

Ink Stings.

The Klondyke would be a good stamping ground for BILLY GIVEN and his gold-Democrats.

The DINGLEY bill became a law last Saturday and the only sign of prosperity that heralded its enactment was the strenuous efforts of four tugs to drag a steamer with a cargo of sugar into port at Philadelphia before the new duty was put on.

A London millionaire is in this country looking for a good, sensible, natural American girl for a wife. We were just going to say that we have them so plenty here that they can be picked up on the streets, but second thought warns us that they are not "pick-ups."

It might be well for some of our despairing Republicans, who have looked so long in vain for something to point to as MCKINLEY prosperity, to remember that it would be sacrilege to try to make the credulous believe that it was MCKINLEY, not God, who sent the bounteous crops this season.

Because secretary GAGE went to Boston and said that prosperity is in sight is no reason for your believing that it is. A few years ago Lieut. TOTEN went down from Yale and told Boston people that the end of the world was in sight. A few foolish ones believed him, but the most of them have lived to conclude that the lieutenant was looking through a long distance glass.

The colored voters of the United States gave MCKINLEY a million and a half votes. MCKINLEY has given his colored backers four minor offices and caused the impression to be sent abroad that no others need apply. This is gratitude, sure enough, but not the kind that will lead the black Republicans of the country to see where they come in.

Chairman DINGLEY was so happy over the passage of that tariff bill of his that he had a little mother of pearl handled gold pen with which he asked the President to sign the document. MCKINLEY used it, of course, but the people will feel like stabbing old DINGLEY with his little gold-ed pen when they realize what a poor revenue raiser his law will be.

The MCKINLEY law was the greatest hippodrome ever perpetrated on a prosperous country, yet it was sufficient to make its foster-father President of the people it it humbugged. People have already learned that lesson, so if Mr. DINGLEY is cocking his eye toward the white house he might just as well be told now, as later, that he can never work that old scheme to slide in on.

The pressure of the office seeking horde is gradually having its effect on the President. He has rescinded a number of the civil service classifications established by Mr. CLEVELAND and will likely remove other classes of federal employees from the protection of civil service rules. No other motive for such action can be discovered than to make holes in which to place the pegs that have become so pestiferous about Washington.

Who said the DINGLEY bill wouldn't do it? It has been in operation exactly six days now and already thousands of men are hustling towards the Klondyke, regular armies of strikers are circling about the coal mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania, copious showers have been falling in all parts of the land, flies are multiplying faster than statisticians can estimate their increase, all sorts of pills are doing a rushing business and everything seems on the move, except the wheels of industry.

A. D. WILSON, the leper who is confined in the Municipal hospital in Pittsburgh, is getting an enormous appetite and is said to eat as much as three laboring men. In view of the fact that few laboring men get as much as they would like to eat out of this "prosperity" shuffle it is a question whether WILSON is not happier as a leper with a full stomach than the laborer who has to subsist on the scanty fare he can eke out under the benign (?) prosperity that MCKINLEY has brought.

JOHN BULL is heading for the Klondyke a kitten. He has just discovered that Americans are carrying off his gold and such an unheard of proceeding will have to be stopped instanter. It is all right for JOHN's petersed out dukes and lords to carry off our great treasures, he thinks nothing of stealing all our seals and deems it a part of his heritage to squeeze the last ounce out of his creditors in this country, but such a thing as American miners digging in his earth. Whew! how it makes him fly.

It is unfortunate that every time our citizen soldiery is taken from home some foolish members indulge in what they consider smart pranks, apparently un mindful of the general discredit their actions cast over the entire Guard. On the way home from camp GRAY, last week, some guardsmen of the Fifth went through a little shop owned by Mrs. P. R. MANGOLD, at Butler, and she has put in a claim for \$20 for things that were stolen. The articles were mere trifles and the men who took them doubtless threw them away or broke them up shortly after taking them, but the action was enough to show that the same old disorderly spirit that disgraced our soldiers at Washington, in 1885, exists in the ranks. Such pranks are bad enough for civic organizations, but unfortunately they are heard of less from that quarter than from our militia.

