

Ink Slings.

—It is a kind of a cross between the silver and gold bug that is found in the whiskers of the Populist.

—Mrs. MARY ELLEN LEASE has stopped her populist cryin' and is talkin', more at ease, for the Democratic BRYAN.

—In nine cases out of ten the fellow who howls loudest for gold hasn't a dollar in his pocket and has been a financial dyspeptic all his life.

—The gold people are going to the extreme of closing manufacturing plants they are interested in all for the sake of saying "the prospect of free silver did it."

—The Populist convention at St. Louis has defined the difference between Populism and Democracy better than anything else that can be found on the subject.

—The Republican campaign will be formally opened on August 5th. The first gold cure institutes will be located in Minnesota and Nebraska.

—Poor old Levistown raised \$5,000 to secure the division campment of the N. G. P. and now that she has it she is mad because the soldiers are not spending enough money.

—If the wealth of the United States were equally distributed among all men, women and children of this country there would be just \$200 a piece. We're not in for a "divvy" until we can get 16 to 1.

—Judging from the daily sightings on Bellefonte streets even the young girls are converts to the 16 to 1 theory.

—With nearly every girl in town entertaining two or three others the proportion is about 16 girls to 1 man.

—The free silver sentiment is not going to be tried down by the howl that all the old tea pots, carriage trimmings and shoe buckles of the effete nobility of foreign countries will be sent here to be made into money.

—Millionaire oil producers THEODORE and BYRAN BARNSDAL, of Bradford, life long Republicans, have both declared for BRYAN and SEWALL. We would advise Maj. MCKINLEY to have the Governor go up and fix them up.

—The Democratic party in Pennsylvania should look around for a candidate for United States Senator who would be in harmony with the BRYAN and SEWALL administration. Centre county can do something to this end by electing SCHOFIELD and FOSTER.

—Retaliation is one of man's first means of getting even. If England tries to scare us by saying we will make you give us two of your new silver dollars for every hundred cents worth of stuff you buy from us can't we make her pay two for every hundred cents worth of beef or bread stuffs she wants from us.

—They cry about this going to be a campaign of education. Why, Lord bless you all, the people of the South and West have been studying this silver question for five years and as ex-Senator INGALLS says: "MARK HANNA might as well sell his gold pamphlets for old paper" and realize on them while he can.

—Now is the season when the "poor overworked minister" is being sent for a rest by his congregation, while his pay goes on. The hot weather makes the devil all the more active and there is no one left at home to take care of the people but the editor, who never gets tired. Now will you be good.

—The goldites jumped quick to use the recent closing of the DOBSON woolen mills, in Philadelphia, as an argument against free silver. Mr. Wm. DOBSON, himself, has nipped this in the bud by saying: "The Chicago convention has had nothing to do with the stoppage of our mills. Things have been getting steadily worse for several years."

—In the Republican national platform of 1888 we find this declaration on the money question: "The Republican party is in favor of both gold and silver as money." Four years later the national assemblage of that party declared that: "the American people, from tradition, and interest, favor bimetalism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money." How about that "tradition and interest" now.

—To what straits Republican newspapers are reduced for mud to fling at BRYAN is shown in the latest attack of the Pittsburgh Gazette. It charges him with being a business failure. Democrats should not attempt to answer this argument by shouting that MCKINLEY is another, even if he did fail, not more than three years ago, for over \$100,000. Mr. BRYAN is a successful lawyer, the best proof of which is the fact that a large railroad corporation recently offered him \$10,000 a year as its solicitor. Railroad companies are in the habit of employing the BEST professional men to be found.

—During the fiscal year just closed we exported products to the value of \$890,000,000 and imported to the value of \$780,000,000, a favorable balance of \$100,000,000 for us. During the fiscal year of 1893, the most prosperous period of the MCKINLEY tariff, and eight months of which was under HARRISON'S administration we exported to the value of \$847,665,194 and imported to the value of \$866,400,922 an adverse balance, for us, of \$18,735,728. How about that necessary protection to home industries? The WILSON bill seems to give more than MCKINLEY'S pet measure did, without extorting robber tariffs.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 41

BELLEFONTE, PA., JULY 24, 1896.

NO. 29.

