

# Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1889.

F. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

## Democratic County Committee, 1889.

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bellefonte, N. W.    | C. M. Bower           |
| " "                  | S. W. Patrick Garrey  |
| " "                  | W. W. Joseph W. Gross |
| Centre Hall Borough  | W. McCormick          |
| Howard Borough       | M. I. Garrison        |
| Millsburg Borough    | J. Willis Weaver      |
| Millheim Borough     | C. W. Hartman         |
| Phillipsburg, 1st W. | J. D. Hittor          |
| " "                  | J. H. Riley           |
| " "                  | J. H. Riley           |
| Unionville Borough   | J. Jackson Gorton     |
| Burnside             | William Hepple        |
| Benner               | John Mechtley         |
| Beggs, N. P.         | Philip Coster         |
| " "                  | W. P. Adams           |
| College              | H. L. Barnhart        |
| Curtin               | Daniel Greene         |
| Ferguson, P. P.      | T. S. Delong          |
| " "                  | John T. McCormick     |
| " "                  | Samuel Haysler Jr.    |
| Gregg, S. P.         | Geo. B. Crawford      |
| " "                  | J. C. Rossman         |
| Haines, E. P.        | A. B. Weaver          |
| " "                  | W. P. Adams           |
| Halfmoon             | Wm. Bailey            |
| Harris               | C. M. Meyer           |
| Howard               | Franklin Dietz        |
| Huston               | John J. Miles         |
| Liberty              | D. W. Herring         |
| Marion               | J. A. Henderson       |
| Miles                | J. J. Granley         |
| Patton               | D. J. Meek            |
| Penn.                | W. P. Adams           |
| Potter, N. P.        | B. F. Arney           |
| " "                  | S. P. Delong          |
| Rush, S. P.          | Hugh McCann           |
| " "                  | N. P. Adams           |
| Snow Shoe, W. P.     | William Kern          |
| " "                  | E. P. Adams           |
| Spring               | R. H. Brooks          |
| Taylor               | Wm. T. Hoover         |
| Union                | Aaron Fahr            |
| Walker               | J. H. McCauley        |
| Worth                | Levi Reese            |
- WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

## Tanner Not Likely to be Removed.

There are reports that if Commissioner of Pensions TANNER does not mend his ways he will be bounced. The loose manner in which he is scattering the surplus among all kinds of pension claimants is said to be meeting with the disapprobation of his superiors, and hence the impression that they may find somebody else to take his place.

This is thorough nonsense. As TANNER is merely carrying out the policy of the administration with regard to pensions, it is folly to believe that his course is dissatisfactory to those who put him in his position. The promise of indiscriminate pensions was one of the means used to elect the Republican candidate a year ago. Of the many corrupting influences employed for that purpose no other was more effective in securing votes for HARRISON. The venality of those who aspired to be on the pension rolls was appealed to, the pension agents taking an active part in representing that the Republicans would remove the restrictions by which CLEVELAND had prevented a general raid on the Treasury. Those who have a recollection of the incidents of the campaign remember the circulars that were scattered broadcast among the old soldiers reminding them that pensions would be placed within their reach by the success of the Republican candidate. It was as much a part of the system of bribery that was practiced by the Republican managers as was the purchase of votes by QUAY's corruption fund.

This being the fact, what more is TANNER now doing than fulfilling the demoralizing promises that were made when HARRISON needed the votes that made him President? Is it likely that the Commissioner of Pensions is incurring the displeasure of his superiors by performing such a duty? His course has had the full and unqualified approval of the Republican State convention of Ohio, which indorsed the policy of turning the treasury over to the pension sharks, and it cannot be doubted that what he is doing is fully approved by the vitiated sentiment of his party. It may be accepted as certain that TANNER won't be bounced.

## A Boom by the Sounding Sea.

After the labors and perplexities incident to his onerous duties at Johnstown, it was natural that General HASTINGS should retire for a season to some sea-side resort where the healthful ocean breezes would reinvigorate his overwrought physical and mental faculties. He selected Cape May for this purpose, where he arrived last Saturday, but he had hardly struck the sands of that popular retreat of the sea-side lounge before he became irresistibly drawn into the vortex of a political movement of which he was the central figure. His friends and admirers were there by the score, who immediately upon the General's appearance in their midst proceeded to hold a meeting at which he received the most hospitable and complimentary greeting.

