

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
For Congressman-at-Large,
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN,
J. C. BUCHER,
Democratic County Ticket.

For Legislators, (JAMES SCHOFIELD,
ROBERT M. POSTER,
For Jury Commissioners—JOSEPH J. HOY,
For Associate Judges—THOMAS F. RILEY.

His Party is With the President.

It won't do for the Senators to throw the President's letter to chairman WILSON with senatorial pride and throw themselves back on their dignity. The traditional dignity of the upper house will not avail them in this issue. President CLEVELAND has the people back of him, and however huffy these senatorial dignitaries may assume to be, they know that the President has spoken the truth and at a time too when it was proper that it should be spoken. And moreover they know that he is sustained by the Democratic party whose sentiments he uttered.

The President's letter is full of sound Democratic principle. It is a clarion call to the faithful to do their duty in spite of the treachery of a little ring of reputed Democratic Senators who have private interests more at heart than the welfare of the country and the honor and success of the party, which they would sacrifice for their own selfish ends.

What could be more grateful to the Democratic conscience than the President's appeal to Chairman WILSON "to insist upon party honesty and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles?" It is surely time to speak of party honesty and Democratic principles when a senatorial conspiracy has been formed to betray the Democratic party for the advantage of monopolistic interests that have been too long favored by high tariffs.

The President puts the question in the proper light when he asks "whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned?" He tersely states what those imperilled principles are when he says:

"It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials."

Raw materials absolutely free from tariff taxation have been the leading feature of the Democratic pledge of tariff reform, and well may the President call attention to "such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle" as would put the wool of the farmer on the free list and protect the coal and iron ore of the capitalist. This is what the guerrillas in the Senate propose to do by means of their emasculated bill, and against this the President protests in behalf of principle and good faith, and so does the Democratic party.

Shall this protest, backed by honest and indignant public sentiment, prevail, or shall "sweet-leather" SMITH, "collars-and-cuffs" MURPHY, "sugar-trust" GORMAN and BRICE, and a few more self-seeking "statesmen" of that ilk, force the Democracy to either accept their bill, or indefinitely endure the abuses of the McKINLEY tariff?

An Inspiring Nomination.

Nothing could be more encouraging than the expressions of satisfaction that are heard everywhere among the Democracy of the State in regard to the nomination for Governor. That nomination is in itself an inspiration. It is an earnest of the sincerity of the platform. When the Democrats see that the foremost tariff reformer of the State, one who has not only been insistent upon the reform of our tariff laws, but has also insisted upon an improvement of our State tax laws and methods of State administration. When they see that a leader of this kind has been chosen, they have positive assurance that the demands of the platform are not merely empty words. This is the reason why the name of Wm. M. SINGERLY at the head of the ticket is having such a magical effect in uniting and strengthening the Democracy of the State.

This Congress was instructed to pass a Democratic tariff bill, and the President merely wants it to obey its instructions. His letter had no other object.

"Too Dam Much Talk"

Is a pretty good expression of the condition of affairs at Washington and we give it just as we got it from an old-time Democrat down in Walker township, yesterday. In reply to the inquiry as to what he thought of the situation brought about by the President's letter and the action of certain Senators, who are approving or condemning it, he said, "I have no opinion as to the situation at all, but the action of our leaders, in this case, has convinced me that they are affected with the same weakness that got PIERSON's parrot into trouble and are likely to come out of it in about the same condition it did." "Some years ago," he continued, "BILL PIERSON, who occupied an adjoining farm to mine, purchased a parrot as a Christmas present for his children. He was very proud of it and took great pleasure in teaching it to talk. It was apt and in the course of a year, from Bill and the children, had learned a considerable vocabulary for a bird. In addition to what they had taught it, it articulated, it had picked up a number of words heard frequently about the house. Among its other accomplishments it had been taught to hiss the dog. In this it took particular pleasure. One day when the family was scattered about, and the dog and parrot were left alone, the latter concluded to have some fun and hopping down off its perch began hissing the dog. The animal was not in the best of humor and in place of furnishing the expected amusement, made a bounce for the bird. It was but a brief struggle but when the parrot got back to its perch it was without a feather in its tail and pretty well used up in other respects."

