

-Good resolutions, like good little boys, invariably die young.

-HASTINGS doubtless thinks, as he looks at his presidential boomlet, "It's a good thing, push it along."

-The only time when zero counts for much is when it gets to figuring in the business of the plumbers and coal men.

-The road to fortune must be pretty well broken after all. New York policeman have been beating it for years, it seems.

-All this frigid weather and not a "wire" about the Delaware peach crop prospects. The liars must all be snowed up down there.

-Is this to be a COXEY Legislature? It seems so, the first matter that was spoken of in the House, Tuesday, was a project for better roads.

-Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties all went Republican last fall, but they received none of the offices handed out at Harrisburg on Tuesday for their good work for the G. O. P. Why was it?

-Russia's new Czar has captivated the hearts of this subjects by his lack of fear, as demonstrated by his going around the streets of St. Petersburg unattended. It takes nerve for a Russian monarch to do such things.

-A man named BOOZE is going to claim a seat in the next Congress and as he is a Republican, he'll more than likely get it, though a stool in the house restaurant would be a place more in keeping with his name.

-The passing of the old year and the coming of the new was hardly appreciable in any other way than the ordinary change from one day to another. Let us live better, let us act better, let us be better this year, so we will know that the passing was fraught with more than we knew of.

-Senator BOISE PENROSE is to be the Republican candidate for Mayor in Philadelphia, notwithstanding many of the leaders down there were favorable to WARWICK. It does seem strange that QUAY should carry his dictatorial policy even so far as to telling the Quaker city who shall be its mayor.

-The railroad engineer, who went to bed in a Lock Haven hotel and stuck the electric lamp under the covers so as to keep his feet warm, must have been frightened when he awakened up to find himself in a bed of flames. There is no use of talking, electricity isn't a safe thing to monkey with unless you want to get shocked in one way or another.

-If all Europe unites in the plan to stop the importation of American food stuffs into foreign countries, we'll leave them starve some of these times when their crops are a failure. If France and Germany put up the bars against American pork, let Congress debar the influx of hogs from the many little provinces under Germany's government.

-Post-master General BISSELL thinks that all kinds of postal employees, even fourth class post masters, should be put under civil service. We are sorry we can't agree with his idea, but such a game of reform would only add to Republican success. They lose no time in kicking Democrats out and why should we be fools enough to leave Republicans in?

-Ex-Congressman BRECKENRIDGE has taken to the lecture platform, but unfortunately the people are not taking to him. In towns where he has attracted any kind of an audience at all the receipts of the house have been attached by MADALINE POLLARD's attorneys. The public has little cause to be stuck on BILLY, so it had better leave him stick in his lecture tour.

-The rascals are back at Harrisburg again and the citizens of the Commonwealth will be on the qui vive to know exactly what is going to become of them. We do hope that the delegation from this county doesn't fall in with the gang of thieves that hob-nob about Harrisburg, for they are both such conscientious (?) fellows that it would be a shame to spoil them.

-Congress reassembled yesterday for the last two months of the session. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats are going to act like Kilkenny cats or get down to work and show the world that they can do something. The result last Fall should have taught the party a lesson, but it seems that the dose was not drastic enough to purge Democracy of the trouble that has disordered her system.

-Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT have at last become reconciled to one another and the wagging tongue of New York gossip is stopped. It is certainly no one's business but their own if they want to fight and make up again, though the Gotham papers seem to think the whole world is interested in their doings. Mrs. W. is said to have made the advances, but we are charitable enough to think BILLY would do the rest.

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NO. 1.

A Democratic New Year's Gift.

The beginning of 1895 opens up a new use for one of the most important industries of the country. On the first of the year the raw material for the woolen clothing of the people was allowed to come untaxed from all parts of the world, as a benignant adjunct to the product of our native flocks. The effect cannot be doubtful. An unnecessary cost has been removed from one of the great industrial staples; the industry dependent upon it will be stimulated, and the people benefited.

