

Ink Slings.

A home without a newspaper must be like the heavens would be without the sun.

It will be a case of high, low, TAMMANY and the game, in Greater New York, this fall.

The yellow fever bacillus is not nearly as hard to get as the yellow dust of the Klondyke.

The average farmer will soon be getting cider with a far harder squeeze than he ever gave his best girl.

The trouble with the celebration of Labor day lies in the fact that the laziest loafers are the most enthusiastic celebrants.

DINGLEYISM is even squeezing the lemons with exorbitant tariff duties. The market in New York is so poor that the fruit can be sold only at a loss.

Legislators have very considerably provided for a day off for labor, but the DINGLEY outfit have made a rank fizzle of their attempt to legislate a day on for it.

The first rumors of the yellow fever in the South start the horrible phantom of the Jacksonville scourge on its walks again and there are few hearts in these great United States that will not hope and pray that Dixie land will be spared another such blighting visitation.

The Philadelphia Times has figured out that at present we have \$23 per capita of money in circulation in the United States and insists that it is plenty, yet this consistent (?) journal is continually supporting a party and policy that only two years ago declared for a \$40 per capita circulating medium.

Report comes from Ireland that the potato, corn and hay crops are all a failure over there. It is unpleasant to contemplate the distress such a shortage may occasion, but we'll venture the assertion that they will still have enough had whiskey and shillans on the 'old sod' to keep things interesting, wherever enough of them get together for a mix-up.

The thirteen students of Portland University, who have spent their entire summer vacation in cutting cord wood in order to defray expenses this winter, are more than likely quite ready for the coming of the time when they will do something more than saw wood. Figuratively speaking it is all right for politicians, but the real thing is quite a different matter.

The hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in Centre county, that have almost doubled in value in the last six weeks, have not caused an appreciable ray of the prosperity sunshine to fall on Bellefonte. Only Monday a small army of workmen left this place to seek employment in Tyrone and the daily out-come seems to be for the worse instead of the better.

The silent and immutable forces of political destiny have already heaved up two STONES for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. One is the Congressman from Allegheny county, the other the Congressman from Warren and they say that you need only scratch any Congressman in Pennsylvania to turn up a candidate for Governor. Of course this would include our own congressional luminary from the 28th district and few there are who would not believe him a candidate for anything in sight. While he is not the only pebble on the shores of the Big Run WILLIAM has developed the versatility of a street fakir and has been almost as successful in hood-doing the people into believing that he is a statesman.

The DINGLEY tariff bill is turning out to be a regular political chute-the-chutes machine for the treasury department. The receipts, last week, as compared with those of the corresponding week in 1895, fell \$1,410,220, while compared with those of the corresponding week in 1896 they were \$1,265,914 short. In addition to this falling off in the revenue in one week's time the expenditures of the week were over two and one-half million dollars in excess of those for the corresponding weeks in 1895 and 1896. This is not the kind of a showing that is calculated to please MCKINLEYites, nor to give them anything else than the condemnation of a people whose confidence has been betrayed.

It might be well if some of our good Republican friends who have not yet jumped the narrow political bounds of bigotry, and who are still emphasizing their own ignorance by making crude jokes at the expense of westerners, to read the current issue of the Illustrated American. It contains a very interesting illustrative article which proves, beyond a peradventure of a doubt, that in the great middle West and northwestern States by far the highest percentage of intelligence is to be found among the people and that in eastern Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey the greatest illiteracy in the United States exists. So that, after all, statistics show that the "anarchists," and "repudiators" of the West are far brainer than the country savans of the East, while the great fight, last fall, in which the tail was shown to have wagged the dog, ought to bring more ignominy to our great land when it becomes generally known what an ignorant, foreign born tail it is.

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Co-operation of the "Jeffersonians."

It is gratifying to observe that some of our Democratic brethren of the so-called sound money persuasion are disposed to change their view of what should be their duty as Democrats in the pending state campaign. It is to their credit that many of them believe that the overthrow of the corrupt Republican rule in the State surpasses in importance any monetary issue that may be attached to a state election, but which can have no pertinence to state issues.