How Free Silver Would Benefit Laboring Men and Farmers.

You ask. How will the free coinage of silver benefit the laboring man and farmer?

We answer, in many, very many ways. One of these ways for the laborer and one way for the farmer will be that:

It will make a demand for labor. It will make a demand for the products of the farm upon which labor must exist.

When in operation the silver mines of this country, now nearly all idle, employ more laborers than do the iron mines and mills of Pennsylvania. To remonetize silver is to put these mines at work again. To start them working is to give employment to tens of thousands of laborers who have now nothing to do and who are crowding others out of their places at other work, for wages that will hardly keep soul and body together. To give employment to these thousands upon thousands of laborers, in our silver mines, is to lessen the number of workmen now seeking something to do in other lines of labor, and make the competition for places less. With less competition, or fewer laborers, for the work that is to do, comes better wages for all workmen.

This is where one of the benefits to labor will come in if the free silver policy is adopted.

For the farmer there will be an increased demand for the products of his farm. Tens of thousands of workmen, now unable to properly clothe and feed themselves and families, will be furnished the means of procuring a comfortable living, and the wages they earn will go into wheat, and vegetables and meat for food, and into wool and cotton and linen and leather for clothing, and thus, without reference to any general financial advantages, will the farmer reap a benefit from the adoption of this policy.

But you ask what will be done with the silver, the mining of which, is to furnish the basis of employment for tens of thousands of idle workmen?

Part of it will be manufactured into knives and spoons and general tableware and into such other articles as the people need, thus furnishing labor to another class of workmen. Some of it will be minted into money. This money will not be piled in a corner to look at or be kept locked up under the protection and care of a policeman. A greater portion of it would go into the hands of the workmen, who mined and smelted it, as wages. From them it would go to the farmer, the grocer, the dry-goods dealer, the furniture man and others—in every instance creating a demand for labor in other vocations.

The surplus or profits would go into developing new properties, building needed railroads, erecting houses, factories or mills or whatever enterprises or improvements its owner would see proper to make, each and all of them still increasing the demand for labor and with the increase in the demand for labor, making a greater demand for the necessities that farmers and others supply, and upon which labor exists.

Selfish and vicious legislation has closed our own mines that furnished one of the metals classed as "precious" and which was recognized and used as money for ages before the betrayal and crucifixion of Christ. In consequence we are forced to go to Europe to borrow the other with which to do business. Thus by borrowing we create a demand that adds to the value of their gold mines while we make our silver mines worthless; thus we help to keep their workmen employed while we starve and pauperize our own.

In the name of all that is christian like, humane or sensible, what kind of a system is it that produces such results, and why should "this existing condition" be continued, as demanded by the advocates of the gold standard?

There are no doubt prudential reasons for a special dispatch from MARK HANNA'S headquarters at Cleveland, which says: "It is well understood here that MCKINLEY will refuse to hold any joint debate with BRYAN."

The major is evidently shy of an encounter with the young orator, and there is good cause for his shyness. He is not particularly strong in a joint discussion, as was shown when he and ex-Gov. CAMPBELL came in contact on the stump several years ago and he came out of the war of words a very badly used up contestant.

With the recollection of that rough experience still lingering in his mind, it is not surprising that he should refuse to meet another antagonist, whose ability would be likely to inflict a worse drubbing than that which he sustained at the hands of ex-Governor CAMPBELL.

It will be far safer for the major to remain in Canton and address delegations of tariff devotees and admiring lady visitors from his front door-step. Not only is the cause of the trusts and the Wall street money changers a weak one, but he is too much of an oratorical weakling to encounter the forceful logic and vigorous eloquence of the Democratic candidate.

The Aspersions of the Chicago Convention.

It will not be long before those who have been using vile terms in stigmatizing the Chicago convention, and have characterized it as being composed of disreputable and dangerous elements, will find that they have made a mistake which will return with damaging effect upon themselves.

They will suffer the consequences of having slandered the bone and sinew, the heart and conscience, the patriotic instinct and rugged intelligence of the American people.

