

# Democratic Watchman

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## Light on an Important Subject.

Much light, no doubt, will be thrown upon the Hawaiian complication by President CLEVELAND's message which will reach Congress next week. The public comprehension of the difficulty is unavoidably indefinite and obscure from the very nature of the case, for the situation has been complicated by the opposite policies of the last and the present administrations, and the presentation of authentic facts and the logic of results have not yet determined which is right and which is wrong. The opponents of this administration have made a good deal of malignant noise on the subject, but we are confident that President CLEVELAND will present the Hawaiian difficulty in a light that will fully vindicate his course in regard to it.

From evidence obtained on the spot, and apparently reliable, it can scarcely be doubted that the last administration, in pursuit of its "Jingo" policy, entered into a conspiracy, with a set of adventurers in Hawaii, to overthrow the existing government and bring the islands under the control of the United States. There is evidence that the American Minister, representing the HARRISON administration, was an active agent in the inception of this revolutionary movement, giving it encouragement by the assurance that the conspiracy would have the assistance of the United States naval force then at hand in the Hawaiian waters. When the representative of this government entered into an engagement, before the fact, that the United States Marines should be landed to protect American interests from being injured in the difficulty that was being arranged to take place, he practically engaged to make them a factor in the creation of that difficulty, and included himself among the conspirators.

Now, the question is whether the United States, as a great, just, beneficent and dignified government, can afford to have its diplomatic representatives take part in conspiring against the constituted authorities and heading political disturbances in other countries? Will the American people consent to have their flag used to cover such revolutionary and piratical proceedings? President CLEVELAND objects to such an abuse of the diplomatic function, such trifling with the obligations of this government to other friendly governments, and such a use of our flag; and we are sure that he will fully justify the course he has taken under such circumstances.

## A Great Document.

The message which the President will send to Congress next week promises to be one of the most important and interesting documents that ever emanated from the executive department of the government. It may be expected to deal with great fiscal questions, including that of the tariff, which will engage so large a share of the attention of the present Congress. He will undoubtedly continue to occupy the high Democratic ground of tariff reform which he assumed at the beginning of his Presidential career and lost no opportunity to maintain and advance by word and deed. A reiteration of his tariff reform views may be looked for, with an earnest insistence that the representatives of Democracy in both branches of Congress should carry out the pledge of the party that the country shall be relieved of unnecessarily high tariff taxes.

The words of the President on this subject will do much toward the assurance of the public mind as to the necessity for a modification of the tariff and the good results that will follow the action of Congress in that direction. It will inspire the Democrats in that body with a stronger determination to carry out the work of tariff reform demanded by the people when they last voted directly upon that subject.

It is not supposable that there is any faltering of the majority in Congress on the tariff question, and that they need bracing up by the inspiration of a President's message, for the action which the committee on Ways and Means have already taken shows the vigor and determination with which the tariff reform will be pushed by the Congressional representatives of the Democratic party; but the decided tone in which the sentiments of the President will undoubtedly be expressed in his message will infuse into that body of Democratic legislators a still stronger determination, to rectify the abuses which McKINLEYISM has en-

grafted upon the tariff system of the country, and at the same time it will have a good effect in strengthening public confidence in the tariff policy of the Democratic party.

## New Democratic Tariff Bill.

It is a Measure of a Reforming and Radical Nature—Contains a Liberal Free List—The Bounty on Sugar Will be Repealed by Easy Gradations—Statement Made by Chairman Wilson—He Reviews the Work Done by the Committee and Some of the Features of the Bill—A Measure Framed in the Interest of the Masses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The new Democratic tariff bill has been given out to the public, and its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to Democratic members of Congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of that liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity which had been the pride of the Republicans and the bete noire of the Democrats for a number of years is decisive.

Thus the tariff bill, in addition to the reforms it makes in the customs law, necessitates the immediate readjustment of that treaty with South American countries which enjoy, practically, reciprocity with the great American republic of the northern hemisphere. The bounty on sugar, which was to be so promptly repealed, is, instead, repealed by easy gradations and will not reach its conclusive effects until after the end of the present century.

