

Ink Stings.

—Now comes the season of the year, When everything is gay; And woman runs up bills so dear, For man to pay and pay.

—No man who is honorable has a superior.

—The holiday season grows on apace, but woman's wishes are only satisfied in a gallop.

—A broom trust has been formed and there will be a clean sweep some where ere long.

—Remember that whatever befalls you an honest man never has any trouble finding friends.

—CLEVELAND'S gout didn't interfere with his getting a good bit of common sense into the message.

—The boy who is kind to his playmates will be surprised some day to find out how much he is esteemed when manhood dawns.

—It is time to begin looking up some resolutions for the new year. Flexible ones are the best kind to make, since they can be broken without much jar to your conscience.

—It is said that Congressman BRECKENRIDGE was very coolly received by his colleagues when Congress reconvened on Monday. It was a kind of a hoar frost that chilled him.

—ANDREW CARNEGIE is of the opinion that "a man who dies rich dies in disgrace." The iron master had better begin to blow his millions in pretty fast or no other epitaph will be needed for his grave stone than the sentence he has just delivered himself of.

—Of the thirty three pages in Congress now all are Democrats but one, and consequently all will have to go but that one when the Republicans organize the fifty-fourth session. These youthful politicians, called pages at Washington, feel more like paragraphs now that they see such a nipping of their ambitious buds.

—Telegraphic information is to the effect that the Soldier's Orphans Sixteeners will build their monument to CURTIN in Central park at Harrisburg and that Bellefonte will not furnish a site for one, unless the G. A. R. builds it. There should be some kind of a shaft erected here at his home, but even if that project fails, time can never efface the monument that his life among us will build in the memory of posterity.

—At last the statue of WM. PENN has been set on the tower of the Philadelphia city hall. After all the millions that have been squandered in that building poor old daddy PENN has been perched up on top of it all, we suppose because he is a Quaker and will keep his mouth shut, no matter what goes on under him. Philadelphians are mad because his face is looking northward, a position which no one seems to know any particular reason for having been given him.

—TERRY POWDERLY played the HASTINGS' pipe during the campaign and arrived in town early Monday morning to see about his pay. The ex-grand mogul of the Knights of Labor would like to be factory inspector, but CHRIS MAOGE, the Pittsburg boss, will have something to say when that pie is set out. POWDERLY is evidently on the right side with the Governor-elect for no sooner had he registered at the Bush house than he was spirited away to the HASTINGS' home and kept there until he left to w'n.

—If you are casting about for some reason for the recent defeat of Democracy just pick up a Wednesday's Philadelphia Times and read the trouble that is being stirred up in the mint there. The most despicable bit of political trickery we have heard of for some time threatens the position of superintendent of the mint and it looks very much as if the Treasury Department would ask Dr. TOWNSEND to resign because a Republican subordinate, who is still in office, has reported him for removing seven Republicans to make room for as many Democrats. Is it any wonder that our party is gone to styx, when Democrats cannot hold office because they discharge Republicans.

—Just what all the fellows want is hard to tell, but while the mails keep up a constant stream of calls on HASTINGS' favor the trains add a daily quota of hungry looking politicians who arrive in town with their best bib and tucker on. Straightway they fly to the barber shops, get cleaned up, then mosey round the town looking like parsons in meekness waiting the call that gives them an audience and an opportunity to tell their little tale of undying devotion. They generally amble by the house several times before they venture up the steps, then the General's pet mocking bird gets on to them and sings out: "There after DAN," whereupon the prospective callers are sized up and if they are recognized are ushered into the innermost council chamber, but if not

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 39.

BELLEFONTE, PA., DEC. 7, 1894.

NO. 48.

The President's Message.

The message of President CLEVELAND, delivered to Congress last Monday, is interesting chiefly in its connection with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It has but little to say about the tariff, its allusion to that subject being principally confined to the special bills for the enlargement of the free list, the passage of which he urges. He also recommends such change in the navigation laws as will bring them in conformity with the improvement in the tariff law.