Some of those hasty revilers, who pictured the greatest national convention that was ever held on this continent, as a set of "fanatical cranks" and "evil minded anarchists" are already endeavoring to make amends for so vile a misrepresentation. As a sample of such retraction we may mention the New York Post, a leading organ of the gold interest, which says: "The sound money men must not stand off and call the people who are inclined to favor free coinage anarchists, blatherskites and fools," and of the convention it says:

"The Chicago convention had its ALTGELD and its TILLMAN, it is true, but an intelligent eastern observer, who has attended these national gatherings for many years, testifies, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican that: "the men composing the convention were in the main representatives of an honest and reputable citizenship—men more accustomed to the prayer meeting and the church than to the barroom and the club."

How do the howling tirades about "anarchists" and fanatics, as the constituent element of the convention, compare with this admission of the high moral and religious character of the men who mainly composed that gathering? Nothing could be more natural than that a high order of moral character should prevail in a body that was largely drawn from the farmers of the western and southern sections of the country. Will not the slanderous aspersions of such a representative body bring shame and punishment to those who have been guilty of it.

If further testimony as to the pure motives and honest purpose of the Chicago convention be needed we can give that which is furnished by Hon. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, a distinguished Republican of Philadelphia, who personally attended its proceedings. Speaking of it he says:

"This has not been a mercenary body. You did not feel the presence of money. The delegates were too earnest, too serious, and not the kind of people susceptible to money influences. A gifted friend of mine said on the first day of the convention that it was a battle between ROTHSCHILDS and BLAND, and that if BLAND were beaten ROTHSCHILDS would win. When the nomination was made he leaned over my shoulder and said: "The ROTHSCHILDS are beaten."

And is it not because the ROTHSCHILDS were beaten that the minions of the money power are hurling such epithets as "blatherskites," "lunatics," "revolutionists" and "anarchists" at the sensible, true and honest men who won so glorious a victory?

The Full Dollar.

It would be interesting to know what candidate MCKINLEY means by a "full dollar." In one of his speeches to the crowds that are visiting him at Canton he remarked, after his usual blather about the benefits of protection, "and my countrymen, there is another thing the people are determined upon and that is that a full day's work must be paid in a full dollar."

What does MCKINLEY consider a full dollar? When he was a Congressman he voted that there should be four and a half million dollars coined every month, and the product of the BLAND coinage bill, which he supported with his vote, was over four hundred million dollars, all silver.

Are these to be considered as among the "full dollars" in which a full day's work must be paid? Having been instrumental in their creation does he regard them as having the full purchasing power of any other dollar, or would it be defrauding labor to pay it with this kind of dollars?

But candidate MCKINLEY'S party has put him on a platform which demands dollars of quite a different kind. It declares that those which he helped to create by the millions are dishonest; that they are worth only about fifty cents, and that to pay labor in them is to defraud it.

The Republican candidate should be more explicit in declaring which kind of a dollar should be used for the payment of a full day's work; whether the silver dollar which he favored when he voted for the BLAND bill, or the gold dollar which is the favorite coin of the Wall street and is demanded by the platform on which the "gold-bugs" have placed him, apparently against his will.

The major did considerable straddling before his nomination, but he should now stop acting the straddle-bug.

—The Populists and Silver people are having a great time at St. Louis. The "keep in the middle of the road" fellows are not in favor of endorsing BRYAN and SEWALL, but indications point to their running off into the bye-ways and hedges before they get through.

Misrepresentation of the Democratic Platform.

Those who represent the Chicago platform as inculcating revolutionary and dangerous doctrines know they are guilty of gross and unworthy misrepresentation.

That platform re-affirms the Democratic doctrine that a tariff should be for the purpose of revenue only and not for the object of favoring special interests. There is nothing revolutionary or incendiary in such a proposition. It is but the maintenance of the old Democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. There is nothing dangerous in the re-affirmation of the doctrine that a special benefit is not the kind of protection that is best for general interests, nor is there anything anarchical in the declaration of the platform that "we hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with the home market."

This is the kind of protection that protects, and is more calculated to prevent than to encourage anarchy.

The platform especially insists upon economy in the administration of the government, and reproves the prodigal extravagance which has characterized Republican administration. Is this a dangerous declaration? Does it indicate the reckless spirit of the mob to denounce the abuses of Republican rule?

