

Ink Stings.

Barbers are beginning to feel the approach of the football season. In the game between man and oyster, both have to shell out and both get into the soup. Harrisburg is being terrorized by burglars. Strange—The Legislature is not in session now.

The summer girl's day has gone, slack! The season's round did foist her. But alas, ah me! another expense I see, in the coming of the oyster.

A scale of prices has at last been adopted by the glass workers and operators. The process of making panes will accordingly be begun at once.

The umbrella trust has gone up—The long stretch of dry weather caused umbrellas to come down and there was only one thing left for the trust to do.

It is not a theory, but a condition—an improved condition of business under a Democratic tariff—that confronts the Republican calamity howler.

There should not be so much complaint from county commissioners all over the State as to the cost of preparing the blanket ballots, now that we have free wool.

After all Congress did well in leaving a tariff on barbed wire. It must be an immense satisfaction to people who have been once caught in a barbed wire fence.

South America is likely to afford a new field for war correspondents soon. Peru and Ecuador are trying to get into a scrap and Chili, not satisfied with past experience, wants a hand in the middle.

The increased majority given JOHN P. CLARK, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Arkansas, on Monday, does not look as though the Republican attempt at rejuvenation had been made with a substantial elixir.

Horses, bicyclists and ocean steamers are breaking records with such frequency now-a-days and attaining such high rates of speed that it will not be long until the time is whittled down to the fine point of nothing.

WARD McALISTER has decided that between Paris, London and New York there can be no doubt that the latter "takes the cake," which, viewed from the position of such a dough head, we have an idea would be hardly worth having.

Uncle SAM has wisely decided to take neutral ground in the Japan-China disturbance. It takes a big straddle to reach across the Japan sea, but we know of no legs longer than Uncle SAM's, nor of no understandings more substantial to plant in the warring countries.

To-day the Republican party of the United States is mourning the loss of another of its prominent leaders. On Tuesday Senator JONES, of Nevada, made his formal announcement of lost faith in the G. O. P. and as the next best thing he stated that hereafter he will be a Populist.

Mrs. ASTOR has discharged her Newport gardener, because she found out that he kept borders in her summer house at that place during the winter. Such a thing is not much of a surprise, only he was sagacious enough to carry on his farming trade during the cold as well as the hot season.

The effect of putting lumber on the free list will be cheaper lumber, and that will cause a larger amount of building. The numerous interests involved in the construction of houses will be benefited, and no interest will be injuriously affected. The people, will in every respect be largely the gainers.

TOM REED has decided that LEVI P. MORTON is not too old to be Governor of New York. Possibly the great politician thinks the ex-vice president young enough to suit his purposes, but there are seven hundred thousand Democrats in the Empire State who will have something to say about the matter. MORTON will have to live to be as old as METHUSELAH before he becomes their Governor.

Governor KOLB, of Alabama, recently defeated for re-election, who talked about setting up an opposition State government and trying the chances of rebellion, seems to have got ten into a more orderly frame of mind as it is now announced that he intends to run for Congress. He will find this attended with much less difficulty than would attend an attempt to fill the office of Governor to which he was not elected. Every man has a right to run for Congress if his fancy runs in that direction, but when a person assumes the right to be Governor in defiance of a majority of 25,000 against him, he is pretty sure to get into trouble. KOLB appears to comprehend this fact.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 39.

BELLEFONTE, PA., SEPT. 7, 1894.

NO. 35.

The Work of the Last Session.

Although the last session of Congress was a long one, substantial benefit to the country can be shown as having compensated for the length of time consumed. No other session was ever more fruitful of good results, and it is a scathing commentary on the character of Republican legislation that the good that was done during the session consisted chiefly in the repeal of Republican laws.

Among its beneficent acts was the repeal of the SHERMAN law by which the purchase and storage of silver bullion was stopped. It put an end to the useless and pernicious expenditure of gold that was draining the Federal treasury, impairing the public credit and deranging the finances of the country. It terminated the evil effects of a bad Republican law which had much to do in producing the financial derangement and the industrial depression, from which a slow but sure recovery is now going on.

