

Cheap wheat should make cheap bread. It does not, however, because the knead remains the same.

The yellow metal is coming back to us from abroad. The gold bugs are happy, and confidence is being restored.

We have a neat little paradox when we say that the straightened condition of a firm's finances is almost always due to crooked management.

There is not one man in a hundred who knows a thing about the silver question, yet there is not one in a hundred who is not ready to talk on it.

This thing of pensioning bald headedness would have proven rather disastrous to the Seven SUTHERLAND Sisters hair restorer, if it had been permitted to go on.

Weather prophet HICKS says, "Water spouts will be of common occurrence during the month of August." Does this mean that there is to be a boom in the tin business.

If silver keeps on going down mother nature will have to look around for another lining for her clouds. No one will cheer up at the one time encouraging saw, "every cloud has a silver lining."

It is not at all strange that while banks are breaking in all parts of the country no one thinks dubiously of our own, for they are careful, conservative institutions, as firm as the government itself.

Automatic couplers are supposed to be a step toward greater safety in railroading. The introduction of the same invention would be a step toward rapid transit on the old maid matrimonial line.

As the time for the reconvention of Congress draws near there is considerable ground for the belief that the SHERMAN act will be killed just as easy as has been expected. But after its death, what?

The Gettysburg battle field electric rail-way company is still at work. After the road is completed all the kickers will get a pass over it then there will be a unanimous verdict that it is just the thing that was needed.

English journals have often compared our lower house of Congress to a beer garden and now since the disgraceful imbroglio in their own Parliament, last Thursday night, they are close as clams. Perhaps they wish they had saved the comparison for use at home.

The Behring sea arbitrators are nearly done their work now and it has leaked out that the decision will be "theoretically in favor of the United States." Just enough will be left for JOHN BULL to afford him an everlasting evidence that American lawyers have done him up.

The present business depression should prove a valuable lesson to young men just starting in business. The continued failure of banks and large concerns because of their inability to realize on securities, apparently good, should teach all to keep within sight of shore in all financial transactions.

The Hon. TERRENCE V. POWDERLY has given up his \$5,000 per annum snap as leader of the K. of L. to go back to the practice of law. After his experience with such a conglomerate order as the Knights he ought to prove an attorney of no mean ability, for surely the opportunity to study all kinds and conditions of men has been afforded.

It looks very much as if Lieutenant PEARY, the Arctic explorer, would have to come back and start over again. His Falcon has been a poor flyer and his asses all died with the first cold. He could find a lot of the latter class, that would be able to buffet any storm, if he would look into the gubernatorial mansions of Oregon and Colorado.

The first half of the World's Fair has passed into history. The stockholders are beginning to realize that it is not going to be a financial success and are consoling themselves accordingly with the idea that from an exposition standpoint it has been the greatest thing the World has ever seen. There can be no doubt of this, but the stockholders of the concern should grasp the situation and make CARTER HARRISON pay for the advertising he has gotten.

To make gain out of the misfortune of others seems almost inhuman, but there are some times circumstances which alter cases, making such conditions inevitable. Thus while it would be unholly to entertain the wish that England, China and Siam get into a war with France there can be no denying the fact that the United States would look upon such a critical situation with anything but a fearful eye. War abroad means better times at home. Have we ever stood more in need of them?

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 38.

BELLEFONTE, PA., AUG. 4, 1893.

NO. 30.

Unerring Selections.

President CLEVELAND, in the selection of Mr. ECKLES, as controller of the Currency, has given another illustration of his remarkable faculty of choosing competent subordinates, and of his unerring discrimination in putting "the right man in the right place." The most surprising feature of his admirable selections is that some of the very best of them have been made from among men who were not known to the public as men of ability, and had not established reputations in the lines of duty in which they subsequently displayed such remarkable efficiency. This was conspicuously the case in regard to Secretaries MANNING and WHITNEY, in Mr. CLEVELAND's first administration. Neither of these gentlemen were reported to be in the possession of qualities that fitted them for high public duties, although in their private business they were known to be men of excellent ability. When it was announced that Mr. MANNING was appointed Secretary of the Treasury the public wondered how a man taken from editorial service, and whose personal experience had extended no further than the politics of his state, would be able to manage the most important department of the government. The result showed the correctness of President CLEVELAND's discrimination in Mr. MANNING's case, for in administering the important and intricate business of the Treasury the Albany editor developed unusual capacity, and if death had not cut short his career, he would have gone out of office ranking with the ablest incumbents the Treasury department ever had. The choice of Mr. WHITNEY for the Navy department, made under similar circumstances of comparative obscurity, turned out to be as judicious as the selection of Mr. MANNING, showing that in both instances the President well knew his men, although the public did not know them as persons of great official capacity.

