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JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 1, 1899.

Dingley Tariff and Gold Standard.

I notice in nearly all the Republican papers articles that are intended to impress upon the mind of the people, the foolish and unfounded idea, that the Dingley Tariff and single Gold Standard are the cause of more work and better wages as well as the increase in the price of production. A little reflection on the part of any unprejudiced mind should reveal the fact that this whole scheme is a pretentious fake. The tariff, high or low, never gave prosperity or caused a depression in the business of the country. The simple fact that we are importing and exporting more merchandise now, under the high tariff as they call it, than we did under a lower tariff, should be sufficient proof that it is not the tariff, for if it was foreign countries would have to reduce their laborers wages in order to find a market for their surplus merchandise. But such is not the case. We do not have to depend on newspapers to get the facts concerning foreign labor. Letters direct from friends and acquaintances who went back to England on account of work being so dull in this country, tell us that wages have greatly increased and work is more plentiful in that country since the Dingley tariff has been adopted in the United States, unscrupulous newspapers "to the contrary notwithstanding."

There are a great many political speakers and writers who try and do make a great many people believe that high tariff will protect the laboring class of this country by giving them more work and better wages as well as cheaper merchandise, and that foreign countries pay the tariff when he imports the goods and charges it with a percentage on it to the American retail merchant. Now will the retail merchant deduct the tariff and percentage on the tariff when he sells to the consumer. Not very likely. But he will add the tariff, and the percentage on the tariff and then add his percentage on the whole amount that he paid out. And thus it is distributed in the price at which each article is to be sold. Anyone can readily perceive that it is the American consumer that pays the tariff and not only the tariff but the percentage on the tariff as well.

The same politicians who teach this tariff humbug say that revenue almost sufficient to pay the expenses of the government is raised in this way when at peace with other nations. If this is true, who pays the largest proportion of this revenue. The man with ten of a family, the man with two of a family or the man with one who pays the most.

These politicians also make a great many believe that high tariff stops one-half or more of foreign goods being imported into this country. If this is true how are they going to double the amount of revenue from less than half the amount of imports, especially when the Republican high tariff is not twice as high as the Democrat low tariff? The greatest difference between the two tariffs are their names, the Republicans call their tariff "specific," the Democrats call theirs "advalorem." If it is not true that high tariff stops the one-half or more of foreign imports how are they going to give double the amount of wages to the American laborer?

Let us give another illustration and see if these politicians, who so vigorously vindicate high tariff, are not deceived or else are trying to deceive the American laborer. Suppose we have only a moderate tariff on foreign imports and England can manufacture cheaper than we can, so that our importers can import these foreign goods and pay this moderate tariff and undersell our American manufacturers. Then we ask Congress to protect us by putting on a much higher tariff. In order that all branches of industries in this country shall derive a benefit by this high protective tariff there must necessarily be good profits reaped by all classes. There must be high prices for raw material, a high profit for the gathering in merchant of raw material, a high profit for the wholesale merchant of raw material, higher wages for all classes of labor, a high profit for the manufacturer, a high profit for the wholesale merchant of manufactured goods, a high profit for the retail merchant of manufactured goods.

Would this not plunge us into the same dilemma that we were in before? For when all these high profits would be added to the cost of our manufactured articles it would force the price up as high if not higher in proportion than they were before, and thus counterbalance this high tariff, so that our American importers of foreign merchandise could well afford to pay this high duty and import just as much merchandise as they did. And sell it at a greater profit. And with less expense in proportion to the amount of capital invested. Who would be profited in this transaction? Certainly not the American laborer, for he belongs to the class of consumers who have this high tariff to pay, without the slightest prospect of more work or better wages. High tariff does not lessen the importation of foreign merchandise any more than high license on the liquor traffic lessens the sale of intoxicating drinks. The fluctuation of the industrial business of the country always was and is traceable to the fluctuation of the currency of the country in every instance. It is the height of folly to put a high tariff on foreign imports, for it only puts a heavier burden on the toiling masses with-

out causing the least increase in their wages. If Congress wishes to protect labor let them enact a law prohibiting the influx of foreign paupers and criminals, as well as foreign transient labor which comes, and in many instances is imported into this country, in order to keep down the wages of our free-born and naturalized citizens. High tariff only protects the capitalists combines and trust companies. The American laborer whether naturalized or free-born are the losers in every instance. Capitalists form combines and trust companies for the express purpose of raising the price of consumption and lowering the price of production. In order to accomplish this end so as to satisfy their greed for hoards and wealth they spend millions of dollars for campaign purposes that they may be represented, in the legislative halls, by men who will legislate in the interest of their particular business. They know that the more people there is to sell to the easier it is to keep up the prices, and the more pauper labor there in the country the less they will have to pay for production, and the less they have to pay for production the more profit they make. Now with these truths before our eyes it is reasonable to suppose that these capitalists, combines, and trust companies, would be so disinterested in their own welfare that they will spend millions of dollars to secure a law that will compel themselves to pay higher wages for labor? No indeed. That is not their policy. They want the labor market filled up with idle men so that they can get their labor done for half price or less and it matters not what political party has control of Congress these are they with whom Congressmen are expected to consult and compromise before they can pass a law relating to finance, tariff, liquor traffic, or any other business in which they are in the least interested. I hope these limited remarks on this subject will be sufficient to convince anyone of the absurdity of the tariff as it is manipulated by the politician.

