

Ink Slings.

—Anticipation of the grip is not an excuse for getting on a week's drunk. —Anarchism should be blotted out if it require the extermination of every follower of the red flag.

—The grip is taking about the same kind of a hold on the people as the grip of the street car takes on the cable.

—That NICOLAUS-GOULD check will probably put a check on the future companionships of the millionaire railroad owner.

—Chicago is reeling under a burdensome population of paupers. The "Windy City" "kited" the world to see her, but there is part of it she can't "kite" away again.

—An income tax would be a kind of a tax that says to the monied man of leisure, come in and pay your share of the expenses of maintaining a government which protects you as well as the rest.

—The anarchist, who threw the bomb into the chamber of Deputies, in France, on Saturday, turned his nose up at the horrible crime he had perpetrated. In fact a slug from his own infernal machine knocked it clear off.

—The public and private obligations of the world are estimated at \$100,000,000,000. Now just sit down and figure out how much of this other fellows owe, if you have any curiosity to know the affairs of the rest of the world.

—The Philadelphia Press and the Pittsburg Dispatch are both of the opinion that Pennsylvania has been sending men of too few qualifications to make up her State Legislature. Who is to blame for it, dear contemporaries?

—If more mothers nursed their own babies and guided the footsteps of the little ones when they pass through the various stages of childhood there would be less work for police courts and fewer parents to pass their old age in broken hearted poverty.

—The evangelists MOODY and SANKS, who have again joined forces after a separation of nine years, will shortly embark for England where they will work together during 1894. They will have to do a free trade business in the gospel over there.

—Since the bomb throwing in the French chamber of Deputies our own dear Congress is taking on measures of precaution to preserve itself from the possibility of being blown up. There need be no fear on that score. When it comes to blowing up Anarchists are not in it with the voters of the United States.

—It has turned out that Mr. VAN ALLEN does not look like the Prince of Wales, nor does he ape the fashions of that dandified coxcomb. His truceurs said that he wore a single eyeglass also, but from his graceful manner of ending a disgraceful occurrence we are led to infer that he wears enough eye glasses to see all right enough.

—The idea which led certain up town business men to disapprove of a board-walk along Water street, for fear it would keep trade away from their stores, is the best evidence of that narrow mindedness which is in itself responsible for the poor success of those whom it affects. Trade is like water, it will seek its natural channel however circuitous it may be.

—Mr. RAWLINS, the delegate who appeared before Congress, on Tuesday, to pray for the admission of Utah as a State, made lots of fun for the members and while his attempt to excuse Utah's mormonistic inclinations by pointing the finger of ridicule at New England's witchcraft was amusing in the extreme, he must remember that the pernicious practice of burning suspects was out of vogue in New England long before the Union was formed.

—The Grand Army of the Republic is awaking to a resentment of the charges that fraudulent pensioners are to be found in every community and its commander in chief, Mr. ADAMS, has issued a circular to the Posts of the country calling for an investigation. Such an action on the part of this organization is just what the Pension Department has been wanting and their united efforts will undoubtedly have effect upon the list of coffee-coolers and pension sharks who are making the roll one of dishonor.

—It is extremely disgusting to see the means which Republican papers in the western part of this State are resorting to injure the high standing which Congressman SIMLEY, of the Erie district, holds among his constituency. Because he has been a successful farmer, a little more successful than the average, and can afford to wear good clothes, they are charging him with treachery and hypocrisy with the granger element. The farmer will surely resent a statement which becomes an insult when it intimates that he has no right to wear clean linen and keep his boots shined if he is inclined to do so.

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A Difference of Method.

The tariff bill, as reported, is of course susceptible to amendment. A measure covering so many interests that must be considered, necessarily includes provisions that may be improved by modification. But the principle that inspires the purpose of the bill, the object which is the removal of unnecessary and oppressive taxation, will no doubt be rigidly adhered to.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the duties should be imposed, specifically, or according to the value of the article imported. The old committee has framed the bill chiefly on ad valorem lines, applying the specific method to but comparatively few imports. The reason given for this policy is that specific duties are calculated to impose an equal exaction upon articles of different values, with the effect of tariffing commodities that are within the purchasing reach of poor men, as heavily as those which the rich can alone afford to buy.

