

Ink Slings.

The Minnesota lady who never fails to draw is said to be a dentist. Water is five cents a glass in the Cherokee Strip. What a paradise for the unwashed anarchist. There is no boss' collar about the necks of the candidates nominated at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. The confidence many men would like to see restored is that which their wives at one time had in them. About the only way the Populists of Kansas will ever make a big man of PEPPER will be to coax him to eat his own words. This may be a bad world, as many people imagine it is, but its not nearly so bad a one as they are liable to find a little farther on. Borneo has an insect-eating plant that has the smell of carrion. A near relative, no doubt, of the onion-eater of this country. Belgium has 150,000 saloons and but 5000 schools. Wont some one please inform this HERR Most and his followers of this fact. One of our exchanges asks: "What did WILLIAM TELL?" Don't know, really, but GESSLER's some mistake in the recorded version. Senator QUAY says he is for HASTINGS, because the Republican people want him. Ain't it about time to look for the millennium? Some noses are described as mountains of the face, giving it character and strength. We suppose this is because they are peak-ed. As the returns continue to come in the defeat of the Republican panic seems to be almost as universal as was the defeat of that party last fall. OSCAR WILDE proposes introducing to the American public a party of real H'inglish dudes. No, thanks Mr. WILDE, our Yankee dude'll-do. The unicycle is expected by the inventor to go a mile in 20 seconds. He has no expectation of having any demand for it from Philadelphia, however. It is now generally believed that EMIN PASHA is really dead this time. Its a curious coincidence that the same belief is entertained of the Republican party. Is it not the administration that can raise the revenues, so much as the one that can lower the expenditures, that the people of the country are looking for. The smile is neither as broad nor the expression as hopeful, on the faces of our Republican friends, since they ascertained the results of last Tuesday's convention. A peculiar fact that almost every one has had opportunity to observe, is, that no matter how noisy, turbulent or agitated, an opera may be it is always composed. As in everything else, Ex-President HARRISON is extremely selfish in his magazine work. For a recent article in the Cosmopolitan he got \$1,666. The public got nothing. And now Virginia produces a dakey who claims to be the father of 47 children. It is but just to the truth of history to state that he has some doubts if they are all his own. It is said that out in Kansas if a man combs his hair and wears a collar he is a dude. This, we presume, accounts for the general appearance of the Populists of that State. After all it is hard for many of us to see the difference between contentment and riches that vice-ars talk about. It takes just about as much money to secure the one as to be the other. To the honest man there is no difference between a Democratic rascal and a Republican rascal, but to find the fellow who don't believe that his political rascal is the best where the trouble comes in. Another Republican Judge, BURLINGTON, has discovered that the Homestead strikers, last year, committed "treason," and at the same time the people have discovered another fool attempting to dispense justice. As an honest journalist we must record the disagreeable items along with others, therefore, we must state that Mrs. LEASE expects to lecture on "political side issues," and INGALLS is again in training for the United States Senate. Chairman WRIGHT promises that the party will be all right, if every Democrat will put in his vote in November. That is a political rite that if Democrats will see properly observed we will be able to write that chairman WRIGHT prophesied rightly. Another train was held up last week, this time out in Michigan, and \$75,000, was secured by the highway-men. Really, if this business keeps on, the train robbers will beat the record of the late Republican party in getting away with other people's money.

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Will Not Be Miled Nor Misrepresented.