It is an occurrence of only a few months ago that Mr. CLEVELAND was subjected to severe censure, in some quarters, for having selected so obscure a person as Mr. ECKLES, for so important an office as Controller of the Currency. The Republican newspapers were sure that he was incompetent, and that he would be a failure in the performance of his official duties. We rather think that they have changed their opinion of him by this time. They have reason to considerably modify their estimate of the unknown western man whom they represented to have been picked up by Mr. CLEVELAND for a position which he had not the ability to fill. Business circles have already been given assurance that the management of the currency could not have been placed in more competent hands. From the very start Mr. ECKLES has shown such an intelligent comprehension of the monetary situation, such a vigilance in the discharge of his duties, and such sagacity in his suggestions relative to the financial conditions, disordered by Republican policy, that the business interests have every encouragement to believe that he will be one of the most effective instruments in getting the country out of the financial entanglement in which the Republicans have involved it.

Mr. CLEVELAND's choice of Controller ECKLES was decidedly a great hit, and he has also made a judicious selection in putting at the head of the Interior Department a man who, as HOKE SMITH, was represented by Mr. CLEVELAND's critics as an obscure individual from Georgia whom nobody knew, and whose name furnished much amusement for facetious Republican paragraphers. HOKE SMITH is developing into one of the ablest of cabinet officers, and is another illustration of the fact that when President CLEVELAND selects an official subordinate who is not generally known to the public, it may be taken for granted that he knows his appointee to be a capable man.

Remember that with next Tuesday there should be an end of the particular interest you may have for the present in any others than the men whom the Convention puts in nomination.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Constitutional Money.

Senator VEST, of Missouri, one of the ablest Democrats in the upper house of Congress, and who in all probability will support the President in the repeal of the SHERMAN law, is not backward in expressing his opposition to a policy that would deprive the country of a liberal use of silver as a monetary agency. He regards the present period as a very critical one in the financial history of the country. It is to be determined whether silver, which has been so useful in the past as a circulating medium, shall no longer be a basis of currency, and whether the constitutional right, granted to Congress to coin money, means that we shall coin gold only. Surely such a restriction was not contemplated by the framers of the constitution, and any arrangement that might be made for the demonetization of silver would not comport with the constitutional intention, which vested Congress with the power to furnish the people with money by means of coinage. It cannot be said that it would be unconstitutional to dispense with its use, but silver has always been a money authorized by the constitution, and the people would not be reconciled to its loss as a part, and a liberal part, of the circulating medium.

The question that will be presented to Congress, at its meeting next week, will not be solved merely by the repeal of the SHERMAN act. Something more than such a proceeding will be required to settle a question of the very greatest importance to the people relative to the metallic currency they will have to use. It will not be enough to say that the government shall stop buying a certain amount of silver every month. Probably such purchases of a metal, which the government had no need of, has had an injurious effect in draining the country of its gold, by a sort of reflex action. At least that is the opinion that prevails among the money changers of the eastern cities. But when the SHERMAN act is repealed there will be no law authorizing or regulating the monetary status of silver, and the constitutional power of coining silver money for the use of the people will be a suspended function. It will not do for Congress to leave so important a matter in such a state, and it is hoped that it will substitute for the SHERMAN act, a law that will establish the relative value of silver as a circulating medium, and ensure to the people the full advantage of a kind of money that has always been constitutional.

Let Our Pledges be Fulfilled.

The Democratic papers and politicians that have joined in the demand of bankers and money brokers, for the discredit and disuse of silver, should read the last Democratic platform and revise their opinions. When trying to elect a President, less than one year ago, we pledged ourselves to the "use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal." To repeal the Sherman act and go home, as an effort is to be made to have Congress do, is simply to discredit every silver dollar and every silver certificate in the country, to discriminate in the coinage of money in favor of gold, and to violate the pledged faith of the party, as pledged in its platform of last fall.