The tenor of the speeches made on the occasion was that HASTINGS ought to be the next Governor of Pennsylvania; in fact, that the great commonwealth was positively yearning for a chief executive of his build and appearance. There were even Democrats present who avowed their willingness to forswear their party allegiance and roll up their sleeves for HASTINGS if he

should be put on the gubernatorial track, while one especially enthusiastic admirer declared that the office of Governor wasn't good enough for him and that he ought to be nominated for President. It is not stated how much the party had been drinking before the meeting convened.

The General is said to have stood this shower of compliments with great modesty, declaring in a little speech he made in reply to them, that he would sooner be Adjutant General than Governor or President, but it may be believed that this declaration was made with a mental reservation.

## Patience—Promptness.

Just now there are very ugly rumors and a very creditable look about the management and distribution of the money donated to Johnstown and the sufferers thereabouts. For the sake of our own people who had so much to do with the distribution of supplies and the handling of the money contributed and appropriated, we do hope that when Gov. BEAVER, General HASTINGS and Col. SPANGLER get their accounts straightened out, there will be no cause for newspaper criticism, and no grounds for the growing suspicion that there was a "feathering of private nests" out of the fund intended for the stricken people of Johnstown.

A little bit of patience on the part of the newspapers making the charges of misappropriation of funds, as well as of the public which seems inclined to believe them, and prompt action on the part of those who directed and handled the contributions, in showing where every cent was put, will save a most disgraceful scandal in the future. Let the press and the people be patient.

Let the Governor and those under him be prompt.

## Appeal to Organized Labor.

Master Workman POWDERLY sounds a bugle call to the Knights of Labor, urging them to assume a political attitude that will check the movements of the corporations and capitalists that have conspired to break up the labor organizations. The course of President CORBIN, of the Reading railroad, in compelling the employees of the company to withdraw from the working people's protective associations to which they may have belonged, was the immediate cause of Mr. POWDERLY's pronouncement. He says that it is high time for the working people to enforce by their votes the provisions of the constitution that are intended to restrain corporate encroachment and usurpation of which this man CORBIN is a conspicuous representative. We can't see how this object can be attained unless the votes of the people who the Master Workman addresses are cast against the party which through legislative and executive indifference or opposition has prevented the enforcement of that part of the constitution which relates to corporations.

There can be no doubt that Gov. LOWRY of Mississippi has his bristles up. The peace and dignity of his State having been disturbed by a gang of prize-fighting blackguards who proceeded with their ruffianly business in defiance of his authority, he is determined to get square with them even if he has to follow them all over the Union. It would have been better if his efforts to prevent the fight had been more effective, yet he can serve his State by bringing the offenders to punishment although he couldn't prevent the offense. The owner of the land who allowed the fight to take place on his property has been arrested and bound over for his appearance at court; the referee in the fight has also been arrested; the superintendents of the railroads that carried the ruffians through the State, knowing upon what errand they were bound, will be brought to Mississippi for trial by extradition papers on the Governor of Louisiana; and a similar process has been issued to the Governors of the States where SULLIVAN and KILRAIN may be found. Governor LOWRY means business, and every good citizen wishes that he may be successful in it.

When the CARNEGIES and monopolists of that class get into trouble with their workmen, by what warrant of law do they resort to Pinkerton's ruffians to help them out of their difficulty? As an agency for the preservation of the peace or an instrument for the quelling of disturbances Pinkerton's force is not recognized by the law. Yet in every instance where the employees of these arbitrary barons make a demonstration in defence of their rights, this illegal force is as coolly brought into the controversy as if its employment was sanctioned by the law of the land. This abuse has grown up under the present State administration. Gov. PATTISON would never allow the employment of such an instrumentality, irregular in its character and entirely unknown to the law.

—It is gratifying to observe that no less than nine States have adopted ballot reform laws that are intended to secure more honest method of holding elections. Though differing in details, most of them are based on the Australian idea and are unquestionably improvements on the old ballot systems that were of such great advantage to professional election manipulators. The nine States that propose to secure more honest elections by legislative enactments are Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Indiana and Missouri. The reform measures in some of them are rather rudimentary, but they have been started and will bear more perfect fruit in time. The hoodler and bulldozer must go.

## Will Be Worse Before They Are Better.

The German army of 600,000 men cost, in 1888, the sum of \$121,061,600. The French army for the same year, 500,000 strong, cost \$105,614,655, and the British army of 180,000, \$90,901,630. There was paid for pensions in the United States in 1888 \$76,446,146.37, but the payments for the fiscal year ending June 30 reached \$90,000,000, and for the current fiscal year the figures are placed at \$115,000,000. This is the way Copeland Tanner is working the pension laws as they stand with the aid of the claim sharks, some of whom are millionaires.