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The Dingley Bill Becomes a Law.

The final scenes in making the DINGLEY tariff bill a law of the land were enacted in Washington, last Saturday afternoon, when President MCKINLEY signed the measure in the presence of a few tariff enthusiasts who had gathered in the cabinet room, in the white house, to witness the signature.

The bill passed the Senate finally at 3:08 p. m. and was immediately taken to the House for perfunctory action after which it was sent to the President and received his approval at exactly 4:04.

Though it took months of the most desperate fighting and concealment to get the measure passed by Congress its effect upon the country will be wholly problematical. As long as the law remains operative it will be a constant reminder of the disgrace of a Senate that manipulated its schedules for the personal enrichment of members of that body. Never in the history of the revenue legislation of the United States has there been such a drastic and grasping measure put upon the statute books and that it was done without the slightest deference to the minority representation in Congress is evidence of its extreme partisan nature.

The long dragged out contention over the various schedules of the bill has given the public an opportunity of studying its invidious character and of witnessing the dictates of the syndicates and trusts that practically shaped it so as to insure their return for their substantial support of MCKINLEYISM last fall.

With such measures there is no other guide than past experience by which to direct a forecast of its effect upon industrial conditions. The DINGLEY bill carries even higher rates than its preceding Republican panacea (?) that was fostered by President MCKINLEY, while he was in Congress, and basing an estimate of the effect of the new law upon that of the old an outlook anything but encouraging is before us. The period of operation of the MCKINLEY measure was one of unprecedented strikes, wage reductions and industrial enervation. What more can be expected from a law that carries the same high schedules to even greater excess?

Aside from such an unpleasant, though logical, view of the situation the new law will have a tendency to increase the price of all products of home manufacture that are not made in quantities to supply the home demand, while it will have no effect on the home price of articles that are manufactured in excess of this demand. Thus it will be seen that the public is in no wise the gainer, while it must pay an additional bonus to the capitalists who have worked the Republican law making function for personal enrichment.

Hands Off the People's Money.

Those who are anxious to reform the currency through the agency of a commission and by goldbug methods had better let the people's money alone. It would not be improved by the tinkering it would get from Wall street reformers.

"Taking the government out of the banking business" is one of the proposed reforms, which means that the right of issuing paper money shall be taken from the government and handed over to the banks.

The experience of more than thirty years has taught the people that they have lost nothing by allowing the government to issue circulating notes, but rather that by so doing they have secured the best and safest currency that was ever circulated in this country.

On the other hand their recollection of the losses they sustained when the banks issued all the paper money convinces them that it is best for their interest that the government should remain in the banking business, or in other words should continue to furnish the safe and convenient paper currency known as the greenbacks. With that kind of money in their pockets the people never lost a dollar from depreciation.

The retirement of the greenbacks is intended chiefly for the benefit of banking institutions. Such a reform would cost the people from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year in interest on the bonds required to sustain the bank circulation, with no profit except to the banks. Therefore it is best for the people that the government should continue in the banking business, if the issuing of paper money constitutes such business, and the public interest will be promoted by the currency tinkers keeping their hands off the people's money.

The fact of President MCKINLEY'S having issued a commission to TERRENCE V. POWDERLY, immediately after the adjournment of Congress and when it was an open secret that most of the Senators would have voted against confirming the appointment, will leave a very unpleasant odium hanging over the administration. While such might not be the case it looks very much as if this appointment was the price for which POWDERLY betrayed labor and that the President is anxious to get the mean job off his hands by giving a recess commission.

The New Eldorado Under the Arctic.

The stories that are being told of the vast richness of the Alaskan gold fields are having their effect upon the impressionable and already there is an exodus, for the bleak country under the arctic circle, that promises to surpass the feverish scramble for California in 1849.

The fact that gold exists in Alaska is not new, for mining operations have been carried on there for many years, but the prolific out-pit of gold that is just now being reported from that territory has directed attention to a region unknown to white men prior to 1890.

