired by the mismanagement and malpractice of the previous Republican administration, which left a depleted Treasury as an inheritance to its successor; but Mr. CLEVELAND and his departmental assistants are meeting this embarrassing dilemma with a courageous policy that is calculated to inspire confidence and prevent financial trouble. At the close of Mr. HARRISON'S administration the government was confronted by a most dangerous impairment of the means of meeting its obligations. The Treasury was absolutely stripped of its surplus. The reserve had fallen below the amount necessary to be maintained for the redemption of Treasury notes in gold. The situation had almost reached a condition of financial paralysis, those in authority being incompetent to effect remedial measures, or were governed by a deliberate intention to transmit this embarrassing to the incoming Democratic administration. A difficulty of this kind may temporarily annoy, but cannot obstruct the policy of an administration that is determined to maintain the public credit. Notwithstanding the reports that the government would be either forced to make a loan to restore its gold reserve, or redeem the Treasury notes with some other medium than gold, the President declares that he will employ every constitutional power to keep faith with the holders of government obligations by paying them as "denominated in the bond." The gold reserve, although reduced below the fixed amount of \$100,000,000, will be drawn on rather than that silver or Treasury notes should be used in paying government debts, the determination being, as Mr. CLEVELAND declares, "to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver, and between all financial obligations of the government." The confidence inspired by the administration taking such high ground in the question of public faith can have no other than a salutary effect. The necessity for issuing bonds may be forced, but it is more likely that before that shall happen, gold will be abundantly offered in exchange for Treasury notes, responsive to the President's noble determination to maintain the public credit unimpaired. The great naval parade in New York harbor yesterday, was a fitting preface to the Columbian Fair which is to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It was significant not only because of the contrast which such a fleet drew with the little Spanish caravel, facsimiles of COLUMBUS' original Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, which were the central features of interest in the parade; but in a far greater degree significant because of the splendid showing made by our navy when brought side by side with the best boats of foreign powers. There was a time when the United States would have been ashamed to participate in such an event, but to-day we can look upon our navy with pride and say it is the equal of the best. The defeat of Senator BROWN'S road bill in the Senate, on Tuesday, means that there will be no more road legislation this session. We suppose the farmers will be happy now and they will continue to wear out their wagons and horses dragging through hub deep mud as long as they can work their taxes out on the roads. Later information from the State Capitol is to the effect that the bill was reconsidered on Wednesday and held over for future action. The May number of the Scribner's Magazine can well be called the "Exhibition" number, for never has the public been given a more complete or more beautiful monthly publication. The contents, both pictorial and literary, are pieces of the master-minds of the times and are indeed "exhibits" of our great intellectual progress and material development worthy of seeing and appreciating.

A Home Rule Victory.

The friends of Irish nationality are to be congratulated on the triumph of the Home Rule bill in the British House of Commons, that measure of justice to the Irish people having been passed by a decided majority. This victory, however, was not gained without the fiercest struggle with that despotic and repressive element in English politics which would perpetuate the abuses which have so long made Ireland the helpless victim of English oppression. There is not an appliance of party prejudice and misrepresentation that has not been employed in opposition to the Home Rule movement. Race animosity and antagonism have been made factors in the contention. Religious feeling has been evoked as an impediment to the concessions of Ireland's political rights. The fears of the English people have been worked upon by the representation that the granting of the right of self-government to the Irish people would result in a separate and hostile nation in the sister island. No means of creating a sentiment in England adverse to Home Rule was omitted from the program of the Tory politicians, and to increase the apprehension of consequent trouble the anti-Home Rulers of Ulster have been incited to threaten rebellion in case the Home Rule bill should be passed. In view of these obstacles thrown in the way of the great measure of justice to Ireland, at the head of which Mr. GLADSTONE has placed himself, the result of the vote in the House of Commons has been a great triumph for the cause of Irish popular sovereignty. And it may be remarked in this connection that it could not have been achieved if there had not been a great extension of popular sovereignty among the English people. It was only because the right of suffrage was recently given to a larger number of the common class of people in England, that members of Parliament were elected who are willing to accord more liberal treatment to Ireland. But as pronounced as has been the triumph of Home Rule in the House of Commons, a barrier to the success of this great movement is likely to be interposed in the House of Lords, where Tory conservatism and the prescriptive domination of privileged power are strongly entrenched. But as the House of Lords invariably opposed every reform movement in England, and just as invariably was forced to yield in the end, so it may be expected that after its usual protracted resistance it will be compelled to yield to the liberal sentiment that is demanding Home Rule for Ireland. The United States and Great Britain. Since the condition of the Treasury has become such a universal topic of discussion with our people, and the probable outcome of the present financial difficulties the source of so much conjecture, it might be well for those of dubious faith in the government to take a look at the affairs of Great Britain before they conclude that the United States is so deeply immersed in financial troubles that they can never recover. The Pittsburg Post in contrasting the debts of the two countries concludes as follows: "There is no very great difference between the receipts and expenditures of the government of the United States and Great Britain. In laying the budget, or supply and tax bill, before the House of Commons on Monday, the Chancellor explained that it called for in round numbers \$457,000,000, while the revenues fell below that about \$7,000,000. This deficiency he proposed to make square by the simple method of adding a penny on the pound to the income tax. This would make it good and something over. The Chancellor preferred this method to encroaching on the sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt. England is moving in this direction of debt reduction, but what it accomplishes sounds very small compared to what the United States has done in the same line." It is not known exactly whether the Milwaukee man, who put crape on his front door the day his daughter was married, did it out of sympathy to his future son-in-law, or from genuine sorrow at her departure from beneath the parental roof.