The Republican party will next winter probably pass the dependent pension bill vetoed by President CLEVELAND, as well as a service pension bill. The Ohio Republican State Convention blazed the way for the party by endorsing TANNER's methods as well as the service pension bill. If the plans of the claim agents are carried out the pension appropriations for the closing year of the Harrison administration are likely to be over \$150,000,000, and may reach \$500,000,000. There will be a pension for every one who enlisted, but this will be independent of the present pensions for special causes.

There is one peculiarity in this pension business that has become recently noticeable. It has to a great extent demoralized the great body of the Union veterans. Deserving soldiers who see in every neighborhood the undeserving ones receiving pensions, very naturally reason to themselves that as they have stronger claims on the government bounty than the "coffee-coolers" they also should receive pensions. But for the profligate and prodigal abuse of the pension system they would never have thought of applying for a pension. Their services would have remained a remembrance of patriotic duty performed, and as such would have been a priceless legacy to their children. All this is changing. Every duty discharged in connection with the war is having its price fixed.

We do not know that the growth of this feeling has ever had a stronger illustration than at the election of department commander of the Grand Army at Erie a few months ago, when a certain Mr. Stewart, an active politician, connected with the pension rings and the choice of the soldiers' orphan school syndicate, was elected department commander for this State over General McCree, a veteran who served during the war, was a Liberty prisoner, and carried several courses of medals in his body. He was a type of the noblest class of American soldier. His opponent—Mr. Stewart—who was elected to this representative position, never smelted hostile powder, enlisted when big bounties were paid, in February, 1865, was detailed for clerical duty, and discharged in June, 1865, after a four months' term.

When we have such evidence of decadence in what claims to be a representative organization of the American soldiers, but which is changing to a gigantic political club, is it any wonder that the millionaire claim agents are becoming the inspiration and direction of the great body of the Union veterans? Is it not time to call a halt? But the truth is things will probably become worse before they are better, bad as they now are. In this respect Commissioner TANNER may be rendering an important service. He is hastening the day of the inevitable revolution in public sentiment.

## Truth or Good-Nature?

Harper's Weekly.

When a famous orator was denounced as inhuman and malignant for criticising severely the conduct of a public man who had been dead for many years, he replied to his censors: "If the lapse of a few years is to make forgetfulness of evil-doing a duty, I have offended; but if it is a duty to prevent evil-doing, you are the offenders." One of the most powerful incentives to upright living and to the honest discharge of public duty is the certainty that weakness or cowardice or carelessness or selfishness or venality in the discharge of such duty will cover the memory of the offender with odium. If the treatment of public men during their lives is often bitterly unjust to them, the treatment of them after their death is often asignal injustice to the community and to public morals. In the height of Tweed's success, when he was triumphantly stealing the public money and corrupting public life, the tons of coal that he gave to the poor, and the pretty plots of flowers in the City Hall Park and the Battery, led many a man to say, "Well, old Tweed may be a thief, but he has a good heart." Such shrewd little tricks appealing to universal good nature led to the shallow and reckless condoning of great crimes against the community. There was a vague feeling that the coal and the flowers proved a certain goodness of heart upon Tweed's part. But it was forgotten that the money which paid for them was stolen and that it was spent, not for the purpose of relieving suffering, but to facilitate further stealing.

The orator to whom we alluded laid down a fundamental principle of public duty. Plain speech in regard to official conduct is as much a moral obligation of the press as honest administration of its trust is of a public officer. Yet such plain speech and censure are often denounced as detraction and a serious public injury

because discrediting public life. Falsehood starts in the eye of scorn and of moral denunciation. But that is not its intention. The denunciation implies that all such comment upon public men and life is false and slanderous. As uttered by many public men it has the purpose of attention from fraud. A newspaper calls attention to something "shady" or "crooked" in the course of a Senator or Representative or an executive officer, and thereupon we are told that the campaign of mud has opened, or that the statement is a secret stab, or a base calumny, or jealousy, or the detraction that always dogs public men. But this is a retort merely, not denial. It is the discoloration of the water, presumably to facilitate escape.

