

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 38.

BELLEFONTE, PA., OCT. 27, 1893.

NO. 42.

The Ultimate Issue.

The contention in the Senate on the question of silver has involved a good deal more than the issue relating to that metal. In that contention has been shown the determination of a minority to defeat the will of the majority. If the right and power to do this are admitted, it would overturn the fundamental principles of our government. There is no interest to which a minority may adhere, however sincere they may be in their position, that is worth such a destructive result.

Carried out to its inevitable issue, what would be the consequence of investing a minority with the power of placing an immovable barrier in the way of legislation? It is easy to see that it would result in a stoppage of the machinery of government.

The Democrats at this time are especially interested in preventing such obstruction. The voice of a great majority has placed the governmental control in their hands. Democratic policy has received the endorsement of the popular vote. Both branches of Congress have been made Democratic by the will of the people. But how could that will be enforced if the minority in Congress should be permitted to employ a system of parliamentary tactics that would nullify the rightful power of the majority? At the last election there was an overwhelming expression in favor of tariff reform, pension reform and the prevention of federal interference with the elections; but if a minority in the Senate can by obstructive means determine what legislation shall be in regard to silver, what is to prevent them from fixing the limit of congressional action in regard to the tariff and other important points of Democratic policy.

That some of the Republican politicians entertain a hope that such usurpation of power on the part of a minority may frustrate the objects of Democratic reform is shown by their expressions. At a recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, a thoroughly Republican organization, one of the speakers sustained the obstructive methods of the extreme silver supporters in the Senate intimating quite plainly that such means of obstruction would be serviceable to the Republicans in preventing Democratic action in regard to the tariff and the federal election laws. From this may be seen the vast interest to the people that is involved in the question of whether the minority or majority shall rule in Congress. If such an expression as they made at the polls last year may be held in obedience and rendered nugatory by an obstructive minority, it will practically amount to revolution, ultimately tending to political anarchy.

Unavailing Noise.

The noise that was made by the Republican papers over the appointment of Mr. VAN ALLEN to the Italian mission amounted to nothing more than the clatter of disgruntled partisanship. It had no effect upon the Senate, which confirmed the appointment by a vote which showed no other opposition than that of a few, with whom party animosity is always the governing incentive.

Notwithstanding the fierce denunciation of the appointee, who was represented as having bought the President's favor by a campaign contribution, it must have appeared absurd to Republican Senators that they should be asked to reject an appointment on such a charge, in view of the record their party has made in giving some of the highest offices in return for campaign assistance of a pecuniary character. It would have appeared to them like stultification to have voted for the rejection of VAN ALLEN, on account of a contribution evidently prompted by his zeal for his party's success, after a Republican Senate had confirmed WANAMAKER'S appointment to an office which was given him for no other apparent reason than that he had raised the immense corruption fund of \$400,000, which was the chief factor in securing the election of HARRISON. It probably was for this reason that but very few Republican Senators voted against Mr. VAN ALLEN'S confirmation.

The Democrats of the county, it is hoped, will remember that they are Democrats and vote the straight ticket.

A Surplus of Protection.

There is no doubt that the carpet manufacturers had their representatives before the committee of Ways and Means to advocate the maintenance of their interest in the legislation that is about to be enacted on the subject of the tariff. The beneficiaries of the protective system never miss an opportunity of speaking out in their own behalf, when tariff legislation is proposed, it being usually the case that there is nothing to their advantage that they are two modest to demand. Other beneficiaries were before the committee, and it is likely that the carpet men were also there, urging that the benefits they enjoy at the expense of a tariff-taxed public should not be disturbed by Democratic reduction of tariff taxation.

How much this branch of manufacture really needs the maintenance of high duties is exhibited by a recently published report which revealed the fact that the American carpet manufacturers are making carpets for export to the English market to fill English orders. The plea upon which they ask for protection is that it is needed to prevent them from being undersold, in our market, by foreign producers who have the advantage of pauper labor; but it appears from the published report, confirmed by a statement of a Yonkers, (N. Y.) firm, of carpet manufacturers, that instead of needing protection from the competition of English operators, the American carpet maker is able to enter the home market of his English competitor and undersell him. From such a state of facts it is hard to understand what necessity the American operator in that line of production has for the high duties of the McKINLEY tariff. Having demonstrated his ability to compete in the English market, he can have no other need for the high duties of the McKINLEY measure than to enable him to subject American consumers to such prices as the greed of monopolistic taste may exact.

