

Ink Slings.

The politicians of Clearfield must be pretty astute fellows, when they come clear over into Centre county to help make our post-masters.

It has often been a cause of wonderment to us as to whether DEMOSTHENES picked up "the only pebble on the beach," when he went to seek a cure for stuttering.

They say that there were 73,068,000 people in these United States on August 1st. Based on that estimate the per capita circulation would be \$22.53. Not a very large sum, yet we are one of a large army who, we'll bet, would like to have their share just now.

If labor organizations could only manage to get along without leaders how much more of influence they would have. Of course it is an impossibility, but it seems too bad that labor should almost invariably be discredited by the asinine conduct of the men it selects to represent it.

MARK HANNA's campaign of boodle, to purchase his way back to the United States Senate by way of the Ohio Legislature, promises to dump considerable gold into the Buckeye State. Again the country reflects on that Urbana lynching and the possibility of HANNA's buying up the Legislators for the whole State a very exalted opinion of the native heath of our President will hardly be formed.

A woman out in Sakuache, Col., recently gave birth to triplets and the evidence of prosperity was received in such high glee by the community that the commissioners of the county met and awarded her \$25. It is queer that no fuss was made over the husband. He is the fellow who ought to have received the reward. Any one who is so unfortunate as to get them three at a time needs all the substantial sympathy he can gather in.

Altoona has appeared with the latest "gold-bribe" enterprise. A great story of a gold strike in the Tussey mountains, twenty-five miles south of that place, has just been perpetrated on a gullible public. It might be possible that gold has been found in that region, but the fact of there being quartz that assays from \$529 to \$625 per ton is a little more than the largest of the suckers is willing to risk his digestive apparatus on.

The murder of SENOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, the Spanish premier, on Sunday, will prove a serious misfortune to Spain at this time. Not only because of his intimate knowledge of her foreign affairs, that have been so critical of late, but the assassination will have a tendency to lend fuel to the flame of disorder and revolutionary tendency that has been spreading over that country since she has become practically bankrupt through her Cuban imbroglio.

Republican county chairman W. E. GRAY was slightly off his base when he told the delegates, on Tuesday, that "one vote would elect" their nominee for jury commissioner this fall. Inasmuch as the Probationists polled 251 votes in the county last fall it is almost certain that a Republican candidate for jury commissioner, who wakes up on the morning of the third of next November and finds himself with only one vote, will know that he has come out at the little end of the horn, Mr. GRAY's optimistic views to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of the 110 appointments made to consular positions since the incoming of the present administration, six are credited to Pennsylvania, and of the six not a single one of them is known in politics, in business, professionally, or otherwise outside of the immediate vicinity in which he has happened to live. Never before in the history of the country has such a body of utterly unknown and untried men been selected to represent the business and other interests of our people abroad.

Rev. HARVEY GRAEME FURBAY, the young Presbyterian divine, who left Tyrone to fill the pulpit in the Oxford Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia, has gotten into hotter water than he was when his new congregation attacked his evident disregard for clerical dignity, as evidenced in such frivolous deportment as smoking cigarettes, parting his hair in the middle and riding a bicycle. He distinguished himself at Old Orchard, Mass., the other day, by choking one of the members of his congregation and is now under bail for assault. The case promises to prove rich, rare and raucy and is likely to dampen the ardor of those good Tyrone elders who are so prone to pat themselves on the back and say that FURBAY was once their pastor.

Notwithstanding the most systematic schemes of the monopolists to discredit silver and pound its value down to such a point that they might laugh at any one who even suggested it as a money metal it is keeping before the public with a persistence that is significant. The experiences of the last five months have been such as to start people to thinking with far more reason than they did, last fall, when six and one half million of them thought the single standard was not only a monopoly for Wall street, but a distressful system for the country at large. Every day some county or state convention is reaffirming its allegiance to the Chicago platform and thus we see that the cause of silver, the cause of the common people, has not been forced down by the bloated money sharks who have been trying to accomplish that end.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 42

BELLEFONTE, PA., AUG. 13, 1897.

