

Ink Stings.

This is the hay-day of the farmer. Mr. CLEVELAND is still fishing, but not for suckers. Have the mosquitoes on Buzzard's bay silver bills? The present Secretary of Agriculture is doing the weather up brown. There are times when one wants to be left alone, but not when he holds a full house. To-morrow the trout fishing season will end and, oh! the glorious possibilities that go with it. The River League promises to be an interesting association of ball clubs, if it doesn't immerse itself in debt. Mr. PORTER has resigned as Superintendent of the Census. His army of clerks are still at work however. An exchange remarks that ham-mocks are beginning to come down. A sure sign that there are too many in them. According to Prof. DRUMMOND, of Chicago, coming men are to have weaker legs and more development of head. Perhaps the great scientist has the "tip" that liquor will be cheaper in the future. The man who forgets the friends of the days when he was struggling for the position of affluence which he now holds, is no more worthy the esteem of honest people than the wretch who disgraces the mother who gave him birth. Indians is pushing herself to the front in more ways than one. Not content with having the biggest show on earth, on Monday night she had a prize fight in which SOLLEY SMITH knocked JOHNNY GRIFFEN out in four rounds, and won the feather weight championship of the world. The increasing resort of mobs to lynch law is assuming an alarming aspect throughout the country and it seems that the cool headed careful man is being displaced by a quick tempered, impassionate populace which stops at nothing until its mad frenzy has been worked off on the life of some unfortunate. If Emperor WILLIAM of Germany, should visit the United States this season he would find thousands of his former subjects living in comfort and ease, far removed from the distressing description of Germany and not disturbed by Army bills. Every one of them are independent enough now to feel no abash at inviting their former ruler to have "ein glass beer." The dreadful holocaust at the World's Fair made many sad hearts in the White City during the week. It would have been remarkable indeed had there not been some fatality where so much of enterprise and so many people were gathered together, but such an awful scene, as Monday's fire must have been, will dampen the gaiety of the Fair for some time. The tide of depressed business is beginning to turn and as the gold is now daily being shipped hither from England and our grain is beginning to be demanded abroad there is little doubt that business will pick up ere long. Though much is supposed to depend on the coming session of Congress it will be found that no matter what its results there will be a general picking up in trade soon. It has been a cause of wonderment that so few girls are taught cooking, sewing, house keeping and the like accomplishments when it is known there are not near enough millionaires and princes to go around. Many a girl would far rather die a spinster than soil her hands with work, and the hard working, sensible young man of to-day, who is destined to be rich ere long, lets her severely alone. The Pall Mall Gazette recently published a description of the royal coach in which ANDREW CARNEGIE and friends are touring through Scotland. With its solid gold mountings and gold mounted harness the Gazette calls it the "resplendent vehicle" * * * of the "Democrat Triumphant." We wonder if it has a heavily charged electric wire around the box to keep the hands of the poor people off. The pen of thoughtless writers is busy defaming the character of gallant Rear Admiral TRUX of the English navy, whose ill fated Victoria went to the bottom of the Mediterranean, two weeks since, with over four hundred souls aboard. Such censure of the dead is to be deplored for it is folly to think that the distinguished officer was to blame for the catastrophe. He did not manouver the ships with the intention of running down his own boat and had his command for such an evolution, even under the circumstances, been executed with that dispatch which he had every reason to expect of his subordinates there would not be the mourning in the English navy that there is today.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 38. BELLEFONTE, PA., JULY 14, 1893. NO. 27.

After the Repeal of the Sherman Act, What?

