

Ink Stings.

Pleasure is the track over which the train of life speeds on to happiness. CALVIN M. BOWER is a more popular man in Pennsylvania to-day than he was before going to Williamsport. BEAVER, BOWER and Bellefonte was an alliteration in which the proverbial luck failed to make its appearance. The platform of the State Democracy is broad enough for all purposes and thoroughly comprehensive of all the principles that the party has espoused. The Wilkesbarre woman who attempted suicide by hanging and then screamed until she was rescued must have sniffed a little sulphur as her breath began to fleet. While a Brush valley beau was going to call on his girl, in the vicinity of Penn Hall, the other evening, he accidentally stepped on a skunk that was lying in the road. We haven't heard whether he saw his girl that night or not. The yacht races between the Defender and Valkyrie have both resulted in victories for the Yankee craft. She won Saturday by 8 min. and 47 sec. and was awarded the race on a foul, on Tuesday. Yesterday's race was declared off because some small boats got in Valkyrie's way at the start. Since the war the Democratic party has had control of the government for six years out of thirty, and yet the Philadelphia Press has gall enough to blame this Democratic administration for our navy not being the arm of national defence that it should be. It takes a long time to build a navy, and certainly the Republicans did not improve the length of time during which they might have given us a first-class naval force. JOHN S. CLARKSON, who handled the Republican boodle in HARRISON'S second campaign, has joined QUAY in condemning the use of money in politics. These fellows evidently despair of raising the big corruption funds they used to get from the manufacturers for campaign use, and hence the virtue they assume in reproaching a practice which will appear wrong to them only because their means of carrying it on will be curtailed. As a delegate repeater JIMMY CORNELLY was doing fine, at Williamsport, on Wednesday, until he fell in among the Philadelphia delegation. There he met his Waterloo. JIM was forty enough for the country members, but when he came to "ring in" on the fellows from the city he met foes worthy his steel. He seemed to forget for the moment that the Democratic duty in Philadelphia is to "lay low for repeaters," but he realized that as he departed through the air. Whatever the result of the election this fall the Democrats of Pennsylvania will not have lost anything by their convention in Williamsport, on Wednesday. Such a gathering of distinguished men is seldom seen, nor such unanimity of purpose as was evidenced in the desire, so apparent on all sides, and at all times, to promote the utmost harmony. Such gatherings of men have a tendency to broaden the narrow strictures of local political methods and the intercourse of Democrats from every quarter of the Commonwealth cannot but result in good for the party, both collectively and individually considered. A number of agencies will be at work this year in the Democratic cause that were entirely absent last year, or were working against it. When the housekeeper finds a reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of woolen goods, as one of the numerous reductions in the cost of living, it is calculated to affect the tariff views of the family. A comparison with the high prices of McKINLEY will be inevitable, much to the advantage of the WILSON side of the question. And when in addition to the impression created by such a contrast the head of the family finds himself steadily employed and his wages increased, there is but little probability that Republican politicians will try to influence him by a calamity howl. That political bazoo will no longer be heard in the land. The reason why the New York Sun thinks that TOM REED has a better chance for the Republican presidential nomination than McKINLEY has, is because "the tariff views held by Governor McKINLEY are not popular in the West." Surely if the McKINLEY tariff is to be an impediment to a Republican nomination REED should suffer as much from it as McKINLEY, for he was really more responsible for its passage than McKINLEY. He resorted to every tyrannical means, as Speaker of the House, to force it upon the country. But there is every probability that by the time the nominating comes off the McKINLEY tariff will be so thoroughly odious that the Republican convention will be afraid to put on their presidential ticket any man who was connected with the passage of that measure.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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A Tale of Two Tariffs.