NO. 31.

A Contrast That Should Teach a Lesson.

One of the CRAMP brothers, of the great shipbuilding firm of Philadelphia, visited England during the Queen's jubilee and, although his observations were directed chiefly to matters in his line of business, his notice included the general business condition of that country.

Mr. CRAMP has returned home and he declares that the English are the most prosperous and contented people in the world. He is led to this conclusion after having closely observed the operations of its business classes and the general condition of its working people.

If the theories of our protectionists are correct the Philadelphia shipbuilder should not have found such a condition of affairs in England. That country has been practicing free trade for the last half century. Our tariffites associate free trade with pauperism, and it is to protect the American workingman against the alleged pauper labor of England that high tariffs are said to be necessary for this country.

The facts, as found by Mr. CRAMP, under English free trade, compared with facts as they are presented in this highly tariffed country, do not sustain the theory of the protectionists.

England has been steadily prospering without protective duties until her people have reached a condition which compels this American observer to recognize it as one of unparalleled prosperity. He observes that not merely one class, but all classes are prosperous and contented. He falls to see the English pauper labor which is so great a bug-a-boo to our tariffites, and against which American workmen must have the defence of a tariff wall.

In comparing this English condition, under free trade, as observed by Mr. CRAMP, with the situation in this country for some years past, under the highest protective tariff, a decided difference is presented. The larger portion of our people are found to be neither prosperous nor contented. There is a class that each year is becoming poorer. Prosperity that should be general is confined to the managers of trusts and monopolistic syndicates.

If free trade is the ruinous system that it is represented to be by the protectionists, and high tariffs are conducive to prosperity, the comparative conditions of the two countries would be reversed. But England is found to be flourishing in all her industries without a tariff, while in these United States, with duties that have been carried to the extreme of protection, nothing flourishes but the trusts.

This should be an object lesson to the American people, but instead of profiting by it they are going to have an enlarged installment of monopolistic protection.

Hanna's Ohio Campaign.

Even so staunch a Republican paper as the Philadelphia Ledger objects to the boodle campaign which MARK HANNA has started in Ohio with the object of retaining his seat in the United States Senate. That paper says, "It is estimated that it will cost \$2,000,000," and it adds that "such a costly struggle for such an office can scarcely be to the benefit of the community."

The fact could be more forcibly stated by saying that the expenditure of such a vast amount of money for any office, or in any political contest, exerts a corrupting influence, injurious to our popular institutions, and that the employment of such means in determining the result of elections must eventually destroy the government of the people.

It is really astounding to see with what coolness this man HANNA sets about carrying the Ohio election with money. There is no attempt to conceal the design of securing his object by means of a scandalously large amount of campaign boodle. He goes at it as openly and deliberately as if he were engaging in a legitimate transaction instead of undermining the basis of free government by the corrupt use of money in carrying elections.

It is alarming that the political situation has become so demoralized and public sentiment so debauched, by Republican practices, that such methods as HANNA is employing in Ohio can be resorted to without exciting general reprobation; but the success of his boodle campaign last year, in which the millions contributed by the trusts and bankers secured MCKINLEY's election, has encouraged him to attempt to carry Ohio this year in his own interest by the same corrupt means.

Should not the people become aroused to the danger of their government being entirely subjected to the power of money in politics, a calamity threatened by the methods which MARK HANNA so boldly resorts to for the control of elections? Is this power to be confirmed by Ohio allowing its politics to be corrupted by a \$2,000,000 boodle fund for no other purpose than to enable a millionaire monopolist to retain his seat in the United States Senate?

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

"Prosperity" in the Coal Regions.

When it is considered that the new tariff has increased the duty on bituminous coal 27 per cent., and the mine workers, who are on a strike, ask for an advance in their wages of only 9 per cent., it must be admitted that their claim is very moderate. With the advantage of such an enlargement of protection to their product the operators ought to be able to accord so small a benefit to those who labor in their mines.