While it is gratifying to observe this feeling among the so-called JEFFERSONIANS, particularly observable in expressions of the Philadelphia Record, it can not justly be said that the regular Democratic convention at Reading unnecessarily introduced the money question into a contest that is to be waged against corrupt Republican state government. That convention did not go beyond the requirement of a state campaign by endorsing the Chicago platform. That delivrance was undeniably the expression of the sentiments of the party. The support of six and a half millions of voters confirmed the authority of that document, and that a state convention should have ignored it would have been an abnegation of principle which no self-respecting party could resort to as a matter of expediency.

As this would have been revolting to the true spirit of Democracy, which always accords its assent to the will of the majority, the "JEFFERSONIANS" can not rightfully claim that the regular Democratic state convention, in re-affirming platform expressions that had been endorsed by six and a half million Democratic voters, transcended the requirement of the situation. It would have been a case of party abasement and stultification if it had done otherwise.

We have, therefore, an assuring hope that this will be the view of those Democrats who do not agree with the bulk of the party on the money question, but will not allow such a disagreement to prevent them from uniting with their Democratic brethren for the defeat of the political corruptionists who have so long and so shamelessly subjected the State to their thievish mal-administration of its government.

Armor Plate Plunder.

That the CARNEGIE and BETHLEHEM steel companies were subjecting the government to extortion by charging \$450 a ton for armor plate is proven by recently developed facts in regard to the cost of that kind of work. It has been discovered that the same parties supplied the Russian government and other foreign customers with the same description of plate for \$300 a ton, certainly at a profit or they would not have taken the contracts. The difference between \$450 and \$300 shows the extent of the steel which those highly protected firms practiced upon Uncle SAM, who is so generous in favoring the infant industries with protective tariffs.

That this armor plate business at \$450 a ton was robbery of the most rapacious kind is further shown by the offer of Mr. J. H. CARPENTER to supply the navy with any amount of steel plate it may need at \$150 a ton. Mr. CARPENTER is a thoroughly responsible person, and in addition to being one of the most thorough steel experts in the country, has proven his capability in this matter by having furnished the government with a million dollars worth of projectiles of the highest grade known in the world.

This incident furnishes an illustration of the fraud practiced by industrial interests that clamor for protection. The CARNEGIE and BETHLEHEM works can fill foreign contracts at almost half the price they charged the government, needing tariff protection from the alleged cheap labor of Europe about as much as it is needed by the steel rail manufacturing company which some weeks ago underbid the English steel mills for an 8,000-ton contract for rails to be used in Ireland.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that the CARNEGIE and BETHLEHEM firms, which subjected the government to extortion in the armor plate contracts, were among the most liberal contributors to the boodle fund which MARK HANNA used in the last presidential campaign "to maintain the public credit and the honor of the country."

It took legislative action to give labor a legal holiday. Had the DINGLEY bill only been in force before the idea of Labor day struck the originator of it there would have been no need for any legal holidays. Under this great Republican measure every day will be a Holiday by and by.

Old Gen. LONGSTREET, aged away up in the eighties, has married a twenty year old girl. Of course he was old enough to know what he was doing, but just a trifle too old to be as game as in the days befo de wa.

An Unavoidable Issue.

Government by injunction is not necessarily intruded as an issue in this campaign. The irregular exertion of power in the administration of the law that is implied by such government has been practiced in this State, the abuse being thus brought directly home to our people. When a court, by a mere injunction, invests itself with the power to deprive citizens of the right of peaceably assembling for the redress of grievances or the advancement of their lawful interests, a tyranny is established under the forms of law that calls for such condemnation as is expressed in the Democratic state platform.

The disposition to resort to this irregular legal process to effect objects which can not be attained by the methods whose regularity is recognized by law, is a growing evil. It is being resorted to chiefly in cases where the law does not serve the purpose of those who want to bring labor in subjection to capital. It is a usurpation of power exerted in the interest of a class to the disadvantage of the mass.