This would seem to be a rather inequitable arrangement for a Democratic tariff. Under ad valorem duties, as the term implies, goods are tariffed according to their value, the poor man being taxed proportionately less for his one dollar cloth than the rich man for his five dollar article. The McKINLEY duties are almost exclusively specific. In preferring the ad valorem method, the committee was no doubt greatly influenced by the example of the beneficent Democratic tariff of 1846, framed by that most sagacious public economist, ROBERT J. WALKER, which was so satisfactory in its effects, both in furnishing revenue to the government and in promoting the industrial interests.

On the other hand it is contended, and by good Democratic authority, too, that ad valorem duties are defective in that they admit, to a larger extent, the practice of fraud in evading their payment. It is said that as imported goods are valued at the points from which they are sent, it is difficult for our custom-house officers to detect false valuations made abroad, and hence the means of fraud are facilitated by the ad valorem method, and the fiscal income, which is one of the main objects of a revenue tariff, is impaired.

Perhaps conditions have changed since the time when the ad valorem plan of the tariff of 1846 worked so satisfactorily. However, the comparative merits of the two methods of imposing duties is a question which we doubt not will be judiciously determined by the wisdom of those who have this matter in charge.

The Bankruptcy Bill Knock Out.

The fate that has befallen the bankruptcy bill, which was so ably introduced in the House by Representative WOLVERTON of this State, is a further illustration of the difficulty of securing a general bankruptcy system. There have been frequent efforts to pass an insolvent law that would supersede the defective State enactments on that subject and be of equal effect in all the States, but these endeavors have always been unsuccessful. That there is a necessity for such a uniform system, and that great good would result from it, both to the debtor and creditor class, as well as to general business interests, was fully shown in the speech with which Mr. WOLVERTON introduced and advocated a general bankruptcy law.

The defeat of this last movement for such a measure, appears to have been brought about by the action of the silver men in the House. Smarting under the repeal of the silver purchasing act, they are not in a very amiable mood just now, particularly toward such measures as they think are desired for eastern States that favor a gold basis. They regard a Federal bankruptcy law as more particularly devised for eastern interests, although it is difficult to see why it is not equally applicable to the necessities of the "Woolly West." However, they took advantage of the absence of the supporters of the bill, and rallying for its defeat while a sufficient number of its friends were not on hand to effectively support it, they knocked it out. It is hard to believe that the adoption of a measure that would be so beneficial in its effects can be permanently prevented.

Sugar as a Source of Revenue.

There is some contrariety of opinion concerning the provision of the Wilson bill in regard to sugar. It must be admitted that the committee has handled this article rather gingerly. It has, it is true, made a reduction in the duty on manufactured sugar, but the raw material is allowed to remain untariffed, as provided by the McKINLEY bill. There are earnest tariff reformers who claim that sugar can very legitimately be classed among the articles from which revenue should be raised, and insist that there should be an appreciable tariff on it for a revenue purpose.

The Representatives from the sugar growing districts are said to prefer a considerable impost on that product, believing that it would be more promotive of the planter's interest than the subsidy furnished, by the McKINLEY tariff, as a compensation for the removal of the duty on raw sugar, a policy that is in every respect a sham, as it pretends to give the people the benefit of free sugar while it takes their money to balance the loss of the planters in the repeal of the duty on the raw material.

There could not possibly be a more advantageous arrangement for the sugar trust than that which has been adopted by McKINLEY. Very little, if any raw sugar is used by consumers. The removal of the duty on it has been exclusively beneficial to the refiners. But the duty on manufactured sugar is retained by the Republican tariff, an arrangement which gives the trust a double advantage, in that the monopoly is supplied with untariffed raw material, while a stiff tariff on manufactures enables it to exact such prices for its manufacture as suits its interest.

Those tariff reformers who believe that sugar is a proper source from which to raise revenue, contend that the preferable policy would be to tariff raw sugar, and make the duty on the manufactured article merely nominal, as such an arrangement would not only be better for our sugar raisers, but would be a real gain to the people by preventing the extortions of the trust which looks to a high duty on manufactured sugar for immunity in its extortionate practices.

It is not difficult to understand the reluctance of the committee to make an article of such general use, a source of revenue through the medium of tariff duties, but the wisdom of Congress may be trusted to adjust this part of the fiscal question in a way that will be advantageous to the government in point of revenue, and at the same time a benefit to consumers.