It is particularly insisted that an anarchical spirit is displayed in the platform's protest against arbitrary federal interference with local affairs. But this expression is neither new, nor is it revolutionary or anarchistic in its intent. It is but a re-iteration of the old Democratic doctrine of the right of local self-government—doctrine as old as the party itself. It was this doctrine that always arrayed the party against the invasion of the sovereignty which the constitution guarantees to every State. It was incorporated in our platform when troops were being massed throughout the North to defeat the gallant soldier, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, in 1864. It was incorporated in the platform upon which the great SEYMORE, made his canvass in 1868. It was the slogan of the party during the re-construction days, when carpet bag governments were being forced upon the people of the South, and it was this doctrine that inspired the Democracy in its resistance to force bills and to every measure that threatened the constitutional rights of the States. If this is anarchy it is greatly to be deplored that there is not more of it.

A great offense is ascribed to the platform by the charge that it displays a revolutionary antagonism to the supreme court of the United States. Courts are but human institutions, liable to human frailties, and if there are indications that they prevent the course of justice and subordinate the interests of the mass to that of a class, it is idle to contend that they should not be open to public censure, and it is absurd to say that such censure is inspired by the spirit of anarchy. The supreme court strained the constitution in its desire to serve the interest of wealth by declaring the income tax unconstitutional. This was certainly a perversion of right whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the construction of the law in the case, but apart from that question, it is outrageously false to represent that the most just and equitable of taxes is an anarchistic conception.

The silver plank in the platform does not attempt to introduce a revolution in the currency of the country. It presents no new monetary fad. Gold and silver conjointly have always been the money of the constitution, and the charge that the endeavor to go back to the first principles of our monetary system is revolutionary, anarchistic and destructive in its intent, is on a par with the general misrepresentation of the Chicago platform.

More Gain Than Loss.

Governor HASTINGS is quoted as saying that BERKS is the only county in the State that will stand by the Democratic national platform and candidates. The Governor is poor authority to speak for the Democracy. As they have not taken him into their confidence, and he is entirely unfamiliar with their sentiments and intentions, it is presumption for him to say what they are going to do at the next election.

But why should not the Democrats in this State carry all the counties this year that they have been accustomed to carry? They never had a better cause to contend for. Their platform never more fully expressed the sentiment of Democracy. They never had better nor more popular candidates. There is no reason why there should be a diminished Democratic vote in any county in the State. Those who count on a falling off of the party vote on the money question forget that if there is any loss on account of free silver it will be more than made up on the same account. The gain will probably be greater than the loss.

What 16 to 1 Means.

From the Mercer Press.

There are so many inquiries and so much misunderstanding as to just what is meant by the coinage of silver at 16 to 1, that we give an explanation condensed from a financial authority.

The ratio of 16 to 1 means, in practice, that 16 ounces of silver should be worth as much as one ounce of gold. An ounce of gold, American coin standard of fineness—that is 600 parts of pure gold to 100 of alloy—will coin in gold dollars \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver, American coin standard of fineness—that is, 600 parts of pure silver to 100 of alloy, at rate of 412 1/2 grains to the dollar (the weight of the present standard silver dollar)—will coin \$18.60 in silver dollars.

In gold coin the alloy is silver and copper. In silver, the alloy is copper. A gold dollar has 23.22 grains of pure gold and 2.18 of alloy. In the silver dollar are 371 1/2 grains of pure silver and 41 1/2 of alloy.

Advocates of free coinage favor a law that will allow any holder of silver bullion to take it to any mint of the United States and have it coined. It is argued that at the present market price—say 70—there would be a profit of \$4.80 to the silver holder on an investment of \$11.20, the cost of 100 ounces. On the other hand the silver men claim that under a free coinage system the price of silver bullion would rise to par.

A Political Straw.

From the Dubois Express.

During a trip on the B. R. & P. the other day, a gent Matt Lundergan had a little experience which surprised him. Two strangers were arguing the money question. The talk waxed warm and the silver man offered to bet the gold man that the majority of the occupants of the coach were silvermen. The bet was promptly accepted. There were twenty-eight men on the car. Slips of paper were provided and each passenger was asked to write his financial preference on the slip. Two tellers were appointed and the votes counted. It stood twenty-six for silver and two for gold. The men in the car were nearly all strangers to each other. They had never met before, and were not likely to meet again. Neither the gold or silver man was able to tell which would win the bet. When the count was made it surprised them. The incident was a trivial one but it tends to show the trend of public opinion on the question of the day.

