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Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., June 4, 1897.

The New Game Law.

The new game law passed by the Legislature is one of the wisest measures placed upon the state statutes in many a day. Nature has established, through ages of effort, an equilibrium in the animal world. To eat and be eaten seems to be a law of existence. Birds feed on insects, which in turn feed on vegetation. The wanton destruction of birds has permitted the insects to increase until every farmer is forced to keep about his tool house a variety of spraying appliances to distribute poison on his growing crops that the obnoxious insects may be killed. Once the birds thronged field and garden, and saved the enormous outlay now necessary for insecticides. But it has been fashionable to kill song birds for one purpose or another until they are no longer able to keep down the army of insect pests.

Etomologists tell us that the slaughter of the birds is to blame for the multiplication of old pests and for the arrival of new ones. It is asserted that the destruction of the prairie chickens in the West enabled the Colorado potato bug to cross the plains and overrun the Eastern world. Unless we get back to the natural conditions which had been established, and permit the birds to help keep the gawdies and orators free from bugs and worms, agriculture in the future will be a continual outlay of money and effort for the destruction of plant enemies. Insects breed with amazing rapidity, and, with nothing to hinder their increase, they would multiply and eat everything that is green. The new game law prohibits the destruction of insectivorous birds under certain limitations, and in doing that does better, perhaps, than its framers were aware. It is one of the important pieces of legislation of the present day.

Ordered to London.

General Miles Instructed to be Present at the Queen's Jubilee Celebration

By direction of the President, secretary Alger sent a cable message to major general Miles, commanding the army, who is now at Constantinople, instructing him to arrange his affairs so as to enable him to be in London not later than June 15th to represent the United States army at the ceremonies in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

General Miles went to Levant to make personal observations of the condition and operations of the armies of Turkey and Greece, and it is understood at the war department that he started from Constantinople this morning to join the Turkish army near the southern border of Thessaly. It is expected that he will be able to complete his researches at the respective military headquarters in time to enable him to comply with his amended instructions. As has been stated already, the United States navy will be represented at the Queen's jubilee by admiral Miller on the armored cruiser Brooklyn.

Long Strike Declared Off.

Flint Glass Workers' Union Spent \$1,500,000 in Their Fight Against the United States Glass Company of Pittsburg.

Officials of the flint glass workers' Union say that the strike against the United States glass company, which began in 1893, is off. The company formerly controlled the tableware trade of the country and wanted the union to remove the restriction on output. This was rejected. The company then refused to recognize the union and introduced machinery that saved hand labor. Nearly all of the 2,000 men who struck four years ago found employment elsewhere. Many are now working in New Jersey factories.

The strike has cost the glass workers' Union over \$1,500,000. The strike benefit was \$6 a week and the death benefit was \$750. Not a few of the strikers died while waiting for the company to give in.

New Coal Field Found.

One of the Largest Tracts in the World Discovered in Colombia.

The discovery of one of the largest coal fields in the world is reported to the department by the United States consul at Carthagena, Colombia. The fields are in the department of Bolivar, in Colombia, eight to twelve miles from the bay of Cispatí and forty-eight miles from Carthagena.

The coal is semi-anthracite and anthracite and is good steam coal. The fields contain about 340,000,000 tons and comprise 215,000 acres.

Stumped His Toe Against a \$442 Gold Nugget.

Montana's Erickson is a miner living near Hassel, Montana, the mining camp located in the vicinity of Diamond Hill mine. Last Friday, while passing through a dry gulch that branches off from the main or St. Louis gulch, he found a nugget of gold that, as nuggets go, was a regular Junco. His foot struck a yellowish object lying on the dry sand bar. It emitted a dull sound, different from that made when one's boots collide with a small rock. The nugget was weighed and the estimated value is \$442.

Has been Walking Nearly Ten Years on a \$5,000 Wager

George Herold, the original boy tramp, was in Decatur, Indiana, last week. He left St. Louis nine years and eight months ago on a wager of \$5,000 that he could walk 65,000 miles in ten years and earn \$5,000 on his travels. He has two miles left to complete his journey and has earned \$4,682. He has credentials from nearly all the cities he has visited and carries vouchers for nearly all the money he has earned. During his travels he has visited forty-four States and one Territory. On the completion of his journey he will engage in business in St. Louis on the money he has saved.

Fight With a Wildcat.

TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—Sportsman's park, the great resort of the Cuban population of Ybor city and Tampa, was the scene of a fight to a finish, Sunday afternoon, between a 15-pound wildcat and a Jamaican colored man, known only as Sam. He was promised \$200 if he succeeded in killing the animal inside of thirty minutes with his bare hands and no kicking. Sam took the money.