The Klondyke gold fields, taking their name from the Klondyke river, are located in a narrow basin about six hundred and fifty miles directly north of Sitka. They are on British land, in what is known as the northwest territory, and while the Klondyke, proper, is applied to one particular "strike" yet the name is being given to the whole territory along the Klondyke river and its tributaries, as well as to the operations along other streams, emptying into the Yukon river.

Only a careful study of a good atlas will give an idea of the vastness of the region to which a steady stream of fortune hunters has already been directed by the dazzling stories of riches that out- rival the fabulous treasures of King Solomon's mines. And humanitarians are already becoming alarmed for the safety of the thousands who have started thence, apparently without having carefully considered the dangers of their undertaking.

When the rich gold fields of California allured thousands from the East, some to fortune, others to broken health and finances, the trip across the continent was considered extremely hazardous because of the attacks of wild Indians and the danger of contracting Shargers' fever that felled so many of the adventurers who struggled to cross the Isthmus. But with the hardships of the journey over a habitable and fertile continent surmounted a glorious land, where the climate and the ground was most conducive to subsistence, awaited those who reached it.

With this newly advertised Alaskan field there is an inestimable difference. Only those who have been there know of the frightful extremities to which the human body is subjected and the stories of those who have returned with lucky "strikes" are greedily read and are already having their effect upon those who would probably be more considerate could an accurate register of the thousands of graves there are in that ice-bound North be had.

It is probable, however, that nothing will stem the tide that has already set in and out of the many who seek few will find. The business depression of the States for the last few years and the haunting memory of men who have become wealthy in a day by developing gold, silver, coal, oil, iron, lumber or other fields of natural resources are having as much to do with the spread of this new fever as anything else. The time for picking fortunes from the ground in the United States in a few hours appears to be over, but the vast wealth left by those have done it has still the power to excite the cupidity of men and they hastily rush to this new Eldorado, where Aladdin like caverns are said to exist in the bed of every stream and all that remains to be done is to scratch the ice and the golden genii will appear.

It is little wonder that there is such excitement when it is known that far more gold has been taken out of this field, within the past year, than the sum paid to Russia for the whole of Alaska. Men who went there a few months ago with nothing have returned with dust valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. But they are men hardened to the rigorous climate of the North and even they conjecture at the fate of their fellows who are leaving shops, farms, professions and comfortable homes to live a life they know nothing of and, when equipped with the best, are poorly suited to withstand. None but the most robust, none but those whose physical conditions are such that they can maintain strength and activity on the plainest, the scantiest and coarsest food should undertake such a journey.

There is gold there but it is the old case of the success and survival of the fittest. If the man be able to withstand the hardships of a life such as he has never before endured there is exactly the same chance for one as for another. And aside from the simple business of mining there will be hundreds of other fields for money getting. The rapid population of such a district, as in the case of every new region, will send prices for everything to the top notch so that speculation in all trades will undoubtedly prove profitable, but large capital will be required.

After a careful study of the topography and physical conditions of the country it would appear best for an easterner, who intends going into the region, to start with not less than two-thousand dollars. It would probably be best to go to some point in Alaska this fall, say Sitka, Juneau, Dyea,

St. Michael's or Circle city, in any of which places there are comfortable settlements, there to remain and become acclimated until spring, when an advance could be made to the Klondyke with the opening of the season. In no case should anyone start into the fields without clothing and food to last at least eighteen months. The advantage of this plan lies in being able to form an accurate knowledge of the needs of prospectors, getting acquainted with the customs of the country and, lastly, in being able to get back to the States should it be found that you are unable to live in a climate where sixty degrees below zero and semi-darkness prevails for nine months in the year.

How They Love the Soldier (1)

The respect the Republican leaders and their followers in this county have for the old soldier and the devotion they show to his interests and welfare, are plainly exemplified in their treatment of postmaster JOHN MARTIN, at Milesburg.

There is no place in this section of the State that, in proportion to its population, is more unanimously or persistently Republican than Milesburg and vicinity. There is no place, anywhere, that the people sit around their loafing places more continuously and boast more incessantly of their love for the old soldier and of the interest they take in all that will benefit his condition or make life easy and pleasant for him than they do down there. There is no spot in all the country in which the flag is kept waving as constantly and the war fought over as frequently, nor is there a spot north of MASON and DIXON'S line in which the veteran and his services to the country are kept to the front and traded on and appealed to as persistently and effectively, during a political campaign, as in our neighboring town.