One of the anomalies connected with the tariff question was the long maintained opposition of the woolen manufacturers to this benefit. There was a tangible object in their desiring a tariff on manufactured woolsens, for it gave them an advantage over the importers of foreign fabrics, but what benefit they saw in having their raw material taxed was always a mystery. They accepted it probably as an unavoidable part of a tariff system that taxed everything and gave them the chance to recoup themselves through the heavy duties on manufactured woolsens. It was the people at large who in the end had to stand the squeeze, and what odds did it make to the manufacturers?

But having with all their might opposed the untarring of wool, they accept the fact of free raw material, and are buying largely of the finer qualities of foreign wools which so long were kept out of this country. They will be able to furnish better and cheaper fabrics. There will be less shoddy in the goods they supply while their profits will be as large if not larger than what they were under the old tariff. At the same time there need be no fear that the demand for home grown wool will be diminished, but rather there will be a greater demand for it to meet the necessities of an enlarged wool industry.

Some years ago, as a remarkable oasis in the high tariff wilderness, hides were placed on the free list. The leather industry has ever since shown the beneficial effects of free raw material. The year 1895, thanks to a Democratic tariff, begins with the same benefit to the woolen industry, and the effect will be the same.

A Misleading Term.

The executive committee of the Democratic Association of Minnesota declares directly and positively for free trade. The term is rather a misleading one. Carried out to its full sense it must mean a total abandonment of the means of raising revenue by duties on imported articles, and the discarding of the most convenient, and if properly regulated, the fairest method of taxation. It is usual to speak of England as a free trade country, yet a very large portion of her public revenue is raised by duties on imported commodities judiciously selected for that purpose.

Free trade, pure and simple, is not the object of the Democratic party. That party is a constitutional party, and it finds in the constitution, authority for excise duties as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic contention is that there is no constitutional warrant for tariffs laid for the purpose of fostering special interests. The Republicans have erred in making their tariffs promotive of trusts and monopolies, a benefit to a favored class at the expense of the mass of citizens.

We cannot conceive of a situation in which duties for revenue will not be needed, and that is the only object that warrants their being laid. But care should be exercised in imposing this species of taxation so that there will be no unequal burden, and it should be made no heavier than the exigencies of revenue require. The Democrats have made a decided step in that direction by their recent tariff reform bill, and we expect to see the time when in conformity with the constitution our tariffs will be so modified as to be a means of revenue bearing lightly upon the mass of the people and imposed upon a few leading commodities, and chiefly upon articles of luxury. In the meantime the theory of protection will have been discarded.

A Pot That Should be Uncovered.

It is rather a delicate matter for outsiders to intrude advice as to what subjects Governor HASTINGS should treat in the document with which he will introduce his administration to the people of the State. For a Democratic paper to advise him on points involving party policy would certainly be presumptuous, but there are matters that are not of a party character upon which a hint to him may not be out of place even from a journal outside of the Republican persuasion.

For example, why shouldn't he say something in his introductory document about corrupt municipal government? Why should he not recommend the overhauling and punishment of corrupt rings and thievish combines that make municipalities the objects of their plunder? In short, why shouldn't he urge the Legislature to appoint a committee of the Lexow pattern to probe to the bottom the municipal rottenness of Philadelphia?

No one will have the hardihood to say that there is no occasion for it. Considering the character of the gang who for years have been ruling that city, who have manipulated its councils, directed the construction of its public buildings, awarded its paving, sewer, reservoir, street cleaning and garbage contracts, inspired its policemen and managed the expenditure of its revenues, no one is imbecile enough to believe that there does not exist a mass of rottenness that would give ample employment to an investigating committee. With such managers of a city government, who will say that there is no occasion for a LEXOW and a GORR?

But it can hardly be expected that Governor HASTINGS will urge the uncovering of Philadelphia corruption. To take the lid off that pot would result in a disclosure of too much Republican rottenness, and the implication of too many party leaders who have helped to roll up big Republican majorities. The new Governor is politically interested in keeping that pot covered.

The investigating committee that is overhauling the police department of New York city, has struck a vein of corruption which may be found in every large American city, if efforts were made to bore through the surface and get down to it. The conditions that are being shown to exist in New York are the inevitable result of the same set of mercenary and unscrupulous men ruling a municipality for a long period of time. In that city this set happened to be principally Democrats, but there is every reason to believe that if the Republican management of Philadelphia were exposed the developments would show a set of thieves equally rapacious, and a good deal meaner, because they hypocritically cover their rascality by managing to elect to some of the higher offices men who are reputed to be honest, but who are incapable of restraining their rapacity.