But instead of such fair treatment of their working people, which could be reasonably expected of them since they have secured the protective measure for which they paid their money into the Republican campaign fund last year, we find the lords of the mines so determined not to share the benefits of the new tariff with the mine-workers that they would rather risk the danger of a strike, with all the attending disturbance, than to make the slightest increase in the wages of the men who dig the coal.

It is on account of this illiberality on the part of those whom the DINGLEY tariff makers have so greatly favored, that we find the bituminous coal regions in disorder, and operations interrupted by a strike just at the time when the return of prosperity is being heralded by the Republican organs. Instead of prosperity a situation is presented in which thousands of laborers stop work because their wages scarcely afford them subsistence while their yearly earnings are made still more meagre by their being robbed of "the fifth ton" and plundered in the pluck-me store.

These are far from being an indication of the return of the better times that have been promised, and when to this unpropitious situation of the mine workers is added the probability of their getting the military down on them, and being subjected to "government by injunction," it is made quite evident that prosperity hasn't just yet struck the bituminous coal regions.

Lower Wages Follow Higher Duties.

The president of amalgamated association of iron and steel workers must be a humorous sort of an individual. He must have been joking when in the presidential campaign last year he told the iron and steel workers from the stump that their wages would be increased and their condition generally improved by the election of MCKINLEY, as their interest demanded the superseding of the WILSON tariff by a higher measure of protection.

This must have been intended for a joke. The person who made this declaration could not have been serious in his assertion. We must either come to that conclusion or else regard him as one who did not know what he was talking about, and was misled by his own ignorance while he was misleading others, for he is now seen, as president of the iron and steel workers associations, putting his hand and seal to the wage scale for the coming year which in almost every item makes a reduction from the rates that prevailed under the WILSON tariff.

This new scale was made within a week of the DINGLEY tariff going into operation. It was made when there was full assurance that the iron and steel barons were going to be favored with the highest tariff that ever increased the profits of protected beneficiaries. Yet in the face of that fact the president of the iron and steel workers association had to officially announce to the members of that organization that under such a tariff there would be a reduction of wages.

If the workers in that line of industry regard this reduced scale as only a temporary arrangement that will eventually be followed by an advance in wages, the recollection of the Homestead incident under the MCKINLEY tariff should dispel that hope.

—JAMES P. FAREWELL, notary public for Grantman, Clearfield county, imagined that he enjoyed the same exalted prerogatives, as notary as he had during his ten years service as a justice of the peace, to which position of dignity the people of that place failed to re-elect him at the last election. With this serene conception of his official functions he continued tying matrimonial knots, a business he had been popular at while a justice. The court officials at Clearfield refused to accept his returns of marriages and wrote the authorities at Harrisburg for an opinion on the matter. Attorney general MCCORMICK promptly returned an opinion that a notary public has no authority to perform the marriage ceremony. Well, you can easily imagine what a commotion such information has had on recent brides and grooms turned out by the versatile FAREWELL. None of them are legally married and women are frantic lest they be deserted by their husbands, while the latter are kicking because they will have to put up another fee to get married.

The post-mastership at State College having been settled AL DALE has taken another leap toward the pinnacle of Republican boss-ship in Centre county.

As Bradstreet Views It.

While no one would hail the return of prosperity with greater satisfaction than we would or more gratefully accept the benefits of improved business conditions, yet we must confess that we do not see the evidences of the industrial revival which Republican organs profess to see following closely on the heels of the DINGLEY tariff.

As a matter of course there will be some improvement, for a country with such immense natural resources can not be kept in a condition of absolute prostration even by Republican monetary and fiscal measures, but the improvement will be in spite of such policies, instead of being promoted by them.

BRADSTREET, one of the most reliable of observers, has been looking over the business situation and thinks he sees signs of a revival, but when those signs are analyzed it is found they are not due to the new tariff. In BRADSTREET'S views there are eight indications that a new prosperity is actually beginning.

1. That the crops are good. That this will have an improving effect can not be denied, but how is the new tariff entitled to any credit for it?

2. The great advance in the price of wheat and cotton is pouring an increased amount of money into the pockets of our farmers.