Injunction is now the favorite legal weapon by which the wage earner is confronted when he seeks to secure the rights that belong to him in his relations with his employer. Thus it was seen that when the bituminous coal miners struck for an increase of wages a court was found ready to embarrass their action and suppress their peaceable movement by an injunction. It is a process that is resorted to as an obstacle when workingmen move for their rights. But it is never employed when the managers of trusts and monopolies combine to beat down the wages of labor and practice extortion upon the public.

The Democratic state convention found reason to introduce "government by injunction" as an issue in the state campaign when it was seen that this abuse of legal power is being enforced on the soil of this Commonwealth. That the humbler class of citizens are made the victims of this tyrannical perversion of judicial authority only makes it the more odious, and rendered the duty of denouncing it more imperative to a Democratic convention.

The Character of the Republican Prosperity.

It is scarcely necessary to point to the impoverished mine-workers, vainly struggling for an increase of their starvation wages, as a proof that they have received no share of the prosperity that is claimed to have resulted from the DINGLEY tariff. Dispar has overtaken them in their peaceful and orderly effort to secure sufficient pay to raise them above the level of brutes; they find the avarice of their employers determined and relentless, backed by a mercenary judiciary that resorts to the arbitrary method of "injunction" to deprive labor of the right of peaceably assembling for the maintenance of its cause.

While it is evident that the MCKINLEY prosperity has not reached the miners, can any class of working people be pointed out that have benefited by DINGLEY's increased protection? In what line of industry is there seen an advance in wages, or the prospect that there will soon be such an advance? Certainly not among the steel and iron workers, if we are to judge from the fact that the Illinois steel company at Chicago has started up under the DINGLEY bill with the Youngstown scale which provides for "10 and 15 per cent reduction in the wages of the steel and iron workers respectively."

Here we have the disgraceful spectacle of an actual reduction of wages following the increase of duty on steel and iron which the DINGLEY tariff provides.

As it is with the workers in steel and iron mills so it is with all other classes of labor. There has been no advance in wages where there has not been an actual reduction, and to complete the character of this sort of Republican prosperity furnished to the working people, the cost of their living is increased by the higher duties laid by the DINGLEY tariff for the benefit of the trusts and monopolies.

The poor little Daily News almost strained its duo-junkum, the other day, because the wages of the miners at the Mahala silver mines, near Leadville, Col., had been reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 per day. The News sings: "Carry the News to Bryan." Yes, do it and enclose a post-script to tell him that there isn't a laborer, and very few skilled mechanics, in Bellefonte who have earned \$2.50 a day within the last ten years.

If Gen. FRANK REEGER did lose his job, as secretary of the commonwealth, because he was not in sympathy with the administration his published correspondence with the Governor shows that the latter might have learned something of the refined and courteous characteristics of a gentleman had he written more often to his secretary.

An Object Lesson for Pennsylvania.

A year ago the whole country resounded with the abuse that was being heaped upon Governor ALTGELD, of Illinois. He was denounced as an anarchist, and pictured in the dark colors of an enemy to society. This vituperation was employed against him chiefly for the reason that he was a champion of the monetary policy that conflicted with the interest of those who find their profit in the gold standard.

Ex-Gov. ALTGELD is not now abused as much as he was a year ago. The public have been taught by an object lesson to regard him in a more favorable light, and it is a lesson that should have its effect on the minds of the people of Pennsylvania in the contest pending in this State.

Now that there is no longer an immediate motive for vilifying ex-Governor ALTGELD in the interest of the gold policy, it is conceded that he made an excellent chief executive of his State. It is discovered that he faithfully served the State and protected the interest of its people. He is now receiving the credit that is due him for having been the enemy of the jobber and the spoilsman during his official term. Those who denounced him for his course during the Chicago riots are unable to show that he exceeded his power and duty as the chief executive of the State, and those who saw a leaning toward anarchism in his pardon of certain parties imprisoned for alleged participation in an anarchistic out-break, are confronted by the fact that petitions for their pardon were signed by some of the leading men of the State, among whom was secretary GAGE, one of the members of President MCKINLEY's cabinet.

