

Ink Slings.

Under the blanket, Buried deep; Dreaming of vengeance, We sweetly sleep.

Politics like religion is mighty uncertain.

It was a fine day for the Democratic JUDAS.

The silent voter did the "biz." on Tuesday.

We forgive everybody for the bad things we said about them.

A man can say his head is his own from now until February at least.

Tuesday was a case of "do" and we sincerely hope the Democratic party was done some good.

The biggest traitors in our party on Tuesday were the ones who have heretofore wanted most to say.

DAVID BENNETT HILL and WILLIAM M. SINGERLY must be victims of the same sad circumstance.

There is one consolation in a defeat like that of Tuesday. It enables every one to see the true colors of some so-called Democrats in Bellefonte.

Subscription to the WATCHMAN can be paid in corn if any of our patrons think with us that there is any use in keeping our roosters alive for future use.

Poor old WAITE, he never got the chance to "ride bride deep in blood" but he can do it now in the ballots which were cast for his opponent for Governor in Colorado.

Some are traitors for whiskey, some are traitors for boodle, But of all the traitors, The complacent traitor Is the most despicable noodle.

If, as Doctor YOUNG, professor of physiology at the University of Geneva, says, future generations will be legless, the bald-headed row will surely be eliminated from future opera house seating arrangements.

Mr. ORLADY's credited declaration that "all they raise in the South is cotton, niggers and hell," will have to be revised a little. Thank the LORD, they are still looking after the Democratic crops down there too.

It is all over. We bear the defeat equally as gracefully as the victors today did their vanquishment two years ago. If you want to know how it happened, question every voter, and you will possibly be satisfied.

Never mind, we'll be up smiling in '96. As the Hon. VOLNEY CUSHING, the great Temperance orator has said, "the only trouble with the Democratic party is, that it can't be knocked out."

This true we a trifle disfigure, but we're in training already for the next battle.

Mighty funny isn't it? That the Republicans never do any of the complimentary voting, they are constantly asking and getting. TOM COLLINS, a prince among men, who would have been an honor to the State as well as to the community was defeated by Democrats who were anxious to add a few hundred to HASTING's majority.

The lunatics had their inning on Tuesday. Fortunately their light-headed caper was out at a time when it could do no material injury. Foolishly persuaded that they were suffering from the effects of a Democratic tariff they made their senseless demonstration against that measure without the slightest possibility of reversing the reform it has effected or interfering with its beneficent operations. That tariff will stand, its good effects unimpeded by this crazy uprising. This is fortunate for the country, and also for the unreasoning voters themselves, who, before another year shall have passed will have had such experience of the results of a Democratic tariff as will convince them that they made asses of themselves at the election of 1894.

The folly that has characterized this election can in no way interfere with the new tariff. No action of an adverse Congress can prevent its having sufficient time to justify itself. But this electoral foolishness, which was nowhere more in evidence last Tuesday than in Pennsylvania, prolongs the wretched misgovernment with which the State has been long afflicted. This will be its only effect, so far as this State is concerned. The politicians who have subordinated the State constitution to corporate interests; who have allowed the railroad companies to practice unjust discrimination; who have farmed out the State money for the benefit of favored individuals and banking institutions, and have allowed the laborer to be fleeced by the "pluck-me" store, have been granted a longer lease of power.

The ebullition of lunacy in this State last Tuesday will have no other practical effect than this. It can in no wise effect the Democratic tariff, which has come to stay.

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The Gullible Element in the Election.

During the political contest that has just closed the Democrats had the assurance that whatever might be its result so far as majorities in the pending conflict were concerned, the policy of their party was going to triumph in the long run.

It was questionable whether the great mass of unthinking voters, who had been induced to believe that the business depression had been brought on by the Democrats, could be made to see the fallacy of that impression manifested on every side after the passage of the Democratic tariff bill. The "Dampphool" element in the voting population is a large one, and it was uncertain whether there would be time enough before the election to remove the impression made upon it that the hard times of the last year and a half were chargeable to a Democratic administration.