The newspapers which in commenting upon the late death of Simon Cameron, have told the truth of his career have performed a more patriotic public service than those which have celebrated his political smartness and unscrupulousness and pecuniary success. The latter have aided to debauch public sentiment, which certainly needs no encouragement to accept such success as the chief prize of life. The former have shown that whatever the lapse of years and the peacefulness of declining life, the truth will be told at last, and the pure ideals of public character will be vindicated. Yet how strong is the temptation to honor and distort public wrong in high places is shown by the fact mentioned by the Philadelphia "Telegraph," that although President Lincoln summarily removed Mr. Cameron from the Secretaryship of War after the public censure of the House in 1865, practically for official corruption, yet in the very act of removal he appointed him to another honorable office, and subsequently permitted the preparation and publication of a correspondence which conceded the fact of the removal, and substituted for dismissal for the highest cause a voluntary resignation. Mr. Lincoln's good nature was infinite and the national situation was perilous, but this incident seems to us the most to be regretted in his whole career.

## Distributing the Relief Money at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, July 15.—The board of inquiry met to-day and issued orders for relief to those entitled to it. The commission at Cresson classified the sufferers into classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and recommended that immediate payment be made to classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, requiring \$496,000. Classes 4 and 5 would require \$686,000. As the commission only appropriated \$500,000 without intimating when another distribution would be made the board determined to apportion the \$500,000 among the five classes instead of the three classes as at first proposed. Accordingly they will be paid on the following basis: Class 1, \$200; class 2, \$400; class 3, \$200; class 4, \$125, and class 5, \$80. All those in the Seventh ward received the bit of paper to-day. Judge Cummin will devote one day to each class in each ward. Tomorrow those in the Fourth ward will receive like orders and so on throughout the city. Before paying out any money the judge, for some purpose of his own, will require each person to be qualified to his or her loss.

A meeting of delegates on the question of consolidation was held to-day. Each delegate had canvassed his borough and reports were nearly all favorable to the project. The board of trade also favored the plan. Colonel John Linton was elected chairman, and the question will be placed before the people at the next election.

The board of trade to-day indorsed the action of the citizens' meeting of Saturday and among other resolutions adopted by them was one urging all the citizens of the valley to unite in an appeal to the general government to aid in restoring the water ways of the Conemaugh valley to a sufficient width to carry off all the water, and that they be dredged and all obstructions to natural flow of water in all seasons be removed.

## Beech Creek Miners Meet.

They Send Money to Strikers and Express Sympathy in Other Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The miners of a portion of the Beech Creek region met in a meeting yesterday morning to hear the reports of their delegates to the Altoona Convention. They indorsed the action of the Convention and agreed to pay 5 cents a ton per man to the support of the men on strike. A telegram was read from Punxsutawney, announcing that the demand for an additional 5 cents per ton had been made, had been refused, and that the men were then out on strike. Arrangements were at once made to send \$1,000 to the men on strike and plans made to stop all operators in the Clearfield and Beech Creek regions who might attempt to fill orders for operators whose men were not at work. It begins to look now as if both the Beech Creek and Clearfield regions would yet become involved in the trouble, though originally that was not the intention of the miners. At the meeting a plan was also adopted to plant the new miners' organization—the Progressive Union—in this section, the leaders in this movement being men who are opposed to the further rule of the Knights of Labor.

## Sad Death of a Young Man.

It is not often that one reads of a sadder affair than the accidental killing of Willis Henderson, who was out riding near Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, on horseback as the escort of a young lady. All at once her horse took fright and dashed off at a furious rate. Young Henderson saw at once the necessity of immediate action, and lashing his horse was soon at the heels of the flying steed, and directly side by side with the young lady. He had just leaned over to rescue her from her perilous position when his head struck against a tree with terrific force, crushing his skull and knocking him from his horse. He was picked up dead. The girl fell from her horse, but was not injured in the least, except the terrible fright she received and the shock experienced at seeing the dead body of her gallant escort, who lost his life for her sake. But an ill reward for so much devotion.

## Treed by An Elephant.

Desperate Plight of a Hunter in Search of Adventures.

Elephants in a wild state are remarkably exclusive, so much so that if an individual becomes in any way hopelessly separated from his own herd he is not permitted to join any other. Being compelled to live thus by himself he develops a peculiarly vicious disposition, and is commonly known and dreaded in India as a rogue elephant.

In the Natural History of Ceylon there is a story which illustrates both the blood-thirsty temper and the extraordinary intelligence of such animals. We had expected to come up with the brute when it had been seen half an hour before, but no sooner had one of our men, who was walking foremost, seen the animal at a little distance than he exclaimed: "There! there! and immediately took to his heels, and we all followed his example.

