

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 1, 1895.

HER PECULIARITIES.

How doth the little blushing maid Empy of such shining hair? Dost she in soot thought arrayed, Learn knowledge that is power?

Down the West Coast.

The coast of California from the Golden Gate southward gives little hint of the interior. It is largely a barricade of abrupt brown ridges, springing almost from the surf to hide the real California from inquisitive eyes and winds.

With dawn of the third day we are at the beginning of the way-side—tying up at San Diego, to the last wharf with which our steamer will venture upon such familiarities in five weeks, with time to visit that Arabian Nights hotel whose site I know first as sandspit dear at ten dollars the mile; then as sandspit piece auctioneer and buyers of lots to a million dollars; and now as sandspit turned garden, whose chief fruit is one of the finest hotels in America.

San Diego is the last of the United States, but not the least. It is already characteristic as New England—more so, for the New Englander rules here as not at home. Spain has gone to the wall; and the Yankee, with new wings and room for them, porroades all.

A few hours' stay, and then the city, etched on its tilted sheet of sand, the peninsula and its great hotel, the blue islets of Coronado, fall behind, and our land is the first profile of Baja California—gray-brown and peaky, featured like those northward, but more careworn and more inhospitable. Presently the Pacific blue overflows them, and we are quite at sea. Two days thus, and on the sixth the mountainous desert wades out again to greet us, and with the last ray of red, the striking front of Cape St. Lucas, southernmost tip of the great peninsula, and outpost sentinel of the Vermilion Sea.

With sunrise of the seventh morning we waken ungratefully the blankets of bedtime. The step across the gulf's mouth is from the temperate to the tropics—a change of worlds overnight. We are anchoring off Mazatlan. Its turquoise sea sends up a bay symmetrical between three tall abrupt islands to the north, and three to the south, each the very edge of the town, whose adobe towers marble with distance and the sun. On its northern outer island—once stronghold of countless runaway slaves—perches the lighthouse, 300 feet tall.

This outpost of the tropics—six leagues south of the tropic of Cancer, and already in sight of the Southern Cross—is the commercially first port of the Pacific coast of Mexico, and the second of the whole republic. It is key to the Gulf of California—or Gulf of Cortes, for its discoverer; or Mar Bemeja, for the tinging of its waters by ferruginous rivers—and to an extensive interior of vast potentiality. It was port not only for Sinaloa, but for Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and even to Zacatecas, until the opening of ports at San Blas and Manzanillo cut it down at home, and San Francisco put a knee in its direct China trade.

A prudent New England relative, prone to the warning "money does not grow on every bush," had never been below the United States. Had she known the west coast, the Puritan conscience would have forced her to seek some other saw to lop boyish prodigalities. For here it does. Here we begin to realize the common—but at home empty—dream of something for nothing—Bargains in Dollars! Coin Selling out Below Cost! Help yourself to what you want, and the Cashier will give you your money back, and Dollars to Boot! One may dream what our advertisers would do with such a text.

After a cup of heaven's next-best gift to man—it is worth while to make the voyage to Under-America to find out what coffee really is—I entered a store on the plaza and bought twenty-five excellent cigars for seventy-five cents. The merchant rang my five-dollar gold piece on the counter, and without emotion handed me six silver dollars and seventy-five cents in small silver. Fortunately the Western habit of "always coming down stairs that way" stood by me. He had counted too exhaustively to make any mistake.

There was contagion in this. I went to an opposite store and purchased a box of twenty-five such exceptional cigars, handing out another half-eagle. The vendor counted me five dollars and fifty cents silver with a pleasant smile. It was hard to leave a spot where one can make a handsome salary simply by spending the money. There was but one hard reality. I tempted the national drink for a dime, and got back but ninety cents from my silver dollar. That, however, is easily overcome. All one has to do is to take gold along. Plenty of gold. Then one can swap in swapping dollars for dollars and a half if one have the mind to withstand prosperity. Some would require a straight jacket after a few miles on this royal road to fortune.—Harper's Magazine for February.

Victims of the Kurds.

The Independent today publishes an article upon the treatment of the Armenian, Jacobite, and Nestorian Christians at the hands of the Kurds and the Turkish Government, the statements in which, it says, are drawn from trustworthy sources and can be relied upon as being correct. The list of outrages cited includes pillage, murder, and exactions of taxes, and the petty exactions of officials, and instances are given of communities that have been wiped out of existence by their oppressors. In the case of the village of Mansurich, already impoverished by previous extortions, the tax gatherers swooped down upon the people last summer and demanded a great amount of supposititious back taxes. The villagers mortgaged their fields to their full value, and that not making the amount, they gave up in despair, and deserting the village fled to the mountains. They were coaxed back after awhile by fair promises, but no sooner had they returned than the old methods were resumed. Many other villages were treated in the same fashion, and in those villages farther back in the mountains the custom of selling the people as slaves is a common one.