A glorious act, which should forever impart an enviable celebrity to the past session, was the repeal of the Force bill. That bill was the most infamous legislation that the Republican party was ever guilty of, in-as-much as it was designed to establish force as a factor in determining the result of elections. Its repeal frees the ballot box from the control of the bayonet.

Another act for which the country has reason to be grateful was the passage of a stringent Anti-Trust law. It had long been the custom for the Republicans to legislate for the encouragement and protection of the "communism of greed;" the monopolistic combinations that have been robbing the people grew up under Republican laws; but the present Congress, during the past session, has furnished the legal means for their suppression, and it now remains for the people to enforce the measure that has been provided for their protection against greed of the Trusts.

But the most notable act of the session just closed was the repeal of the McKinley law, by which millions will be saved to the tax payers. In addition to this benefit, some of the most important manufactures will be supplied with untaxed raw materials, and the industries will be placed on a footing that will enable them to share the advantage of foreign markets, instead of being limited to a home demand that is liable to be over supplied.

It is unnecessary to enlarge further upon what was done during the past session for the relief of the people and the improvement of financial and industrial conditions. Minor measures of importance were included in the legislation of the session, but the four great acts embraced in the repeal of the Force bill, the repeal of the SHERMAN law, the passage of an Anti-Trust law, and the expurgation of an oppressive and injurious tariff system, will forever impart an honorable and praiseworthy distinction to the first session of the Fifty-third Congress.

It Is Not on Top.

The Indianapolis News is mistaken in saying that the "sugar trust is on top for the present." It was on top when the McKinley tariff gave HAVEMAYER and his fellow monopolists everything within reach, but its situation has been greatly changed since the new tariff went into operation. Under the fiscal arrangement that was especially made for the benefit of trusts the sugar refiners had the advantage of a duty amounting to fifty cents on the hundred pounds, and moreover they had their raw material free. Here was a double advantage which enabled them to make money hand over fist while the government did not make a cent in the way of revenue from the sugar schedule.

The trust under the new tariff has the benefit of a duty of but 12 1/2 cents on the hundred pounds, and will have to pay a duty on its raw material. Whether with this loss of protection it will charge more for its product remains to be seen, but it will be measurably checked on that line by the refined sugar, and at all events the government will get a revenue of millions from the new arrangement while under the McKinley tariff it got nothing. A good deal of fuss is being made about the concessions to the sugar trust, but it is by no means as much on top as it was under McKinley's regulations.

A Trick That Cannot be Longer Played.

The calamity howlers are grasping at the last straw within their reach on the surface of the stream on which they are floating and into which they feel that they are going to sink. We now hear them shouting that although industrial operations may be resumed the working people will not find an improvement in their wages. This calamitous prediction of course springs from the wish that there may not be an improvement in the condition of the laboring class, so that discredit may be brought upon the new tariff, and McKinleyism be vindicated.

It is entirely probable that some manufacturers who are interested in a restoration of the McKinley policy, will do what they can to create an unfavorable impression of the new tariff by keeping down the wages of their working people. In this they will endeavor to assist the Republican cause, as they did at the last election, by the depression of the industrial situation which they effected, in some cases by the entire cessation of work, and, in others, by the reduction of wages, and blaming the Democratic administration for the "calamity."

But such maneuvers have their limit. Wages are something that is governed by the demand and the supply. With manufactures depressed, as in the last stages of the McKinley policy, there was no difficulty in keeping labor down to a low rate of compensation; but after a new activity has been infused into every branch of industry by the new tariff, the increased demand for labor will render it impossible for employers to maintain the depression of wages. They may do it for awhile—they may be able to continue this depressive policy long enough to have some effect on the coming election, but in wages, as in everything else, the law of supply and demand will assert itself, and it will take but a year or two for the pay of the workingman to advantageously adjust itself to the increased and uninterrupted demand for his labor.

The President's Last Letter.