On the 28th of last month the first year of the Democratic tariff closed under the most gratifying conditions. During a portion of the year the provisions of that economic measure were not in full operation, but for the last six months every part of it was doing its full work, and the fuller its operation the greater has been the degree in which it showed its beneficent effects. The condition of affairs presented since that tariff began to operate may be summed up as a continued advance in the wages of labor, and reduction in the prices of the necessities of life. We have the nonpartisan authority of "Bradstreet" for the fact that since March the wages of fully 1,000,000 workmen have been advanced under the influence of the WILSON tariff law. This settles the point as to increase of wages, beyond dispute, giving authoritative figures to confirm the daily reports of wage advancements published in the newspapers. As to the reduction in the prices of the necessities of life, so essential to the welfare of working people, the New York World has furnished the most convincing evidence by collecting and printing, side by side, the quotations of 1000 articles of general use, comparing the prices of the same articles in 1891-2, under the McKINLEY tariff, with the prices that prevail at this time under the WILSON law. It is the most comprehensive and fairest comparison that could be made, drawn from the price-list of the leading dress-goods, clothing, grocery, metal and other lines of trade, and showing in detail, item by item, the difference in the quotations of this year's prices from those of 1891-2, or in other words, the difference in the effect of the WILSON and the McKINLEY policy. The comparison is thus absolutely fair, and the two lists show, in a striking manner, the decrease in cost of almost everything the wage-earner has to buy. In addition to the undersirable fact that thousands of workmen, in every branch of industry, have had their wages increased since the Democratic tariff went into effect, we have also, by the comparison of the World's lists, positive proof that the cost of necessities has been reduced under that same tariff. Some interesting and instructive facts in recent industrial history are also contained in the World's exhibit, and as object lessons they tell their own story. For example, take the lesson of the CARNEGIE steel works, at Homestead, under the two tariffs. The following is the McKINLEY chapter: January 1, 1891, wages reduced 9 per cent.; February, 1891, 4000 men out of work; April, 1891, another reduction of 5 per cent.; August, 1891, open hearth department closed; July, 1892, 3800 men strike against another heavy reduction, and several weeks of riot. Let it be understood that all this happened before CLEVELAND had been elected and before the Democrats had disturbed McKINLEY'S tariff. Now let us look at the WILSON chapter of the CARNEGIE steel works lesson: May, 1895, all departments in full operation, and wages of all employees in every mill increased 10 per cent., voluntarily. This object lesson extends to other great industrial works, such as the great Illinois steel company's works, at Joliet, Ill., in which we have the McKINLEY chapter as follows: March, 1891, over 5000 men refuse to accept reduction in wages; July, 1892, 45 per cent. reduction offered and refused and mills shut down; August, 1892, a reduction of 23 per cent. accepted by the men. WILSON chapter: June, 1895, an increase of 10 per cent given 7000 men. The lesson presented by the great Bethlehem iron and steel works is as follows: McKINLEY—December, 1890, over 1000 men out of work; January, 1891, a reduction of 10 per cent announced after February 1. WILSON—May, 1895, the wages of 2000 men advanced 10 per cent.; June, 1895, a second increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. announced. The same lesson is presented by the Pennsylvania steel works, at Steelton; the Lackawanna iron and steel company, at Scranton; the Shenango

Valley furnaces, at Youngstown, Ohio; the pottery trust, at Trenton, N. J., the great Washington woolen mills, at Lawrence, Mass.; the cotton manufacturing association mills, at Fall River, Mass., the great paper manufacturing company, at Mechanics Falls, Me., and a number of other leading industrial establishments in all parts of the country, in every one of which there was a suspension of work, either wholly or partially, and a reduction of wages, under McKINLEY, and full work with increased wages under the WILSON tariff. These are the incontestable facts connected with the operations of the Republican and Democratic tariffs. They speak for themselves and carry conviction to every intelligent and unprejudiced mind.

Two Central Facts.

The protective tariff league of New York are working hard to maintain the cause of McKINLEY protection, but find it very discouraging labor. Their purpose is to belittle the effects of the Democratic tariff in bringing about a revival of the industries and an increase of wages. For this purpose the league have written to a number of leading manufacturers in various parts of the country, inquiring how they have been affected by the change in the tariff. The following from the great Doe River Woolen Mills Company is a specimen of the replies they get: GENTLEMEN: In answer to your circular and cards, will say we are paying the same price to the same amount of hands that we did in 1890—that is in dollars and cents—and at the same time our hands are buying 40 per cent more with the same money than they did in 1890. WE HAVE ALL THE PROTECTION WE WANT IN FREE WOOL. The Doe River Woolen Mills. This reply contains two central facts which represent the very essence of the benefit conferred by the Democratic tariff. The one is that the men are able to buy 40 per cent more with their money than under a Republican tariff, and the other is that free raw materials afford sufficient protection.