At least 500 people witnessed the battle, which was bloody from beginning to end. The man won the money, but fainted from the loss of blood.

The New Sugar Scandal.

Is the country to be afflicted with a second sugar scandal? Are the senators from Havemeyer's ex-officio members of the finance committee, and are they to be permitted to dictate the important sugar schedule?—Chicago Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The senate committee's bill, whether designed to do so or not, will give the trust a great advantage should it become law. For that reason the country is bitterly opposed to the senate sugar schedule, and if the senate will heed the voice of the people that schedule will not be embraced in the new tariff.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The storm over the sugar schedule is steadily increasing. All the examinations which have been made since its report, instead of clearing it up, only make it look the blacker. It has apparently been made of a very complicated character to baffle analysis and to disguise a job, but, intricate as it is, it does not conceal the fact that it embraces a very large differential for the benefit of the trust. This conviction is universal, and it is aggravated by the stories of personal profit in connection with it.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper in Chicago that three members of the senate speculated in the sugar schedule on the senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited \$30,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the senate with contempt or indifference.

The peculiar influence which the magnates of the Sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated, it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

Revising the Sugar Schedule.



This cartoon is from the New York Press, one of the most partisan of Republican newspapers, which always advocates protection to any and every industry. Like hundreds of other Republican papers, its disgust at the action of Aldrich in writing the sugar schedule at the dictation of the trust is so great that it is daily denouncing the sugar method of doing business.

Sugar Trust Profits Clinched.

The trusts have a cinch on Dingley bill profits. Of course they will make many times more if the bill becomes law in anything like its present shape, but they are already engaged in taking part of their profits.

Sugar has risen considerably in anticipation of greatly increased duties, and merchants all over the country are laying in stores because still higher prices are expected. The Sugar trust is consequently busy and rolling up profits. In April it imported 757,799,527 pounds of raw sugar, valued at \$14,747,189. An extra profit of one-half cent per pound on this amount—which is already realized or guaranteed—means nearly \$4,000,000 to the trust.

If the bill is two months longer in its passage, the trust will surely pocket \$10,000,000 extra profits before the bill becomes law. Who says protection is not a good thing? And why shouldn't Senator Aldrich push it along and in turn get his street railway syndicate pushed along by the Sugar trust? Isn't this reciprocity? Wouldn't Aldrich be an ingrate if he should desert his friends and backers when he has an opportunity to help them?

Why Dingley Rates Are So High.

Afraid to open your chops about the McKinley bill before the election, having won, you are out-Heroding Herod, out-McKinleying McKinley, because the man who furnished the money to carry the election are relentless taskmasters, clamorous for their remuneration. They have such ravenous appetites that you have been compelled to make the rates higher than in the McKinley bill. Let this not be forgotten, inscribe it on the tablets of your memory. Be it known that the average tariff tax under the McKinley bill was 49.58 per cent ad valorem; under the Wilson-Gorman bill, 39.94 per cent, and under the Dingley bill, 57.03 per cent. Hence the average rate of taxation on something like 4,000 articles of every day consumption is 8 per cent higher under the Dingley bill than under McKinley's law, and 17 per cent higher than under the Wilson-Gorman bill.—Hon. Champ Clark in Congress.

Prices Going Up.

Prices of sugar, lumber, tea and other articles have already risen since duties have been increased or new ones imposed. The foreigner appears to be somewhat backward in coming forward to pay these tariff duties, but perhaps he was taken by surprise by the senator's action and will yet pay all duties assessed against him by Republicans.

"If under the reformed Dingley bill the consumer shouldn't and the foreigner wouldn't pay the tax, where would we be at?" asks the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Bicycles.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

1897 Models, 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing, Standard of the World, have no equal, \$100.

—1896 COLUMBIAS—

MODELS 40, 41 and 44, known everywhere and have no superior except the 1897 Columbia \$75 \$85 \$95 MODEL 42, 26-inch wheels,

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Sales Room and Repair Shop Crider's Exchange, 42-11-3m ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Perpetual motion by Protection.

The California argument for higher fruit duties is a sort of perpetual motion. The only disadvantage the Californian fruit raiser is at is to be found in the cost of his land, but the only thing that makes his land expensive is the profitability of fruit culture.

So the matter works out in this way: The great profits of fruit raising sent the value of land up to hundreds of dollars an acre. The interest on the value of the land makes a large item in a fruit raiser's balance sheet, and he feels the need of a high price for his fruit. This Senator Jones procures for him by letting it be known that he will not vote for the tariff bill unless it contains duties on hides and increased duties on fruit and the cheapest sorts of wool.