Christians who complain to the authorities not only get no redress, but are quite sure of being murdered by the Kurds when they hear of the complaint. Some villages have been raided so often that the men are compelled to send their women and children away and leave their fields uncultivated. Any number of instances of the murder of Christians are given, and in no case has punishment been meted out to the offender. An old missionary who is familiar with the region says the oppressions are steadily increasing, and that it is only a matter of time when all the villages will fall into the hands of the Kurds.

It is not the great, raids that are the most serious to the Christians; it is the daily exactions and oppressions that are crushing the life out of them. The system of unjust and corrupt assessments, the injustice and severity of collectors, and the farming out of the taxes to powerful Kurdish chiefs and the constant "private" assessments of the chiefs are the most harmful.

As an example of another kind of treatment at the hands of the Sultan, the story of the massacre of the Yezidis is told. The Yezidis are a remnant of a heathen sect that has never been converted to the Moslem faith. Their holy city is not far from the city of Mosul.

In 1892 an officer called Farik Pasha was sent to Mosul with absolute power to correct certain abuses in the Government, collect back taxes, and to convert the Yezidis. For each conversion he was to get a certain sum. As his priests did not succeed in converting the Yezidis at once he gave them the choice of the Koran or the sword. They chose the latter, and his soldiers put every one to the sword that would not accept the faith.

Three villages were burned, the women and girls carried off to harems, and all sorts of atrocities were committed. A remnant escaped to the mountains and successfully defended themselves until the spring of 1893, when the Government troops dislodged them.

Those that remained in the villages had Moslem priests set over them to instruct them in the faith. They were compelled to attend prayers and were nominally Mohammedans, but in secret they practised their own rites and declared themselves Yezidis.

How Colds Are Caused.

Colds are frequently caused by putting on cold clothing or wraps. Never do this when it can be avoided, but let them hang before the fire some time before wanted. One who is careful to do this and dresses in conformity with the weather will seldom contract a cold from going out. Chills are one of the most disagreeable and serious effects of a cold, and often precede fevers and pneumonia. When these are felt, put the feet at once into hot water or apply dry heat at the same time drinking hot lemonade, ginger tea or even hot water. Envelop yourself in blankets and get into a thoroughly aired and warm bed, having the temperature maintained by means of heated soapstones or hot-water bottles. When possible, brisk exercise in the open air is one of the best methods of breaking up a cold or driving off a chill. Keep the mouth closed and exercise till perspiration is started and all unpleasant sensations removed.

—O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by F. P. Green.

—In India the cultivation of rice antedates history.

A Crusade of Profligacy.

Governor Hastings will be compelled to lay a strong hand upon the profligates of the present Legislature if he would save his administration and his party from a most discreditably record. Although no progress whatever has been made in legislation, the bills already introduced and referred to committees would more than exhaust every dollar in the treasury of the State, and the alarming feature of the situation is that the bills which have been presented in the interest of the profligates seem to be in special favor in the Legislature. Three bills which are now most prominent in the stages of passage in the senate are Senator Gobin's bill increasing the salary of the superintendent of banking from \$4,000 to \$6,000; Senator Meredith's bill increasing the salary of the superintendent of public printing to \$3,000, and Senator McCarrill's bill increasing the salary of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds from \$1,800 to \$3,000.

These bills have been reported by the committees of the Senate and seem likely to be among the first laws enacted by the present Legislature. Unless new duties and responsibilities are added to a public officer there should be no increase of official salaries in the present condition of the country. At no time since the war has the cost of living been as cheap as it is today, and at no time have wages in industrial circles been so low. To increase the salaries of public officers when scores scramble for each of them at the present compensation, is an insult to the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania and clearly foredooms Hastings should halt at its threshold.

It is reasonable to increase the salary of the superintendent of banking. His duties are enlarged, and if the office shall be filled by a man competent to discharge the responsible trust, the salary named by Senator Gobin's bill is being correct. It is one of the most important public positions in the gift of the Governor, and we have every reason to believe that he will fill it with a man of equal intelligence and fidelity exhibited by Superintendent Krumbhaar. If he shall accept the standard established by Superintendent Krumbhaar he will need a man who is not the increased salary named in the bill.

There can be no excuse whatever for increasing the salary of the superintendent of public printing, or the newly created office called the custodian of public buildings and grounds. The Governor can readily secure the services of more than a score of men thoroughly competent to fill the office of superintendent of public printing at the present salary, and the increase can mean only the waste of public money to reward partisan services. No consideration of individual justice or public policy can justify or even excuse the increase in that salary.

The most flagrant of all profligate waste of public money is proposed in the bill creating the new custodian of public buildings and grounds to take the place of the present superintendent with an increase of salary from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year, and make it practically a department by the appointment of a book keeper at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, a clerk at a salary of \$1,400 and a messenger at one night watchman at a salary of \$900 each.

It is an open secret that John C. Delaney expects to be appointed to this office, and when it is remembered that his record as librarian of the Senate is most unsavory and that his general record for integrity in public trust has been gravely impaired by the creation of this office and the largely increased expenditures for additional subordinates are simply a wanton waste of the money of the people of the State. Mr. Delaney is unfit for any public trust that demands intelligence and integrity, and to create such an office for him is simply to pension him upon the public treasury, and give him practical control of the contracts which he heretofore executed largely without regard to private or public justice.