This was the uncertain quantity that the Democrats had to encounter in their calculations as to the result of the pending election. The "Dampphool" voters never reason, but are entirely influenced by what is within the compass of their short-range vision. Would there be time enough before they cast their votes to convince them by actual demonstration of the benefits of tariff reform, that the Democrats were not responsible for the business slump and that the Democratic policy of lower tariffs would benefit and not injure the country?

Whatever was the uncertainty this year on this point, the Democrats can be thoroughly assured that as time progresses under the operations of the Democratic tariff its benefits will commend it to every industrial and business interest. The calamity politicians have had their last whack at the gullible class of voters. In less than a year's time even the "Dampphool" will be convinced that McKINLEYISM was a fraud and that they have been benefited by a Democratic tariff.

For the Protection of English Women.

There is no question but that the lawless practice of lynching, which unfortunately is on the increase in this country, both North and South, should be put down, but it is equally certain that the intrusion of the English in this matter is not calculated to accelerate such a consummation. Granting that the American people are censurable for allowing this lawlessness to go on, nevertheless they cannot be otherwise than offended by foreigners, and particularly the English, interfering with the object of bringing about its correction. It is so natural to tell them that they had better look at home for objects of reform.

The English are especially obnoxious when they assume the attitude of reformers of American practices. It is well remembered how offensively they meddled with slavery in this country when it was a matter of history that through the instrumentality of Englishmen, and for their profit as slave-traders, negro slavery was introduced and established on American soil. After this country had been made to suffer that infliction, and fortunes gained from the slave trade were being enjoyed in England, the nagging which we had to stand from the English on account of slavery was as hypocritical in its spirit as it was offensive in its manifestation.

What would the English say if the Americans were to get up a movement for the suppression of the brutal and disgraceful practice of wife-beating which prevails so extensively in their country? No other people so habitually beat their women as is done by the lower English classes, this cowardly and cruel practice being one of the national habits, growing out of the brutality which so largely characterizes the English disposition. There are very few wives among the lower order in England that are not beaten by their husbands, and even the higher classes are not exempt from the habit of whipping their women, a practice that is peculiarly revolting to Americans. In return for the intermeddling of English men with American lynching, it would not be out of place to start an American movement to protect English women from the brutality of the male Briton.

Mr. Singerly's Candidacy.

We can safely say that WILLIAM M. SINGERLY did not expect to be elected Governor. But in view of the evident fact that the country had been tarified into an industrial collapse by the Republicans and that a hopeful revival of business was in progress under a reformed tariff, he had a right to expect that he would reduce a Republican majority made abnormally large a year ago by the uncertainty that existed in regard to tariff measures.

Unfortunately the sure benefits of tariff reform, which require some time for their development, had but two months in which to show what they would ultimately be, a period too short to have any effect upon those who felt that they were suffering from something, and were told that it was the Democratic tariff that was hurting them.

This was the disadvantage under which Mr. SINGERLY labored as a candidate, but he went into the contest with commendable spirit and energy; and, as one of the leading tariff reformers of the country, it was proper that he should be the leader in such a contest. His reputation has been enhanced by his incidents. He developed ability that he was not known to have. He displayed the qualities of a dashing leader, and can accept defeat with the equanimity attending the certain assurance that it will take but a year or two to vindicate the correctness of the principle he championed. His State, which more than any other will reap the benefits of tariff reform, will have greater reason than he has to be ashamed of the majority against him in a contest for a policy that is going to redound so vastly to her industrial advantage.

Republican Ballot Abuse.

The new ballot law of Pennsylvania, although imperfect in some material respects, has in a large degree put a stop to the direct employment of bribery and intimidation in influencing voters. The method of voting now established by law, which enables the voter to be a perfectly independent man when he enters the privacy of the polling booth, surrounding his ballot by impenetrable secrecy, has put an end to the old way of buying or coercing the venal or dependent class of suffragists.