Of the thousands that constituted GROVER CLEVELAND's great majority at the last election a large percentage consisted of workmen who had lost faith in the Republican claim that the McKINLEY tariff was for their benefit, and were convinced that the Republican tariff policy was conducive neither to their interest nor to the general interests of the country. They found that under the operation of that tariff their wages were not increased, while there was a considerable increase in the price of articles required in their daily living, and they also found that employers who were chiefly benefited by "protection" sought to increase their own advantage by the introduction of cheaper labor from foreign countries. With such experience of the workings of the Republican tariff, large numbers of them voted for a change of tariff policy. Since a Democratic administration has come into power a derangement of business and a prostration of industry have occurred, springing from no act or policy chargeable to the Democratic party. Whatever may have brought about this trouble, it is clearly traceable to influences previously existing and transmitted from causes that had their origin in a preceding Republican administration. Tariff laws that were passed and financial policies that were established by the Republicans unavoidably lapped over and were extended into the Democratic administration, and must necessarily have their effect until a Democratic Congress and President can change them and reform the evils which they have produced. Notwithstanding this fact, so evident to every fair mind, the Republican journals and politicians endeavor to impress the working people with the belief that the present business troubles are due to the circumstance of a Democratic administration being in power. Acting upon this line of misrepresentation, they are endeavoring, in Philadelphia and other places, to get up a demonstration of workmen in favor of a continuance of the present tariff. Several agents, ostensibly representing the labor sentiment of Philadelphia, have been sent on to Washington, and have made their appearance before the Committee of Ways and Means, with a representation of the injury which a reduction of the tariff would have upon the industries, and with even the hardihood to assert that the present depression of industrial operations has been caused by the fear of Democratic action upon the McKINLEY measure. But it is gratifying to observe that the intelligent and independent operatives of Philadelphia, whose tariff experience led them to vote for a reform of the tariff system, are not going to allow their sentiments upon this subject, or the labor interests of their city, to be misrepresented by such statements before the Committee. One of the largest meetings of workmen ever held in that industrial centre, assembled last week and denounced the "calamity howlers" who are endeavoring to create the false impression that the financial and industrial stringency, which is now happily passing away, was caused by any fear of tariff revision. They repudiated the bogus representatives who have appeared before the Committee to speak for the interest of labor, stigmatizing them as paid agents, of beneficiaries who have enjoyed the cream supplied by McKINLEY's protection. The sentiments of the meeting were forcibly presented by the following applauded expression of one of the speakers: "The manufacturers tell you that they cannot run their places for fear of a reduction in the tariff. Now, for four years, under the highest protective duties ever levied, your condition has been growing worse. You know that wages have been reduced and that in not one, but a dozen, establishments herabouts there have been two and three reductions since the McKINLEY bill went into effect." With such an intelligent comprehension of the situation, there is no danger that the working people can be led to mistake the causes that brought on the business depression. After their experience of the shams of "pro-

tection" they voted for a reform of the tariff, and they will judge for themselves as to the effect of Democratic tariff reform after it shall have had time to show itself by its operation.

Sound Money.

The business men's convention recently assembled in Washington and attended by hundreds of delegates from boards of trade, and business institutions in all parts of the country, was indeed an impressive gathering of men, representing the interests affected by the deranged situation. But a gathering of this kind at the capitol, with the object of influencing congressional action, however seemingly worthy the object may be, is always attended with some degree of suspicion. In this case the object was to influence Congress to a repeal of the SHERMAN silver law. This was well enough so far as it effected a measure that has exerted no other than an injurious influence upon the general business interests; but an assemblage that included so large a number of bankers and money dealers, and so large a representation of the gold-bug elements, had a tendency to influence Congress to a compliance with their monometallic interests, and the exaltation of gold to the disadvantage of silver, which should be allowed to do its part in supplying the country with a circulating medium. This assemblage of business men was called "The Sound Money Convention," whose getting together was prompted by the disorder in business occasioned by the monthly purchase of useless silver bullion. To annul such a policy is certainly one of the conditions upon which "Sound Money" can be secured; but if their sentiments could be known, it would be found that the majority of those who composed this "Sound Money" convention, are of the opinion that the only sound money is composed of gold, and that silver is only a sort of monetary dross, a dishonest material which when employed as a circulating medium, is intended to cheat the public. Its honest and useful service in the past as money does not suffice to shield it against the assaults of the gold bugs. It is not a new thing for business men to go to Washington to influence Congress. Probably never before in such formidable array, but they have gone singly, in squads, in committees and in delegations. They used to be seen flocking to the national capitol to testify before Republican tariff committees that the country was positively languishing for higher tariff duties, and that if there was anything needed to render working people prosperous and happy, it was the protection of the McKINLEY variety. This is one of the reasons why we are always suspicious of business men's missions to Washington. They are so much in the habit of coloring things to suit their own interests, and their interests are so often at variance with the interests of the people at large. But we hope that the "Sound Money Convention" will not be without good results, for nothing is so necessary to the welfare of the country as sound money; but still the question, "what is sound money, or which is the soundest kind of money?" remains an open one. A very sound money was guaranteed the people when the constitution authorized the coinage of both gold and silver, and if we keep on our constitutional lines in regard to our circulating medium, with due regard to the relative value of the two metals, we shall always have sound money.