The fact that American carpets can be sold at profit in England sufficiently demonstrates that the carpet industry in this country could dispense with much of the protection which is given it, ostensibly to shield it against foreign pauper labor. It is evident that there is a surplusage of duty in the high tariff system that serves more the purpose of robbery than protection. The Democratic tariff policy will correct this abuse of a system the legitimate object of which has been perverted. The cost of carpets to American consumers can be materially reduced by a reduction of the McKINLEY duties, and still leave a profit to manufacturers who, by their published report, are shown to be able to compete with the English manufacturers in their own market.

We will only have one more opportunity to impress on our Democratic readers, within the county, the necessity of getting out to the polls early. A full vote is what is wanted and it depends on you.

A Growing Evil.

Recent investigation accompanied by an official report on the subject, furnishes an astonishing exhibit of the extent to which nepotism prevails among the office holding class in Washington. It is shown that in numerous instances official positions are held by relatives of persons who are able to exert an influence upon the appointing power. The percentage of this kind of incumbents is increasing every year, and the offices present an astonishing array of brothers, uncles, cousins, sisters and aunts who have managed to get into them through the favor of relationship.

There has been severe condemnation of political appointments, it being asserted that the civil service has been debased by filling the offices with party workers, but there is less likelihood of injury being done to public interests by the practice of giving the official spoils to the victors, than by filling the offices with the relatives and friends of congressmen, senators, cabinet officers and others who can influence the sources of such preferments. There could not be a more effective way of establishing a permanent office-holding class—an official aristocracy—than by making incumbency in official positions a matter of family favor, and something to be controlled and disposed of by those who have relatives to provide for.

New York's Senator Senator.

Senator HILL has proved his ability and high character as a senatorial representative by his course and action in the controversy on the SHERMAN law. He has not only shown himself to be one of the best parliamentary controversialists in the distinguished body to which he belongs, but has also evinced his fidelity to the Democratic pledge that the injurious financial and monetary measures of the Republican party shall be repealed.

In the earnest and able stand he has taken for the abolishment of the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN law, he has displayed his quality as a faithful representative of his State, the business interest of which is most decidedly opposed to the extreme silver policy. There is some excuse for supporting the purchasing clause on the part of Senators who come from states where the public sentiment is strongly in favor of silver. This is the case with some of the Democratic Senators from southern and western states. They think they are backed by popular opinion at home. But there is no justification for Democrats opposing what is evidently the policy and the interest of the Democratic party in the treatment of a Republican measure which compels the government to buy an unnecessary commodity, the accumulation of which tends to financial disturbance, and embarrasses the business of this country.

Senator HILL obviously takes his position from this view of the question, as well as from his deference to the sentiments of his immediate constituents, and it is gratifying to observe that those who, on account of misunderstanding, expected that he would engage in a factious opposition to the President, have found themselves mistaken when they see the earnest and faithful support he has given the administration on the question of repealing the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN law. His position, moreover, has been given an especially practical character by his proposition to so amend the rules of the Senate as will hereafter prevent that body from being subordinated to the will of the minority. Without such protection to the constitutional power of the majority, the reforms demanded by the people and promised in the platform of the Democratic party, may be prevented. Senator HILL does not propose that this shall happen, and he shows a loyal disposition to assist the President in forestalling such a calamity.

Democrats of Centre county remember, that though the man you were for before the nomination was not the choice of the convention, that you will only be injuring the future prospects of your favorite unless you support the entire ticket.

Conditions and Theory.

Within the last two weeks the price of wheat was quoted at 60 cents, the lowest figure at which that cereal has been sold within the recollection of the present generation. In view of this fact it can be said that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the farmers. The theory of McKINLEY was that by putting a duty on foreign wheat, the interest of the American farmer would be protected; the profits on his crop would be increased, and it was for the conferring of such a benefit that the tariff politicians asked the farmers to support the Republican party. It was a very pretty theory, but it failed to materialize in beneficial results.

The condition that confronts the farmers, is entirely different from the theory. Notwithstanding McKINLEY'S protection wheat is selling for a lower price than it is ever sold for before. The humbug of claiming to promote the farmer's interest by protecting his products with tariff duties has been fully exposed. The price of his wheat ever depends upon the demand there is for it in the foreign markets, and the reason why the price of that commodity has reached such extraordinarily low figures is because the amount that is being exported at this time is smaller than it has been for many years. All the tariffs in the world will not make the wheat crop profitable to the farmer when there is no foreign demand for it.

The Families All Stand In.