The Legislature in Session.

The one hundred and eleventh session of the Pennsylvania Legislature convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday with more than the usual predominance of Republicans in attendance. In the Senate there are only seven Democrats to forty-three Republicans, while the House roll shows one hundred and seventy-six Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. However small our representation may be we are still strong enough to expose the attempts of the majority to override public interest in the passage of laws calculated to entrench them permanently in power.

They will doubtless try to further distort the BAKER ballot law by so amending it as to make frauds easier. A new apportionment will be made, if they have any respect for constitutional requirements, and in it we may look for more disgraceful gerrymandering than has characterized their former work of this sort that disfranchises thousands of Democrats. Corporations will be looked after by the Republican doctors. They will be put in good condition for "fat" frying next year and as a result of this session nothing that is not helpful to the Republican organization of ringsters need be expected.

The Low Price of Wheat.

The December return of the Department of Agriculture makes a poorer showing for wheat than was ever before recorded. Fifty cents a bushel is given as the average price of this leading cereal, a figure which makes the production an unprofitable one to the farmer.

In wheat, as in any other product, the market price is controlled by the demand. There has evidently been an over production of this staple, but as regards the prevailing low price much is due to the falling off in the foreign demand for our wheat. The surplus of the crop would not be as great if the call from abroad had been maintained. But some of our best foreign customers have been looking elsewhere for their wheat and reducing their supply from the United States as much as possible. In consequence of our illiberal tariff restrictions, England has within recent years made great efforts to increase the wheat product of India, and much of the supply which some years ago was almost exclusively drawn from this country is now furnished by her Indian possessions. This is one of the effects of the American high tariff, the benefits of which to the American farmer were so highly vaunted by the protectionists. McKinleyism has brought the price of American wheat to the lowest figure it ever reached.

The surplus of this crop remaining on the hands of our farmers in consequence of the decline of the foreign demand, has caused wheat to be put to a use which some years ago would have been considered almost sinful. It is estimated that during the past year over 100,000,000 bushels of this cereal have been fed to hogs and other animals. So it would seem that this food, which heretofore has been almost exclusively used for the nourishment of man, has been consigned to the hogs chiefly through the influence of the highly "protective" policy of the Republican party. But there is a prospect of better prices for American wheat when an increased foreign demand for it will be encouraged by the more liberal Democratic tariff.

When even the party of combines and monopolies begins to see the political mistake it made in maintaining a high pressure tariff; and recognizes the impossibility of restoring such a policy, there is but little encouragement for McKinley's presidential boom, which is based entirely on the high tariff idea, and well may that statesman ask himself, in a sort of confused manner, where he is at?

Kicking at the Income Tax.

A Mr. Moore, of New York, whose business is that of a broker, and who has surplus wealth subject to the income tax, objects to contributing to the support of the government through that means. He has therefore brought suit in the courts with the object of making it appear that the income tax law is unconstitutional. If he could make this appear to be the fact, he and thousands of other wealthy men who have escaped bearing their just share of the burden of taxation, would continue to enjoy that immunity.

But this New York broker is not going to succeed in this object. The court before which he has brought his suit refuses to entertain it for the reason that the revised statutes declare that "No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court." This is an unmistakable and insuperable obstacle in the way of Mr. Moore's project.

The propriety and utility of such a legal inhibition is obvious. It is intended to prevent the sources of public revenue from being blocked by obstructive litigation.

This is probably the last effort that will be made in opposition to the income tax. Surplus wealth will have to pay its share to the tax collector. It has long been exempted from this duty, leaving the burden of government taxation to be chiefly borne by people in ordinary circumstances as the aggregate victims of tariff exactions. The income tax will continue to be part of our revenue system and will greatly aid in the final abolishment of tariffs.