It is a very easy matter to allow other people to do our thinking. Its a very common occurrence to join in with the crowd and pretend to believe just as others think they do. And this is about the situation with ninth-tenths of the persons who are demanding the repeal of the SHERMAN act, without either knowing or thinking what its effect may be. We doubt if one man in twenty has ever considered what effects the stopping of silver coinage in this country may have. We are confident that not one in twenty knows; and yet almost every man you meet now is certain that all that is necessary to cure our supposed business, and financial, ills is to repeal the SHERMAN act, and stop making and using silver dollars or silver certificates. Ask the first ten men you meet who favor this policy, how it is going to help our condition, and nine of them will tell you plainly they do not know; the tenth, who is possibly some "know it all" or probably a money-lender who desires to see a scarcity of money, that the rate of interest may be high, will begin to tell you about "restoring confidence," the necessity of a "gold basis," and the importance of keeping ourselves solid with the financial fancies of Europe. If the repeal of the SHERMAN act, without any additional legislation on the silver question, means anything it means to make money scarce by stopping the issue of silver certificates—a certificate that every one recognizes as money and that purchases just as much of anything needed, or pays just as much of an indebtedness, as does a gold coin of the same amount—and how making money scarce in this country will improve business, restore confidence or benefit our condition, is a mystery that our limited financial knowledge fails to comprehend. It is possible that new or additional financial legislation is needed. But is the repeal of the SHERMAN act—a repeal that would virtually demote silver, and discredit over one-half of the money now in the hands of the people—all that is required? This is the question that thinking men of the country should now consider. It is a grave question, effecting every business interest and one that will have to be determined as soon as Congress meets in August, and the representatives who are to act for the people on this subject should know what the desire of the people is—what their needs require and what their wants demand. It is very plain what legislation, the bankers and money-lenders of the country want. It is equally certain that a most desperate effort is to be made to continue and increase the bonded indebtedness of the country, but whether Congress will fall into the financial trap, that is already set, is a matter that is not so certain. With congressmen who desire to act for the best interests of the people and the country, as well as with the people themselves, the important question now is, "After the repeal of the SHERMAN act, what?"

A Time for Silence.

We make it as a suggestion only that it would be the sensible thing for the Republican press, particularly of this State, to lay low and "sagt nich" about the executive clemency that has recently been extended by the Governor of Illinois and New York. It is hardly to their interests to stir up public feeling on the subject of pardons. Their party made its record at Harrisburg on this question, several years ago, when its financial manager, Mr. KEMBLE, was standing in the shadow of the penitentiary. Its leaders and bosses have had their pledges out ever since BARDLEY refused to "squeal" at the time of his conviction, that he should be pardoned as soon as a Republican Governor is elected. In view of the past, and out of respect for the pledges of their leaders it might be the proper thing to temper their sentiments on this subject with unabated silence. And now the court is going to step in and stop those interesting little confabulations which the Governor of South Carolina is supposed to have occasionally with the Governor of North Carolina.

Pension Hypocrisy.

The Republican papers are beginning to get excited over the manner in which improper names are being dropped from the pension rolls. Among them is the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, which has worked itself into a terrible passion about the outrage of "crippled veterans and needy widows calling for their dole on the regular disbursing day, only to be met with the announcement that they have been suspended." It denounces this as "barbaric cruelty," and so it would be if there was any truth in the case as put by the Pittsburg paper. But the names that have been dropped have received that treatment because they had no just claim to be on the pension roll. There have been no removals from the list except for proper cause. Investigation has shown how the bounty of the government has been abused by dishonest claimants, and it is in such instances that the work of elimination has been made to apply. This is required as much for the protection of the government as for the interest of those worthy soldiers to whom pensions are justly due. In cases of glaring fraud names have been positively expunged from the rolls but in many instances there has been merely suspension of payment until suspicious circumstances connected with them can be fully investigated. Is not this perfectly justifiable where so much fraud has been practiced? When pensions have been granted for such disabilities as corns and baldness is it not proper for the authorities to inquire whether the corns were contracted in the military service of the country, and whether the claimant lost his hair in defence of the old flag? The ingenuity of the pension agents has succeeded in smuggling names on the pension rolls for almost any and every reason, and it is likely to be shown that in almost every instance the suspensions furnish proper subjects for inquiry. Most of these claims no doubt will be found to be insufficient, if not fraudulent; but where they are not so found the payment of the government bounty will go on. The party that is responsible for the outrageous imposition practiced upon the government under the cover of pensions, naturally resorts to the expedient of exciting pity for "crippled soldiers and needy widows," when its only object is to maintain a corrupt system of plunder for a political purpose; but the intention of Democratic pension reform is not to deprive worthy pensioners of a dollar that is due them from the gratitude of their country, but rather to shield their interests against fraudulent claimants, and to protect the public treasury from being robbed.

A Change of Situations Changes the Howl.