Don't Know What a Republic Means.

The shelling of Rio Janeiro by a fleet in rebellion against the government is a sample of how South Americans conduct themselves when they attempt to run a republic without having the remotest knowledge of, or regard for, what is required in the management and regulation of a popular government. The few years since the Brazilians converted their monarchy into a republic, have been marked by a succession of revolts and attempted revolutions, showing that they would have been better off if they had remained under the mild and peaceful rule of DOM PEDRO.

Our Senators and the Sherman Law.

Great interest has been excited among their constituents by the newspaper report that Senators CAMERON and QUAY intend to speak on the subject of the repeal of the SHERMAN law. Such deliberances on the part of those two distinguished members of the Senate would be novelties indeed, well calculated to excite the pride and arouse the enthusiasm of a constituency that long have waited for a burst of eloquence from their senatorial representatives. The positions of the two Senators on the silver question are not alike, although it is understood that they will both vote for the repeal of the obnoxious Republican enactment which bears SHERMAN's name. Senator QUAY is in favor of the unconditional repeal of that act, and he is credited with having inspired the plank in the Republican State platform which calls for repeal in unequivocal terms, thus sustaining inferentially President CLEVELAND's policy on that subject. It is not often that a Republican platform repudiates a Republican measure, and in this instance Senator QUAY is to be commended for gracefully yielding to the President's logical position that it is ruinous folly for the government to purchase silver which it has no use for, and that such a policy adopted by a Republican Congress and President has involved the country, in financial disorder and business disturbance. When a party leader sees that his party has done an unwise thing, it is commendable for him to acknowledge the fault, although his party is none the less censurable for it, and must be held responsible. Senator CAMERON, it is said, will vote for the repeal of the SHERMAN act, but he is not understood to be an unconditional repealer. He is reported to entertain views on the silver question which favor a liberal coinage of that metal. The position of these Senators on this question is only a matter of report, and therefore their constituents would be delighted to have ringing speeches from them, delivered in their best style of eloquence, clearly defining their attitude with reference to the momentous issue before the Senate. Senator Cameron and Silver. It is represented that Senator CAMERON is in favor of Silver and will stand by the white metal. The Senator is not counted as being much of a Senatorial force, and is never heard on the subjects that engross the attention of the Senate, but he sometimes takes "the bit in his mouth" and acts very independently. Such was the case when he declined to go with his party on the Force Bill, refusing to support that tyrannical and revolutionary measure, by which case he won much credit. If it is true that on the silver question he will not go with his colleague, QUAY, who has announced himself to be a thorough goldite, it will be another instance of Senator CAMERON's disposition to act independently of party associations. But it would be interesting to know to what extent the Senator is a "silver man." He will no doubt vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, for he could do no less than this to repair the damage which that Republican measure has inflicted upon the finances and the business of the country; but when that cause of trouble is removed, will he take a stand in favor of giving silver a fair chance in supplying the country with a reasonable proportion of its circulating medium? Doing Honor to Despots. When the brother of the Emperor of Russia made his appearance in the streets of Paris, the other day, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits of the Parisian populace. When the cousin of the same potentate came among the Americans during the past summer he was the recipient of unusually marked attention. Isn't it singular that the representative of the most thorough despotism in existence should be a favorite with the people of the two greatest Republics of the world? In the case of the French it may be attributed to their desire to cultivate the friendship of a power that may help them to whip Germany; but what occasion is there for Americans to expend their blandishments on Russian despots?

So Say We All of Us.