It is Our Turn Now.

From the Cambria Freeman.

In Minnesota over one hundred Republican weekly newspapers and several dailies have bolted their party. Only a few days ago many of the leading Republicans of that State, including Congressman Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, whose speech in Congress last winter electrified the whole country; the Hon. John Lind, ex-Congressman from the second district, the Hon. Frank M. Nye, the late Bill Nye's brother, and hundreds of other leading Republicans, including many State Senators and members of the Legislature joined in signing a manifesto renouncing all allegiance to the Republican party. Such defections in Republican strongholds will certainly result in the defeat of the Republican national ticket.

Ideas Suggested.

From the York Gazette.

There may be nothing in a name, but is there not something in the association of ideas? MCKINLEY lives at Canton, which suggests China, the Chinese wall, a high tariff. BRYAN lives at Lincoln, which suggests emancipation, freedom, free trade.

MCKINLEY'S Boss and His Effort to Reduce the Wages of Labor.

A correspondent of the New York Journal furnished the following facts relating to the man who holds the mortgage on candidate "MCKINLEY," which workmen will read with interest, and possibly with some profit to themselves.

Speaking of strikes, what are the Knights of Labor and kindred bodies—made to elect workmen as well as revenge their wrongs—doing about Hanna? This deep-stomached vulgarian has so far swallowed MCKINLEY, even as the whale did Jonah, and he would be more interested in Hanna's record than that of the nominal candidate. A world need not forget, even if not reminding absolutely the property of a syndicate which paid \$18,000 for him in direct dollars, aside from millions of campaign expense. MCKINLEY is only a candidate nominally; elect him and you elect Hanna and the pool which put up the purchase price adverted to above.

Therefore the K. of L., or any body besides, might very logically take Hanna's trail and run it backward. What he was, rest assured, he will be; what he did, fear not but he will do.

Here are a few bluff reminders to Governor Hanna and the others as to where they can cut with Hanna, which lasted from 1882 to 1886 and resulted in Hanna crushing labor unionism on the great lakes and cutting sailors' wages from \$2.25 to \$1 a day in summer and from \$4 to \$2.25 in the wreck-straw months of November and December. Lynch, former president of the Seamen's Union, at Cleveland, can tell about it.

There are the mine strikes on the north peninsula of Michigan, the coal strikes in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, as well as the lumber shovers' strike that shook up Chicago on a day; Hanna was the nigger in each of these wood piles.

He makes money by strikes. Hanna boasts that he, the Winches, Selah, Cham-Hain and the Alva Bradley estate have been over \$10,000,000 already as the direct saving from low wages paid sailors; the remainder of the cut brought about in the lake strikes in '82, '83, '84 and '85. Quite enough to elect MCKINLEY.

And speaking of that eminent mute, one is reminded that Hanna even found MCKINLEY in a strike. Hanna's coal men had struck down near Canton. MCKINLEY was their attorney. That was the first time MCKINLEY and Hanna met. When the strike was over, Hanna "had" MCKINLEY, and he's had him ever since.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—After a quarrel, Michael Demsko seriously stabbed Thomas Little at Shamokin.

—The department of Internal affairs issued eighteen mine foremen certificates.

—George Harnack was sent to jail at Bradford, accused of murder at Pontiac, Ill.

—The Schuylkill republican convention will have 330 delegates, a decrease of 29 since last year.

—Charged with being a horse thief, George Judy, of Lancaster, has been put behind the bars.

—General J. K. Sigfried, of Pottsville, was buried with military honors on Wednesday afternoon.

—The march of the army worm has brought him to Hereford, the most eastern corner of Bucks county.

—As a result of chewing match ends, Samuel Werner, engineer of the Lebanon match works, is expected to die.

—John Stimbs stabbed Andrew Bloss and Martin Bunas, at Mahonoy City, and the wounds of both are serious.

—Grieving over the death, of her father, Mrs. Frank Lemle, of Harnsville, made an unsuccessful attempt to drown herself.