On coming to dinner BILL, as usual, went in to bandy words with the parrot, and found it in a terrible state of excitement, chattering and scolding at the top of its voice and looking very much as if it had gone through a threshing machine. He was horrified on discovering its condition and to quiet it down, and ascertain what had caused the trouble, began:

"Poor, polly! Poor polly hurt! What's the matter with pretty polly?" "The bird seeming to understand the question and appreciating what had been the cause of the disaster, rubbed its head over the place its tail had been, and then twisting its head down under one leg that was bleeding, waited for BILL's second inquiry as to what had hurt "poor polly," when it winked significantly and answered humbly "too dam much talk." "And so it is in Washington to-day. The trouble for the party is that there is "too dam much talk," and the leaders, who are indulging in it, if they don't know it now will discover it when their political tail feathers are gone."

Gorman's Bluff.

Senator GORMAN miscalculates his importance and his power when he demands that the Democratic tariff reform programme must be reversed at his dictation, and to suit his self-interested arrangements. In saying to the Democratic party, as he virtually does, "there are two tariff measures—the McKINLEY law and the bill which myself, BRICE and two or three other confederates insist upon; your choice must be confined to one or the other of these two," he offers an indignity to the party which it cannot submit to if it wants to retain the respect of the American people.

The GORMAN-BRICE combine, who evidently have been dickering with the McKINLEY interests, propose to "hold up" the Democratic party through the advantage they have over the small majority in the Senate, but when they require that it must be their bill or nothing, their proposition is so astounding in its impudence that it may momentarily disconcert the honest tariff reformers in Congress, but even such cheek cannot be proof against the aroused indignation of a party that will not allow itself to be bluffed by the game which a little ring of scheming gamblers in the Senate, who have stocked the cards for their own personal advantage, are trying to play. The great Democratic party is not prepared to stand such a bluff.

Disappointment in Constitutions.

The people of New York State, who are now engaged in framing a new constitution through the agency of a convention elected for that purpose may find in time, as has been the experience in Pennsylvania, that the adoption of a new constitution is one thing, and its enforcement is quite another. Among the proposed provisions of this new constitution is one to the effect that "monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this State," and it also prohibits "the fixing of prices, or limiting the production, or regulating the transport of any product or com-

modity, by any co-partnership or association of persons."

Nothing can be easier than the insertion of such prohibitive clauses in the organic law, but a difficulty may be experienced in carrying them into effect. The abuses against which they are aimed are strongly entrenched, and involve interests that may be strong enough to prevent their being interfered with by constitutional inhibition.

Here in Pennsylvania a new constitution was adopted some twenty years ago, and although it contains provisions for the restraint of corporate abuses it has remained a dead letter in that particular up to this date. It forbids unfair discrimination in freight charges by railroad companies, and enjoins the restrictions of other practices of corporations injurious to the public interest. These are plain and positive prohibitions, as much a part of the organic law of the State as any other of its provisions, and yet Re. publican Legislatures, during all the time that has elapsed since that constitution was adopted, have intentionally and deliberately refused to enact the legislation necessary to carry that part of the constitution into effect. Every attempt to pass an anti-discrimination law in conformity with constitutional direction has been defeated by the influence which the railroad companies have brought to bear upon the Republican Legislature of this State, and that part of the constitution has been rejected and remains a dead letter.

The same instrument directs that after every census the State shall be reapportioned into Congressional, Senatorial, Representative and Judicial districts, but this constitutional direction is continually and systematically disregarded by Republican Legislatures for a partisan reason.

The people of New York may try to protect themselves against monopolies and trusts by the terms of their new constitution, but if the legislative power of that State shall be in the hands of a party that despises and violates the constitution, as is the case in this State by the dominant party, they will find that their constitutional restriction of monopolistic extortion and oppressions has done them no good.

The Remedy for Industrial Disturbance.

While the railroad strikers were engaged in riotous proceedings and violating the laws, they were entitled to nothing but unqualified condemnation. They had arrayed themselves against law and order, and were defying the constituted authorities of the land. Maintaining such an attitude, of course they had to be put down.

The disturbance they created having been allayed, it may now be in order to consider the cause of the unrest among working people that with increasing frequency leads to such disturbances. Among the most potent of these causes is the disparity seen by this class as existing between the compensation they receive for their labor and the enormous profits of capital. They see themselves working day by day for a meagre living, while those to whose interests their labor is devoted are adding millions to millions. The economic situation that consigns thousands to a life of poorly requited drudgery while the industrial magnates who employ them are every year increasing their colossal fortunes, is calculated to engender a discontented spirit among those who are on the unfortunate side of such an unequal arrangement. Even if there was not a more substantial reason for dissatisfaction, natural envy would rebel against an arrangement under which the favors of fortune are so partially distributed.