But ex-Governor ALTGELD has been vindicated chiefly by the contrast between his administration and that of the wretched TANNER, who has succeeded him, and whose election has been an invitation to the spoilsmen to rob the people of Illinois to the full limit of their predatory inclination. Under TANNER's administration, with the aid of as shameless a gang of thieves as ever composed a Republican Legislature, such rapacious combinations as the Chicago gas trust, the street railway consolidation of Chicago, and corporate depredaters in other parts of the State, whose schemes of plunder were kept in check by Governor ALTGELD, have been invested with all the privileges of legalized robbery.

The people of Pennsylvania are suffering from the same rapacious misgovernment as that which was imposed upon Illinois when the people of that State were misled into defeating Governor ALTGELD by the vilification of his political enemies. It is for this reason that when he addresses Pennsylvania audiences, as he did near Philadelphia last Monday, he is listened to by thousands who recognize in him an enemy to the kind of predatory government that has so long robbed the people of this State.

The Two Conventions Contrasted.

We had occasion to remark, last week, that the apparent disorder that prevailed for awhile in the Democratic state convention at Reading was more creditable and indicated a healthier political condition, than the orderly submission of the Republican convention to the rule of the party boss.

The Philadelphia Record, although it fails to commend the general action of the Reading convention, draws the same contrasts as we have drawn between the quiet slavishness of QUAY's henchmen in the Harrisburg convention and the robust turbulence which proved that the representatives of the Democracy at Reading were not the slaves of any boss nor the puppets of any political machine. Drawing this contrast, the Record says that the "noisy out-break" in the Democratic convention, "which soon subsided, was infinitely preferable to the sad and sinister harmony that prevailed in the Republican convention at Harrisburg, under the despotism of the machine."

Most correctly could the Record add that "there was no poison in the froth of the Reading fracas; but the alliance of the two rings of spoilsmen of Philadelphia in the Harrisburg convention is fraught with evil omen both to the city and to the Commonwealth."

The harmony that gave so peaceful an aspect to QUAY's convention portended a deadly danger to the State. It was but the mutual agreement of those thievish elements in the politics of the State which find their advantage in plundering harmoniously. There is infinite danger to the public interests in the harmonious fellowship of spoilsmen, manifested, as the Record says, by "the mocking cheers with which the Harrisburg convention greeted the mention of its own broken pledges and professions in behalf of good government."

No portent of so menacing a character presented itself in the noisy out-break of the Democratic freemen assembled in convention at Reading. It may have been disorderly, but it didn't express an intention of thieving; it didn't mean the despoiling of the treasury and the robbery of the taxpayers.

EDITOR WATCHMAN:—The following fits myself and so many other fellow workmen about the Valentine iron company, as well as elsewhere, that I respectfully request you to publish it.

ONE OF THE FOOLED.

How well I remember last fall at the election, I held the ticket in spite of my wife. An' I felt just as proud as a king at a 'helpin' 'To save the gold standard and our national life.

Sure, that's what they told me was mit by the victory. An' no wonder that I was elated at that. As I stepped to the music just like an old soger. And wore a big rooster on top o' me hat.

I bolted Bill Bryan and the whole silver platform. No more work I'd git in the mill, if agin I voted the ticket that stood for cheap money. That enriched the big miners and burdened poor min.

Ah, sure, I'll get even wid you now my honeys. I hated to tell my bad luck to my wife. For MCKINLEY, and him at the ratification. 'I'll wear a big rooster on top o' me hat.

I done it, had luck to the day an' the hour. 'I'd like to recall that same vote if I could. For my wages went down the very next week. An' now I'm out of a job, an' for good.

The boss he looks worried, the foreman is sour. The mill's deserted and gloomy at that. An' all I have left for my share of the glory. Is the out-cast rooster I wore on me hat.

One day after trampin' an' lookin' fur work. I came home at night to get somethin' to eat. I hated to tell my bad luck to my wife. Fur she was down-hearted and sickly was Kate.

I edged into the pantry an' looked for some meat. But the cupboard was empty there was scarce-ly a crust. 'Thin I looked at my Katy's sad eyes, her pale cheeks. Whin with sorrowful voice she asked: "Pat are ye bust?"