The increased duty adds to the profits of fruit culture, and the price of land takes another rise, whereupon the fruit grower complains that the interest on his land investment is so great or the rental he has to pay for his land is so high that there is an insufficient profit in the business for him, and the only thing that will save him from disaster is more duty.

Logically this process can be carried on indefinitely. Practically it cannot, because with the increase in the price of fruit the consumption of fruit will decline. The consumer will be worse off for the change. The grower, so far as he is not to be considered as a land owner, will be no better off, but the value of the land will be as high as the profits of fruit culture will permit.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

As the New York Herald aptly remarks, "things cannot go on as they are."

"If the dullness of trade," we quote from the Herald, "stagnation of industry and insufficient employment of labor were due to famine, war or pestilence, the people would bow to the inevitable and pray for relief. But we are afflicted in none of these ways. On the contrary, we are told there is too much food, too much iron and coal, too many manufactured goods—too much of everything that is needed to make people comfortable and happy. The trouble is restricted markets and inability of would-be consumers to obtain these things." The Herald did not speak in this strain during the presidential campaign of last year, it did not take occasion to correct those who attributed our ills, the fall in prices, industrial stagnation and depression to over-production. But lately and as the Herald now diagnoses the cause of depression correctly, we need not dwell upon the stoniness with which it may have avoided pointing out this, the true cause of industrial stagnation, in the past. And what do the Republicans entrusted with the task of restoring prosperity propose to do to remove this cause of depression? Absolutely nothing. They do not recognize the impoverishment of our agricultural population and the resulting diminution in the demand for manufacturing goods as the cause of manufacturing depression. They cling to the assumption that the cause of manufacturing depression lies not in a decreased demand for manufactured goods, but in a replacing of goods of domestic make with foreign goods, and they act accordingly. Consequently, the one and only remedy that suggests itself to them is the raising of tariff duties and the repressing of importations.

It is a remedy that must prove futile, for the locking out of foreign goods cannot restore a demand lost through the impoverishment of our farmers, a demand lost, not because our farmers are buying goods of foreign in place of those of domestic make, as it is assumed, but because they are not buying at all; have not the money to buy of anyone.—American.

After using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal in curing catarrh and cold in head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

It is said that a Kentuckian who recently spent six weeks in Washington, in what finally proved to be a successful effort to have his wife appointed to a small post office, actually paid out more money for expenses than the office yields in a whole year.

A hundred thousand dollar set of emeralds will be Queen Victoria's present from the Czar and Czarina.

The man who stammers has at least the satisfaction of knowing that he never blurted out things before he thinks.

The factories of Aix-la-Chapelle produce 50,000,000 sewing needles a week.

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PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT.

Physicians have been for years interested in cycling and they pronounce it beneficial. There has only been one drawback and that has been the saddle. There has been but one perfect saddle on the market which they could recommend, that is the

CHRISTY ANATOMICAL SADDLE.

This base is made of metal that cannot warp or change its shape. It has cushions where cushions are required to receive the pelvis bones and a space so that there can be no possibility of pressure on the sensitive parts and positively prevents saddle injury.

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and all other high grade bicycles will come fitted with the CHRISTY SADDLE if you ask for it. High grade makers have adopted and will furnish the CHRISTY without extra charge.

WHY? Simply because a careful examination they have come to the conclusion that it was necessary to offer to their buyers a saddle that would not prove injurious—and hurt cycling—and their decision was without hesitation in favor of the

CHRISTY Anatomical SADDLE Saddle built right.

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Booklet, "Bicycle Saddles from a Physician's Standpoint," free.

A. G. SPALDING AND BROS., NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, 42-18-2m.

A Great Oil Fleet.

The largest fleet of oil carriers that ever left a port in the United States on one day steamed down the Delaware river from Philadelphia, Saturday last, bound to different ports of the world with full cargoes of crude and refined petroleum. The list included the German steamships Paula and Wilkommen, the British steamships Weehawken, Phosphor and Delaware, the ships St. Enoch and Whinlatter, and the bark Alice and Isabelle.

The steam craft are bound to English and Continental ports and the ships to the far East. Their combined cargoes aggregate 7,500,000 gallons of petroleum in bulk, in cases and in barrels. The oil shipments for the past week aggregated over 13,000,000 gallons, a much larger quantity than the combined shipments of all the other ports in the United States.

Medical.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

IS DUE TO HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA—IT CURED HIM OF DREADFUL SCROFULOUS SORES—NOW IN GOOD HEALTH.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the local external applications that we could think of or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sores were gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore made its appearance on his arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." Mrs. S. S. WORTON, Farmington, Delaware.

HOOD'S

SARSAPARILLA

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 42-14

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