A year ago the country was full of calamity howlers. It is full of them today. It always will be full of them. But the funny thing about the calamity howling business is to hear the crowd, that less than a year ago was denouncing and damning every body who made a complaint, turn in now and vie with each other in their efforts to have people believe the country, and all that belongs to it, is going to the devil headlong. In this line of political effort it is difficult to distinguish an every day Republican from a Kansas Populist or a Chicago Anarchist. Each have the same gloomy grievances to cry over and each see the same dire distress in the distant future. And yet the country still seems safe and our people go about with their bellies full and their backs covered. Is it not the loss of power, rather than the business condition of the country, that has produced the pessimism that is now so rampant? If there is any basis for the universal belief that the actual value of a dollar is fixed by its purchasing power, we would like to know what sense there is in the blather now about "cheap money," "68-cent dollars," or a "depreciated currency." There never was a time in the history of this country when a dollar would purchase, as much of that which is for sale, as does the dollar of today, and yet we hear of a "cheap" and "depreciated" currency. Surely our old beliefs are wrong or the present financial theories of some people are considerably off.

A Mistake in the Diagnosis.

After all might not the financial physicians who are prescribing a change of laws regulating the currency, as the proper remedy for business and financial ills we now seem to suffer, be mistaken in their diagnosis of the case? That prices are low, that business is down at the heel, that men are out of employment, that large industries are run at a loss or closed down, and that the general outlook for prosperity or better times is gloomy and unpromising, is true; but might this condition not result from an over-gorged market, more than from any lack of confidence in the dollars of our daddies, or any other, dollars that the government stamp is found upon or that is used as money? We have yet to see the first silver dollar, or the "68 cent dollar" as eastern advocates of a "gold basis" money call them,—that will not purchase just as much wheat, iron, lumber, ore, coal, wool, leather, or any other article that is needed by manufacturers or required by the people, as does a dollar in gold. We have yet to find the first man, woman, child, corporation, company or firm that refuses to accept, for a full hundred cents, any dollar that the government has provided for the people, whether paper or coin, for any commodity they have to sell. With money that every dollar has an equal purchasing, or debt paying, value, and with every manufacturer, mechanic, merchant, farmer and workman, willing to receive it for that which he has to place upon the market, we cannot understand why an intelligent people, such as we profess to be, should be led to believe that the depressed condition of business and the supposed gloomy outlook ahead of us, should be chargeable to a "depreciated currency." To us the difficulty seems more like a want of outside markets, than a demand for a different basis for our money. We have an over-gorged country; a greater supply of everything we eat, wear or need, that we can use or sell. Our wheat bins are bursting with a supply of grain that we cannot eat; our turnaces, factories and mills are crowded with their own out puts that we cannot find use for; our supply is such that if the production of wheat, of raw materials that go into manufactures, of iron, machinery, implements, etc. was stopped for an entire year, there would be no famine for any of these commodities. It is not so much a "depreciated currency" as it is a stagnated commerce—a clogged up business liver, that is causing the afflictions so many interests complain of. It is buyers, for that which we have to sell, that we want; a demand for that which we are prepared to supply, that we need. A different kind of money will not change the situation. If every silver and every paper dollar in the country was replaced with a gold coin of equal denomination, it would not make men eat more wheat; or buy or use more of any of the articles for which there is now such seeming limited demand. What is needed is a market. We have stimulated the out-put of our manufactures with protective legislation, and by the operations of these same laws restricted the sale of that which they produced, to our own people and country, until we are gorged and bursting with our own products. Until we can use or sell this over-supply or until we can find a country that will furnish a market for that which we cannot use ourselves, what can we expect but the billious business condition we are now experiencing.

The Ungrateful People of Kansas.

It is said that some people are getting mad because General DOKUMOVSKY Governor of Siberia, who is traveling through the United States just now, is gathering up statistics about our manufactures. There is no use getting ruffled over such a little thing as that. If the General wants pointers on anything this is the place to get them and he knew it else he would not be here. Of course the production of tin is an exception. The days are getting shorter, yet we continue to get in as much work as usual.