An' I answered my wife sez I: "Katy, we're starvin'." "I can't find no work, an' me credit is flat." "Wez no need to be hungry," she says to me slyly. "Fur weez can ate the out-cast rooster yez wore on your hat."

So there's the whole story, and none can deny it. For truth must be told though the heavens be should fall. We made a mistake in electin' the party 'That's bossed by Mark Hanna, the Rothkilds and all.

In four years from now, yez may talk till you're speechless at night to get somethin' to eat. An' argify till you're as gray as a rat; But if that party again is triumphant, The devil a rooster yez'll see on me hat.

The United States and Their Lost Opportunities.

Only about 32 per cent. of the cotton produced by the farmers in the United States is consumed by our own manufacturers. The rest of it is exported. Some of it is sent back to us in the form of clothes, the product of foreign mills upon which superior skill has been expended to make it preferred before our own production. That the raw material of our fields should be carried to European factories, brought back again, and sold under the noses of our own manufacturers seems to be an inversion of the laws of trade. Why should we not sell the cloth instead of the cotton and reap whatever profit might be obtained from the process of manufacture, the advantage of position and the saving of cartage back to this country? It is no sufficient answer to this inquiry to say that the larger cost of labor in the United States more than counterbalances other advantages, for it is a well-established fact that the greater effectiveness of labor in our cotton mills enables them to produce cloths as cheaply, yard for yard, as European rivals.

The failure to establish in the United States a monopoly of cotton manufacture answering to the practical monopoly of cotton production furnishes strong proof of the folly of protective legislation. Protection makes war upon commerce, and the United States shall again resume their place among commercial nations these manufacturers will operate under a perpetual handicap. Something has been effected in the last few years in breaking through the statutory barricades which shut us out of the neutral markets of the world. We are beginning to sell our iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australia in despite of hampering at home and competition abroad. We would sell ten tons where we sell one if we now occupied the position in respect of our ocean carrying trade that we did in 1860 as the outset of our civil war. But there is no occasion for despair. The time will come when the nation will be enabled to take full advantage of its own natural resources and superiorities. In that day we shall command both the cotton and iron markets of the world.

Altgeld's Idea of Government.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, delivered a striking address at Philadelphia yesterday to the labor organizations. While he is unquestionably one of the ablest, most original and courageous thinkers of the union who has held or now holds high place, the radical changes in our existing governmental and business systems he advocates or suggests as the issues of the future almost take one's breath away. Governmental ownership of coal mines and railroads, telegraphs and telephones, is one policy he favors, with future ownership of all corporations dealing in the great wants and necessities of life. He favors a postal telegraph, and instances the postal department as an illustration of governmental adaptability to great business enterprises. He denounces government by injunction as a crime against labor, and would put the curb on all corporations and monopolies.

Governor Altgeld runs paternalism to an extreme repugnant to Democratic ideas and principles. He preaches a sort of state socialism for the advancement of labor and repression of the autocracy of capital. The Republican party preaches and practices state socialism for the oppression of labor and the supremacy of capital. That is the difference between the two. One applies socialistic principles to advance trusts. The other would do it to secure labor its share.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—The Berks county fair opened at Reading Tuesday.

—Chester county grand jury completed its labors yesterday.

—Pennsylvania's master horseshoers are in convention at Harrisburg.

—Wilkesbarre's public schools have 600 more pupils than last year.

—The delinquent tax list in Pittsburg is smaller than for several years.

—A Lancaster burglar got \$30 and a lot of jewelry from the house of Elmer E. Rudy.

—The Union church, at Unionville, Lehigh county, celebrated its centennial on Sunday.

—Seventeen-year-old Mary Kistler died, a supposed suicide, from strychnine poisoning at Allentown.

—The New Haven Lutheran church was dedicated Sunday evening by professor Baugher, of Gettysburg.

—Russel Maguire, 10 years old, was run over at Weatherly, near Hazleton. Both legs were cut off and he soon died.

—Elaborate arrangements have been made at Reading for the Pennsylvania liquor league convention there on September 27th.