## CHAIRMAN WILSON'S STATEMENT.

The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt, as no others could feel, the momentous responsibility resting upon them, and the magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them in offering a tariff bill for the adoption of seventy millions of people. The bill they are called on to revise is a vast and labyrinthine system of class taxation, the culmination of thirty years' control of the taxing powers by a few great interests, gathering into their train a host of petty toll gatherers. It was carefully framed to prevent, as long as possible, what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff." By this he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or lessen the load which permitted them to write therein their own words and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful articles, which most of the taxes paid by the people were increased by the movement and greatly increased the rates of those articles, on which were all or most of the taxes paid by the people, and went into private coffers; and it was bolstered about by many defenses, chief among which are a sweep and garnished treasury and swollen by a colossal scale of permanent expenditures.

Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work.

## INFORMATION WAS WELCOMED.

The committee has welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect the bill to escape just criticism in detail, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patience, anxious thought, and of an earnest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice. Its main features are: First—The adoption, wherever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties. Second—The freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be contemplated if exposed in ad valorem terms, as the duty on a hundred pounds of salt in bulk amounts to over 80 per cent, on a common necessary of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of \$30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion, and very high on the humble home, and, contrary to common belief, specific duties lead to greater frauds in the administration, for the counting and weighing at the custom houses are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while valorem rates are assessed by the best and more responsible appraisers.

## FAIRNESS OF AD VALOREM RATES.

The ad valorem system has worked well in practice. It is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be the theory, according to every sound principle of justice, entitled to preference and vindicated by long trial.

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrong. They gather and accumulate on the consumers of the finished product; they hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundation of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers. A few miles in the interior of the country remotest from the sources of supply itself is enough advantages to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes.

## MUST STIMULATE PRODUCTION.

Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other things must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on the raw materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the

country from any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufacture we can produce in six to nine months enough for home market. We can rid our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on materials of industry, we cannot build up that trade, hence the other alternative, trusts to keep down production to the home market.

The working man can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and compels him to trust in a combination of capital.

In the iron and steel schedule we begin with ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of bessemer ores, in the lake regions, and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and has brought near at hand an undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures.

## PIG IRON AND STEEL RAILS.

The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig iron is reduced from \$6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22.12 per cent, a rate some what higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig; it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails were reduced from \$13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent, to 25 per cent, as the new which has just held up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized. The other producers will soon get protection, more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburgh, and Mr. Sterling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers.

The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent, beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the ware of the cutting beam and the variety of the lengths, and also necessitates the frequent changing of the rolls in making beams of orders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes ordered. The tinplates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish.

The cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent, higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which bring specific rates in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent.

## Not a Wage Reducer.

That is President Harrah's opinion of the Wilson Tariff Bill.—Opposed to Calamity-Invokers—Manufacturers and Workmen will Profit by Free Raw Materials.—Wages Not Affected by the Tariff.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The Midvale Steel Works is one of the largest establishments in the world. It covers twenty-eight acres and has an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. It stands in the angle formed by the intersection of the Germantown and Port Richmond branches of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Nicetown. The works employ thousands of men and are at present fulfilling contracts with the government for the manufacture of ordnance and the construction of the famous Holtzler projectile.

The president of the Midvale Steel Company is Charles J. Harrah, who was a contributor to the extent of \$10,000 to the campaign fund of \$400,000 which was raised in Philadelphia in 1888 and presented to the Republican committee to aid the election of Benjamin Harrison as President. In the last campaign Mr. Harrah publicly expressed his belief that manufacturers, and workmen as well, would profit by the introduction into this country of raw materials free.

## AGAINST CALAMITY HOWLERS.

Yesterday Mr. Harrah was seen at his office, at Nicetown, and asked to give views upon the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Harrah said that he was only too glad to be able to speak through *The Times* what he thought of the measure, and was only sorry that he had not had more time in which to thoroughly digest the bill, particularly as it related to those things in which he had a great interest.