Mr. Harrison's Can't

From the N. Y. World. The letter of ex-President Harrison to the Republican Club Convention simply showed his blind persistence in the Bourbonish belief that the people can be fooled at any time. Mr. Harrison wrote with the true Pecksniffian twang: I think I may add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of Democratic policies. The ex-President, of course, knows that there has been no time for the inauguration of Democratic policies, except in the executive office. We are living and business is suffering under the laws passed and the conditions created and maintained by the Republican party, with Mr. Harrison's active assistance. Was confidence impaired by our loss of Treasury gold? Mr. Harrison received from the Democratic Administration nearly \$100,000,000 above the legal reserve, and lost it all. Have gold exports weakened the finances of the country? Under Mr. Harrison's administration there was a net loss to the country of \$122,000,000. Have the compulsory market and the issuing of Treasury notes redeemable in gold alarmed foreign investors and paralyzed credits here? This has been done under a Republican law signed by Mr. Harrison. Has the wrecking of trusts added to financial distress and business uncertainty? The trusts were fostered by laws and enjoyed immunity under Mr. Harrison's active assistance. It will be time enough to talk of the failure of Democratic policies when they have been put into law and tried. Up to the present moment the only practicable Democratic policy has been to stop the holes made in the ship of state by the scuttlers who were driven out on the 4th of March.

It Taxed the People All Right But Didn't Save the Industry.

From the Baltimore Sun. Under the McKinley act block or "pig tin" is now subject to a duty of four cents per pound. It was one of the fallacies of the Republican majority that passed the McKinley law that by the 1st of July, 1893, the Harney Peak mines of Dakotas, and the Tamescal mines of California would give us all the block tin required in the tinplate industry, and for making those tin alloys so largely used as solder and in many different ways in other industries. The imposition of the duty of four cents per pound on imported block tin on the 1st of July, 1893, was to protect our own tin mines. Those mines have never been able to pay the cost of the production of tin and are now shut down. But the duty on block tin is now operative. An article of necessity and a raw material of many industries is thus made more expensive, with the inevitable result of raising the price or injuring the quality of many wares used by the poor. Last year 44,000,000 pounds were imported. The tax of four cents a pound would mean an increase of taxation of \$1,760,000 on that importation. To June 1st of this year the importation was 51,855,979 pounds, the increase being due to a desire on the part of importers to anticipate the imposition of the tax July 1. The McKinley act continually brings us new evils.

Not the Kind of Work that Creates a Hurrah.

From the Pittsburg Post. As a grand high executioner Postmaster-General Bissell doesn't begin to compare with the saintly Wanamaker. In the first four months of the present administration Mr. Bissell has appointed on removals 3,226 fourth-class postmasters. During the corresponding period of 1880 Mr. Wanamaker appointed 7,460 on removals, or more than two to one compared with the moderation of the Cleveland administration. We are not applauding this moderation with any marked degree of enthusiasm. Mr. Bissell could have swung his axe with a great deal more vigor in the interest of good government and the Democracy.

All Have An Equal Interest.

From the Clearfield Spirit. The man who expects to see the country go to the devil entirely should bear in mind that the Democrats are as much concerned in the welfare of the country as are the cranks who eternally howl that the Democrats are not to be trusted. Besides there are something like 400,000 more of the former between the Atlantic and the Pacific and as a rule each one has as much at stake as has his Republican neighbor.

External Vigilance the Price of a Harvest.