Are any thanks due to DINGLEY for this improvement? His tariff has not furnished a market for an additional bushel of wheat or pound of cotton, nor added a cent to their market value.

3. The short crops in Europe, India and Argentina assure a continuance of these high prices for the balance of the season.

Is this situation abroad, so favorable to our farmers, attributable in any way to Republican tariff legislation?

4. There is everywhere among the farmers a feeling of hopefulness which has not existed for a number of years past.

Does this hopefulness spring from any benefit which the DINGLEY tariff has afforded them?

5. Railway earnings, everywhere, show improvement. Is not this almost entirely due to increased freight caused by the foreign demand for our grain?

6. Our exports for the last year have been so enormously in excess of our imports as to make us very heavily a creditor nation.

But as these excessive exports were made under the WILSON tariff, how is DINGLEY entitled to credit for this as one of the causes of returning prosperity?

Thus it is seen that of these six indications of a business revival, as presenting themselves to BRADSTREET, not one of them owes its origin to any effect which the new tariff may have produced.

Two more indications of reviving business are catalogued, namely: "Merchants are everywhere replenishing their stocks of goods as they have not done for several years past, and manufacturers are beginning to anticipate the new demand for goods."

These last two signs are rather the result of an expectation that the new tariff is going to be a benefit than a realization of any good it has done.

But on the whole it is seen that every substantial indication of business improvement is in lines of production and industry with which the DINGLEY tariff has no connection, and can have none except as a hindrance, and that the revival indicated by them would have come, with a better assurance of remaining permanently, if DINGLEY and the trusts had not jammed a monopoly tariff through Congress.

Falling Into Line.

The Democrats, who so courageously stood up for the maintenance of Democratic principles in the last presidential contest, and battled for the system of currency which the framers of the constitution engrafted into the provisions of the organic law, can look back upon their defeat without shame or self-reproach, and forward to the future with encouragement. The correctness of their position on the money question is being vindicated by the continued evidences that the monometallism of the goldbugs is depressing the prosperity of the masses. There is continued and cumulative proof that while it increases the wealth of a class it injures the general condition of the people.

As the evidence of this fact becomes more convincing to the public understanding, the Democratic party is strengthened in the position it has taken in support of silver as co-ordinate with gold in all monetary functions. It is seen that many of the Democrats, who separated from the party last year on this issue, are now accepting the constitutional doctrine in regard to silver enunciated in its last national platform. For example, the gold Democracy of Georgia are returning to the Democratic fold, prominent among whom is Mr. F. G. DUBIGNON, who was a leader of the gold bolters last year and ran as such against ex-speaker CRISP for the United States Senate. He now says that there is but one

Democratic party in the United States, and that to continue as a so-called "JEFFERSONIAN" Democrat is merely rendering creditable service to the party of trusts, protected monopolies and pampered millionaires.

This conviction is bringing the gold Democrats back into the party that demands a currency of gold and silver; as prescribed by the constitution.

A FRAGMENT.

T. B. BRUBAKER.

Roll in, O restless sea,  
As into life there flows,  
That destiny for you and me,  
Which out of action grows.  
Roll out, belated tide;  
Be ours to touch and sever;  
Then on eternal waters glide  
Forever and forever.  
Roll on majestic waves,  
As time relentless flies;  
Life finds not that it craves,  
Nor thou, for all thy sighs.

The Tail Still Trying to Wag the Dog.

From the Altoona Times.

Mr. William B. Given, of Lancaster county, chairman of the Jeffersonian party in Pennsylvania, evidently is not suffering with an over-plus of the virtue of modesty. He had himself interviewed last Friday, of which fact the readers of Saturday's Times are aware. Mr. Given talks as if he were the leader of a powerful party. If we were not as familiar as we are with recent election statistics we might suppose that the Jeffersonian party in Pennsylvania had at least 200,000 or 300,000 voters in its membership. Judging from his remarks we would be led to suppose that it holds the balance of power in our state's politics. Putting aside the discussion of that question for the time being we call attention to the fact that, by virtue of a call issued by Mr. Given, the Jeffersonian state committee will meet at the hotel Walton, in Philadelphia, on the 2nd day of next month. This will be just two days after the meeting of the Democratic convention at Reading, an event which was probably considered in fixing the time for the committee's session.