It will be remembered that during the recent "campaign of assassination," which terminated with so many damaged reputations, "Jack" ROBINSON charged GILKESON with getting away with \$90,000 of last year's campaign funds. If there was any truth in ROBINSON'S charge the party ought to know what GILKESON did with it. ROBINSON also blurted out, about a Standard oil contribution to the HARRISON'S campaign fund, as much as charging that it was the advance payment for the Governor's signature to the pipe line bill. The charges made during the conflict of the factions were of such a character that the people should demand such explanation now from the leaders of the g. o. p. as will either acquit its representatives of these damaging charges, or prove them guilty of the alleged crimes. Although cases of increased wages are so frequent and numerous as to have become like a familiar song, it is nevertheless an interesting item of news to make mention of the conclusion reached at the conference of the window-glass manufacturers and workers at Pittsburg, last Saturday, by which the wages of 10,000 workmen were increased 10 per cent. These wage advancements are of daily occurrence, comprehending every branch of industry, but it would not be surprising if the Republican campaigners this fall should deny that labor has been benefited by the Democratic tariff. However, they can hardly deceive the workmen whose wages have been increased, and who can buy more for their money in consequence of the decreased cost of living.

The town of Osceola Mills having organized a Democratic club it will not be out of order to look for good work from that end when the Clearfield county returns come in this fall. Make your club an active, aggressive organization for the advancement of Democracy and let it not become the cudgel of a clique. Centre county Democrats intend to retrieve their fallen laurels and we hope our friends in Clearfield have the same end in view.

A Short Presidential Campaign

A majority of the Republican national committee are said to be in favor of a short presidential campaign. R. C. KERINS, the Missouri member of the committee, expresses this inclination by suggesting that the national convention next year be held in September, which would shorten the campaign to about two months, and save, as he believes, a large amount of money. Saving election expenses will be more of an object with the Republicans than it used to be, and probably it is on this account that a short campaign is desirable. When the manufacturers were made to believe that a Republican high tariff was necessary for their business, no difficulty was experienced in trying any amount of fat out of them for campaign purposes. In 1888 WANAMAKER went among them with his subscription paper and in a few weeks raised four hundred thousand dollars which was handed over to QUAY to be used in electing HARRISON and maintaining the Republican high tariff policy. This, by the way, was before QUAY, as a reformer, had become morally impressed with the (?) wickedness of using money in politics. In 1892, the manufacturers again contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund in order to save the McKINLEY tariff. With such vast resources it made but little difference to the managers how long the campaign lasted, as there was no lack of means to meet all expenses. But things are different now. A year's experience with a reduced Democratic tariff has taught the manufacturers that Republican "protection" is not necessary for their prosperity. In fact they have learned that it was only an impediment to the general prosperity of the country. Under these changed circumstances the Republican managers see that they are not likely to get much, if anything, from the source that used to supply them with the bulk of their election boodle, and hence they want a short campaign that won't cost much money.