Mr. Harrah was emphatic in his protest against the calamity-howler who was always cropping up with the declaration that the country was going to the bowwows. He had seen and heard so much of this during the past few years that he had grown callous to it. He said further:

## PREFERS SPECIFIC DUTIES.

"I have not yet had time to analyze the bill, having merely glanced over the provisions that would affect us, and at first sight I would say that the measure is a very good one with the single exception that the duties, instead of being specific, are to be collected on the value of the importations. Where you are dealing with men of strict integrity there is no doubt that the fair way of collecting duties is on the ad valorem plan, because then the men who buy a cheap article will necessarily pay less duty than those who buy an article of a more expensive nature. But unfortunately humanity is so constituted that if the duties are collected on the ad valorem plan men will be so unscrupulous as to undervalue their importations and it will not be possible for the appraiser, however intelligent he may be, to always detect these undervaluations, for the reason that the market changes from day to day, and what may be a fair price today may be absurdly high or absurdly low a month from now, for it generally takes a month to get material which has been purchased abroad through the Custom House. For that reason it would have been better, so far as the metal schedule is concerned, to have had a specific duty fixed on every individual article.

## IRON ORE AND WAGES.

"The removal of duty on iron ore is an excellent step, and one of the men to be first benefited by this change in the

tariff will be my friend, James Pollock, who, in the Norwalk foundry in which he is interested, makes some of the best iron made in this State, and who says "the placing of iron ore on the free list will completely upset the industry." He will be unable undoubtedly to increase his output very materially, from the fact that he will be enabled to sell his iron at a slightly reduced price, and thereby induce more people, who are governed entirely by the price of the article, to use it.

"So far as the tariff affecting wages is concerned, I disagree entirely on that point with the gentlemen who are quoted in this morning's papers. Wages are not affected by the tariff, but are governed by the laws of supply and demand. To give you an instance. Last summer when Mr. Porter was building the Queen's reservoir he came over here and took away all of our laborers simply by offering them fifty cents a day more than we were paying them, and under the Wilson bill as under the McKinley act the rule will be the same. If there are ten men applying for the same job and only enough work for five I will be able to get more work done at one-half the price it would cost me if I had work for fifteen and only ten applied.

## IN FAVOR OF FREE SHIPS, TOO.

"Of course, we shall all have to adjust ourselves to the new condition of things brought about by these changes but I am firmly convinced that manufacturing in general will thrive much more under the Wilson bill than under the McKinley act.

"I am sorry to see that larger protection was not afforded the Southwest. Too much protection cannot be given to the manufacturers who have cotton mills in the South, and I am very glad to see that the bounty on sugar was not eliminated entirely, as in my opinion, every industry that will increase the prosperity and wealth of the southern States should be fostered.

"There is one point which has been completely overlooked in this revision of the tariff laws and which is of great interest to all of us, and that is shipping. We should by all means have free ships. That is to say, it should be permissible to me to buy a ship abroad and put it under the American flag if I can do better abroad than I could do at home. Until we have free ships we shall always be under a certain disadvantage in our export trade, and the attention of the ways and means committee should be called to this deficiency in the new bill."

## Powderly's Successor.

J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, Chosen to Fill the Grand Master's Position.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—At this afternoon's meeting of the Knights of Labor delegates, Grand Master Workman Powderly's resignation was taken from the table and accepted by a practically unanimous vote after that gentleman had explained to the convention that he had tendered it in good faith and that his action was final. J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, was then elected to succeed Mr. Powderly, the vote being: Sovereign, 23; James Campbell of Pittsburgh, 3; T. B. McGuire, 21; Powderly, 2.

## Rescuing Party Lost.

Another Search for Missola Rescued and Rescuers May Be Necessary.

MISSOULA, MONT., Nov. 28.—General Carlin arrived at Kendrick this morning and will await the return of the rescuing party, which has not been heard from since Saturday.

Fears are entertained that some mishap has befallen the entire party of rescuers and rescuers, and if not heard from by morning General Carlin will send detachments to ascertain the trouble, although the General believes the delay is caused by Elliott, who has gone in search of Colgate.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

"An Irishman's Luck" at the opera house next Wednesday night, Dec. 6th.

Both the telephone and post office employees took a vacation during certain hours yesterday.

Centre Hall borough is to be congratulated. It has no paupers hence no poor tax is levied.