The duty of Democratic congressmen, when they meet in Washington, on Monday next, is to resolve to stay there not only until the SHERMAN act is repealed, but until such other legislation is enacted as shall "insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The President has deemed the situation important enough to convene Congress in extraordinary session to legislate upon the money question, and it is to be hoped that the Democratic representatives will consider it of the highest importance that the pledges of the party be kept in good faith to all.

No stopping with the repeal of the Sherman act! No discrimination in favor of either gold or silver, in the matter of coinage.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

An Evil That Should be Suppressed.

American civilization requires the putting down of the spirit of lawlessness displayed in the lynchings that are occurring in various parts of the country with such alarming frequency. This irregular and violent method of punishing offenders, used to be confined to the rougher sections of the country, and to some extent was excusable on account of the inefficiency of the law; but it is now manifesting itself in localities where there is no such excuse for it, the lynchers hastening to take the punishment of offenders, or supposed offenders, out of the hands of the proper officers of the law, and dispensing with the jurisdiction of the legal authorities.

In condemning such violent proceedings, it was customary to say that they were chiefly confined to the south, and were occurrences which, growing out of the brutality of slavery, were the fruits of a system that had demoralized the sentiments of the people in the slave-holding states. But lynching is a practice that has long prevailed in the ruder sections of the West and southwest. It was never justifiable anywhere except where the law was completely inoperative. Only such cases as required the irregular action of vigilance committees justified the violence of the lynching process. The feature which has now been attached to it in so lamentable a form is its extension where the legal machinery is fully adequate for the punishment of every offense, and also its increasing frequency in localities where such lawlessness had not heretofore invaded the functions of the courts. It is no longer confined to the South and the West. The daily papers record such lawless demonstrations in states as wide apart as Michigan is from Colorado, and Tennessee from Dakota. There is hardly a state from which there are not announcements of the work of lynchers, or attempts made to wreak vengeance on offenders by the violent process of lynching. The difficulty with which sheriffs and jailors have protected prisoners from the demonstrations of mobs, bent upon summary punishment, in northern and western states, is becoming a matter of daily news.

Such proceedings indicate a badly demoralized condition of public sentiment, and stimulate a lawless feeling which by its interfering with the operations of the law is subverting the good order of society. Good government must cease when the people take the law into their own hands, and mobs are the tribunals that determine the punishment of offenders and violently execute their own decrees. If there is anything imperatively required of the American people, for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of their civilization, it is the suppression of the practice of lynching.

The task which Republican organs have now on their hands is to show up the collapsed condition of affairs, alleged to have been brought on by the Democrats getting control of the government. But in view of the fact that there is not a law, nor any measure affecting the business situation at this time, that is not of Republican origin, their allusion to the situation in a condemnatory strain, constitutes a case of self-condemnation and stultification that is more amusing to their opponents than creditable to themselves. To the common sense view of the plain people the chief cause of the business trouble is found in the past policy of the Republican party.

One of the blessings (?) of a robber tariff is just now being realized by American wheelmen. The bicycle trade war has broken out and wheels that for several years have been sold at \$150 have already dropped to \$90 in price, and will probably get down to \$50 ere long. Such enormous profits, as the manufacturers have thus been extorting from the public, have only been made possible by the high tariff which excluded the competition of foreign made machines. When the fellow who paid \$150 for his '93 pneumatic tire wheel sees his next door neighbor riding around on an improved '94 machine of the same make, which only cost \$50, he will doubtless have one of the most practical tariff lessons learned that he has ever tried to study.

A Standard of Men Never to be Obtained

From the Pittsburg Despatch. An expression of opinion on the subject of pensions has lately obtained publication that is impressive. Mr. Faulkner, the private secretary of Daniel Webster Voorhees, is the person who has been expressing himself to an Indiana country editor. The lofty Faulkner is filled with a thought that could only be adequately expressed by the big, big D, and it burst forth thus, "I say d—a party that will not take care of the 'boys' who did the work to put the leaders in office."