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The Meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State convention, which nominated six candidates for judges of the superior court, a tribunal created by the last Legislature, and also selected a candidate for State Treasurer, began in Williamsport, on Wednesday morning and concluded its work the same evening. The convention abounded in exciting scenes. The nominees are: For judges of the Superior court, Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks; James S. Moorhead, Westmoreland; Peter P. Smith, Lackawanna; Charles H. Noyes, Warren; Judge O. P. Bechtel, Schuylkill, and Judge Christopher Magee, of Allegheny. For State Treasurer, ex-Congressman B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg. There were seventeen candidates for the judicial nominations and it took just three hours and twenty minutes to select a half dozen of them. In addition, speeches placing these aspirants before the convention occupied over two hours. Mr. Meyers, who was nominated by William M. Singery, of Philadelphia, the late gubernatorial candidate, was chosen by acclamation. On the first ballot for the judgeship nominations Yerkes, Moorhead, Smith, Noyes and Bechtel were chosen, each receiving more than the necessary 227 votes. After considerable trouble, another ballot was taken to nominate a sixth candidate and it resulted: MAGEE NAMED ON SECOND BALLOT. Magee, 170; Bower, 142; all of the other candidates, with the exception of Rose, announcing their withdrawal. As many of the delegates left the hall after the announcement of the first ballot, the chairman refusing to accept the proxies of absent members, the vote of neither Magee or Bower reached a majority of the convention, 227. Chairman Garman, however, recognized the selection of Magee, and declared him to be the sixth nominee. The full list of convention delegates was 454, but there being a contest in the First district of Philadelphia, the committee on credentials seated only four of the five delegates from that district, making the total number of delegates in attendance 453. Otherwise the vote necessary to a choice would have been 228. The convention assembled at 11:10 a. m., and adjourned, sine die, at 8:22 p. m., the only intermission being a recess from 12:02 until 1:50 o'clock.

The Bellefonte delegation, known as the "Bower Club" reached Williamsport in detachments, part of the people having journeyed to the convention city on Monday, others on Tuesday, and the rest Wednesday morning. In all there were over two hundred there to boom our candidate, C. M. Bower, Esq., and his splendid showing has been a source of great gratification to his friends, though they would certainly have been more pleased had he landed a winner. His popularity on all sides was the talk of everyone. Nearly every delegation present was friendly to him and when Postmaster Fortney arose to place him in nomination the convention simply went wild. It took chairman John M. Garman, of Luzerne, fully five minutes to restore order so that Mr. Fortney could proceed. He spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: In obedience to the command of my constituents I come to present to you the name of a man whom they hope, it will be your pleasure to nominate as one of the candidates for Superior Court Judge. He comes from a region of the State noted for its wealth, its great business industries, its production of iron, coal, lumber, distinguished lawyers, great judges, United States senators, governors and invincible Democrats. [Cheers.] He comes from, and belongs to, a Bar which at different periods in his history has been presided over by such distinguished jurists as Judge Charles Huston, Thomas Burnside and George W. Woodward, each of whom in turn became honored members of the Supreme Court of our State. [Cheers.] He comes from a locality that, by reason of the peculiar practice in suits of ejectment in which the title to lands is to be determined through the system and location of surveys makes it highly important for the people to have in this Court, at least, one Judge who is not only thoroughly conversant with this branch of the law but who has the knowledge and experience which can only be acquired by long years of hard work and actual practice in the trial cases in which this branch of our jurisprudence is involved. Beside this, the candidate I present comes from a section of the State which should by all means have a candidate for this Court. For a period of more than thirty years the County he comes from has regularly given good majorities for the Democratic ticket; and we have Clinton on the North and East, Clearfield on the West, Mifflin and Juniata on the South, all regularly giving Democratic majorities, except in the general wreck of 1894. [Laughter.] But the storm is past, the skies are brightening, and in the great revival of our business and our industries, notwithstanding the calamity howler, our Democracy, has taken new life; and, if you but give us a chance and stimulate us with a candidate, by the "Ideas" of November our majorities will be larger than ever. [Prolonged applause.] There is, however, another reason why the man whom I shall name should be nominated for this Court, by this Convention. The Republican party has made a distinguished citizen of our County, (an honored member of that party) one of its candidates for this Court, and they have taken another candidate from the adjoining County of