Everybody in Washington knew that the number of what are usually spoken of as "office-holding families," the members of which were never known to engage in any other employment than working for the government, was considerable, but no one dreamed its actual extent until Representative Dockery this week presented to the house a partial report of the joint committee which is investigating department methods and work. More than 4000 families have two or more members in office, and some as many as seven, eight and nine. More than half of the 17,599 United States employes in that city are furnished by these 4000 families, and yet there is a rule against the employment of two members of the same family. No one was more surprised at the figures in this report than were the heads of the departments, and it can be stated to a certainty that they will not wait for legislation to reduce the number of one family employed in their respective departments. To put it in popular language, these families have had a snap for a long time and will now be made to step down and out and give other people a chance.

Is It Any Wonder Investigation is Necessary.

The enormous increase in pension disbursements is best told in the annual report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The number of vouchers paid by pension agents in 1883, ten years ago, was 1,226,119, involving \$59,906,501. This year the vouchers number 3,669,000 and the payments amount to \$155,071,506, a two hundred per cent. increase. The clerical force increased from 49 to 64 per cent. during the same period. At the close of the fiscal year there were in the Pension Department examined 1,234,310 pension vouchers, representing four months. The pension question has, indeed, grown since Garfield's day.

What Does Become of It?

Wheat sold in New York the other day for sixty-eight cents a bushel for December delivery. This being the lowest price recorded in the dealings of the produce exchange, or for upward of 80 years, the *Pittsburg Post* is led to ask what becomes of McKINLEY'S tax of 25 cents a bushel on wheat? That would do, so he promises, what his tariff would compass for the workmen in the protected industries. It would maintain and advance the price of labor as well as wheat. It has done neither and the country is suffering from a double dose of McKINLEYISM and Shermanism.

Applicable to Centre County Too.

The quietude that has characterized the local campaign still continues and probably will remain until the voters decide. This is the best way. The voters cannot make a better decision if there is noise and excitement; indeed it is more conducive to a securing of a proper vote of the people to have as little excitement as possible. The absence of partisan feeling is also a noticeable feature. All the indications, therefore, point to a peaceful election day.

They'll Be None the Wiser When They Get Them.

The pamphlet laws of the State, comprising the Acts of the Legislature of 1893, are just being distributed to the various counties. Some arrangement should be made in the future to have the laws distributed earlier. It is six months since the Legislature adjourned, and all this time the people have been kept ignorant of the new laws to which they are subject.

They are Past Repenting It.

Frenchmen are so completely occupied with the entertainment of the Russians that they give very little attention to their illustrious dead—McMahon and Gounod. The dead are soon forgotten in any part of the world, but it seems that in France, McMahon was nearly forgotten before he died and Gounod before his body was cold.

One Way of Depopulating the Country.

From the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. From January 21 of this year to October 20, railroad smashups have caused the death of 201 persons, while 548 have been more or less seriously injured. There is nothing much to be proud of in a record of this kind for our great railroads.

How About The Train Robbers.

Diaregarded train orders caused two trains loaded with human freight to crash together on the Grand Trunk line and the deadly car stove did the rest. With all the advancement made in railroad travel, the car stove remains the barbaric relic of an unimproved past.

Spawls from the Keystone.