This was a well conceived movement toward the securing of a pure and honest ballot, but there is no limit to the ingenuity of dishonest politicians in evading laws intended to ensure fair elections. This fact has been proven by the wholesale padding of the registry lists by the minions of the Republican "combine" in Philadelphia. They found that it was profitless to bring purchased voters to the polls, for under the new system they had no way of assuring themselves that the votes would go in according to bargain; and no longer were they able to look over the shoulder of the intimidated voter and see that he voted in compliance with his fear, for the privacy of the booth made him independent of such intimidation. Therefore nothing was left to the Republican corrupters of the ballot but to fill the registers with false names, a large percentage of which might be smuggled into the ballot box by rouders, heelers, repeaters and false personators through the assistance of compliant election officers.

It was with this object that the registration of voters by Republican assessors in Philadelphia was made a mass of fraudulent entries, as was proved in the court invoked to overhaul them. It was for this object that voters were registered as belonging to houses that were incapable of accommodating even a fraction of the number with which they were credited; that bawly houses, drinking dens, negro rookeries, and even stables were called into requisition to furnish bogus names that might be used in swilling the Republican vote. Even the canine race was drawn on for assistance in this infamous business, as it was discovered in court that one of the Republican assessors had registered a dog under an assumed name. The conscience and honor of a party may truly be said to have gone to the bow-wows when it resorts to such means of recruiting its voting force.

Such outrageous practices resorted to with the object of defeating the in-

tervention of the ballot law to secure fair elections, is enough to discourage honest and patriotic citizens. But the people have gained something in having these fraudulent methods exposed. They have been practiced in Philadelphia ever since the new ballot law deprived the Republican ringsters of the old direct method of buying and intimidating voters. By this new form of fraud recent overwhelming Republican majorities were secured in that city. By the "combine" proposed to continue the political control by which they have robbed the city and enriched themselves. But this year they exceeded the usual limit of their rascality, and a resolute Democratic leader exposed their villainy by bringing them into court. When an offence is once exposed a long step has been taken toward its correction. The honest disposition of the people will enforce a remedy, which will be finally effected by thoroughly turning out the rascals who have so long stood in the way of honest government in Pennsylvania.

A Remarkable Coincidence.

A coincidence is presented in the fact that about the time the more enlightened Japanese broke through the wall of exclusion with which the Chinese had surrounded themselves, the more intelligent Democratic fiscal policy in this country has demolished the Chinese tariff wall which McKINLEYISM had built around the United States to hamper their commercial communication with the world at large.

These two occurrences, attributable to the power of superior enlightenment, are so contemporaneous as to excite the attention of those who are interested in the progressive movements of the world.

The effect of both of them will be highly beneficial in the localities where they have occurred. The seclusion which China has so long maintained has been an injury to her. It has restrained her civilization and retarded her progress, and if the sharp attack of the Japanese shall open her up to freer communication with other countries. She will be greatly benefited both as to commerce and general enlightenment.

As a parallel case, the Republican party surrounded this country with a wall of "protection" that made us almost as exclusive as the Chinese, with a similar injurious effect upon our country. This has, to a large extent, been knocked over by the Democratic party at about the same time that the brave Japs did a service of much the same character to the benighted and reluctant Chinese. In this is seen one of the coincidences of history.

The parallel extends still further. LI HUNG CHANG, the representative of Chinese seclusion, in consequence of the success of the Japanese attack has been deprived of his peacock feather and stands in danger of losing his yellow jacket. The LI HUNG CHANGS of the American tariff party, such as BILL McKINLEY, TOM REED and BEN HARRISON, will be found to have lost both their peacock feathers and their yellow jackets when the beneficent effects of tariff reform are fully understood and appreciated by the people.

The Income Tax.

The law provides that this tax shall take effect January 1, 1895, and shall continue until the 1st day of January, 1900, and that every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States shall pay a tax of 2 per cent on his or her income over and above \$4,000.