From the Bradford. Massachusetts is paying 200 men \$100,000 to kill moths this summer. That's pretty near as seductive a job as our grandfathers used to tell about when they talked of hiring a lazy man to watch the bees off the buck wheat.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Wilkesbarre business men have organized to combat burglars. Reading people are fighting a pest house where there is smallpox. A Scranton man claims to have been relieved of a 78-foot tapeworm. Senator Quay and others will mark the site of old Fort MacIntosh, at Beaver. Nearly 300 coke ovens in the Greensburg region stopped operations last week. Tents for the various regimental encampments are being shipped from Harrisburg. Tunkhannock borough pays for twenty-one fire plugs a yearly rental of \$15 each, or \$315. A Jersey cow owned in Liberty township, Tioga county, gives fifty pounds of milk a day. Mine owners at Wilkesbarre are trying to check a disease that is killing scores of mules. John Loughery, an alleged Philadelphia preacher, is in Norristown jail for being drunk. Joseph W. Blanche, of Johnstown, attempted suicide on Monday by cutting his throat. The Fourth Regiment, the Governor's Troop and Battery C, of Pottstown, will encamp at Columbia. Coal mining at Antrim, Tioga county, is very dull, the miners averaging only about one day per week. Brakeman John Moran, of the Lehigh Valley road, fell between cars at Penn Haven and was mangled to death. Manufacturers and laborers are both yielding points to settle the iron wage dispute in Western Pennsylvania. Daniel Lora and Jacob Schmehl are in jail at Reading to answer for the wrecking of the Neversink electric car. The Mahanoy Plane Railway, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading, has stopped operations for several weeks. The troubles between the parochial and the public schools of Butler County have ended in the closing of the former. Milton Campbell, a drug clerk of Bethlehem, was found in his room at Muncy nearly dead from inhaling chloroform. After being a commissioned officer for 27 years, E. Z. Strine, of York, has resigned the captaincy of Company A, Eighth Regiment. John McCorty, of Fayette City, aged 70 was found dead in bed Sunday morning on the steamer Horace, of which he was engineer. Easton is to have a new High School building and the Board of Control has awarded the contract to Horn, Steinmetz & Co., for \$62,417. Suit has been brought at Wilkesbarre by Anthony Ford to oust Mine Inspector Edward Boderick, on the ground that he holds the office illegally. Captain Alex. Rodgers, of the Fourth United States cavalry, has been detailed to assist Governor Pattison in inspecting the national guard encampment. At Johnstown Sunday evening, Albert Leckey, one of the prominent citizens of the place, was thrown from his carriage and his brains were dashed out. The condition of the Edinboro Normal School, of which Professor Benedict, late of Towanda, is principal, is reported to be very prosperous, notwithstanding the factional spirit which has existed among its managers. Martin S. Eichelberger, a prominent attorney, died in York on Monday, aged 57. He left a large estate, which he managed judiciously. He was prominently identified with the industries of York, and was a heavy property holder there and elsewhere. A Scranton locomotive has beaten the world's record for speed. Engine No. 141, which was manufactured by the Dickson Company, of that city, recently ran a mile in the extraordinary short space of twenty five seconds, which means a speed of 144 miles an hour. A party of harvesters at work on the Engle farm, near Palmyra, Pa., Monday discovered under a stack of grain the body of a man who had undoubtedly been murdered. The corpse bore two ugly bullet wounds and two deep stabs. The coat belonging to the suit on the body was found fully three miles away. George Pricketts, fifty years, of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, was shot and instantly killed by Alfred Kloss, also a resident of Mount Union. Both were men of families and the cause leading to the murder was the alleged intimacy of Pricketts with Kloss' wife. The shooting occurred at Luoy farm, just across the line in Mifflin county. Superintendent of Public Instruction Rev. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer delivered an address on "The Reformed Church Centennial, Her Education and Her Schools," at the fourth annual reunion of the Reformed churches of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia held at Williams Grove, yesterday. Ex-Representative W. Rush Gillan, of Chambersburg presided. At the annual commencement of Mhellenberg College, Allentown, the degree of doctor of music was conferred upon Rev. J. F. Ohi, '71, of Quakertown. Since his ordination in 1874 Rev. Ohi has been pastor of a church at Quakertown. He is a thorough student of church music and has published many works and articles on the subject. While the wages are still 1 per cent. below the basis, yet the average of \$2.46 per ton is 2 per cent. above what was received by the men at last pay-day, says the Pottsville Republican. The coal trade remains in an unsatisfactory state. The Reading Company is evidently holding its own, but recently they have started a number of their largest operations which had been suspended in early spring, due to the dull trade. According to the new Justice's fee bill Justices can charge for oath and information 50 cents; transcript 50 cents; entering discontinuance of assault and battery cases, 50 cents; entering action, 25 cents; summons or subpoena, 25 cents, with 10 cents for each additional name; return of summons, 25 cents; entering satisfaction, 15 cents; return of proceedings on certiorari or appeal, \$1; receiving or paying over where the amount is over \$100, \$1 per hundred. The Legislature passed a law which declares that the State Superintendent of Education may grant permanent State certificates to graduates of recognized literary and scientific colleges. There is one statute needed still more. It is an act repealing all laws which compel the frequent examination and re-examination of teachers. A teacher who is examined constantly in his profession has as more need for continually renewed certificates than a lawyer or doctor has for a yearly diploma with the attendant torture of answering questions.