The refusal of the Dominion Government to ratify the Stump-Burgess agreement for the better regulation of immigration, after it had been accepted and ratified by Secretary Carlisle, is likely to lead to the adoption of drastic remedies to prevent evasion of the Foreign Contract Labor law, and to stop the incursions of contract laborers into the United States by way of Quebec. In a communication to Deputy Minister Burgess on the subject from Superintendent of Immigration Stump, the latter has notified the former that, in view of the neglect of his Government to accede to an arrangement, he (Superintendent Stump) would ask the Treasury Department to establish such regulations along the frontier as should prevent the entry of immigrants who are excluded by our laws; or better still, that he would ask the Secretary to promulgate an order directing that all immigrants from beyond the seas, before being permitted to enter the United States shall be landed and inspected at one of the ports of the United States. The precipitate haste evinced by the Canadian railway and steamship companies in seeking an interview with the Treasury Department officials indicates that they feel their revenue of \$1,000,000 or more per annum, derived from this traffic, to be imperiled. They at least, have no doubt that the more effectual and less expensive measure of prevention is the remedy which is likely to be adopted by our Government. This is demanded by the situation, and would be a fitting retort to the lofty dismissal of the subject by the Canadian authorities. Why should a tender regard for foreign railway and steamship magnates influence Governmental action? The law against the importation of contract laborers should be rigidly enforced, whatever losses might in consequence be sustained by Canadian promoters of undesirable immigration. It Will be No Excuse For Cowards. From the Altoona Times. There is no necessity for any Democratic member of congress to stultify himself in order to see the silver repeal bill passed. Yet there is an evident disposition on the part of some Democrats in the house to do this. They are afraid to handle the bill to repeal the federal election laws, fearing that their Republican colleagues may be so much offended if they do that they will vote against the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. These timorous gentlemen are to be pitied. They are decidedly poor representatives of the party and cannot be possessed of a great deal of principle. If they believe that these force election laws are wrong, and this they do, they should vote to have them repealed. They have no right to deceive their Republican colleagues by a hypocritical postponement of this matter. Received His Deserts However. From the Meadville Messenger. Mr. C. C. Thompson, the Warren statesman, who as speaker of the House at Harrisburg rendered efficient service in the rape of a seat for W. H. Andrews, has not realized well so far out of the steal in which William H. Andrews contracted to make the convention Speaker the Republican candidate for State Treasurer this fall. But when the time came for a performance of the contract, Andrews could not deliver the goods. Change in the Groan Line. From the Painesville Spirit. We read of the countries of old times "groaning under the yoke of tyrannical rulers." In America, where every man is about the one twelve millionth part of the sovereignty, the country occasionally groans under the yoke of the wild eyed orator with the great scheme, and the ranting demagogue. It Would be the Fair Thing. From the Chester Times. If the desire to make the pension roll a roll of honor was an honest one, what better way to find out the "dead beats," "frauds," etc., is there than to publish in each county throughout the country a complete list of the pensioners? Just What the Textile Workers Think. From the Harrisburg Call. It is the most arrant sophistry on the part of Governor McKINLEY to be preaching protection to a people whom protection placed in the embarrassing position the last few months has witnessed. Perish such protection! Look on This and Then on That. From the Harrisburg Call. Compare the cleanly, industrious and peaceful Chinaman with the filthy, aggressive and lazy Huns and Italians, and then ponder on the wisdom of the Chinese exclusion act. Not That Kind of a Hair Pin. From the Washington Post. Jerry Simpson is a mild-mannered man as ever attempted to scuttle the old political parties, and the impression that he eats a plutocrat every morning for breakfast is erroneous.

Spawls from the Keystone.