A Disgrace to the State.

The distinction of having Congressmen-at-large is one which Pennsylvania has no reason to be proud of. It is an evidence of defective apportionment, and the monument of a rascally piece of Republican gerrymandering. With the object of preserving an unfair advantage in the formation of the districts, the occasion for reapportioning the State enjoyed by the constitution has been repeatedly slurred over by the party that has had control of the machinery of legislation, and two Congressmen-at-large signalize the Republican contempt for the organic law and defiance of its requirements.

In addition to the generally demoralizing effect of such lawlessness, its harmful consequences are shown in the case of the special election that will have to be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of the Congressmen-at-large. It is not an unusual thing for Congressmen to die; but in the case of the death of one representing a regularly constituted district the election to supply his place is confined to a limited constituency. On account of the Republicans refusing to furnish an apportionment that would provide districts for all the congressional representatives to which Pennsylvania is entitled, two are thrown upon the State at large. One of these has died, and there must be a special State election to fill the vacancy. As this is required by law, the trouble and expense of such an election would have to be endured in this case if it were not that the township and municipal elections, which occur in February, may be used to avoid the holding of a separate congressional election for the entire State, and also that we have

a Governor who is willing to waive the enforcement of such an election, as strictly required by law, in order to avoid the expense of half a million dollars to the State, which a general ballot, under the new law, entails. It is merely by accident, in that the February election may be made to serve in this case, and Governor PATRISON wants to save a great public expense, that the State escapes the cost and trouble of a separate special State election of Congressman-at-large as a consequence of the Republican determination to maintain their congressional gerrymander.

It is really a disgrace to Pennsylvania that the passage of proper apportionment bills, as required by the constitution, has been so long prevented by those who profit by the continuance of such a wrong. The necessity for Congressmen-at-large, thus created, is an incident of this disgraceful circumstance, which is given additional prominence as a public outrage by the general election that must be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of them.

In a neighboring State apportionment process have been subjected to a constitutional test in the higher courts, and such treatment should be applied to the Republican gerrymander in this State.

It is getting popular for fanatics to box themselves up and travel by express now-a-days. And we would not be surprised to hear that a number have bills of shipment to Washington either, as that city seems to be the mecca of all sorts of men.

It Should Be Speedily Done.

The people look for prompt action on the part of Congress in passing the tariff bill, believing that the work should be done with as much speed as may be compatible with the importance of the object that is to be accomplished. While the character of the task imposed is such as should require care in its performance, and there should be no slip shod business in such work as is necessary for the judicious re-adjustment of a tariff, public interest nevertheless requires that it should not be unduly prolonged. Much of the depression that has prevailed during the past season has been due to the advantage taken of the Democratic intention to revise the tariff by interested parties whose purpose was to make it appear that the bare apprehension of Democratic action on the tariff was disastrous to business, and who, for the consumption of that object, contributed to the embarrassment of the curtailment of manufacturing operations.

This calamity policy will no doubt be continued to a considerable extent up to the very last moment, with the object of setting public sentiment against the Democratic tariff policy, and with the hope of affecting congressional action in the revision of existing tariff duties. Therefore, to terminate this sort of pressure as soon as possible, and to determine at the earliest moment the basis upon which manufacturers shall know they will have to conduct their business, the work of re-adjusting the tariff should be done as speedily as may comport with its important character. Without undue haste the WILSON bill can be passed by the first of February, and all interests involved can be adjusted to the change by the opening of Spring. The deferring of this consummation would be a loss of valuable time to business interests, and a prolongation of the uncertainty that is productive of embarrassment.

An early conclusion of the work of tariff reform by Congress will not only be good business policy, but it will also be good politics on the part of the Democrats. It is the conviction of the Democracy that the changes they are about to make in the tariff are going to be satisfactory to the people as soon as there shall be a demonstration of their benefits. That the beneficial effects of this tariff change should be given as early and as long a time as possible to show themselves before the next congressional election, is a matter of very great importance to the Democratic party.

Who Gets the Protection Which McKINLEY'S Bill is supposed to Attach?