As to the currency, the President merely reflects the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject. The business of the country has been hampered and injured by a confused and defective monetary system, the result of long continued Republican financial tinkering. Much of the evil comes from the part which the government has been made to take in supplying the country with its currency, imposing pecuniary obligations upon it which are often found to be embarrassing, as in the difficulty in maintaining a supply of gold sufficient to meet liabilities that must be paid in gold. Much of the recent business trouble is due to this difficulty.

The reform proposed is to relieve the government of the duty of furnishing the greater part of the paper currency of the country, which it does in its legal tender and treasury notes, for the redemption of which in gold it is liable. The proposition is to make the banks the exclusive source of paper currency, with ample security for its redemption. This is to be done by requiring them to deposit with the government legal tender government notes to the amount of 30 per cent. of their intended paper circulation. In addition to this a small annual tax of about one half of one per cent. is to be laid upon the entire bank circulation, the proceeds of which is also to go into the guarantee or redemption fund, and besides these safe guards other provisions are made for the thorough protection of those into whose hands this paper money must come.

The substitution of government legal tender notes for government bonds as the basis of security for this currency is the best feature of the scheme. It removes the objection that has always been made to the national banks drawing interest on the bonds, and at the same time making a profit on the circulation based on those bonds. It will also enable the government to retire from circulation a large portion of its legal tender notes without being compelled to redeem them with gold.

As security for the bank notes, they will be just as reliable as bonds, for the government is responsible for their ultimate redemption, and they carry no interest. It is this feature that makes this scheme preferable to the proposition to retire the government currency by funding it in low interest bonds. This would be one way of getting the government out of the banking business, a function that does not belong to it, but it would increase the interest bearing indebtedness of the government, which would be bad financing.

We would add that the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury is also intended to enable the State banks to participate in supplying the paper circulation under the prescribed safe guards for the protection of their note holders.

—If the Democratic party would make the most of its opportunities it should show the people of these United States that it can do good work before the time is too late. Let us have such a session of Congress as has never been known before. Careful, expeditious legislation, without quarrels or political machinations by which certain things are done for considerations.

Recognition of an Obligation.

Governor-elect HASTINGS deserves credit for not allowing the bosses to turn down Editor LAMBERT's claim to a place in his administration. The service of any of them in his behalf did not begin to equal that which was rendered by the paper with which Mr. LAMBERT is connected.

The immense majority which the Governor-elect received was largely attributable to the bamboozling to which the voting population was subjected. What paper contributed more than the Press to the misinformation that brought about that result? What one did more to befool the common mind as to the cause of the business depression? What calamity how equalled that of the Philadelphia organ of ruin and disaster? Which of all the Republican papers that misled the working people came anywhere near the reckless campaign mendacity of the one which Mr. LAMBERT writes for?

As a member of its editorial staff there can be no doubt that he did full service in contributing to the political fiction that filled the columns of the Press during the campaign and exerted so large an influence in humbugging the voters. The Governor-elect would be guilty of unpardonable dereliction if he allowed such service to go unrewarded.

Besides, without computing such party usefulness, we consider Editor LAMBERT, with the varied experience which his profession supplies, more competent to fill a position under the State administration than any of the fellows whom the bosses might prefer or the Philadelphia combine recommend. It may be a fellow feeling that inclines us to stand up for an editor every time, but apart from our sentimental view of the matter, what would have been implied if brother LAMBERT's claim had been turned down in compliance with boss dictation? It is well known that QUAY is down on the Press, or at least that he and the Press don't pull together.

It would have been inferred that the boss had the power to block the official ambition of any one connected with that paper. It would have given but scant encouragement to brother SMITH's aspiration to the United States Senate.

The Governor-elect, remembering the service rendered by the Philadelphia organ, has recognized the consequent obligation by giving one of its editors an office with a comfortable salary attached.

Brilliantly Successful.

The administration has been brilliantly successful in securing the loan that was required by the financial necessities of the government. There was a lively competition for the bonds, three times the amount needed was offered, and the accepted sum was obtained at an average of about 3 per cent., a circumstance which demonstrates not only that the public credit is sound and the present management of the Treasury has the confidence of the financial world, but also that there is plenty of gold in the country available in case of an emergency.