Making It Profit Both Ways.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer. The New York bankers are convinced that they know all about money and that the secretary of the treasury cannot do better than to let them teach him what to do with the gold in the treasury. They seem to be unanimous in their opinion that he should pay it out for the government notes redeemable in coin and that he should not offer silver coin in their redemption. Their reason for this is that such offer would depreciate the notes to the intrinsic value of the silver they contain, which is about sixty five cents in gold to the dollar. Obviously, if this is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, the coin notes should have explicitly promised to pay in gold or silver coin at the option of the holder. Instead of this, they are supposed to promise to pay in silver or gold coin at the option of the treasury. There is no dispute about this being the contract; nor is there any dispute that under this contract the coin notes have so far been on a parity with the gold notes of the government. It has been but a few months, in fact, since the banks have been trying to shove their gold off upon their customers, rather than their notes. Now they are hoarding gold. They will not pay it to their customers in exchange for their own notes, if they can help it. They want the secretary of the treasury, however, to freely exchange gold for coin notes that he is free to pay in silver if he chooses. If they were ready to pay out gold themselves, they might more fairly ask the treasury to do it; when they can so readily see the duty of the secretary to be what they do not see their own to be, their advice may be received with caution. Sauce for the Goose and the Gander Too. From the Oil City Blizzard. It seems strange that corporations can discharge employees at any time, with or without cause, while the right to quit is denied the employe. We frequently see it stated in the newspapers that some company or corporation has decided to discharge all employes who are members of labor organizations. Is this not a boycott, if the law laid down by Judge Ricks and Tait is good? And how about laborers who are black listed, and their names sent from one company to another, in order to prevent their getting employment? Is there any conspiracy in such proceedings? The law is—or ought to be—common sense. It is too often the case that judicial decisions seem to favor the party to a controversy who happens to possess the healthiest bank account. General impression of this kind is most mischievous, as it tends but to fan into fresh flame a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction which is altogether too general throughout the country. That this is the case is shown by the action of a meeting of 1,700 carpenters employed on the grounds of the World's Fair, at Chicago, at which the decisions of the Toledo Judges were read, hissed and denounced and a spirit of defiant lawlessness manifested. We Will be Sorry for Such Discrimination. From the New York Sun. The German musicians have been admitted to this country upon the ground that they are "artists," while the Chinese theatrical performers have been excluded on the pretext that they are not artists. The German musicians were allowed to make a display of their art at the landing place, but to the Chinese players that privilege was denied. If the inspector of the Chinese had been of the Chinese race, as the inspector of the Germans was of the German race, we do not believe there would have been any discrimination against the Chinese. It is evident that in this country, China does not possess the privileges of the most favored nations, and yet we demand that China shall grant to Americans these privileges. It Improves on Acquaintance. From the Wyoming Democrat, Tunkhannock. Our New England friends who now fear free trade, will like it a great deal better after they have tried it awhile. Many of the Southern negroes had these same fears of freedom, but they see now that freedom is better even if they do not keep quite as fat as they once did. And so our pampered New England friends who now hug their chains will finally realize that freedom of trade is better for them even if it does force them to take more exercise. Bad for Johnny Bull. From the New York Press. It is stated that 150 French Canadians leave Quebec daily for the United States. The repugnance to the American flag in the Dominion is something startling—to the British Government. But Nevertheless Threatening. From the Boston Herald. About this time look out for cases of genuine Asiatic cholera in this country that turn out on investigation to be something else. The cholera spook is epidemic.