The Houtzdale *Advance* has kicked out its old hand press and hereafter will run a Hoe country cylinder.

Mr. C. B. Williams, of Beech Creek, is now stenographer in the general offices of the C. R. of P in this place.

Marion Cessna, a son of Hon. John H. Cessna, of Bedford, committed suicide by shooting himself last Thursday.

Ellsworth E. Ardrey, is now a regularly commissioned substitute mail carrier at this place. He is in line for promotion whenever a vacancy occurs.

The teacher's district institute held in Philipsburg, last Saturday, was a success in every way and doubtless will encourage the teachers over there to try again.

The wife and seven children of William Hooven, who started to push a wheelbarrow around the world, nearly a year ago, are on the point of starvation at their home near Curwensville.

The first car load of freight received at this place over the new railroad came in on Tuesday evening. It contained the household goods of J. C. Brachbill, who is moving from Hughesville to this place, where he will reside in the future.

A farmer's institute will be held in the court house, in Leek Haven, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 12th and 13th.

Rev. F. S. Bardens, who was a pastor at Ea.leville a short time ago, has accepted a call to the Tabernacle Baptist church in Harrisburg.

The Lock Haven Democrat reports the elopement of Jas. McLaughlin, a twenty two year old clerk in the Jersey Shore post office, and eighteen year old Grace Jacobs of the same place.

For the accommodation of those desiring to attend the assembly at State College this evening, the B. C. R. R. will run a special train leaving Bellefonte 7.15 p. m. returning, will leave State College immediately after the dance.

The funeral of the late Joel Royer, of Rebersburg, occurred on last Thursday. He left an estate variously valued at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, and as he was a bachelor the State and Mr. John Rupp, county Register, will get a share of it.

On last Saturday J. A. Woodcock, district agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, turned over to the trustees of the late John H. Orvis a check for the amount of \$35,083. It was the insurance Judge Orvis carried on his life in that company.

William Eskridge, of Philipsburg, narrowly escaped a horrible death at Houtzdale, on last Friday night. In attempting to board a moving train his foot slipped and he only saved himself from falling under the wheels by holding on with one hand. After being dragged about 100 ft and terribly bruised the train was stopped.

Mr. Harry Stull, of this place, was married to Mrs. Ollie Rodgers, at the home of the bride's mother-in-law, Mrs. George Rodgers, on North Linn street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Rev. Dr. Laurie, of the Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests. A reception followed after which the happy couple departed on the 8:44 train for a brief trip east.

The dramatic cantata of "Jephthah and his daughter" will be given in the opera house in about two weeks by fifty ladies and gentlemen in splendid Jewish costume and unrivaled stage scenery under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. J. E. Kane manager. In richness and variety of costumes, popular music, brilliant stage settings, starting dramatic situations, and scenic effects this cantata surpasses all similar productions.

The Lutherans, remembering that the Thanksgiving services were to be held in their church and that a well supplied storehouse had a great deal to do with a thankful heart, gave their pastor Rev. Hoshour a surprise Tuesday night that fairly took his breath away. First went Mr. Frank Stover to prepare the way and following him closely were fifty other members with a great big substantial donation, enough to satisfy a much larger man than Mr. Hoshour.

S. H. Diehl gave his stereopticon exhibition in the opera house, on Wednesday night, to a fair sized audience. And though he was a trifle too far away from the canvas to give good clear effects from his views the entertainment was nevertheless very interesting. The views of the World's Fair were especially good, and recalled many familiar scenes, to those who visited the great exposition, as well as being instructive to the less fortunate ones who staid at home. Mr. Diehl gave a matinee yesterday afternoon.

The Lock Haven papers are publishing all sorts of silly stories about the new Central railroad. First they had it that an excursion train was to have run over the route yesterday hauling one member of each family living along the line and providing the party with a turkey dinner in this place. Then when that tale proved a canard they started another to the effect that the engines purchased by the company are too long for the curves on the road which is equally as groundless. The shortest curve on the road is a 10° one and any engine made will take it.