It was thought by most of the friends of tariff reform that the President should sign the tariff bill. It was not as perfect a measure of tariff reform as they had reason to look for, but nevertheless it went a great way in the direction of reform and they thought the effect would be better if he should put his name to it instead of allowing it to become a law without his signature by the ten day lapse. The President thought otherwise and the result seems to have justified his method of treating the matter. He availed himself of the opportunity of writing a letter on the subject, which most admirably covers it, and places both himself and his party in an advantageous position in regard to it. While expressing regret that all the reform that had been promised and aimed at had not been accomplished, he recognized in the bill a great relief from the burdens which Republican tariff legislation had imposed upon the country, and for that reason it was proper that it should become a law, although its imperfections justified him in withholding his signature as an indication that he disapproved of the reason to Democratic principles and pledges which was responsible for the bill not being a perfect measure of reform.

The country is greatly indebted to the President for the letter he has written on the subject of the tariff bill. It puts the question in the proper light before the people. It shows who are responsible for diminishing the benefits of tariff reform which the Democratic party is pledged to confer upon the country, and it gives assurance that the defects which are due to the treachery of a few recreant Senators will be remedied by future legislative action. The letter is a first-rate campaign document; an admirable sequel to the great tariff-reform message of 1887, and a supplemental contribution to the literature that has been so useful in educating the public mind on the tariff question. It is just the document required to re-invigorate the Democratic party in its conflict with the "communism of pell."

—Read the WATCHMAN.

A Brake on the Sugar Trust.

While the sugar Senators were looking after the interest of the trust there was one Democratic Senator who watched his chance to insert in the GORMAN bill a clause that would check the greed of that monopoly in levying a tax upon the people. This was Senator MORGAN of Alabama, who managed to have included in the bill a provision rendering it criminal for the sugar ring to take unfair advantage of the law, and placing in the hands of the Attorney General the means of exterminating that ring. The clause is as follows:

"That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combinations, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter."

This provision makes the usual practice of the sugar trust a penal offense for which is to be inflicted a punishment consisting of a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five thousand, and imprisonment for a term not less than three months, nor exceeding twelve months, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

By such a legal restraint as this the sugar trust can be checked, or entirely broken up. But in any event it can hardly be expected that this monopoly will be allowed to exist much longer, for in the next tariff legislation the differential duty will have to go. In all probability this will occur before the end of the CLEVELAND administration.

Business Will Not be Disturbed.

When President CLEVELAND and Chairman WILSON intimate that there will be more legislation to correct the defects of the recently enacted tariff bill, there is no reason to apprehend that such a movement will disturb business. The general question of a change in the tariff has been settled and business is adapting itself to the change. The determination to extend the reform to a few points that were not reached in the general bill will not occasion even a momentary obstruction to the returning tide of business prosperity by the fear that any interest is going to be injuriously affected.

No disturbance or distress will be precipitated by a movement to put iron ore, bituminous coal and sugar on the free list, and these will be the principal objects involved in the pending supplemental tariff legislation. In fact the country will so quickly feel the benefits of free raw materials that business will receive an additional encouragement from the proposition to enlarge the free list. Experience with the tariff of 1846 has taught the fact that after a tariff policy has been set in the direction of lower duties further reduction comes as a matter of course and with the general approbation of the people.

The President's Originality.

Some literary whipper-snappers, who pride themselves on their limited knowledge of the poets and are eager to display it, criticize the President for having used MOORE'S lines about the treason that blasts the councils of the brave without embracing it in quotation marks.

The President had reason to believe that every school boy was familiar with the sentiment expressed in the lines and knew where it came from, and therefore the idea that he intended to pass it off as his own is absurd. There is quite enough originality in his expressions without it being necessary for him to palm off the expressions of others as his own. "The communism of pell" is as original as it is applicable to the subject to which he applies it, and it will be included among the numerous, apt and forcible apothegms which have originated with Mr. CLEVELAND. Neither the trusts, nor their backer, the Republican party, both of which it hits, can question its originality.

The parties who were urging the President to veto the tariff bill were either fools themselves, or they took GROVER to be one. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to count upon the latter contingency.

Aaron Will Be Popular in Elk County.

From the Ridgway Democrat. The result of the Congressional conference held last Wednesday, cannot but be satisfactory to the Democrats of the district, in that perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the deliberations of the conference, and the nomination made will undoubtedly meet with the hearty approbation of the party.