Complimentary to Our Honored Governor.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. In a few days Robert E. Pattison will have completed his second term as Governor of Pennsylvania. Eight of the best years of his life have been given to the service of the State, and there are few of his fellow citizens who will not to-day freely give him credit for having faithfully performed his high duty, according to the light given him, with courage and fidelity. The Executive office of such a great State is a position high enough to fill the measure of the ambition of any man. Its responsibilities are not appreciated by thoughtless observers, who fancy that the Governor is a mere machine, hemmed in by ironclad statutes and regulations, with but little discretionary power, and without extended influence, either upon legislation, official life, or the general public. This is an altogether mistaken view, one that belittles the State and is unjust to its first officer. It is quite true that the Executive is not a law maker, in the ordinary sense of that term, yet it is his province at times to exercise a controlling influence in matters of legislation, and he has been clothed with power to prevent the success of schemes derogatory to the public interests. Further, it is his duty to see that the laws "are faithfully executed," and it is at this point that the full power of this great office has never been exercised. The Message submitted to the Legislature yesterday suggestively reveals how the letter and spirit of the law, in this connection, are defied. Yet, although the Executive has not the power to remove delinquent officials of the class referred to, there are ways in which he can greatly influence their action, and this in an entirely legitimate manner.

Profit Sharing With Employees.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. There is an important social demonstration in the payment, at the close of the year, of the eleventh semi-annual dividend under the profit sharing plan adopted by the Bourne Mills Company, of Fall River, Mass. Each dividend paid is cumulative evidence of the practicability of the profit sharing plan. But the dividends paid after a period of depression and disappearing profits is confirmation strong as Holy Writ.

We take it for granted that the dividends of this company earned in 1894 are largely the result of the fact that the employees of the company were directly interested in its success. They had constantly before their eyes the premium for doing good work and for making their work most effective for the best output in quantity and quality. It is not to be deduced that there can be no circumstances under which profit sharing will fail to accomplish this result; but it is plain that by this means the greater share of the friction between capital and labor is removed, and that its usual effect is to fully repay the owners by the increased activity and interest of the employees in the prosperity of the concern. This particular profit-sharing agreement has not been widely advertised, but it is significant that it has worked successfully for five and a half years, and that it has maintained the best understanding between employers and employees.

There is an important lesson in this example for the employers and work men of that section.

The Tariff a Useless Measure.

From the Walla Walla, Wash., Statesman. The fact that the Bethlehem company was able to secure the contract for 12,000 tons of armor plate for Russian ironclads, bidding against the greatest European iron manufacturers, shows the combined folly and robbery of a high tariff to keep foreign wares out of this market. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter gives another instance. "Twenty ounce chevrons" of American manufacture under free wool "are now being sold here at a price which is actually lower than the like quality of English make is sold in the English markets." An expert who had seen these goods and who had just come from England stated that he "could take them back to Bradford and sell them there at a profit." The new tariff is recording its own object lessons. It will educate the people more yet before 1896.

On Their Uppers But Foxy.

From the Honesdale Wayne County Herald. According to an exchange a brilliant scheme was adopted the other day by a theatrical company which found itself stranded at Dayton, Ohio, and its next engagement at Cleveland. A plan was made for the arrest of one of the members of the company on the charge of opening a letter belonging to another member. The accused was then taken before the United States commissioner at Cleveland where the other members of the company were subpoenaed as witnesses. They, of course, secured his acquittal and also their fees, amounting to \$6.25 a piece. It was the most profitable engagement they have played this season.

Do you read the WATCHMAN.

Spawis from the Keystone.

-Ice is being harvested in all parts of the State.

-Adjutant General Greenland is quite ill at Harrisburg.

-Shamokin citizens have pledged \$18,000 toward a fund to establish a silk mill in that town.

-Three of George Reinsel's horses have been poisoned, at Shartsville, Bucks County, in six weeks.

-Labor Leader Hugh Dempsey's case will again be considered by the Board of Pardons in a day or two.

-Robert L. Sackett, a native of Warriorsmark died at his home in DuBois on Friday aged nearly 74.

-Aged Rachel Kirke, colored, caught fire working about a stove, and was burned to death at Lancaster.

-A textile fabric corporation, with a capital of \$500,000, to employ 70 operatives, is being organized at Lebanon.

-Managers of the steel mills at Harrisburg expect to supply all the frogs for New Orleans' new street railways.