This crusade of the profligates is a serious threat to Governor Hastings' administration at its very outset, and unless he shall resolutely resist the combinations of public plunderers and the people of the State who have so singularly honored him. That he is honest in purpose and means to administer the government with the utmost fidelity none can question, and his only peril is in the obvious movements of party leaders for a crusade of profligacy to draw upon the treasury to reward favorites for partisan service. Halt it at the threshold and all will be well.—Phila. Times.

A Sensible Idea.

Send Nebraska Seed Grain From Washington. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—Senator Manderson has advised President Nelson, of the relief committee, that the department of agriculture will ship him mail sacks containing the senator's entire quota of garden seed, amounting to about 15,000 pounds.

The senator says: "If you see fit to distribute them from your own office all that will be necessary to do, will be to put the name and postoffice address of each recipient on each package. I understand that Representative Haynor and Mercer will send you all of theirs, and Representative Bryan and Meikeljohn and Senator Allen will send you part of theirs. The agricultural department will also send a large amount from the department supply, and contributions from other members of congress."

This to a considerable extent will solve the question of seed grain. This question has been the source of much speculation among Nebraska people. While the present resources are sufficient to feed and cloth Nebraska's destitute, little provision had been made for seed grain. Now it is believed that the thousands of bushels annually distributed through the agricultural department through the various congressmen and senators, will be sent to Nebraska by common consent.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste your money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

Like a Miracle.

Salt Rheum, Impure Blood and a Racking Cough that Baffled Physicians, Finally Cured.

In the town of Amherst, Mass., Mr. George B. Pierce and his mother are the proprietors of the Amherst Creamery Association. Mrs. Pierce has suffered for a long time with Salt Rheum and a cough that forbade Consumption, but they have given way to health and vigor. Hearing of this a reporter called on Mrs. Pierce, and the following experience was related: "For a long time I suffered from Salt Rheum," said Mrs. Pierce, "but about two years ago I slipped and hurt my knee, which made it worse. I can't begin to tell the agony I was in. My limbs became a mass of raw flesh covered with running sores. My friends said I could not live long, and I thought so too. Well, I heard of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream; I commenced using them, and in three weeks I walked out of doors. Last night I walked a mile, and I am sixty-three years of age. It shows that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and Salt Rheum Cream can do more than the physicians, for they made me well after my doctor told me I was incurable. I must also tell you of another preparation Dr. Kennedy advised me to use, which did as much for me. It was Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam. I have had a wretched cough for the past fifteen years, the best doctors in the state united in saying that it was incurable, and that it was only a matter of time before my lungs would give out—my sleep was restless, I would lie awake for hours. I well recollect the first time I used Dr. Kennedy's Cherry Balsam. It relieved my throat at once, and I slept all through the night for the first time in years. I had in several years. It seemed like a miracle, I took but two bottles and was cured. Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam cures asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, incipient consumption, whooping cough or croup. Taken with Favorite Remedy, it never fails. Price 25c. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream is sold at 50c a package. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy costs \$1.00 a bottle or six bottles for \$5.00.

Favorite Remedy ranks with the medical profession as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation. It is a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to women, and affords protection from attacks that originate in change of life. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, tumors, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel, diabetes and Bright's disease. In this last disease it has cured where all else failed.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if agonies in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

Do you read the WATCHMAN?

Tourists.

It is the Leader.

The new map (time table or "folder") (as it is known in railroad parlance) issued by the Chicago & St. Paul Railway Co., gives the time of trains to and from Chicago and all the principal cities in the West; contain a new geographically correct map of the United States, as well as some valuable information for persons that are contemplating a trip West. It will be sent free to any address upon application to J. W. Gephart, District Passenger Agent-Williamsport, Pa. Write for one of them.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.—A most excellent farm of 178 acres well located, good buildings, plenty of water, well fenced and within a few rods of railroad station, can be purchased at a bargain by applying to JOHN P. HARRIS, 39-46 ft. 1st Nat. Bank Bellefonte.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A desirable two-story frame building, located on Main street at State College Pa., is offered for rent or sale. It has seven rooms, with finished attic and necessary out-buildings. Lot 60x130 feet. For particulars address GEO. BALDWIN, 39-39 ft. Bellefonte, Pa.

Paints.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of STRICTLY PURE . . . . . WHITE LEAD.

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long. Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure: "ARMSTRONG & McKELVY," "HEYMER-BAUMAN," "DAVIS-CHAMBERS," "FAHNESTOCK."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to cover 250 square feet of surface. The lead is the best and purest; the colors are of a combination of perfectly pure colors in the hands of men to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and coloring read. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York. Pittsburg Branch, German National Bank Building, 39-121-ft. N. Pittsburg.

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HAVE YOU READ

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING?

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Central Railroad Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Condensed Time Table. Table with columns for WESTWARD, EASTWARD, and train routes like TYRONE, TYRONE & CLEARFIELD, etc.

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Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Nov. 26th, 1894.

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LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

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