JOHN MARTIN is one of the Centre county veterans who served long and faithfully at the front during the war. His record as a soldier is unimpeachable and his physical condition, in consequence of wounds received in battle and broken health from hardships experienced at the front, has long incapacitated him from earning a living by manual labor. Through the kindness of his Democratic neighbors and the Democratic organization of the county he was made post master at Milesburg during President CLEVELAND'S first administration. So satisfactorily to the public and so acceptably to the department did he fill the place, that when Mr. CLEVELAND was elected for the second term, and a vacancy occurred by reason of the expiration of the term for which his successor had been appointed no trouble was experienced in securing a re-appointment for Mr. MARTIN, although the practice of the post office department was not favorable to re-appointing those who had held office under the former Democratic administration.

During his second term as post master Mr. MARTIN has been just as careful, as conscientious and as obliging as he was during his first. And yet in the face of the fact that he is an old soldier, broken down by disease, incapacitated by wounds, and has made a faithful and an efficient official, he is singled out as the one Democratic post master in Centre county, who is not allowed to serve out his term of office which should have lasted a month and a half longer. Instead of such patriotic consideration for him on next Monday his position and the little emoluments belonging to it will be taken from him and given to a strapping, big, abled bodied citizen who never was any nearer the army than the Bald Eagle hills are to the Potomac and whose chief recommendation is that he has always been on hand, and willing to do the bidding of the ring that runs the Republican party of Centre county.

And from all the Republican mouths that prate so long and loudly about the rights of the soldiers, not a single one has been opened to protest against this partisan wrong to an old soldier and a faithful and obliging official.

College presidents and professors were applauded when they ran over the country, last fall, dropping words of advice from their superior knowledge, that gold "was the only safe and commercially stable basis upon which to found the currency of any government." Not so with president ANDREWS, of Brown University, who resigned, last Friday, because of the firm conviction that silver should hold a place with gold in the formation of such a basis. Because he dared to express such an opinion, the same as held by six and one-half million other American citizens, the corporation controlling that institution hounded him into resigning.

Philadelphia and Boston are trying to formulate etiquette for street car conductors. In the former city the petticoated passengers are addressed as madam, lady or miss, when they are addressed at all. In Boston a rule has just gone into effect among conductors that they must all be addressed as madam. New York hasn't joined the procession, as yet, but she will imagine herself so much swifter than either one of the other places that when she does adopt a form it will more than likely be birdie.

It Knocks the Klondyke all Silly.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Just now the whole country is ringing with the results which have rewarded the toil and exposure of some 2,000 hardy miners who have been prospecting in the half frozen gold fields of Klondyke. The amount of gold taken out by them during the past year is variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,500,000. Between Saturday and Monday the increase in the value of the shares of the sugar trust consequent upon the wonderful "victory" won by speaker Reed and the house conferees over the Senate in the adjustment of duties upon imported sugars was not less, at the lowest calculation, than \$4,500,000. Truly, there are great differences between the ways in which money may be made, and yields more startling and instantaneous results, than the auriferous gravel pits of the Yukon.

The Survival of the Bloomers.

From the Cambria Herald.

Is there anything new under the sun? Yang Ya, late Chinese minister at Washington, says that bicycles were in common use in the Flower Kingdom 2000 years ago, but as women rode them to the neglect of their families the Emperor stopped the manufacture. The bloomers, however, survived, and now that bicycles have come back even in China, there would seem to be nothing in the way of the almond-eyed damsels resuming their interrupted pastime.

The Price of Conviction.

From the Fulton, Mo., Telegraph.

The Kansas City Times is now the only Missouri Metropolitan daily that advocates the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and is worthy the support of all Missourians. The Post-Dispatch "flew the track" several weeks since by keeping "mum" on the political questions, in the hope of regaining the patronage of some gold-bug firms in St. Louis who boy-cotted that paper last fall.