This is an unfortunate situation, and it may be well to ask how it has been brought about, and how it may be remedied? What influences have produced the condition in which is found a disparity of compensation so likely to create dissatisfaction and resistance?

This condition has been coming on for some years under economic laws favorable to its existence. Tariff laws have been passed which have aided the accumulation of great fortunes while wages have not advanced, but have rather diminished. The lords of the factory have become immensely wealthy, while the factory workman must labor for his usual pittance.

As to the cause for this state of affairs, it is evidently the natural result of the legislation and party policy that for some years past have affected the industrial and financial situation. Arbitration is proposed as a remedy for the conflicts which inevitably occur between those who under existing conditions are getting too much and those who are getting too little. But such a resort would be but of doubtful efficacy, and it would be decidedly better to change the economic and financial methods which have produced such conditions. McKINLEYISM is largely responsible for this situation, and the most efficacious remedy would be the abolishment of McKINLEYISM.

—Do you read the WATCHMAN.

Too Quick With Their Strictures.

An instance of the avidity with which Republican newspapers avail themselves of every chance to indulge in political misrepresentation is furnished by the fuss they have been making about Secretary GRESHAM's alleged interference in the Corea affair. According to these partisan newspaper critics he deliberately insulted Japan by a communication to the authorities of that country in which he reproved them for their interference in the affairs of Corea in the misunderstanding between the two countries.

These carping journals went off at half-cock without knowing anything definitely about the real tenor of the Secretary's communication. Their purpose was to condemn and they did it ignorantly and recklessly.

It turns out that Secretary GRESHAM offered well intended advice to Japan that it should come to an amicable agreement on the point in controversy, and tendered the friendly offices of the American government in the settlement of the dispute. There was nothing in his dispatch that one friendly government could not communicate to another, and there is no reason why Japan should not accept it in the amicable and praise-worthy spirit in which it was offered. This has been constructed by the mischief-makers of the Republican press as a deliberate insult to Japan.

The state department was never managed with more ability, dignity and regard for the national interest and honor than it is by the present Secretary, and his petty maligners may be treated with the contempt they deserve.

Encouragement for the Country Democrats.

This year the Democrats of the country districts will have the encouragement of knowing that their efforts will not be neutralized by factious disorganization in the party in Philadelphia. Disappointment from this source has been of repeated occurrence for some years past, with the effect that the rural Democracy saw but little use in making an effort that was likely to be of no avail on account of disaffection in the city. How often did they see overwhelming defeat brought about by a slump in Philadelphia's Democratic vote. Was it any wonder that they became discouraged?

But this is not going to be the case this year. The party all over the State have reason to be encouraged and invigorated by the fact that the Philadelphia Democrats are united, that factious differences in that quarter have been healed, and that the city will give its biggest Democratic vote. A wise choice in making the nomination for Governor has brought an influence to bear that will not only secure the full party vote in Philadelphia, but will add considerably to it from outside the party lines. No one acquainted with the situation in the city—no one who understands Wm. SINGERLY's business and personal relations with the people of a locality with which he has long been so usefully and honorably connected, entertains the least doubt that he will poll a vote in the city of his residence much beyond the normal strength of his party. The Democrats of the country can be assured that the biggest effort they may make will be matched by their party brethren in the metropolis of the State.

Miners Hope for the Best.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., July 24.—At the mass meeting of the miners formerly employed by the Berwind-White Coal Mining company on Sunday, a committee was elected to go to Philadelphia on Monday and meet Mr. E. J. Berwind as the representative of the company. The bulletin board was anxiously watched all day Monday by the miners. About 4 p. m. the following telegram was posted up:

Berwind will pay the 40 cent basis and extra for all coal under three feet. Can do nothing better.

[Signed] WILLIAM TOMLINSON. This depressed the spirits of the expectant miners considerably, who still express the determination not to accept this but to fight to the end. The company has erected barracks at Eureka No. 7, and deputies and blacklegs are hourly expected.

All the Packing Houses May Quit.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, says that all the packing houses in Chicago will quit tomorrow unless the rates of wages paid Aug. 1, 1893, are restored. He asserts that the executive committee of the Knights of Labor will ask a boycott on all who patronize Pullman.