-Four Italians were held in \$200 bail each at Pottsville for threatening to burn the house of a fellow countryman.

-The State gets \$1300 from the estate of John Becker, of Reading, who died a year ago without heirs or known kindred.

-William Heidka, of Shenandoah, accidentally dropped a match in a bag of powder and had his face badly burned.

-The colliers of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company worked Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

-Cameron county will be dry for a whole week in January. All licenses will expire that length of time before court convenes.

-Herman Bergin, M. D., was commissioned at Harrisburg on Tuesday to be surgeon of the Second Regiment, with rank of major.

-The Cumberland County Agricultural Society, at Carlisle, elected C. H. Mullin president, W. H. McCrea secretary and John Stock treasurer.

-William Thomas, a crippled peddler of Beartown, Lancaster county, was found on the Welsh Mountain Saturday night, frozen to death.

-The Northampton County Bar met Monday and paid tribute to Judge Howard J. Reeder on his retiring from the bench next Monday.

-Congressman Erdman has appointed Harry Seltzer, of Hamburg, cadet, and Charles Amey, of Allentown, alternate, to the West Point cadetship.

-Dr. Eugene H. James has been appointed surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Harrisburg to succeed the late Dr. S. R. Gorges.

-Judge Sadler has made the Sheriff's allowance 9 cents a day for boarding tramps in the Cumberland County Jail, instead of four cents, as heretofore.

-District Attorney Gilmore pluckily hung on to the reins of a runaway horse, that dragged him through a William's sport street, and a disaster was averted.

-The Tax Collectors' organization of Schuylkill county held a meeting on Monday afternoon to devise means to compel delinquent taxpayers to pay up.

-While returning from church Sunday night, Mrs. Thomas Anderson, of New Kingston, Cumberland County, was thrown from a sleigh and had her neck broken.

-David Weber, a well known citizen of Lewistown, died on Friday. He was one of the Logan guards and later first lieutenant of Company K, 131st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

-Frank Hezek, convicted of murder in killing Marie Kerzie, who cast him aside to marry another, was Monday in Scranton, sentenced by Judge Edwards to be hanged.

-A joint meeting of the Bangor Valley slate companies was held yesterday to fix a scale of prices and to decide whether or not the present quarries in operation shall be worked.

-Lehigh's Agricultural Society, at Allentown, voted \$1000 for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ganger for the loss of their daughter, who was killed at a shooting gallery at the fair.

-Frank Wingerfelt, Joseph Anderson, Joseph Wingerfelt, and Harry Miller ranging in age from 12 to 14 years, were placed under \$200 bail each in Pottsville on the charge of picking a farmer's pocket of \$70.

-Because he would not return money which she loaned him, Mrs. Jacob Craig, who claims to be a niece of ex-Judge Britton, of New York, cowhided her husband, in the Diamond Market, Pottsville on Saturday.

-David L. Kellam, of Honesdale, charged with forgery, was before Justice Andrews in New York Sunday upon a writ of habeas corpus and was granted a reduction of \$5000 of the \$25,000 bail under which he is imprisoned.

-On Friday night in Beech Creek township, Clinton county, the explosion of a lantern resulted in the destruction of the large barn on the farm of Jacob Glossner, together with the season's hay, grain and eleven head of cattle.

-A petition of depositors of Discretionary Pool Operator Irwin, asking permission to join in the equity proceeding now pending against him to compel him to turn over his books to the receivers was granted in Pittsburg Monday.

-Gravenstone Kintzing, one of Lock Haven's leading citizens, died at his home on Church street, Tuesday, aged 49 years. He was for many years cashier of the First National Bank of that city, and was also engaged in the lumber business.

-Cumberland County Poor Directors met Monday and made the following appointments: Secretary and attorney W. A. Kramer; treasurer, Theodore U. Smith; physician, Dr. W. H. Longsdorf; steward, P. M. Boyer; matron, Mrs. Sarah J. Boyer.

-The Bedford county teachers' institute adopted a resolution urging the legislature to join to establish a state normal school at Bedford and divide the seventh normal school district so that Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair counties shall form a new district to be known as the fourteenth.