A Death of Name-sakes.

From the Clearfield Republican.

All those boys who were named after Daniel Hartman Hastings about the time he discovered the Johnstown flood and became a candidate for Governor have either strayed or been stolen. Diligent search fails to find one in this part of the State and advices from other counties reveal the same state of affairs.

Only Preaching, Not Practicing.

From the Westmoreland Democrat.

In the Kentucky gold-bug convention, last week, Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge made a speech on finances. He did not exhibit a receipt, however, for the \$15,000 due Madeline Pollard. That part of the financial problem still remains unsolved.

Gorman Still Their Leader.

Senator Shows His Control Among Maryland Democrats at the State Convention.—Declared for Bimetallism.—Dingley's Bill and the Republicans' Dilatoriness Denounced.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Harmony of the old-fashioned kind prevailed at the Democratic state convention to-day, and it was clearly demonstrated that United States Senator Gorman still has his hand on the levers that control the movements of the organization. The candidates nominated were selected by him, and the resolutions adopted were of his inspiration.

At his request, both gold and silver men voted to adopt a platform that declares for bimetallism, but is silent as to the question of "ratio."

The following state ticket was nominated: For comptroller, Thomas A. Smith, of Caroline county. For clerk of the court of appeals, J. Frank Ford, St. Mary's county.

The resolutions declare that the fundamental principles of Democracy remain unchanged; that the Democracy of Maryland believe now and always have believed in honest money, the gold and silver money of the constitution and the coinage of both metals without discrimination of either into standard dollars of final payment and redemption, and asserts that the recent action of President McKinley, in asking for a currency commission, is the result of the demand of more than six and one-half millions of Democratic voters expressed at the polls in the last national election.

The Dingley tariff law is termed a more odious measure than the McKinley act of 1890, and it is asserted that it will be signally condemned in 1898 than was the McKinley act in 1892. A demand is made that the United States government take such action as will ameliorate the atrocities now being committed in Cuba.

Continuing, they say: "The sufferings of the masses, the honest toilers, the bone and sinew, the brain and courage and manhood of the land, have met with the sympathy of the Democracy, and the protest of our great party, so eloquently voiced in last year's elections, has forced the Republican party, despite its arrogance and recklessness, to recognize the needs of an aroused and patriotic people. And while many Democrats have not approved all the expressions of their party in national convention, bimetallism will surely come, and the prosperity and happiness that follow in its train will be due to the courage, the undaunted fidelity and the intelligent patriotism of the Democracy."

"The Republican party, triumphing upon an issue of financial reform, was bound by every obligation of good faith to redeem its promises to the country. Yet, President McKinley convened the Congress in extra session within the fort-night following his inauguration, and now, after more than four months of deliberation, the Congress has adjourned without giving the people the smallest measure of financial relief, and with the sole result of imposing upon them a tariff law more oppressive and iniquitous than has ever disgraced our statute books."

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Spawls from the Keystone.

—The police force of Wilmington, Del., had an excursion to Reading Monday.

—Despondent Elizabeth Evans, aged 61, hanged herself and died at Hyde Park.

—By a fall of coal Charles Keilins, aged 35, was instantly killed at Ellengowan colliery.

—During a quarrel as to a girl's favors Otto Shrank was dangerously stabbed at Weatherly.

—Rabbit shooters in Berks county are being vigorously prosecuted as violators of the game law.

—A fatal fall from a swing at Glen Onoko was suffered by Ulysses Krause, a Slatington lad.

—The Peerless glass company, of Ellwood City, after a shutdown of four weeks, resumed on Monday.

—Jumping from a moving car at Catsaunqua, Robert App, a well known coal dealer broke his leg.

—Reduced wages will take effect on Aug. 8th, in the Central and Paxton rolling mills, near Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Charles Lessig and Mrs. A. J. Kuntz were seriously hurt in a runaway accident at Reading.

—John Sobol, who murdered Andrew Krutic, in Elk county, on July 4th, was arrested at Limestone, N. Y.