The political enemies of the administration resorted to every device to discredit the loan and, if possible, prevent its success, even at the risk of sacrificing the public interest. The attitude of the Republican opposition in this matter appears peculiarly reprehensible in view of the fact that the financial trouble that absolutely necessitated the recent loan, as well as that of last February, was the direct result of currency and financial laws put on the statute books by Republican legislators and a Republican President.

The people have reason to rejoice that this Democratic effort to tide the country over the disastrous effects of a Republican financial policy, and to maintain the national credit, has been successful in spite of misrepresentation and opposition. An embarrassment has been relieved that seriously threatened to impair the credit of the government and hamper its operations. Permanent relief to the Treasury will soon come from the revenue supplied by the new tariff and the income tax, but the lesson taught by an injurious Republican fiscal and monetary system should urge the reform of our currency as well as of our tariff laws.

The Middletown Bank.

Among the National banks that are numbered among the financial wrecks the old institution at Middletown, this State, attracts attention. Its case presents the old story of mismanagement, resulting in embarrassment and a compulsory wind-up, with consequent loss to stockholders and depositors.

Probably no other banking institution in the State had a greater notoriety. It was noted not so much for the extent of its operations, or its financial influence, as for its connection with the public life and political career of SIMON CAMERON. Money was the secret of CAMERON's success in politics, and in the control of this influence he got his first foothold through his connection with the Middletown bank, which came to be known as CAMERON's bank. It was closely connected with many of the schemes by which he achieved political predominance in Pennsylvania.

Shrewdly estimating the power of money in politics, he gradually became connected with or secured control of banks in various parts of the State, counting upon the effect which bank accommodation would have for his political advantage in the communities where those institutions were located. This accounted for his having henchmen in the Democratic as well as in the Republican party, in different parts of the State, upon whose support he could always rely.

He held them through his bank influence. Accommodation in the CAMERON banks was the attraction and bond of union. The bank at Middletown was at the head of this ramification. It gained an early and unenviable notoriety in the Winnebago transaction, and its propinquity to the State capitol made it a handy resort for the means that determined many an issue in the State Legislature in which the General's political fortunes were involved.

It must be said that under the CAMERON management it was a safe institution, so far as its financial character was concerned, although it was maliciously associated with the demoralization which General CAMERON had the bad distinction of introducing into American politics, a demoralization which to-day is observable in the shameless money purchase of United States Senatorships. Since the withdrawal of the CAMERON management, which was always sound and reliable from a financial point of view, the old bank seems to have fallen into kite-flying hands, with the result that its wreck is now in the hands of a receiver.

On Its Last Legs.

It will not be soon forgotten how the men who had the WILSON bill in charge were accused of favoring the sugar trust, and how the public was impressed by the clamor that the monopoly was being cared for in the formulation of the sugar schedule.

The most earnest tariff reformers were included in this misleading and malicious charge, not excluding even the President or the Secretary of the Treasury.

But time usually vindicates the truth, and the short time that has elapsed since the passage of the Democratic tariff bill has been long enough to show the effects of the reduction of the duty on refined sugar which a Democratic Congress succeeded in effecting in the face of the charge that the intention was to favor the trust, and in spite of all kinds of embarrassments thrown in the way by Republican supporters of the sugar monopoly, and the squad of unfaithful Democratic Senators.

The reduction of the MCKINLEY duty from 50 cents to 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds has knocked the props from under the trust and sealed its fate. HAVEMEYER already proclaims its collapse, and if a free sugar bill should be passed at the present session of Congress there would be no resurrection for the greatest of the monopolies that grew up under Republican protection.

—It will be necessary for council to make a new contract for lighting the streets before very long and we want to advise our readers not to be surprised if we jump back forty years and begin with gas lamps again.

The Pensioners Growing.

From the New York Sun. The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that the number of pensioners on the roll on June 30 last was 969,544, and that the total amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year then ending was \$139,504,451.