A new State bank, with \$100,000 capital, is talked of in Lebanon. Berks County has one of its greatest chestnut crops for years. There are 106 men in the new freshman class at Lafayette College. Natural gas in paying quantity, it is said has been struck in Monroe County. Receipts of the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad at Reading amount to \$17,000 this season. There are now in Lancaster city 8944 registered voters and in the whole county 39,403. Lightning dodged a lightning rod only to kill Franklin Lorah's mule near Alsea, Berks County. For disobeying the Court's injunction, James March, Jr., a Reading contractor, was fined \$50. Trophing the skull of Major John L. Hays, U.S.A., has cured him of insanity, in Pittsburg. Knights of the Mystic Chain adjourned at Johnstown yesterday to reconvene next year at Columbia. One fifth of 5000 Junior American Mechanics have already assembled for a State Council at Johnstown. Pittsburg has a pest of "electric beetles," insects which thrive on land or water, and kill small fishes. Over 15,000 people yesterday attended a reunion of the Blair County G. A. R. Posts, at Hollidaysburg. Common Council of Reading passed an ordinance to appropriate \$20,000 for a contagious disease hospital. Robert G. Morris, aged 75 years, died in Upper Mt. Bethel, from injuries received in an attack by a maddened bull. Labor leaders at Pittsburg are trying to have all workmen's organizations of the country amalgamated into one. Count Wilderhofer, claiming to be a real German nobleman, is in Pittsburg Jail for a real assault and battery. An unknown man was hurled from a Delaware River bridge at Easton by a train and his body has not been found. Two "Penny" freight car bumpers caught the Conductor Mahlon Marquet, of Harrisburg, and crushed his head to a jelly. Elmer Bruner, the murderer of John Richards, at Ebensburg, and in the Western Penitentiary for life, died yesterday. All the papers have been arranged by Clerk Gearhart, of State Board of Pardons, for the Hugh Dempsey pardon case. For feloniously assaulting an 11-year-old daughter of Amanda Ruth, of Bethlehem, Alfred Kindig was arrested at Easton. New York and Boston electric railway capitalists have been looking over the "ray of the land" near Columbia for investment. Two Hungarian rioters at Eckert's furnace, Berks County, were sent to prison for two years and seven others go for a year. Union County farmers and stock raisers will do all previous fairs in that county with the one that will open September 27. Governor Pattison, the City Troop and Battery A will attend the unveiling of the Continental Army Monument, at Trenton, N.J. One hundred delegates representing the A. M. E. Sunday schools of the Philadelphia district, held a convention on Friday in Media. Near New Ringgold the skeleton, presumably of David Nairn, who disappeared from Tamaqua on November 15 last, has been discovered. During a funeral service Saturday afternoon lightning struck a Lingston town Dauphin county church and severely shocked many of the congregation. Four years in prison was the sentence imposed at Pottsville upon William Evans, who recently tried to burn his home, in which his family were asleep. The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Columbia, which has been running only four days a week, have been ordered to run six days of nine hours each. Auditor General Gregg's threat that he would prosecute delinquent county officials has brought to his office 50 per cent. of the outstanding reports in three days. Manufacturer A. M. Byers, of Pittsburg, says that all iron mills in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys will be run with non-union men—about 30,000 workers altogether. After an illness of nearly a year the Everett Glass works, located at Everett, Bedford county, has started up in full blast giving employment to about 150 men and boys. It is thought that the mystery surrounding the numerous fires in East Media has been solved in the arrest of John G. Smedley, a former teamster in that place. He is held in \$1,000 bond. Wednesday evening a dozen tramps were arrested at Norrisstown. They were from various parts of the country and ranged in age from sixteen to thirty-six. They said they were hunting work. Thirty thousand signatures have been obtained to the petition for the pardon of Hugh P. Dempsey, the K. of L. master workman in jail at Pittsburg, convicted of poisoning Homestead workmen. Pittsburg and vicinity is suffering from a shortage of sugar. Wholesalers are unable they say, to fill more than ten per cent. of their orders. They say the shortage is chargeable directly to the refiners. A new Catholic church, not yet named has been erected at Spangler, Cambria county. It is a neat, but inexpensive structure, costing \$1,600, which has been entirely paid. It is the first church in the town, which is a growing thriving place. By an order issued from National Guard headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel W. Fred Reynolds, adde camp, is granted leave of absence from September 23 until October 16, and Captain John C. Bowen, Company A. Second Regiment, from August 26 until October 30. Daniel Keiser, an inmate of the county lunatic asylum, lost his life in a peculiar manner at Lancaster on Sunday. He was assisting in placing a boiler on the bed, when he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell. His head was caught between two rods on the bed and he was thus suffocated. The records in the Recorder's Office of Bucks county, so far this quarter, show that the farmers are in a more healthy condition financial ly than they have been for a long while. During this quarter 458 deeds have been recorded and 83 mortgages, mostly on town lots. Last year they were largely on farms. During 1892 the deeds presented for record in the same period numbered 224, in 1891, 244; in 1890, 214, and in 1889, 178.