The elephant did not see us until we had run fifteen or twenty paces from the spot where we turned. Then he gave chase, screaming frightfully as he came on.

The Englishman managed to climb a tree, and the rest of my companions did the same. As for myself, I could not, although I made one or two great efforts. But there was no time to be lost. The elephant was running at me with his trunk bent down in a curve toward the ground.

At this critical moment Mr. Lindsay held out his foot to me, with the help of which and the branches of the tree, which were three or four feet above my head, I managed hastily to scramble up to a limb.

The elephant came directly to the tree, and attempted to force it down. First he coiled his trunk around the stem and pulled with all his might, but with no effect. Then he applied his head to the tree and pushed for several minutes, but with no better result. He then tramped with his feet all the projecting roots, moving as he did so several times around the tree.

Lastly, failing in all this, and seeing a pile of timber, which I had lately cut, a short distance from us, he removed it all, thirty-six pieces, one at a time, to the foot of the tree and piled it up in a regular business-like manner. Then placing his hind feet on this pile he raised the fore part of his body and reached out his trunk, but still he could not touch us as we were too far above him.

At this point the Englishman fired, and the ball took effect somewhere on the elephant's head, but did not kill him. The wound made him only the more furious.

The next shot, however, leveled him to the ground. I brought the skull of the animal to Colombo, and it is still to be seen at the house of Mr. Armitage.

## The Pennsylvania Railroad Excursions to the Jersey Coast.

Of all the excursions offered to the people of this section none possess more merit than those of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the attractive resorts of the New Jersey coast. The dates of these trips are opportunely fixed, the limit of the tickets cover the usual vacation period, the points of destination, Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle, or Ocean City, are not only the choicest seaside resorts of the land but they have individual attractions which suit every taste; the rate is so liberal as to come within the means of every one and the means of transportation is of the highest grade.

These characteristics have made these trips exceedingly popular and have afforded many of our people a delightful holiday tour, arranged, as it were, to their order.

The first trip of this season was a brilliant success and the second, which will occur on July 25th will doubtless be still more successful as it comes at a date nearer the height of the seaside season. Excursion tickets will be sold hereafter at \$10.00 from Pittsburgh, and correspondingly low rates from other stations, valid for return trip ten days, and the special train of Pullman Parlor Cars and Day Coaches will run on schedule as below:—

Altoona..... 8 00 12.30 P. M.  
Bellefonte..... 8 00 12.41 "  
Clearfield..... 8 30 2.40 A. M.  
Phillipsburg..... 8 35 10.2 "  
Ossola..... 8 25 10.45 "  
Belmonte..... 8 35 10.25 "  
Huntington..... 7 05 12.23 P. M.  
Pittsburg..... 7 10 1.23 "

## The Kind of Girls They Have in Johnstown.

Johnstown Tribune.

A short time after the flood Miss Jessie Coleman, who had been a clerk in the store of Mr. William Masterton, on Main street, being without employment, like a great many others, called on General Hastings personally and made application for a tent, which was granted her. She opened up a refreshment stand on Somerset street serving lemonade, cakes, etc., and met with such remarkable success as to encourage her to go higher. She therefore caused to be erected on the site of the old Miller bakery a wooden structure of a comfortable size, where, under the firm name of J. D. Coleman & Co., she will carry on the bakery, confectionery and ice cream business.

## The Preferred Rebels.

Germantown Independent.

General Sherman, whose service in behalf of the nation entitled him to some consideration, made but one request of this administration, the retention of Gen. Joe Johnson as Railroad Commissioner. Joe was a Confederate soldier, but he was not a bushwhacker like Mosby, or a political harlot like Mahone, Riddleberger, Longstreet or Chalmers, and he had to go. His place is used to muzzle another alleged editor from wayback.

The "two hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of the first establishment of the first public school in the United States," sustained by a direct tax on the people," was held at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, Massachusetts, on Saturday, June 29th.

## The Flood Funds.

What Governor Beaver Says of the Money for Johnstown.

Speaking of the distribution of the Johnstown funds Governor Beaver said to a reporter of a Harrisburg paper on Tuesday that the flood commission considered that they were trustees of a sacred trust, and thought they should disburse the money just as they would distribute their own charity. He said there was no such thing as arriving at definite figures at this stage on account of a large number of bills still remaining unpaid.