The law provides also that every person having an income of \$3,500 shall make return in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

The tax is made payable on the 1st day of July in each year, and in default of payment there is a penalty of 5 per cent and interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

The same 2 per cent tax is to be collected annually on the net profits above actual operating expenses on all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, life and fire insurance companies, railroad, telephone, telegraph, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies and all other corporations or associations doing business for profit in the United States.

Asking Government Help.

The commercial interests of Philadelphia require that her waterway to the ocean should be improved. The Delaware is a noble tidal river, but there are obstructions in its channel that interfere with the passage of vessels of heavy draft.

Following the custom of seeking help from the government, Philadelphia asks for an appropriation for the improvement of her river and harbor. A moderate sum was granted her for this purpose in the last River and Harbor bill, but she is dissatisfied with the amount, and some of her newspapers are kicking about its being too small.

This is unreasonable. When the hide-bound Republicanism of that city insists upon sending incompetent and uninfluential Representatives to Congress, and resorts to the grossest ballot frauds to defeat a Democratic Representative who could be of advantage to them in this matter, it is positively foolish for Philadelphians to complain that a Democratic Congress does not lavish money for the improvement of this river and harbor.

But, to be plain about it, Philadelphia should be ashamed to ask government help in a matter that so vitally concerns her own and nobody else's interest. Why doesn't she help herself? The city of Manchester in England, with a population not more than half that of Philadelphia, did not ask government assistance to build her great ship canal, but the sixty million dollars it cost was supplied by her own people. The anti-Cobden Club, the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, and other "protection" organizations of Philadelphia, should be shamed by the fact that the "free trade" city of Manchester was rich enough to build that stupendous waterway by her own means while "protected" Philadelphia—the pet city of McKINLEYISM—must beg from the government the few millions of dollars required to improve her river and harbor.

The fact is, there is no necessity for her getting a cent from the government for that purpose. She has abundant means for the improvement of her river if she would properly apply them. Let her turn out the official rascals who are plundering her tax-payers. Let her turn down the villainous combine of Republican politicians who have grown rich on the spoils of her treasury. The amount which her municipal thieves have gotten away with in the building of her city hall and the paving of her streets would be amply sufficient to open the channel of her river to the ocean. She would have abundant means for the improvement which her commerce needs if her municipal government were in the hands of officials who did not squander or purloin her resources.

The Hebrews Rejoice.

The Russian Jews of Pittsburg are said to have expressed great delight upon hearing of the death of the Czar of Russia. Not only Jews of that class, but Hebrews of every variety of feelings to entertain no friendly feelings towards the Russian potentate who had made their race a special object of persecution. No other feature of his government was more atrocious than the treatment to which it subjected a race the persecution of which has been discontinued in the more enlightened countries of the world.

But it may be questioned whether Russia is an enlightened country. It has the outward semblances of civilization, but the spirit of its institutions and the practices of its government display strong traces of their original Tartar barbarism. It could not be otherwise when the rules are the embodiment of personal despotism. The people are practically slaves, with no restraint upon the power of the Czar.

The late emperor was a thorough despot. There was no check upon his personal government of the country, and that he governed it arbitrarily and cruelly was shown by the thousands of prisoners sent to Siberia for political offences, and the inhuman treatment of a large class of his subjects on account of their religion. In no particular did he more repulsively display the temper of a despot than in the treatment of the Jews, and it is not unnatural for that people to rejoice over his death.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Lancaster police census shows a population of 81,104.

Last month State bonds for \$16,000 were redeemed.

There are 546 inmates in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

A fall of coal near Mahanoy City killed Joseph Swan, a miner.

Pennsylvania has ten doctors, nine lawyers and seven preachers.

During October 65 charters were granted to Pennsylvania companies.

Falling timbers in a Mahanoy City mine killed Michael Redusky.

Thieves stole \$500 worth of clothing from Peter Faust's store, at Watsonstown.

Reading's Board of Trade urges the city to borrow \$1,000,000 for public improvement.

For the murder of Mike John, at Wilkesbarre, William Penna Bowman was indicted on Friday.

The body of an unknown man was found by the railroad track near Bath and murder is suspected.