We have not, however, any intention of trying to dissuade Mr. Given and his committee from holding their meeting at Philadelphia next month. Let them go ahead and make what they can out of their movement. We are not trying to keep this interesting meeting in obscurity. We would not think of trying to interfere with the legitimate amusements of Mr. Given and his followers. Still, we think that there are very few men in Pennsylvania who care to follow the distinguished chairman of the Jeffersonians. Last year Palmer and Buckner polled about 11,000 votes in this State. How many of them are willing to maintain their diminutive organization? If they want the gold standard they will go over to the Republican party, and if they wish to be Democrats they will join with the regular Democracy. Whatever may have been the prospects of the Jeffersonians engrafting their views on the Democratic organization there is no hope now of any such event coming to pass. The Democracy is more enthusiastic to-day in its advocacy of bimetalism than it was six months ago and attempts to turn the hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania Democrats from the principles of the Chicago platform have no other effect than to exasperate them and make them more determined than ever to support the policies laid down in that document.

There is but a handful, it may be said, of Jeffersonians in this State and there is no use of them maintaining a separate organization. The best thing that they can do is to join the regular Democracy, the only custodian of Democratic principles, to which they will be heartily welcomed. Of course, it is understood that if they join the Democratic party they will accept its declarations on the currency and every other question. The decisions given at the Chicago convention are not to be considered as worthless by new recruits of the Democracy or any of its old members. It is understood, therefore, that Jeffersonians are not wanted in the Democratic party if they intend to produce factional dissensions. That will not be allowed and most of the Jeffersonians have sense enough to know it.

Where Delinquents Will Be Found.

From an Unknown Exchange.

An editor died and slowly wended his way down to the place where he supposed a warm welcome awaited him. The devil met him and said: "For many years thou hast been blamed for the bad spelling the printer has gotten into the paper. The paper has gone out for one dollar, and, alas! the money has failed to come in. The printer has bedeviled thee for wages when thou hast not a darn farthing to thy name. People have taken thy paper without paying for it and cursed thee for not having a better sheet. Thou hast been called a dead beat by the railroad conductors when thou hast shown an annual pass to their envious gaze. All these wrongs thou hast born in silence. 'Thou shalt not enter here,' and as the devil turned to go away, he muttered: 'Heaven is his home, and besides if I had let him enter he would have been dunning his delinquent subscribers and thus creating discord in my kingdom.'"

A Useless Outlay.

From the Clearfield Republican.

Philip E. Womelsdorff, of Phillipsburg, announces, in the Phillipsburg Ledger of this week, that he is a candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination in the Thirty-fourth district to succeed M. L. McQuown. "Little Phil" was in the Legislature during the session of 1895-96 and made somewhat of a record for himself as a general all-around anti-Hastings kicker. He was strong enough to get his party nomination for re-election in 1896 but was downed at the election right in the town of Bellefonte. Phil is an honest little cuss, but a Democrat will succeed Senator McQuown and he may just as well save his wind and wad.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Free baths are to be established in Pittsburgh.

An extensive system of dikes is proposed to protect the city of Williamsport from floods.

John Healy, a boy driver in No. 10 mines, at Pittston, was run over and killed by a car.

Dr. McKnight, president of Gettysburg college, is seriously ill with congestion of the brain.

Grant Alexander, a well-known character of DuBois, was fatally shot in a drunken carnival.

Members of the Smith family will, on August 19th, hold a reunion at Lakemont park, Blair county.

The Queen city shirt manufacturing company has located in Allentown and will employ over 50 hands.

Employees of the Sheldon axle works, at Wilkesbarre, have been notified of a cut in their wages.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America will hold its semi-centennial celebration at Reading from August 23rd to 27th.

A fall from the seat of a high wagon is likely to prove fatal for Samuel Kline, of Marietta, Lancaster county.