Old Queen Lili.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president sent a message to Congress to-day stating that Queen LILIOUKALANI had earnestly requested the United States not to recognize the republic, and that Minister Willis had informed Mr. Parker, the queen's last minister of foreign affairs, that he thought the senate resolution not to interfere was the final action of that body.

The New York Senator Defends the President's Letter.

And the Contents Thereof.—Mr. Hill Made a Lengthy Address on the Subject and Was Frequently Interrupted by Prolonged Applause From the Spectators.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The most entertaining and remarkable feature in the great national performance on the floor of the senate was the part played in it to-day by Senator HILL, democrat of New York, as the defender of President CLEVELAND against the assaults of democratic senators in connection with the president's now famous letter to Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the house conferees of the tariff bill.

Mr. Hill took the ground that the letter being unofficial was no violation of the constitution; that it was no attack upon the senate, or upon any senator, but that it was an honest effort to carry out the policy and theories of the democratic party and to advance the interests of the people. As to its being an unwarranted attempt to interfere with pending legislation, Mr. Hill asserted that the blame lay with those senators who, instead of acting on their own judgment and responsibility, "badgered" the president to give them his views upon the compromise bill which they had prepared. "Do as I do," he said to them; "keep away from the white house."

He wound up a two hours' speech (bristling all over with the spikes and spears of his wit and sarcasm) by comparing the senatorial conspiracy against President CLEVELAND to that which compassed the assassination of Julius Caesar. In this historical parallel Senator Gorman of Maryland, stood for the "lean and hungry Cassius," of whom Caesar said, "He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous." Senator JONES, of Arkansas, for "honest Brutus," Senator VEST, of Missouri, for the "Envious Casca," Senator VOORHEES, of Indiana, for "Trebonius," and the distinguished senator from Tennessee, Mr. HARRIS, for "Cinna." He carried out the parallel by declaring that these senators made the same plea which the conspirators of old made, "Nor that they loved Caesar less, but that they loved Cleland less, but that they loved their party and the country more."

Mr. Hill was followed by Senator CAFFERY, of Louisiana, who submitted a motion looking to the restoration in the sugar schedule of a bounty for 1894. In a short speech (which was, however, not concluded) he accused the democratic managers of bad faith in striking out the sugar bounty and declared explicitly for himself and his colleague (Mr. Blanchard) that they would not vote for the tariff bill if it put sugar on the free list.

Without any action, and in order to have time for a Democratic caucus, the senate at 3.05 p. m. adjourned.

Crispi's Advice to Emigrants.

He Tells them to go to Africa and not to America—Capture of Kassala.

ROME, July 23.—In the senate yesterday Prime Minister CRISPI referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces, and announced that reinforcements were not required that the troops at Kassala were able to maintain their position, and that no more battles with the dervishes need be anticipated. The capture of Kassala has not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain are excellent.

He hoped Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America.

On the motion of Signor Cavaletto the senate expressed its thanks to Prime Minister CRISPI and the president of the senate for their devotion to the service of their country. The adoption of the motion was the occasion for a scene of unusual enthusiasm. The senate then adjourned for the summer recess.

A Skirmish Between Corean and Japanese Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Tateno, the Japanese minister here to-day received a cablegram from his government, saying that Corean troops had made an uncalculated attack upon the Japanese soldiers stationed at Seoul, the capital, and that their fire had been returned by the Japanese troops. With what result on either side the dispatch does not say. The date of the skirmish is not given.

Minister Tateno said the published statement that Secretary Gresham had made an apology to him for having sent a telegram to Minister Dunn, at Tokio, saying that the United States would view with regret the levying of an unjust war upon Corea, was without foundation. No such apology was necessary, Mr. Tateno said, in the first place, and in case any such explanation had been necessary, it would have been made to the Japanese home government through Minister Dunn.

Lynchers Come to Grief.

Leaders Killed and Others Wounded by Their Intended Victim.

LAURAVILLE, Fla., July 24.—About 1 o'clock this morning a mob of negroes, led by a negro preacher named Marshall, went to the house of Jack Thomas, colored, to lynch him for committing a criminal assault on a negro girl. As the mob approached Thomas opened fire with a Winchester. His first shot killed Marshall, the preacher.

Thomas continued firing, shooting down six other members of the mob, four of whom are thought to be mortally wounded. The mob fired at Thomas without effect. Thomas has surrendered to the authorities.

Twisted by the Sun.