John Palamontain is the name of a young man who is missing from his home in Simpson, near Carbondale.

A dividend of 10 per cent, was declared Wednesday to creditors of the defunct Corry National Bank at Corry.

A stable belonging to Contractors Booth and Flinn, Pittsburg, collapsed and William Garhart was fatally hurt.

The charter of the Knights of Malta lodge at Bath, Northampton county, has been revoked for insubordination.

At the risk of her own life Mrs. Augustus Swarley, near Birdsboro, rescued all the live stock from a burning barn.

A thief intimidated the servant in R. J. Fay's residence, Altoona, and then ransacked the house, stealing much property.

William Reynolds, of Coopersdale, was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train near Johnstown on Wednesday night.

Detective Dennis O'Connell, of Altoona, who traveled on a railroad pass and charged fare to the county, has been prosecuted.

Samuel Girts was kicked in the stomach by a horse near DuBois on Wednesday evening and died on Thursday from the effects.

Having shot and killed J. B. Englebert, who pretended he was a White Capper, Edward Koppenecker was taken to Harrisburg jail on Friday and will be tried.

It has been discovered in the State Department at Harrisburg that the error in the Marriage License act of 1893, making it go into effect in 1895, was made by a transcriber.

In a collision of passenger trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Rankin Station, Thursday night, Engineer P. C. Brainard was killed and Fireman Frank Cunningham badly injured.

Samuel Parks, who occupied a shanty on the mountain near the Tyrone station, has been taken to jail at Hollidaysburg for stealing some whiskey from the Pennsylvania railroad company, which was found in his house.

It is proposed to locate an extensive electric plant on the shores of the Susquehanna, near Conowingo, which is some miles above Port Deposit and only thirty-five miles from Baltimore, from which power will be transmitted by overhead wires.

In Randolph township, Crawford county, at a Sheriff's sale, says the Mercantile Western Press, a span of good work horses sold for 30 cents, a good top buggy for 15 cents, a wagon brought \$8, a 125-pound pig brought 2 cents a pound and three chickens sold for 10 cents each.

State Treasurer Jackson reports that at the close of business October 31 there was \$1,884,939 in the general fund. The receipts for the month were \$1,063,100, and for the first eleven months of this fiscal year, \$11,523,718, a falling off of about \$35,000 for the corresponding period last year.

O. P. Knaess, the editor and owner of the Macungo Progress, while out bicycling in Longswamp township a few days ago, struck a stone with his pedal and was flung headlong into a barb wire fence. When he got up his clothes and face looked as if he had "wrasted" with a wildcat.

In Franklin county the personal property subject to taxation amounts to \$7,843,111, on which the tax is \$45,372, the largest in that Congressional district. Cumberland has \$2,132,941; Fulton, \$210,280, and Huntingdon, \$1,523,757. The aggregate amount of personal property in the State subject to taxation is about \$150,000,000.

Captain John Hasting showed us a bill of lading a few days ago that had been written in 1701 in London and gave an account of goods shipped to Mr. Gaskill who formerly owned much of the land in this community. The writing was very plain and as perfectly preserved as if written but a few days ago.—Pennsylvania News.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is erecting a new building adjoining the car shop in the Tyrone yards, 212x36 feet in size. It will be used in connection with the car repair shop as a machine and blacksmith shop and store house and lumber shed. This improvement will provide for doing some of the work there that formerly had to be sent to Altoona to be done.

The Northampton county teachers before adjourning their annual institute at Easton passed resolutions declaring that the extra State appropriations to public schools were used for purposes not legitimate, and asking the State Legislature to pass laws restricting their expenditures to the use originally intended. They also favored a State law postponing teachers who have taught thirty years.

Johnstown citizens are agog to have the extension of the Pennsylvania railroad built at once. The councils have passed an ordinance granting right of way through the city. The Pennsylvania company is being urged to commence work at once. The new railroad will extend to the immense Johnstown works. This company say they will greatly enlarge their plant next year. The line will doubtless then be built so as to tap the coal fields in Somerset county.