—In an encounter with an enraged bull Henry L. Brubaker, a farmer, of Lancaster county, received injuries from which he may die.

—A dispute over the election of a pastor for the Presbyterian church, at Parnassus, led Dr. A. J. Hindman and Dr. G. C. Park, members of the flock, to a fistie encounter.

—J. W. Rhine, while digging a post hole on the Sperring farm near Mill Hall last week, found a copper cent dated 1812, and Mr. Sperring found one dated 1839. The coins are both in a good state of preservation.

—James Walsh, who stole a horse in Lancasterville a year ago, was taken from the Pottsville county jail, where he served a year's sentence for another crime, and is in jail at West Chester, where he will be tried for horse stealing.

—Bass are reported to be very numerous in the river near Farrisville. On Saturday evening while Mrs. L. D. Armstrong, who is occupying a cottage at Riverview, was out rowing on the river a large bass jumped out of the water and landed in the boat.

—George and Charles Hall, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, have furnished to tanneries in this state 10,000 feet of four inch wood pipe during the past three months. These gentlemen are the only persons in this section of the country who make wood pipe for these industries.

—There is every prospect of an abundant crop of chestnuts next fall. The trees have recently been in bloom and the blossoming was profuse. The weather was favorable to them and now there is an abundance of small buds set all over the trees. Last year the crop was a light one but the boys may take courage now. They will have the joy of gathering fine stores of nuts this year.

—A quiet wedding was solemnized, on Wednesday, July 15th, at Mackeyville, when Miss Flora B. Brownlee became the wife of August Kuehn, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, Rev. Chas. S. Long performed the ceremony at noon in the presence of their immediate relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehn will leave Mackeyville in a few days and will make their future home in Eagle Grove, Iowa.

—Dr. Nathan C. Shaeffer, the superintendent of public instruction, yesterday refused to commission George W. McIlheny as superintendent of Dauphin county. The proceedings in this case will be of interest to every school district. McIlheny was elected county superintendent over R. B. McNeal, the present incumbent. His election proved a surprise, as he had been defeated three years ago on immoral grounds.

—A man with a double ended fountain pen is visiting farmers in the western part of the state. He offers machinery at low rates, asking the farmer to sign an agreement to pay for it when delivered if satisfactory. The agreement is written with the fading end of the pen and the name signed with the indelible end. The agreement fades off in a day or so and a note is written above the signature instead.

—Secretary of Agriculture Edge will ask the next legislature to pass an important bill in relation to the care of cattle and also to appropriate \$100,000 or more for the extermination of all diseased animals in the State. Attachments of the department are working on the matter now, securing statistics from other states to be submitted to the legislature, along with the request for the enactment of such legislation. On account of the rapid spread of tuberculosis Secretary Edge thinks every precaution should be taken to check the disease. He is anxious for a liberal allowance to be used in the investigation of suspicious cases and to make proper experiments.

—At Camp Gibbon, near Lewistown, a cub bear created a sensation in the Sixth regiment Saturday night. He had been captured in the mountain below camp by a mountaineer on Saturday and taken into camp for sale. This bear was the height of a medium sized dog and was kept in restraint by a rope and one of the jokers in the Sixth, anxious for diversion, cut the cord. He got it. The cub once at liberty made a dash at the liberator and he proceeded to the rear at a double quick. Then the animal turned its attention to the crowd, and in a half second the regimental street was occupied by a satisfied bear while fifteen privates were climbing tent poles or mounting tables in mess tents. The terror was recaptured by a lasso and taken back to the hills.

—On Saturday afternoon about 1:30, officer C. F. Nepps, plumber at the reformatory, went with three prisoners named Hutchison, Roach and Walton to the pump house on the river bank opposite the gate for the purpose of making repairs to the pump. When near the pump house, the three men made an attack upon Nepps, one of them striking him with a hammer which knocked him senseless for a few minutes. They then took his revolver, bound his legs, and were about to throw him in the well when he pleaded so earnestly that they concluded not to do so, but stuffed his mouth full of waste and tied it with a string so that he could not scream. They left him in this condition, and went up the river where they demanded a boat from a Mr. Seers at the point of the revolver and crossed over to the railroad, and made their escape.