It is gratifying to find that the pension list has not yet reached a million. The net increase during the last fiscal year was only 3,532. Compared with the increase of the three or four years preceding, this is almost a startling change in the situation:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Increase, Year, Increase. Data points for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

The exact official figures of the pension roll during the past six years is exhibited in the subjoined table:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Pensions, Year, Pensions. Data points for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

That is to say, during the period of six years between June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1894, a period beginning twenty-three years after the close of the civil war and ending twenty-nine years thereafter, the number of pensioners more than doubled. During the same period the annual expenditure nearly doubled, rising \$79,546,146 in 1888 to \$139,504,451 in 1894.

Twenty-two years ago, when the number of pensioners was only 232,229 and the annual expenditure only \$30,000,000, Gen. James A. Garfield announced in Congress that the high-water mark had probably been reached. "We may reasonably expect," he said, "that the expenditures for pensions will hereafter steadily decrease, unless our legislation should be unwarrantably extravagant."

"Unwarrantably extravagant" is the brand which this patriotic Union soldier and distinguished Republican statesman affixed in advance upon the policy of his own party with regard to pensions. Is the high-water mark reached now, as the Hon. Hoke Smith hopefully asserts? Will the new Republican Congress, after the experience of the past, make another move toward national bankruptcy?

Elections are Uncertain.

From the Northampton Democrat. At the election on the 6th of November the Republicans carried Cincinnati, O., by a majority of 22,000. Two weeks after there was an election for a Judge of one of the Courts and the Democrats were successful in electing their candidate by a majority of over 8,000, marking a change in less than two weeks of over 25,000. Those who imagined that the Presidential election for 1896 was already won on the day after the last election will do well to stop and get their exuberant minds in a condition so that a little thinking is possible, and they may then begin to think that a powerful amount of hard work is ahead of them.

The fact is that there will be very little trouble to recover in 1896 all that was lost in 1894. Prosperous times and sound Democratic leadership, divested of all mugwumpery, will be the open sesame to Democratic success.

Quay and Platt Don't Need Charters.

From the Pittsburg Post. The "good government" clubs propose a move on Tammany in attempt to have its charter abrogated and the society dissolved. Tammany was originally chartered in 1789 as a beneficial society, and it has remained true to that fundamental notion. It is not necessary to have a charter to constitute a political machine. Platt has a pretty good one in New York, and Quay in Pennsylvania, and they have no chartered privileges. Here in Allegheny county we have one just as effective in its way as Tammany, and it has never found a charter necessary, although it has exercised the right to plunder the taxpayers without stint.

Why Democrats Are Hard to Elect.

From the Scranton Times. "The Democrats of Pennsylvania labor under exceptionally great odds in the tussle for congressmen. For instance, at the late election the Republicans got a congressman for every 13,700 Republican votes. The Democratic votes. The State Senate is the most magnificent bit of gerrymandering in the union. The Democrats are allowed a senator for every 47,000 Democratic votes, while the Republicans got one for every 13,000 Republican votes. This can hardly be called representative government."

This Is Sense, Why Isn't It Tried?

From the Uniontown Genius of Liberty. An organization styling itself the Pennsylvania Democracy, in Philadelphia, is already in the field with a candidate for mayor of that city in the person of Dallas Sanders. The regular organization of the party is wrong when it attempts to conciliate the so called Pennsylvania Democracy. The latter should be allowed to run a ticket of its own making once, and let the people see how many votes it can poll. It couldn't beat the Prohibitionists and after seeing the number of its followers polled and counted once, would get ashamed and quit its foolishness.

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

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A new Catholic church is being erected at Frackville.

—The Bowmanites will erect a new church in Wilkesbarre.

—Miss Laura Conright, of Pittston, attempted suicide by taking laudanum.

—Pottsville has raised over \$12.6 for the relief of the fever-stricken people of Mt. Carmel.

—Walter Leisnering has become manager of the great Oak Hill Colliery, Upper Lehigh.

—Carbon County teachers Monday began their twenty-first annual institute in Mauch Chunk.

—Carnegie's officials deny that his great steel mills will be moved from the Pittsburg region to Ohio.

—At Harrisburg the State Tax Conference is drafting its bill for the Legislature to revise taxation.

—Pennsylvania's printing, done by the Public Printer, cost \$139,771 last year; supplies and paper, \$56,925.