—Charles Reighard, aged 25, a farm laborer, was killed by a train while walking on the track at Hollidaysburg.

—At Lattimer, William Lindeman, a lad of 15, was caught in a coal conveyor and crushed to a shapeless mass.

—Falling forty feet from a Reading railroad bridge, near Fisher's, carpenter John Jackson was instantly killed.

—In a fight among tramps at Port Griffith, John Clark, of St. Louis, Mo., was shot below the heart. He can't recover.

—David R. Williams was run over by an engine on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, near Wilkesbarre, and killed.

—August Kirchoff, aged 70 died Sunday, at Lancaster, from being struck by a train a week ago while walking on the tracks.

—The Bethlehem iron company shipped a lot of gun tubes, hoops and other ordnance supplies to Washington D. C., on Monday.

—Crossing the Philadelphia & Reading tracks at Newberry, Samuel J. Barto was crushed to death between two freight cars.

—Eleven empty cars crashed down a grade into a shifting locomotive near Altoona and badly injured fireman Thomas Grey.

—Miss Jones, visiting farmer George W. Sander's family, in Franklin county, was found dead in her room. Arsenic was on the bureau.

Monday the Chambersburg street railway company will file the necessary bond and work will be commenced upon the line within a few weeks.

—An old cannon exploded at Brownsville during the passage of the new steamer Florence Bell up the Monongahela, and wrecked a barge close by.

—At Beaver Falls the contract has been let for the construction of a new electric railway to be two miles in length and to be completed in 45 days.

—John Moran, of Minersville, who had his back broken at the Phoenix Park colliery last week, has just died at the Miners' hospital, near Pottsville.

—"Drowned at Marietta on account of my girl not marrying me" was written on an anonymous note found in the river at Washington, Lancaster county.

—Robert Depe, Jr., and George Ransbury, having started from Stroudsburg for the Alaska gold fields, have given many of their townsmen the Klondyke fever.

—The Mt. Carbon and Pottsville borough councils have revived the ordinance giving the right of way to the Pottsville & Reading electric railway on the streets.

—By the overturning of a skiff in the Monongahela river, near Bradford, Monday, by the swells of a steamer, Richard Clair and James Schoonover were drowned.

—The cornerstone of Salem Reformed church, at Campbellstown, was laid Monday. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. J. E. Heister and Rev. A. J. Bachman.

—Assessor George Harris was dangerously stabbed by eighteen-year-old Logan Miller during a quarrel over beer after a game of baseball at Coal Run, near Shamokin. Miller escaped.

—The will of John E. Davidson, third vice president of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh, who died July 11th, leaves his only son and executor, John A. Davidson, his estate valued at \$75,000, and gives his sisters, Elizabeth and Jane M. Davidson, \$10,000 each.

—While Russell Oakes, a Beech Creek conductor of Jersey Shore, and Thomas Hayes were picking huckleberries on Gordon's run Sunday they killed a rattlesnake that had showed fight. The reptile was taken to Jersey Shore and measured four feet. Its body was as thick as a man's arm.

—John Rupp, Sr., of Hanover, Pa., has in his possession a large family Bible, printed in the German language in 1532, which was brought by his ancestors to this country when they emigrated here, some 150 years ago. During the reformation and thirty years' war, this Bible was several times buried in the ground to preserve it from destruction at the hands of the soldiery, and notwithstanding its great age it is yet in a remarkable state of preservation, only a few pages being mutilated or missing. This is in all probability one of the very oldest Bibles in existence in this country.

—A Johnstown butcher, James Hudack, had a narrow escape from freezing to death in his own refrigerator the other evening. He went to his ice box after closing his shop to get a piece of meat. While he was inside the door closed and the automatic lock securely imprisoned him in his frigid cell. Realizing his peril, Hudack howled for help, but the thick wall of the ice box deadened the noise. Being clad in only light summer clothing he found himself slowly freezing in a short time. A neighbor finally heard the noise and aroused Hudack's family. The ice box was the last portion of the shop examined and there the butcher was found unconscious on the floor. Vigorous rubbing and a hot whiskey punch brought him around in a short time.