Injuries sustained in the collapse of a wagon shed caused the death of David Sites, a Chambersburg carpenter.

In attempting to board a moving train Harry Pierson, of Pottstown, fell under the wheels and lost an arm.

As the result of injuries received in a friendly scuffling bout, Charles Burhard died at Honesdale, Wayne county.

The union lathers of Scranton struck, Monday, for higher wages, according to an agreement made Friday night.

Bridge builder James Sullivan fell from a railroad trestle near Bingham, Schuylkill county, and died soon afterwards.

Over 3000 people witnessed the baptism by immersion of a dozen converts to the Christian Holiness faith, at Hazleton.

Grant Alexander, shot in a fight at DuBois, on Friday night, died Sunday without being able to tell who inflicted his wound.

A new silk mill has been started at Alburtis, Lehigh county, with 25 hands, and later in the season 100 will be employed.

William Kerrigan, a miner, fell 300 feet down the Von Storch shaft, near Scranton, and his body was terribly crushed.

On account of ill health Max Schwieb has tendered his resignation as postmaster at East Manch Chunk, Carbon county.

Charged with pocket-book snatching from Mrs. Edwin Cassell, at Lebanon, Daniel Cochran has been lodged in jail.

Several tramps attacked Truman Sheetz, a York cigarmaker, at Lebanon, and, after taking all his money, made their escape.

Many people were present Sunday when Rev. C. Newton Dubs, of Harrisburg, laid the corner stone for the First United Evangelical church, at Lebanon.

Simon Dissinger, a Lebanon truck driver, tried to pass in front of a Corwall and Lebanon passenger train and was badly hurt in the smash-up.

Growing dizzy on a merry-go-round, at Lakeside, Susquehanna county, Mrs. John Griffiths fell off and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

Dr. Kirby Smith, professor of Latin at Johns Hopkins University, had his collarbone broken by a fall from a bicycle, at Milford, Pike county.

One of the oldest fishermen along the Susquehanna river, John Tarbert, of Columbia, Lancaster county, has been stricken with paralysis and will probably die.

The people of Macungie, Lehigh county, refused to receive a car load of fresh air children from New York because they believed the waifs to be unclean and unmanly.

Several freight cars broke loose on the Western Maryland railroad, near Attlewood, Franklin county, and, running back, wrecked a train following.

Three thousand descendants of George Bornier, who settled in Codorus township, York county, over 150 years ago, held a reunion Sunday at the old homestead.

Wallace Flaig, of Lock Haven, aged 18 years, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon by the wheel of a loaded wagon passing over his head. His father and brother saw him killed.

Near Johnsonburg, Friday, Mrs. Samuel Johnson, in handling a revolver, accidentally discharged it. The ball passed through the child's head, who was standing at her knee, killing it instantly.

W. L. Betts, of Clearfield, has secured the contract for furnishing stone for the abutments of the state bridge at Catawissa. Senator White has the contract for the bridge at \$81,000.

John Kunkle, of Altoona, an employee of the upper wheel foundry, died at 10 o'clock Friday night from cramps, brought on from drinking ice water while over-heated. Kunkle was seized with sickness shortly after drinking two tin cups of ice water Thursday afternoon. When he went home he was seemingly well again, but was seized with cramps that night. On Friday night the cramps returned. The attending physician says the ice water caused his death.

Hamilton Smith, a farmer who lived near Ligonier and his daughter Georgie, a milliner, of Derry, were instantly killed at the latter place, on Saturday evening. They were driving over the railway bridge, when the horse took fright and plunged over the bridge with the vehicle. Father, daughter and horse were killed by the fall to the tracks, forty feet below.

Professor John Hamilton, the deputy secretary of agriculture, in making his apportionment of institutes for each county has made such arrangements that the department will furnish at least two lecturers to each county for institute work during the season on the basis of two days of institute to every county having not over 1,000 farms; three days to each county having more than 1,000 and not over 1,500; afterward, one day each for 1,500 farms or fraction thereof additional. This insures department aid to each county in proportion to its agricultural interests.