—The 148th anniversary of the organization of the Moravian church, at Lancaster, was celebrated Monday.

—The forty-first annual session of the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute opened at Carlisle Monday.

—Allegheny City assessors are said to be paying 5 cents a name for signers against annexation to Pittsburg.

—Both of Brakeman Charles Goodman's legs were cut off on the Frackville branch of the Reading road, and he died.

—Despondent because he was out of work, Samuel B. Walker, of Allegheny City, killed himself with acetone.

—The State Executive Committee of the County Commissioners' Association is presenting new legislation at Harrisburg.

—The Pennsylvania State Music Teachers' Association will begin a three-days convention in Harrisburg on December 25.

—Because of several cases of brutality on the part of Erie policemen those on the day force have been deprived of their clubs.

—Soft coal operators of the Pittsburg district have asked miners to accept lower wages to conform to the Columbus scale.

—The Lukens Iron & Steel Company, of Coatesville, has gladdened the hearts of its employees with a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

—Charles Heidt, who fatally stabbed his brother, John, during a mock duel in Erie, on Thanksgiving Day, has been arrested and sent to jail.

—Frederick Frazer has been elected treasurer of the American Steel Casting Company's Standard plant, at Chester, vice S. J. Williams, resigned.

—The public school pupils of Williamsport deposited \$31.28 in one of the city banks last Friday. This school saving fund is a capital institution.

—Owing to internal dissensions the National Window Glass Workers' Association, at Pittsburg, Saturday failed for the second time this year to elect officers.

—A new washery to separate the coal from the culm banks, at Cortkown, near Gilberton, to employ 150 hands, has just been completed by Madara, Hill & Co.

—A Harrisburg follower of Evangelical Bishop Dubs says there are only 25,000 Escherites in the county. There were 153,000 in both factions eight months ago.

—Gus Koegel and Fred Tholmer, young Germans, walking around the world on a \$500 wager, arrived in Harrisburg Monday, 175 miles ahead of schedule time.

—Sheriff H. G. Pugsley is at Meadville with requisition papers for Dr. B. G. McClintock, who is wanted in White Plains on the charge of abducting Hattie Pyle.

—Alfred Peterson was fatally, and Steven Valoo and Edmund Murphy seriously, burned by an explosion of gas in Dorance Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Monday.

—Joseph L. Taylor was killed, Matthew Taylor and Joseph Kurtz fatally hurt, and Frank B. Smet and Vincent Kurtz badly injured by a fall of coal near Greensburg.

—David M. Andrews, of Washington County, has been appointed a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Erie Home Commission, vice Representative Sull, deceased.

—In accordance with the order issued by the management of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the shops at Pottsville began Monday to work eight hours a day.

—While Philip R. Allwein, of Lebanon was on his way home on Saturday night, he was attacked by a highwayman and compelled to give up his watch and money.

—A vein of bituminous coal has been found at Gardeau, Pa., on the line of the W. N. Y. & P. road. It is over five feet in thickness and is clean coal without slate of any form.

—Thieves robbed the jewelry store of J. F. Lewis, at Northeast, Erie County, of \$300 worth of watches and jewelry, Sunday morning, and escaped from the town on a hand-car.

—Pittsburg Judges promise soon to decide the Amalgamated Association's important injunction suit against the United States Timmed Plate Association, to enforce scale wages.

—Hickory Swamp Colliery, near Shamokin, operated by the Union Coal Company, shut down Monday night for an indefinite period, throwing 50 men and boys out of employment.

—The people of Lycoming county are beginning to bestir themselves and held a meeting at Williamsport Tuesday to take the preliminary steps towards celebrating their coming centennial.

—William Penn Bowman, convicted a few days ago of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mike John, a peddler, has been granted a rule for a new trial by Judge Lynch, of Wilkesbarre.

—There is talk of extending the Black Lick railroad next spring to Pittsburg when the passenger travel will be over this road through Ebensburg, saving an hour's time from Pittsburg to Altoona.

—The Coalpit Run branch road leading from McFadden's mines to the main line of the Black Lick road at the Twin Rocks, was to have been completed last week. The shipment of coal, which is said to be of the finest quality, will commence in a few days.