Mr. Williams is a man well and favorably known in Centre and Clearfield counties, a member of the bar, prominent in the party councils, and active in party work. Born on a farm in the upper Bald Eagle Valley, his youth was spent at the hard labor incident to that occupation, and in the lumber operations of his native valley. Educated in the public schools, he began to teach when quite young. Spending the long winter evenings in study and reading he became an excellent scholar.

He was twice elected prothonotary of the county, and admitted to the bar during his term of office.

His private and public character are without stain and beyond reproach. His honesty, integrity and fairness to friends and foe make him peculiarly strong where he is known, while his fidelity to his party, and his untiring industry in its behalf will commend every Democratic vote that will be gotten to the polls in November. Among the Republicans of Centre he numbers his friends by the hundreds. Without disparagement to the other gentlemen, he is as strong a man with all classes of people as could have been named. In the campaign now on, Mr. Williams will be found a most effective worker for himself and the ticket.

The Next Congress Will be Democratic.

From the York Gazette. We do not hear so much talk as before concerning the large majority which the Republicans look for in the next House. Somewhat, as the campaign has begun and the two parties are settling down to work, prophecies are not so extravagant.

There was a time when the situation looked very blue for the Democrats, but the result in the tariff fight however unsatisfactory in many ways, ended advantageously for the Democrats, if viewed politically. The voters so plainly see why the party did not fulfil the pledges made in the last campaign, that they will realize that the only way to secure the performance of those pledges is to keep the party in power and strengthen its hands.

So far as actual prospects go, there is no ground whatever for expecting a Republican majority in the next House. There are at present no indications of a sufficient revulsion of feeling to bring that about, and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee confidently expect to rest in control.

The Republican organs are now advancing the idea that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans will elect a majority, but that the Populists will send a sufficient number of representatives to hold the balance of power. This is not possible, as it is evident to all unprejudiced observers that the Populist party is on the wane.

New York Thinks Otherwise of Clevelandism.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Opposition to boss rule in New York is becoming more and more pronounced as the date of the Saratoga convention draws near, if reports from the East are to be relied upon. There is a suspicion, however, that many of the alleged factional differences are creations of the opposition. While there is a growing antipathy to boss rule the country over, it is hardly probable that the Republican leaders of the Empire State will allow factional differences to imperil the party prospects of success this fall in an election fraught with such importance. The first great duty of New York Republicans is to land their assistance in ridding the country of Clevelandism and Reform Democracy. Their local differences can be adjusted after this duty has been performed.

Can There Be Unfermented Jags.

From the Philadelphia Times. The grating and camel-swallowing cold water fanatics at Chataqua are said to be in a state of mind because Miss Frances Willard and Lady Somerset have been seen drinking unfermented grape juice which they poured from a wine bottle at dinner. Now if these people will pass a resolution censuring the Almighty for creating grape vines and making grape juice fermentable and demand that all reference to wine vineyards, wine presses and the fruit of the vine shall be expunged from the Scriptures their crankiness on the subject of the table beverage of Miss Willard and Lady Somerset will have at least the merit of consistency.

But He Didn't Rehabilitate the Keystone Bank.

From the Doylestown Democrat. In the plans for the re-organizing of the Reading Railroad it is suggested that John Wansmaker be elected president. This would be a good scheme. Mr. Wansmaker is a man of wonderful executive ability, and if the efforts of any man in the president's chair of that great corporation can rehabilitate the road he can do it. The interests that centre in the Reading are too many and too important to allow it to be foreclosed.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Miner Hugh Thomas was killed by a train near Nanticoke. —The site for the new Court House at Wilkesbarre cost \$83,000. —Mrs. Emma L. Leippe will open a swimming school at Reading. —Governor Pattison was entertained by the Cresco Club at Shamokin. —Uniontown's water supply has dried up for the third consecutive summer. —An electric railway along the river front, Harrisburg, is to be constructed. —The cornerstone of St. John's Reformed Church at Hazleton was laid Sunday. —A wagon ran over and crushed to death young Franklin Meyers, at Middletown.

—More than 5000 cigars were stolen from J. B. Gresh's store at Little Oley, Berks county.