—Six cows and six calves were killed in a colliding stock car that ran away from the rest of the train at the union depot, Harrisburg.

—A coal car dashed through a wagon shed and tossed a delivery sleigh into Jacob Kugel's doorway at West Chester Monday, besides wrecking his barn.

—An immense fall of coal buried Theodore Roserneck and Frank Slifka at Burnside mine, Shamokin, Saturday night. Roserneck was killed and the other is dying.

—Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, will go into the frog raising business. He has fenced in the basins on North Second street, and is burying all the small frogs he can get.

—Great preparations have been made at Paoli and throughout Chester county to observe the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Paoli massacre, on September 20th.

—On a freight train at New Brighton on Saturday night Charles E. Gover, of Allegheny, was murdered by two tramps and robbed of \$9.40, which he is said to have told his assailants he had saved for his sick wife at home.

—Franklin county constables met at Chambersburg and prepared to ask the court for more remunerative fees than the 20 cents a mile, one way, which is allowed them without salary, for making returns to court.

—The hitherto unmarked graves of two slaves, who died near Lingletstown, were on Sunday marked by two tablets. Addresses were made by W. Justin Carter, a colored attorney, and Peter S. Blackwell, a colored editor.

—The three story laundry building and fifty feet of stables adjoining the laundry were destroyed by fire at Altoona early Saturday morning. The property belonged to Harry Otto. The loss is estimated at \$3000. Insurance \$1250.

—Sixteen passenger coaches were loaded with the Tyrone & Cass paper mill picnic people Saturday morning, and it required four engines to haul the train up the mountain on the Northwestern railroad, from Bellwood to Mariposa park, where the day was spent by the employes of the mill and their families.

—The Lewisburg, Milton and Watsontown railway, an electric concern, was granted a charter at Harrisburg Monday, and will run a line ten miles long from Lewisburg to Milton and thence to Watsontown. The capital \$125,000, and H. V. Massey, of Philadelphia president. Several of the directors are interested in other electric roads which have been chartered in the last few months.

—Samuel Vanatta, while at work at Kistler's tannery at Lock Haven, on Monday night, suddenly fell and informed the other workmen that someone had waylaid him. The police were summoned, which caused reports to be circulated that an attempt at murder had been committed. The police made a search, but found no stranger in the tannery. The young man was taken home and the physician who was summoned stated that the young man was suffering from spinal meningitis, which disease causes such hallucinations to afflict the victim.

—Mrs. Margaret Yearick, a widow residing at Charlton, Clinton county, but recently keeping house for James Henry, at Oak Grove, was the victim of a burning accident Sunday night. While alone in the house, and while going up stairs with the lighted lamp in her hand, the lamp struck some projection, which either broke it or caused it to explode. The ignited oil flew over the person of Mrs. Yearick and burned nearly all the clothing from off her body. Mrs. Yearick's screams were heard by Mr. Schleisinger who was fully an eighth of a mile away, and before he could reach the suffering woman the flames had frightfully burned and scarred her flesh. Mr. Schleisinger tore the remainder of the clothing off the woman and sent for assistance. She died Monday morning. She was about 60 years old.

—A terrible sequel to the failure of the Second national bank of Altoona, the subsequent flight of cashier Harry Gardner, and the suicide of bank examiner William Miller many months ago, was the death on Monday by his own hand, of Harry Clabaugh, who was assistant cashier of the unfortunate bank at the time of Gardner's defection. Harry Clabaugh, who has been employed for some time as clerk in the Juniata shops at Altoona informed his wife the fatal morning that he would not be home for dinner but would dine at his father's home at Logantown. He went to the latter place and ate dinner as he said he would, and about 12:30 o'clock left the house and went to an outhouse where a few moments later a shot was heard. On investigation it was found that he had shot himself through the head. He lived only a half hour, death ensuing at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and is survived by his wife; they had no children. Since the bank troubles with which he had been unfortunately connected, when he was arrested several times and taken to Pittsburg for trial before the federal courts, though he came out of the ordeal with no discredit to his reputation, the worry left his mind in bad condition, and it was through the resulting despondency that he finally died by his own hand.