"Altogether," said the governor, "I have received and deposited to the treasurer of the central fund at Harrisburg \$1,000,000. On this sum, by the direction of the commission, I have drawn drafts amounting to \$732,000, and \$500,000 of this last named sum is the amount appropriated by the commission to be distributed among the people of Johnstown according to actual need, and is already in the hands of Judge Cummins.

"I myself have expended about \$225,000 of the funds contributed by the state of Pennsylvania. Of this amount about \$100,000 went for furniture, and \$100,000 for transportation expenses, leaving a balance of about \$40,000. I should say that we have about \$1,000,000 in cold cash available for future use. Money keeps coming in constantly. Our commission has nothing to do with the distribution of clothing, location of houses, and the other details of the work of relief. All this is in charge of a local committee. Our idea was to help people in such a way as to help people to help themselves. Every man was compelled to make affidavit of his losses. If the committee was satisfied that the representations contained in the affidavit were true, the required relief was given. The number assisted this way was about 4,000. We thought the widows ought to get about \$1,000 apiece, if possible. The committee told us that they wanted 1,500 houses built, and wanted them at once. Then they wanted half a million dollars. They will probably get this money as soon as the citizens' committee reports to us. The fact of the matter is I like to hear this growl. It is a healthy symptom, and shows that Johnstown is convalescing."

## He Drank With John L.

And the Gentleman Thus Exclaimed: Now Think the Champion a Champ.

"Didn't know I was acquainted with Mr. Sullivan?" said John Stapleton. "Oh, yes, I know him. I made his acquaintance several years ago in New York. It was when I first joined Augustin Daly's company. One afternoon I went around to the Ashland House to meet a friend who was with a friend in Wall street. I met him and we were about to leave the hotel when he excused himself to run up to the room for something he had forgotten and I strolled into the bar-room.

"There was a very boisterous crowd there and lots of talking by a very big man, who seemed to be as near being in the king business as is possible to get in this country. Nobody contested anything he said, and whenever he gave an order it was filled without question. I stood off to one side, enjoying the performance, when the big man called out: 'All hands up to take a drink.' 'I didn't think this meant me,' so I turned to look out of the window. A moment later a great hand closed on my coat collar and yanked me up to the bar. Then the gentleman who owned the fist smashed it down on the bar and said: 'You're drinkin'! What'll you have?' 'I begg'd pardon and said I'd take a glass of beer.

"Hell!" roared the big man, contemptuously, and then said to the man in the white apron: 'Rye whisky for this dude?' 'Everybody laughed at me of course, and this tickled the big man more than ever. He made it his business to see that I drank the whisky he poured out, and I only got away when he had grown tired of watching me and had gotten interested in something else.

"That was John L. Sullivan. A most hospitable gentleman is John L. Sullivan.—Chicago Mail.

## Swallowed a \$20 Gold Piece.

Wilkesbarre Leader, July 13.

Yesterday about noon Christopher Bates, a resident of Woodward Hill and an employe at the Woodward mines, received his pay, and going directly to his home gave his little seven-months-old child a twenty-dollar gold piece to play with, thinking it was too large for the little one to get into its mouth. In less than twenty minutes from the time the money came from the hands of the paymaster the gold piece was stuck in the child's throat. The grandmother of the baby hastily picked up the sufferer and endeavored to extract the coin, but utterly failing in this and believing the child to be dying, she pushed the money down. A physician was summoned as promptly as possible, but the first one sent for was not at home, and another was called. Upon his arrival the child was found in a thoroughly comfortable condition, manifesting no symptoms of injury from its unusual experience, and there was nothing to be done, at least for the present. The little one was reported all right yesterday morning, but there are grave doubts as to the result of the accident, which may not be determined for a couple of weeks.

One of the physicians says that the milled edge of the coin makes it more dangerous, but Mr. Bates is of the opinion that the edge of this piece was worn quite smooth. The case will be watched with considerable interest.

## What's the Matter?

Madison Republican.

What means these strikes and lock-outs in the East, and this flood of tramps in the West? Isn't the tariff tax as high as ever; isn't Harrison 'all right'; isn't Blaine premier? What are you fellows with tin buckets standing around idle for? Didn't you vote for 'Harr s'n, protection and good times?' Maybe you're waiting for some of your 'protected' manufacturing friends in the East or some of your coal bank friends, who are all over the country, to divide you into 'blocks of five' and present you the 10 per cent. interest bearing mortgages they hold on your little homes.