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Ryo is in head in the Lebanon Valley. —There was a big snowstorm at Bedford Saturday. —Milton will shortly enjoy a free delivery mail service. —A dog fearfully mangled Alice Williams, a little Pottsville girl. —The Philadelphia syndicate is after more Reading street railways. —Mrs. Edward Borneman, Boyertown, was killed by falling down stairs. —Malachi J. Cleary, a pioneer liquor dealer of Shenandoah, dropped dead. —A new coal shaft is being sunk at Tomhickon by Coxie Brothers & Co. —Cambria county farmers formed a trust to keep up prices of mineral lands. —It will require 6,000,000 feet of lumber to build a new coal breaker at Nanticoke. —A machine to indicate the presence of gas in mines has been successfully tested near Pottsville. —Fuel gas equal to the natural product in effectiveness has been manufactured in Pittsburg. —The collector who gathers in the occupation taxes in Pittsburg is unable to find 25,000 voters of that city. —A shortage of \$1800 is alleged to have been found in the accounts of ex-Treasurer Thorn-dell, of Canton. —In attempting to ford the Juniata River, at Flowing Springs, Murray Leikes and his horse were drowned. —The survivors of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, held a reunion in Williamsport Saturday. —The town of Washington will not have a liquor saloon this year, and there will be but seven in that county. —Hungarians and Poles who have earned money in the mines are colonizing upon Columbia County farms. —Lawrence County will exhibit a clock at the World's Fair, in the construction of which 333 pieces of wood were used. —R. F. Downing of Waynesburg, is expected to be the only Republican candidate for Judge in the Fayette-Greene district. —The spring races on the track of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society will take place on May 30th, 31st, and June 1st. —A passenger train at Shenandoah struck William Cattacavitch, tossing him 30 feet high in the air and causing instant death. —Joseph and John Jermyn accuse Elliott, McClure & Co. of mining 300,000 tons of coal near Scranton which did not belong to them. —Carnegie's 23 inch steel mill at Homestead, after three months of idleness, will resume Monday with electricity as motive power. —The Capital Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Harrisburg, has sued 80 Fayette County citizens for non-payment of assessments. —Cyrus Hoffman is the oldest agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and has been stationed at Richland, Lebanon Valley, since 1857. —Miss Annie A. Sides, Reading, who was badly injured in the Rose Glen wreck last fall, has sued the Philadelphia and Reading for 50,000 damages. —The State Board of Health, in obedience to Governor Patton's request, is investigating the dreadful diphtheria epidemic at Irvington, Warren County. —Hartners were Friday granted to the Pittsburg Welding Manufacturing Company, capital, \$10,000 and to the Chestnut Hill Electric Laundry, Philadelphia, capital, \$500. —The oldest man in Lancaster cannot remember when so many cases were disposed of in one week of Court as Judge Brubaker has wiped off the list in four days. —An application will be presented to the Borough Council of Chambersburg for a franchise for the running of an electric street railway through a number of the streets of Chambersburg. —The Commissioners of Washington county have received a letter from Representative George V. Lawrence in which he instructs them to pay no more bounty on fox scalps. It has been discovered that the title to the act creating the bounty is defective. —The hanging of Ralph Crossmore will be the third hanging in the history of McKean county. The first execution was that of Uzza Robbins, the wife-poisoner, which occurred in 1850. The last hanging took place in 1879, when Andrew Tracy was executed for the murder of his cousin, Mary Reilly. —The Toby Valley Supply Company, whose general office is located at Ridgway, has been placed in the hands of a temporary receiver. The Toby Valley stores handled more merchandise than any other house or houses under one management in the northwestern part of the State, except the Mahoning Supply Company, which has stores wherever the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company operates. —The number of licenses granted in Schuylkill county was 830, divided into 170 retail, 69 wholesale, 15 bottles and 6 brewers. The wholesalers are required to pay \$10,800; bottles, \$2,300, and the brewers \$1,200. Shenandoah leads the list, with its 98 retail, 11 wholesale and 2 bottles' licenses. The boroughs and townships receive from the total amount of \$97,050 paid into the treasury \$77,610, while the boroughs retain one-fifth, or \$19,410. The \$77,610 received by the borough and townships is to be appropriated to making the public roads and streets and to keep them in repair. —According to statistics in the Hazleton Sentinel the following fatalities, due to mine accidents, are shown in the four counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland since 1857. They show 4763 deaths due directly to the mines, while 1,829 are charged up to the railroad, of which 720 may be directly laid to coal railroad, and the balance to the perils of passenger railroad. This makes a total of 6,580 lives, or 719 more than perished in the revolutionary war, 73 more than the loss in the war of 1812 and 1,919 more than the mortality of the war with Mexico. —A pitiful story comes from Allentown. Last winter Alfred Buntinoff, a young brakeman, jumped off his train in Easton and rescued a boy, who had broken through the ice from drowning. He nearly lost his own life in the effort, and for a while was in a perilous condition. Later a severe cold developed into consumption. He had to relinquish work, had no other means of support and had to go to the poorhouse, where he is now slowly dying. It would seem that some better fate than the poorhouse ought to follow a man, who was capable of so heroic an act as that of offering his own life to save that of another.