We will now turn our attention to another fake and one of the silliest humbugs that was ever forced upon the people of this country. Yet there are a great many people of learning, experience, and influence, who believe or at least pretend to believe that it is the harbinger of prosperity. I have seen some of them (who even belong to the orthodox Christian church) stand up before an audience and seemingly without the least compunction of conscience try to impress upon the minds of their hearers this direful absurdity. I allude to the single gold standard. I feel at liberty to make the assertion that there is not one dollar in circulation that is based on a single gold standard. Just read the face of the notes in circulation and be convinced that the assertion I have made is true. There are only three kind of notes in circulation at present, neither has there been more during this present administration. The first to be considered is the Greenback (United States notes) which are based on the credit of the country, (land and product). They are legal tenders for all debts public and private except duties on imports or interest on public debt. The next is the Treasury notes based on coin which is bimetallic (Gold and Silver) and you cannot compel the banker to give you gold for them. The third and greatest in circulation are based on a Single Silver Standard, one, two or five silver dollars are deposited to redeem these notes. If you get these notes redeemed in silver dollars you cannot use them to any better advantage than you can the paper notes. You cannot pay import duties or interest on public debt with them. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison in one of his great campaign speeches in 1896 said that "the government has issued these silver dollars on its own account not for the mine owner and it has pledged its sacred honor that it would make every one of them as good as a gold dollar." He also said in the same speech that he would tell them what this government could do alone. He said, "It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver but it cannot make that last declaration good." That is it can declare by law that if it stamps its fiat, or government signature, upon a gold dollar it will maintain its value at 100 cts. "But if it does declare by law and stamps its fiat or government signature upon a silver dollar it cannot maintain its value at 100 cts.

He also said "he would not give a gold dollar for 30lbs of sugar he would take the gold dollar to a broker and get two silver dollars for it and get the 20lbs of sugar and would have one silver dollar left. If he was a banker he would do no such a thing. He would deposit the gold dollar as a basis and get six paper dollars and get the 20lbs of sugar and have five dollars left." John Sherman in his great speech at Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1896 said that "although silver bullion declined in market value the coins made from it have been kept at par with gold coins at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. But "if free silver coinage is authorized then the market value of silver bullion becomes the standard for payments on all contracts of the past the present or the future." Does he not think that the silver mine owners would be "green" to sell silver bullion at 50 or 60 cents per ounce when the government would coin it and give them \$1.29 for it. But the "gold bugs" say that the government will not get any of this \$1.29 for it. Now how much does the government get out of the \$30.64 that the gold mine owners get per ounce for their bullion. The government does not own the gold bullion any more than they do the silver bullion. Individuals and corporations own all the bul-

lion. And if the government wants any it has to buy it. Mr. Sherman also said that "this silver is delivered to the owner of the bullion, and is not supported by the fiat of the government." He said the government does not undertake to maintain its relative value with gold that the government just stamp it "this is a dollar." Now I would like to know whether the capitalists and government officers are the government or are the people the government. If the people are the government then the people by their representatives will stamp the silver dollar. And the people (the government) will redeem it at its full face value whenever presented.

JAS. S. COLBURN. (Concluded next week.) More Bachelors Than Maids. Unmarried Men Are More Numerous Than Are Single Women. It appears the people generally are greatly mistaken in their notion that there is an enormous surplus of unmarried women in this country. The truth is that no such excess of spinsters exists; in fact, it is quite the other way, the bachelors outnumbering the maidens. At the present moment there are in the United States 2,300,000 more unmarried males than females similarly situated, the exact figures being 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters of ages from 20 years up. Thus it is obvious that if girls do not find husbands, it is not for lack of a plentiful supply of the article. What is required, seemingly, is a general migration of spinsters from the North and East to the great and growing West, in parts of which there are ten available men for every maid.

From the last remark, however, it must not be inferred that there is actually an excess of unmarried women in the Northern and Eastern States. Even in those parts of the country there are more bachelors than spinsters 30 years old and upward, notwithstanding the theory to the contrary so widely accepted. No State in the Union has as many maidens as bachelors—not even Massachusetts, where the figures are 219,355 spinsters against 226,085 bachelors. Massachusetts is the banner State for spinsters, the bachelors outnumbering them by only two-tenths of 1 per cent. Next come Rhode Island, where the excess of bachelors is 2 per cent. The excess of bachelors in the District of Columbia is 8 per cent., in North Carolina 9 per cent., in New Hampshire 9 per cent., in Connecticut 20 per cent., in Maine 37 per cent., and in Vermont 54 per cent. In Maryland the bachelor surplus is 19 per cent., in New Jersey it is 22 per cent., in New York it is 26 per cent., and in Virginia it is 22 per cent. All of these are low percentages, so far as the superiority of bachelors in point of numbers is concerned.