AMESBURY, Mass., July 22.—The intensity of the sun's rays yesterday may be estimated by their action on a piece of railroad track over the bridge on the Salisbury side of the Merrimack river. It was so hot that a whole length of rail was warped and twisted out of shape. It was so badly warped that it was necessary to send trains over another track.

Coreans Defeated in an Attack on a Japanese Garrison.

Battle Between Warships—A Japanese Cruiser and a Chinese Transport Said to Have Been Engaged, With the Result That the Transport was Sunk—Rumored Bombardment of Corean Ports by the Japanese.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—A dispatch received here from Nagasaki, on the southwest side of the island of Kioo Sioo, Japan, says that a detachment of Corean troops, at the instigation of the Chinese Minister resident, have attacked the Japanese garrison and were defeated.

A later telegram says that a Japanese cruiser and a Chinese transport have been engaged and that the cruiser sunk the transport.

Nothing is known here of the alleged private dispatch stating that the Japanese have bombarded Corean ports. The British Consul has received a telegram from the British Charge d'Affairs at Tokio, Japan, stating that the Japanese have undertaken to regard Shanghai as outside of the sphere of operations. The price of coal has risen 40 per cent. on account of the large demand made upon these supplies for use upon board warships, transports, etc.

News of the Fighting Confirmed.

LONDON, July 24.—The Japanese Legation in this city has received a dispatch from Yokohama confirming the news received by the way of Nagasaki of an attack of Corean troops upon the Japanese garrison at Seoul. The dispatch states that the palace guards were the aggressors. It also states that the Corean troops at Seoul number 6,000 men with several Gatling guns.

A dispatch from Chemulpo, Corea, says that the Corean government, instigated by the Chinese government, has withdrawn its promises of reform already made to Japan.

The guards at the Imperial Palace at Seoul are assuming the most hostile attitude toward the Japanese troops in the capital.

A conflict is momentarily expected. The Japanese Legation here has received no news of the rumored bombardment of Corean ports by their government and give the report no credence whatever.

Battle is Expected.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Japanese troops in Corea have commenced a forward movement against the positions occupied by the Chinese troops in the same country and a battle is daily expected.

Missionaries Must Leave.

Can't Stay in China When War With Japan Begins—So Says Rev. Chaffant.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—"The thousand or more missionaries in China will have to leave when war with Japan begins," said the Rev. W. P. Chaffant to a correspondent yesterday, "as all foreigners will be treated alike." Rev. Chaffant has lately returned from an eight years' stay in Shang Tung province, north China, where he was in charge of a Presbyterian mission. He is thoroughly informed upon the condition of affairs in that part of the globe, and says war is inevitable. It will involve Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany, he thinks.

"Russia has long desired to gobble the Corean kingdom," he explains, "to have seaports on the east open year round, those she has now being closed by ice in the winter. While China is fighting Japan, Russia will jump in after Corea. This will draw Great Britain into the fray. France will then be obliged to join forces with Russia to protect her possessions in Tonquin. Japan will not have to fight alone, as Germany stands ready to help her."

Mr. Chaffant mentioned as an odd circumstance that he had often seen Chinese soldiers carrying muskets which had been used in America during the rebellion.

Death of a Well Known Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Rev. Dr. J. E. McCollough, editor of the Philadelphia Rev. Methodist, and one of the best known Methodist clergymen in the Philadelphia conference, died to-day at his summer home at Chester Heights. He has been ill about two months. Dr. McCollough was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1823, and for twenty six years filled various pulpits in the eastern part of the state. In 1876 he started a paper called the Monthly Messenger. In 1883 the Messenger was enlarged and renamed the Philadelphia Methodist. This paper he edited up to the time of his death and made it one of the best conference papers in the country.

What the Senatorial Policy is Likely to Be.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—If the action of to-day's Democratic caucus is obeyed, tomorrow will witness an end of the debate on the conference report on the tariff bill and that matter will go back to the conference without instructions. After a debate running over three hours yesterday and upwards of that time to-day, Mr. Jarvis' resolution, that the bill be sent back without instructions, was agreed to by unanimous consent, although at no time did Mr. Vilas give the assurance to the caucus that he did not press a measure to strike out the differential duty on refined sugar.

Stoned Mr. Pullman's House.

A Russian Made the Attack—Arrested After He Had Smashed a Dozen Windows.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Simon Reskins, a Russian, made a malicious assault upon the residence of George M. Pullman to-day. He hurled many stones at the massive building, breaking out ten or a dozen large plate-glass windows. He was arrested, charged with malicious mischief.

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