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Concluded on page 4.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Lebanon County has 14,729 taxable and a public debt of \$51,725. Reading has 32 public schools, with 10,000 pupils and 233 teachers. Leaping from a passenger train near Scranton, John Kelly was killed. The 11th Regiment, P. V., will hold a reunion at Hopewell on October 16th. In a freight wreck at Locust Dale Thomas Chisholm, of Ashland, was killed. Judge Scott said at Easton Monday that attempts were made to bribe grand jurymen. A charter was granted to the Strasburg Water Company, of Lancaster, capital \$5000. Henry C. W. Motz was appointed detective for Berks County by the District Attorney. The Grand Home of the Brotherhood Union, of Pennsylvania, has convened at Harrisburg. Struck on the head by a bridge, brakeman Frank B. Mail, of Reading, had his neck broken. While bathing in Ridley Creek, at Chester, Harvey Robinson, a colored lad, was drowned. The Coroner's jury at Hazleton decided that Peter Wischairs shot and killed Michael Urban. The Pennsylvania Cavalry Veterans' Association will hold its reunion at Berwick on September 25. After hanging herself in the woods at Wilkesbarre, Mary Filistum screamed for help and was rescued. Captain Pearson S. Conrad, of the First Regiment, Philadelphia, has been placed on the retired list. Of 15 bills of indictment the Schuylkill County Grand Jury during the week returned 106 as true bills. In a trolley collision at Pittsburg, Thomas Gray, his wife and little daughter were seriously injured. Charles Davidson's pug dog bit 15 ether dogs at Cambria, Luzerne County, and all have been slaughtered. As a finale to the Labor day celebration at Lebanon Junior American Mechanics gave a large banquet. Lehigh County Court has just disposed of a case where the defendant had "made a face" at the plaintiff. Some of the largest canning operations for preserved fruits and vegetables are located in Franklin county. A contract to build an enormous sewer to drain the city of Williamsport has been awarded to Mr. Guise. Rather than be prosecuted for betraying a girl, Sylvester Fritz, a Smithville undertaker, shot and killed himself. Tyrone wants the free mail delivery system. Fisk Conrad, the postmaster, is exerting all his efforts to that effect. As he handled a revolver at Altoona, David Shultzberger shot himself in the mouth, inflicting a dangerous wound. To the drought are attributed many deaths of residents of lower Schuylkill County, both young and old, who died of dysentery. The twenty fourth annual State convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of Pennsylvania, is being held in Pittston. Superintendent Alexander Hamilton, of the Cambria Iron Company's rolling mills at Johnstown, has resigned after 42 years of service. A large number of workmen who were Quay supporters in the lower end of Luzerne County have been discharged by a leading coal company. Having fallen asleep while stealing a ride, Joseph Sweeney, a Philadelphia lad, fell from a freight train near Shoemaker'sville and was killed. A big parade and speeches were the attending ceremonies to the dedication at a large public school building at Tamaqua Saturday. The Epworth Leaguers of the Central Pennsylvania conference will hold a convention in Huntingdon on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October. The body of the young man cut to pieces on the railroad at Reading last Sunday has been identified as Harry E. Lewis, of Harrisburg. The Millintown and Patterson electric light companies are increasing the capacity of their plant to accommodate the demands of customers. The funeral of Daniel S. Cox, Eckley B. Cox's nephew, who was killed at Drixton on Friday, was held there at 1:15 o'clock Monday afternoon. Uncle Sam is stopping the sale of ambrosia in Lancaster by those who have not paid a Government tax. Jacob Bowman, of Monterey, was arrested. Juniata county had less business for the quarter sessions court at the term which began last Monday, than was ever disposed of in September sittings. Secretary William Springer, of the Window Glass Workers' Association, at Pittsburg, has resigned, and A. J. Smith, of Muncie, Ind., has been elected his successor. One hundred and twenty-five cases, representing nearly every crime from murder down, are on the list for the September term of the Northumberland county criminal court. The machinery for the new factory at Williamsport has been purchased and will be placed in position as soon as possible. The plant will be one of the best and largest in the state. Mrs. Henry C. Curtin, of Pottsville, administered landanum by mistake for spiced rhubarb to her sick babe, and the patient slept and died before medical assistance could be rendered. Mrs. Ella Yeager, of Altoona, was killed Tuesday afternoon by lightning during a terrible storm in that place, while sitting in the house of Mrs. William Straight, where she was sewing. Peter Klings, aged 9, son of D. Klings, a hotel keeper at Wilkesbarre went swimming with a young companion. The lad got beyond his depth and not being able to swim was drowned. Less lumber for rafting purposes remains in Clearfield county than in any other portion of the state. That section is about exhausted of those resources, though there is still some excellent lumber left in the region.