—To economize, several officials at Reading's City Hall were decapitated Monday.

—Auditors report that ex-Treasurer Philip Fisher, of Westmoreland county, is \$2399 short.

—Thomas Fix makes a business of grappling for the bodies of persons drowned at Reading.

—Falling through a trestle into a Williamsport millpond, little George Knapp was drowned.

—Schuylkill County's Fish and Game League will hold a meeting at Schuylkill Haven Tuesday.

—In the fear that he might kill himself David Bowen had himself locked up by Schuylkill police.

—Over 50 Knights of the Golden Eagle from the West Branch Valley paraded Monday at Sunbury.

—Trolley cars began running between Easton and Phillipsburg over the Delaware River Tuesday.

—Fifty employes of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company struck for an increase of wages on Monday.

—John Tabaney and William Welch were indicted at Pottsville for beating to death Frank Bagnota.

—Tyronne's Board of Health refuses to remove cattle that died of anthrax just outside of that borough.

—The Pottsville Home Mutual Association has been dissolved by request of Attorney General Hensel.

—Attempting to mouat a moving train at Allentown, E. H. W. Strojil, of Bethlehem, was crushed to death.

—Fish Warden Jacoby tore out several dozen fish nets and walls from the Delaware River near Easton.

—After five months of idleness the Conloch Coal Company, near Hazleton, began operations Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hauch, Pittsburg, on Sunday celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding.

—Frank Williams, who in February last murdered Policeman John Airey at Jeanette, has just been captured.

—During a hammer-throwing contest at Lancaster, Miss Mary Sterling was struck by the hammer and seriously hurt.

—The National Master Blacksmiths' Association, composed of railroad blacksmiths, has 70 delegates at Pittsburg.

—Locomotive firemen of the country will send 50 delegates to the Brotherhood convention at Harrisburg on Monday.

—During August the Pennsylvania Railroad sent west over its main line 62,464 cars and east 65,527, a total of 128,991.

—An overdose of laudanum administered by the mother, killed little Robert Fuller, son of Charles Fuller, at Girardville.

—The little towns in Allegheny County all reject annexation to the Smoky City, on account of the big taxes of the latter place.

—Many of the Luzerne County miners who went to Western Pennsylvania to take the places of strikers have returned home.

—Becoming suddenly ill on the highway near Williamsport, Jacob Coffman fell and, striking his head on a stone, was killed.

—The Junior Order United American Mechanics at Lancaster contemplate forming a military company for the State Guard.

—A plot of ground at Lancaster has been donated by J. Hay Brown for the erection of a memorial chapel to A. Herr Smith.

—Clinton county tobacco-growers get an average of 7 1/2 cents a pound for their product, which they complain of as much too little.

—Plucky Mrs. Voleiski collared John Valchoek, who robbed her other boarders at Reading, and led him to an Alderman. He is in jail.

—Boys who peddle the G. A. R. souvenir book in Allegheny County struck Monday for an increase of two-thirds of a cent a copy.

—A mixture of Paris green and laudanum speedily ended the life of Nicholas Wilkenbock, Pittsburg, despondent over the loss of a leg.

—The apple yield in the seven counties in the southeastern section of the State will equal that of the remaining territory of Pennsylvania.

—After many months' absence on account of sickness, Judge Cyrus L. Per, shing Monday presided over criminal Court at Pottsville.

—Accused of stealing a horse and wagon from Jacob B. Hoes, at Manheim, John H. Lichtenberger was jailed at Lebanon on Saturday.

—It is a mystery yet whether Charles Kaum, whose body was found in the canal at Reading, committed suicide or drowned accidentally.

—Delegates from 1000 councils of the Junior Order American Mechanics are expected to attend the State convention at Lancaster, September 18.

—In a cabin near Ellwood City lives a French hermit, Raphael Frazzappa, who claims to know all the inside facts about the Panama Canal scandal.

—The Seaboard Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, will transfer its plant to Annyville, having received \$300 and a site from the citizens of that place.

—William Probert, who nearly killed Solomon Lougham, at Duncaansville, over a quarrel about a pig, was released under \$2000 bail on Saturday and his victim will live.