From the Williamsport Republican. The question, "what does a man buy when he purchases a title to a farm?" has often been asked but not satisfactorily determined. From the latest decisions on the subject, it is plain he buys the ground, of course, and all the buildings erected upon it, whether these were mentioned or not. He always buys all the fences, not material used, then taken down and laid aside, nor material for a new fence, unless they are specially mentioned. He also buys all adjuncts necessary to the farm, except implements and machinery. For instance, if there is a pile of bean poles cut and once used for the purpose, those go with the farm; but if cut and never used they are the seller's property unless specified as sold. Standing trees and those which have fallen or been blown down go with the ground, but if cut down and made into cord wood they become personal property, and to go with the land must be specified in the sale.

A Philosophical View of it.

From the Philadelphia Record. Gold exports create no alarm in business circles, notwithstanding the efforts of speculators to use the fact of exportation as a means of depression. We never send an ounce of gold out of the country for which we do not get a full equivalent. Mr. Henry Clowes philosophically observes that "gold is the dearest product we have at the present time, and it is better to export it than to send our wheat out of the country at the present depreciated price, sixty-three cents a bushel—materially less than the cost of production. We dig our gold to sell it, just as we grow our wheat to sell it; and we can do better just now as gold sellers than as wheat sellers." Owing to the lull in business money in the United States is a drug. When business shall revive, and the rate of interest advance, gold will drift back to us for the same reason that it now drifts away.

Gone to the Bow Wows Sure.

From the Doylestown Democrat. There is one item in the Wilson bill that seems to have escaped the attention of the croakers and calamity howlers. None of them have discovered that the new tariff means the downfall of the American dog. And yet it is true. Yes, sir; after the first of March next the native dog will have to compete with the foreign pup. Chairman Wilson and his short sighted Democratic colleagues of the bologna sausage on the free list. Surely this will break the back bone of the American dog industry. Good-by old Tray, you've had your day. Sacrificed to Democracy and free trade. The Doylestown dogs should hold an indignation meeting and protest. Let us hear from old Towser.

And You Are Right Mr. Harragh.

From the Brookville Jeffersonian Democrat. In an interview in the Philadelphia Times, Chas. J. Harragh, president of the Midvale steel works, Philadelphia, one of the largest works of the kind in the world, says: "I am firmly convinced that manufacturing in general will thrive much more under the Wilson tariff bill than under the McKINLEY act."

Politics, His Business.

From the Eastern Sentinel. Congressman John B. Robinson has already declared himself a candidate for lieutenant governor of this state. The Republican party in Pennsylvania has nothing to give that this aspiring politician would be, in any way, backward about asking for it.

Where Was Leonard When the Light Went Out?

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. That Harrisburg speech made by Ex Representative Rhone, in which he fixed the amount of the circulating medium at \$50 per capita, indicates that his lantern has gone out during his gropings in the financial darkness.

Ah There, Governor McKINLEY.

From the Troy, Ohio, Democrat. The Wilson tariff bill will greatly benefit our Troy factories, as it makes their raw material free and consequently cheaper and will enable them to run more months in the year and pay better wages.

Then Stanley Will be Out of a Job.

From the Orbisania Dispatch. The San Francisco Chronicle estimates that at the present rate of conquest and colonization savage Africa will be a thing of the past before the first quarter of the twentieth century is rounded out.

He Would Be Dead in It Then.

From the Atchison, Kansas, Patriot. If Chicago is bound to honor Citizen Palmer further, why not name Jackson park "Potter's Field?"

—If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN office, is the place to have it done.

Spawls from the Keystone.