Augustine Daly's Bible. The Most Expensive Volume Put Together. Augustine Daly's Bible will be one of the rare books which the world will talk about a century hence. Henry Blackwell, who mounted all the pages, arranged the plates, and bound the forty-two volumes into which the original one expanded, tells the story of how Mr. Daly collected the material for the work. He spent many years in collecting etchings, prints, engravings and drawings illustrative of the biblical text. In the end he secured over 8,000 of such illustrations and then gave them unassorted to Mr. Blackwell to arrange in harmony with the text to which they referred. Mr. Blackwell estimates that he spent 1,800 hours in merely assorting the material. A part of this work compelled him to read the Bible four times. The text which he followed was the Douay version, and the edition taken was the one printed in Dublin something over a century ago. Two copies were used, because every page had to be mounted by itself on special paper so that one side of each leaf was lost. Some of the pages were soiled. In order to clean them Mr. Blackwell took the book apart, boiled each page as clothes are boiled, then hung them on the line to dry. They came out of his process spotted, and then came the work of mounting and binding. They were bound in forty-two volumes, with half white levant with vellum sides. The Gospel of Matthew takes three or four volumes, and the Lord's prayer one entire volume. The latter contains the Lord's prayer in 150 languages. The work cost Mr. Daly all of \$125,000.

Up to the 11th of August the number of pension claims filed for ailments and disabilities contracted during the Spanish-American war and subsequent military operations was 16,986. Claims are being received daily and the aggregate will be greatly augmented by the continuance of the campaign in the Philippines. The annual report of the commissioner for this year shows a decrease in the pension list, the first time in over 30 years, as 34,345 of those who fought in the civil war have died in the past twelve months. This decrease, however, will soon be overcome by the allowance of claims arising from the war with Spain, as the number applying in the past year equalled half of the veterans who died. The conflict in the Philippines is destined to swell the pension list beyond former records. Army officers who have served in those islands estimate that fully 80 per cent of the soldiers sent there must return with pensionable disabilities. Venango Spectator.

Risked Life to Save Mill. Lightning Struck Oil Tank and Employee Cut Off Supply, Preventing Explosion. During the thunder storm at Harrisburg on Saturday night "Jack" Downs, a furnace superintendent at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton, performed a remarkable feat. The oil tank that feeds the furnaces is in line pipe a mile across the river, and the oil in the tank is kept as low as possible. During the storm lightning struck the tank and set the oil on fire. Downs, who saw it clambered up the tank, heedless of danger, and despite the cries of the workmen, and shut off the flow of oil to the feed pipe and the fire died out before enough gas could generate to cause an explosion. It was a most daring deed, and if it had failed there would have been a serious explosion and great wrecking of property. "Gur-ruls are never satisfied," muttered the janitor to his employer. "When they are in short skirts they are crying for long wans, an' when they get long wans they have to hold them up."

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Niagara Falls Excursions.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 27th, August 10th and 24th, September 7th and 21st, and October 5th and 19th. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion. Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division. \$11.25 from Atlantic City; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins within the limit returning. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats. Tickets for a side trip to Toronto and Islands (Alexander Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of July 27th, August 10th and 24th, September 7th and 21st, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of \$5.50. Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for \$1.00 on July 29th, August 12th and 26th, and September 23rd. In connection with excursion of September 7th, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or to W. P. Boy, assistant general passenger agent, Broad Street station, Philadelphia.

National Export Exposition, Philadelphia.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad. The National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, will be the most interesting and important event occurring in Philadelphia since the Centennial exhibition of 1876. In addition to its valuable commercial exhibits it will present many features of popular interest and amusement. The United States Marine band, Danrosch's orchestra, and celebrated bands will furnish music alternately, and a Midway Plaisance, equal if not superior to the famous World's Fair midway at Chicago, and comprising a Circus village, a Chinese theatre, acrobats, and customs; an Oriental village, London ghost show, Hagenbeck's wild animal show, Blarney castle, and many other unique presentations, will furnish abundant and diversified amusement. Arrangements have also been made for mandolin, guitar, and banjo concerts, and for a grand chorus from the German singing societies.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its line, to Philadelphia and return, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip plus price of admission. These tickets will be sold during the continuance of the exposition and will be good for return passage until November 30th. For specific rates and additional information apply to nearest ticket agent.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.—It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering.

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W. F. REEDER, H. C. GUGLEY, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., Office No. 14, North Allegheny street. 43-5

N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney at Law, Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office in the Eagle building, Bellefonte, Pa. 40-22

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