This we observe is quoted with admiration by the organs of the spoils. It is conclusive—as indicating the impregnable conviction of the politicians of Mr. Faulkner's stamp that political effort can only be done for the hope of spoils, and that public office exists as a reward for the heeled of the successful party.

It is also likely to impress on the thinking portion of the public the need for a new breed of politicians who can perceive some other purpose in the administration of public parties, and who can imagine some more final argument than veraciously condemning the party by means of what Charles Reade called "the dash dialect."

"Yes, Its English, Quite English, You Know"

From the Easton Sentinel. What a merry time our English cousins had in Parliament last Thursday. A Mr. Chamberlain was making a speech on the Irish Home Rule bill, when some one called him a "Judas." This was followed by a regular Donnybrook riot, in which Liberals and Tories treated each other to black eyes. One member of Parliament was knocked down and kicked under a bench, while others came out of the melee minus some of their clothing, but with battered heads. "It's all Hinglish, you know."

The Essence of Protection.

Boston Post. The silver-purchase act is in itself the essence of protection. It is part and parcel of the theory of McKinleyism. It is class legislation; it is the taxation of the many for the profit of the few; it is preference of a favored industry at the loss of other industries. It is all of a piece with those of essential features of the McKinley tariff, the sugar bounty and the steamship bounty. In fact, there can be no better point at which to begin the demolition of the "great protective system" than the Republican silver law.

Clean Out the Diseased.

From the Milton Record. Now that the probability of a panic is past, there is something salutary in the showing to the wall of the insecure and dishonestly managed banks in all parts of the west. Their failure is no sign of real trouble. It is a kind of general house cleaning, periodically needed, in sections given to over speculation and "booming." The utter rottenness of these banks is shown by the completeness of their failure. In the wreck, not even an old desk or a cuspidor is left as assets.

Quay Preparing for Heaven Sure.

From the York Gazette. It is absurd to blame the Cleveland administration for a condition which was brought about long before the November election and which is assignable to causes wholly outside the pale of partisan politics, declares the Pittsburg Leader. Mr. Quay's acknowledgment of the facts, as they actually are, in contradistinction to the attempts of others to make political capital out of the nation's troubles, is much to his credit.

The Paramount Duty.

From the New York Herald. The first and paramount essential is to repeal the obnoxious act unconditionally and stop buying silver at once. Delay will mean disaster. Every day brings reports of banks closing, mills shutting down and business houses failing. Every one of these is a warning against delay and compromise. Every one is a plea for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law.

Another Tariff Lesson for You.

From the Jeffersonian, Brookville, Democrat. Henry B. Moore, of Corsica, told us that he had been chopping wheat and feeding it to his stock, because of the low price it had reached. And this under the McKinley tariff law, which imposes a tariff tax of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, for the benefit of farmers. What a blessed thing a high tariff is!

A Decided Contrast With Expressions Concerning Gov. Waite of Colorado.

From the Altoona Times. Governor Pattison is deserving of all the honors that will be paid to him while he visits our city next Monday.

The Man and What Is in Him.

From the Illustrated American. "Grover Cleveland has the ablest mind, the stoutest heart and the most modest spirit that has graced the presidency in this generation."

Spawls from the Keystone.

The Bethlehem cadets have disbanded. Reading's water supply will be increased. The drought is drying up Berks county crops.

All smallpox houses in Reading are quarantined. Abram Miller was killed by a street car in Johnstown.

A turnpike will be built from Bethlehem to Allentown. Berks County potatoes were boomed by the rain Saturday.

Little Salie Kutz tumbled into a pool at Reading and drowned. There are in York county 33,616 taxables and \$42,975,324 in taxable property.

A 4-year-old son of Adam Dunkle, near Oil City, shot himself dead with a pistol. Schuykill miners' wages this month will be 1 per cent, below the \$2.50 basis.

Burglars looted Mrs. D. H. Auchenbach's millinery store at Schuylkill Haven. Samuel Waldron was killed by a fall of rock at Luke Fidler colliery, Shamokin.

Officers are trying to locate Little Dalton, who has been missing from Bethlehem for two weeks. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company at Pittsburg cut the wages of 800 men about 20 per cent.

Jones & Laughlin's Bessemer steel mill at Pittsburg, employing 600 men, has closed indefinitely. While Mrs. John Tretter, of Lancaster, was at market, a thief stole \$100 in cash from her home.

Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon at the silver jubilee of Bishop Mullin, of Erie, Wednesday. At a meeting of the Williams Grove stockholders, W. D. Means, of Middle Springs, was elected president.

All business was closed at Schuylkill Haven Friday during the funeral ceremonies for Captain James K. Helms. A broken wheel derailed a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train near Huntingdon, killing 10 horses and 21 cattle.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Swinehart of Providence township, Lancaster county, has been celebrated. Green-glass workers will meet the Pittsburg manufacturers next week and urge the continuance of present wages.

Miss Tamsen Yoh, who was accidentally shot by an unknown hunter at Wernersville, is now in a dangerous condition. The State Fish Commission Friday met at Harrisburg and elected H. C. Ford president and H. C. Demmler secretary.

Within a few months 800 of the 17000 men employed in the Hummelstown brownstone quarries have been discharged. The Philadelphia and Reading Company's telegraphers and trainmen met in Easton, Sunday, to discuss various matters.

A coroner's jury decided that Miss Annie Wike, who expired in a physician's office at Womelsdorf, died of heart dropsy. The remains of 55 priests will be removed from St. Paul's monastery vault, at Pittsburg and buried in private graves outside.

Mrs. Decca recited more family woes at her leaning in Harrisburg to secure control of F. Leon Christman's alleged property. While getting off a passenger train at Chambersburg Charles Weaver, of Shippensburg, fell under the wheels and was killed.

T. D. Tanner, a veteran Easton journalist having been a Red Man for more than 21 years now wears the Minnehaha badge, bestowed by the United States Great Council. The unknown man who was run down by a train at Brinton Station in western Pennsylvania with the Coronal brothers, turns out to be William Diskin, of Scranton, and he is still alive.

The water pipes of Reading are said to contain many dead fish, and when the plugs are opened basins and catfish are thrown out and in some sections of the city the water is murky and green.

The Janson Brothers, of Columbia, have bought between three and four acres of land in East Columbia upon which they will erect a merchant iron rolling mill 20x60 feet, with 40 feet extensions on each side. The mill will be fitted with the latest machinery and will begin with 50 employees.

Jacob Sensenig and John Bixler, aged respectively 77 and 72 years, were the only assistants A. B. Weaver, of Goodville, Lancaster county, had in housing forty-two acres of wheat this season. Mr. Sensenig loaded nearly every load and pitched it in to the mow.

There are 140 churches in Mercer county valued at \$308,350 and having 19,930 members. Of this number the Presbyterians have 42 valued at \$129,290, the Methodists 32 valued at \$140,600 and the Catholics 8 valued at \$48,700—4,547 Methodists and 2,883 Catholics.

A shoemaker living in the country near Sharon was cleverly tricked out of the pension he has been drawing for many years for defective eyesight. A short time ago an agent dropped into his place and ordered a pair of shoes which required particularly fine work. The order was beautifully executed, but the cobbler's pension has been cut off.

One night recently Dr. H. C. Hooper, who lives near Ebersburg, started in his sulky to drive from the borough to his home, a wheel struck an obstacle and the doctor was thrown out. He managed to get home, although badly injured. He sent his hired man, Millard Good, in the sulky to Ebersburg for a surgeon and on the way the sulky ran over a cow and Good was thrown out and had his leg broken. Another man got the surgeon, who now has two patients on his hands.

The only saloon in Pennsylvania that requires licenses from two separate counties was recently sold at public sale to a Philadelphia man. It is the historic Line Lexington tavern, the bar room of which is fairly out in half by the line that divides Bucks and Montgomery counties. The court of each county has annually granted the proprietor the privilege of selling liquor, and as the bar is built along the fine the bartender stands in Bucks county when doing his drinking.

A large coal operator, who ought to and doubtless does know whereof he speaks, says that while the coal business is very dull now there will be a great demand for soft coal this fall, and all the mines in this region will have all the orders they want, observes the Philadelphia Ledger. It is an open secret that two or three mines in the Phillipsburg district have already received large orders, one operator bagging an order for 110,000 tons. The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company has an order for 350,000 tons, and there is an order for 500,000 tons, which will probably go to the Patton mines.