- Pittsburg's smallpox epidemic has been squelched. —The new bells of the Reformed Church, at Frackville, will be dedicated to-day. —A splash of molten iron in a Reading furnace seriously burned James Sullivan. —The "John Bull" train ran from Harrisburg to Washington D. C. Wednesday. —A drunken and unkr tramp was killed while asleep on the railroad near Carlisle. —A fighting dog at Shamokin chewed John Gallinski's right hand so that he may die. —Inspector General Chambers McKibbin has made his report of the National Guard. —In the railroad yard at Waynesboro, J. R. Hade, of Chambersburg, was crushed lifeless. —A mule kicked Rudolph Fox under mine cars at Ashland, and he was fatally mangled. —While picking coal on a siding in Lebanon James O'Connell was struck by a train and killed. —Governor Pattison has proclaimed that \$106,403 of the State's debt has been paid off this year. —Berks County sportsmen will add another 1200 quail to the 1200 already ordered to stock the woods there. —In attempting to cross the Susquehanna River at Plymouth on the ice Walter Tomasz was drowned. —Lumberman of Lycoming and Clinton Counties are greatly assisted by the snow and the log business booms. —The Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad will soon be extended below Elizton and down the Peninsula. —Valuable papers were the only plunder secured by thieves who exploded Ephraim Williams' safe at Wernersville. —The Philadelphia and Reading's great coal traffic continues, 14,058 tons coming out of the Pab Alto district on Friday. —Sewing Machine Agent Samuel Roth has been arrested for forgery at Newville, near Carlisle, and taken to Pittsburg. —With a capital of \$10,000 the Republican Printing Company of Doylestown, Bucks County, was chartered Monday. —The Intercollegiate Press Association of Pennsylvania met Saturday at Lancaster with eight colleges represented. —Convicted Murderer Charles Salvard's counsel at Carlisle will carry his case before the Pardon Board on the 26th inst. —The body of the murdered man found in the Monongahela River, near Baldwin, has been identified as E. W. Forrester. —A miner named Kaufman and two brothers named King were injured in a premature dynamite explosion near Greensburg. —A masked burglar held up the agent at Wildwood, a station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and looted the money drawer. —A little daughter of W. J. Harold, of near Greensburg, was fatally burned by her twin brother, who was playing with matches. —Contractor William Gall, of Reading, Monday got a verdict for \$3,000 against the city of Lebanon for work done on a reservoir. —When John Wisa, of Springfield, near Shamokin, Tuesday returned home from the mines he found his wife a raving lunatic. —An explosion of gas in Hickory Swamp colliery, Shenandoah, badly burned Mine Inspector Brennan and Foreman J. Wisa Evans. —Calvary Reformed Church at Reading raised \$800 of a single collection on Sunday. This church has an elevator in one corner. —Catalogues of the furniture in the State World's Fair Building, which will be sold shortly, are being sent out from Harrisburg. —Harris Grazer stabbed himself with a butcher knife in the throat and abdomen at Reading. Misfortunes had discouraged him. —The embezzlement cases against Colonel A. Harvey Tyson, who is paralyzed in jail at Reading will be postponed, owing to his condition. —Western Pennsylvania miners have united upon 65 cents a ton as the price for digging coal, while the operators refuse to pay more than 60 cents. —The Philadelphia and Reading Company is the only railroad in the State that has not made its yearly report to the Department of Internal Affairs. —The Commonwealth will not compromise its tax cases against several coal companies, notwithstanding the Edgerton case was decided adversely to the State. —Miss Emma Thompson, a young school teacher, disappeared from Staples Station Allegheny County, on November 28, and she has not been seen since. —Mrs. Ida Reimensnyder died at Wilkes, barre just after the coffined forms of her brothers-in-law, Peter Heck and John Kropp were carried out of the house. —Nearly 40 dynamite cartridges blew up and wrecked things and hurt Engineer Frank Miller, who had thawed them too rapidly over a quarry boiler near Allentown. —Having allured pretty Elsie Morgenthrow, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, where she was assaulted, Howard Shank, of Columbia was Tuesday convicted in Court. —The funeral Tuesday of Robert A. Zerby, late business manager of the Pottsville, Republican, was largely attended by Odd Fellows and members of other organizations. —Escaping coal gas prostrated the entire family of William Fisher at Reading. The apparently dead daughter, Katie, was resuscitated by means of artificial respiration. —Charles F. Rupp, who died under peculiar circumstances at Atlanta, Ga., recently, left York when he was 16 years old and has relatives residing there who will claim his property. —The Sterling Coal Company, of which General D. H. Hastings, is president, and which operates mines in Cambria and Clearfield Counties, has retired from the business as miners and shippers. —While skylarking on Centre street Pottsville early Monday morning James McAllister aged twenty-three, was shot by his friend Harvey Matthews. McAllister cannot live, and he has made a statement exonerating Matthews from all blame. —The grip has fastened itself upon Hamburg and many citizens have fallen victims to it. Clergymen are unable to fill their appointments, and even physicians are down with it. It bids fair to rival the epidemic of three years ago. —Albert Smith, a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors at Lancaster tried this week having demanded and taken bribes for his vote in filling the under positions at the institution was acquitted, but ordered to pay costs of prosecution.