- Pittsburg's exposition yielded a net revenue of only \$300.
- Chinese Free Masons organized a lodge in Pittsburg Monday.
- Typewriting will be taught in the high schools at Reading.
- Falling rock at Mahanoy City colliery killed Miner Anthony Smith.
- Clergymen at the Presbyterian Synod filled the Easton pulpits Sunday.
- Tommy Watson, 11 years old, is in prison in Allegheny as a horse thief.
- A war of extermination against oleomargarine has begun in Pittsburg.
- Fifty cases of scarlet fever in a week have alarmed Mayfield, near Scranton.
- The National Guard rifle practice season has been extended until November 4.
- State officials have demanded the enforcement of the Factory laws at Reading.
- Hazel Leach, an infant, drank a lot of carbolic acid, at Leeburg, and recovered.
- Bridgewater, Bucks county, received its first special delivery letter on Saturday.
- Robbers blew open the safe of Curry, Canaan & Co's store in Altoona and escaped.
- A three-ton ice wagon crushed the life out of a year old Clyde Brobst at Wilkesbarre.
- The Reformed Church Synod at Gettysburg adjourned to meet at York next year.
- Ball is refused to Henry Wanner, in jail for killing James Hemmings, near Lancaster.
- Berks county's youngest jail bird is a year old Elmer Bowman, who stole rides on cars.
- Altoona projectors of a new artillery company for the National Guard have 92 recruits.
- Mine gas exploded and killed John Rosick, in the Mount Lookout Colliery at Wyoming.
- Fire bugs set the torch to Jacob A. Billea's and J. V. Beck's stables simultaneously at York.
- The Presbyterian Messenger Company, of Pittsburg, with \$25,000 capital, was chartered Friday.
- Reading's new works' pump draws 5,200,000 gallons a day—200,000 more than the contract calls for.
- Aged Farmer Amos Faber, of Exeter, Berks County, was paralyzed by a fall from a load of fodder.
- Reading's Berean Baptist Church has called Rev. J. N. Leinback, formerly of Doylestown, to its pulpit.
- George W. Beale has withdrawn from the candidacy for Additional Law Judge in the Forty-fifth district.
- Under \$10,000 bail Henry Wanner, alleged murderer of James Hemmings, near Lancaster, has been released.
- Sarah Godalskie was burned to death by flames from leaves which she had fired in a forest near Shamokin.
- For concealing a case of small pox in her house, at Reading, Mary Deemer has been held under \$800 bail.
- United Presbyterians in Synod at Blairsville voted against the establishment of a Chautauque Assembly.
- Resulting after apparent drowning in a great hoghead of rain water saved 4 year old Peter Pluter, of Steelton.
- It has been decided that Mrs. Lizzie Fritz of Allentown, was not murdered, but that she died as the result of her own act.
- Devotional services, addresses and statistical reports occupied the attention of the Reformed Synod at Lebanon Friday.
- Coal gas prostrated and came very near killing four members of the family of Mrs. Jacob Druckenmiller at Allentown.
- Escaping steam scalded to death Joseph Corvaloskie, fireman, at the Edison Electric Light engine house in Mt. Carmel.
- Jacob Pottzeiger is suffering from the neck of time from drowning in a great vat of swill at Rehersburg, Dauphin county.
- Mrs. Harry Brinkley's screams frightened a burglar away at Mountville, just after he had touched her cheek with his cold hand.
- Bishop Levering Sunday dedicated the Helen Stadler Borchert Memorial Chapel, adjoining the Moravian College, at Bethlehem.
- The proposed admission of women delegates to general conferences was discussed at the Methodist Conference in Lebanon Friday.
- The Pennsylvania Presbyterian Synod, recently in session at Easton, aims to raise \$50,000 next year for its Colleges, including Lafayette.
- Reading Memorial M. E. Church will, on the first Sunday in November, have a surplined choir of fifty-two men and women, clad in purple.
- A quantity of jewelry and other valuable booty sufficient to load him down were stolen by J. H. Kessler from his landlady in Chambersburg.
- Conductor William Hummel and Fireman Frank J. Lewis were badly hurt by a collision of Schuylkill Valley trains near Seyfert's Station Friday.
- The Reading Railroad has moved in the Federal Court, at Williamport, to enforce its right to erect a front street coal yard siding in that city.
- Argument was heard in Harrisburg Friday relative to the objections to alleged irregularities in the Fusion Judge-ship ticket in Allegheny county.
- Revenues amounting to \$120,000 annually are realized by the farmers of the Lehigh Valley Dispatch, who ship milk to Philad elphia and New York.
- Two roving meetings wound up the State Y. M. C. A. Convention at Wilkesbarre, Sunday. The association proposes to get out of debt within a year.
- Corn on 16 acres of Levi S. Reber's farm, near Shoemakersville, was husked by a party of 28 neighbors in a day and a half; and the yield was 1200 bushels.
- The \$140 which Michael Wargosko, of Catsaunqu, hid in a stove all summer, because he feared banks, was mostly burned up when his wife kindled a fire.
- City Editor S. H. Blackwood, of the *Seranton Tribune*, swallowed a large draught of ammonia by mistake, and narrowly escaped death at Wilkesbarre.
- Allegheny City will seek to establish its title to Smoky Island, embracing 70 acres, near the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and worth \$400,000.
- Daniel N. Kemmerer, the Friedersburg farmer, who once owned 2000 acres, but is now penniless, is not to be dispossessed of his homestead for debt. William A. Arnold has advanced a year's rent for the place.
- A bush caught the trigger of George Wilhelm's gun while he was hunting, near Field's Station, York County, and the charge of shot was fired into the arm of William his brother. Fatal blood poisoning is feared.