HE HAD THE TIME DOWN.—Quite an amusing incident took place in Gray's store several days ago, when a Hungarian entered and approached one of the lady clerks. He asked for a baby cap, and upon being shown one, said, "Naw, naw too biga." He was shown another, but that was also too large, and when a third cap was produced, which was the smallest size, the Hungarian surprised the lady, who thought she had effected a sale, by saying "me wanta smalla won; no lika disa won, too biga, too biga, da habee no yet be come 'til tree o'clock." The fair maiden blushed, and her cheeks still wear a delicate pink.—*Philipsburg Bituminous Record.*

The American express company's office in this place will be in Bush's stationery store in the Arcade. Geo. Bush will continue his store there, but instead of occupying the whole room his stock will be moved into one half of it leaving the other for the occupancy of the express company. Philip Waddle will be the agent.

A PARTY DANCE.—Perhaps the nicest public dance that has ever been given in Bellefonte was that under the auspices of the Undine Steam Fire Engine Company in the Arcade, on Wednesday evening. It was the Undine's annual Thanksgiving dance and from every standpoint was all that the most fastidious could have desired, pretty girls, good music, the best of order all combined to make the large number of guests have a thoroughly delightful time.

The grand march opened the ball shortly after 9 o'clock and when the orchestra played the good night waltz it was three hours past midnight. A notable feature of the evening was the entire absence of that boisterousness which sometimes mars the pleasure of such an occasion.

Prof. Spangenberg's orchestra of ten pieces furnished the music for the dance and surprised everyone by the excellence of their time and the selections rendered. It was their debut as makers of dance music and it was a successful one too. With a little more practice and some coaching as to time it will be able to furnish dance music to suit every one.

The Undines deserve great credit for their dance and we understand it was a financial success.

REV. HICKS ON DECEMBER WEATHER.—December comes in on the central day of a regular storm period. Being within two days, and next following the center of a Venus equinox on November 29, we are to expect very active disturbances between the first and the fourth. It will grow very warm as the storm conditions develop and move eastward. The barometer will fall to low readings in westerly regions in the beginning of the period, followed by storms of rain, with lightning and thunder to the south, and turning to snow in central and northerly sections. Heavy easterly gales from the Atlantic will blow into the low area as it advances from the west. A sudden and severe cold wave will rush in behind the storms, and by the end of the period—say the 4th to the 6th—the whole country will feel a touch of the wintry blast. It will be prudent to prepare against possible blizzards northward, during the storms of this period. About the 7th and 8th, the cold will moderate, and another storm development will appear in the west and move to the east. The center of this disturbance will hinge on the 8th, or within 15 hours of the time of the new moon. Heavy gales, especially on lakes and seas, with much tendency to southern cyclones and northern blizzards, will be natural and probable. Great cold is almost sure to follow.

About the 12th westerly regions will have changed to warmer, winds in eastern parts will change to easterly and southerly, and renewed storms of rain and snow will advance across the country from west to east during the 12th to the 16th. The storms will not clear the continent until after the moon's first quarter on the 16th, but colder, clearing weather will dominate the north and west long before it is felt along the Atlantic. The "weather train" at this and all other periods will pass all other stations from west to east on about schedule time, but storms will not be prevailing all the way at the same time—neither will the cold. All sections will get their portion in due season." The center of reactionary disturbances next after this period will be on and touching the 18th and 19th, about which dates it will turn warmer and renewed storms of rain and snow will result in many places. This is near the center of our winter solstice, and stormy, unsettled weather must be looked for generally, overrunning the usual limits of the regular periods, and intensifying the phenomena during the period.

The storm period beginning about the 22d and reaching to the 26th, promises many winter storms, and many sections will have their supplies of "Christmas snow" greatly replenished during the progress of these storms. The full moon is on the 22d and will hasten the crisis early in the period. The Arctic wave following the storms will have brought very cold weather to much of the country by the night of the 26th. The equinox of Mercury is central with the full moon on the 22d, which fact is almost a guarantee that heavy sleet will be a characteristic feature of the period. Men of the wires take notice! Prepare for great cold after the storms. About the 29th and 30th will fall a reaction to, warmer, and the month is apt to close with reactionary storms well to the east, with rising barometer and colder, clearing weather in sight in north and west.