

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 16, 1889.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Associate Judge—THOS. P. RILEY.
For Prothonotary—L. A. SCHAEFFER.
For District Attorney—J. C. MEYER.
For County Surveys—GEO. D. JOHNSON.
For Coroner—DR. JAMES Y. NEFF.

Democratic County Committee, 1889.

- Bellefonte, N. W. C. M. Bower
- " " " " Patrick Garrety
- " " " " Joseph W. Gross
- Centre Hall Borough, J. W. McCormick
- Howard Borough, M. I. Gardner
- Millsburg Borough, J. Willis Weaver
- Millheim Borough, C. W. Hartman
- Phillipsburg, 1st W. D. Ritter
- " " " " J. H. Riley
- " " " " J. D. Cortis
- Unionville Borough, J. Bing Burns
- Burnside, William Hepple
- Bennet, J. Phillip Confer
- Boggs, N. P. F. Adams
- " " " " H. L. Hartney
- " " " " Daniel Grove
- College, W. P. S. Delong
- Ferguson, P. P. Samuel Harper Jr
- Gregg, S. P. Geo. B. Crawford
- " " " " J. C. Roseman
- Haines, E. P. J. A. Bowersox
- " " " " C. A. Weaver
- Halfmoon, W. P. Wm. Bailey
- Harris, C. M. Meyer
- Howard, Franklin Dietz
- Huston, John Q. Miles
- Liberty, D. W. Herring
- Marion, J. A. Henderson
- Miles, J. A. Grantley
- Patton, D. L. Meek
- Penn., W. P. F. Smith
- Potter, N. P. G. L. Goodheart
- Rush, S. P. Hugh McCann
- " " " " R. C. Wilcox
- Snow Shoe, W. P. William Kerrin
- Spring, R. J. Hayes Jr
- St. Johns, N. Brooks
- Taylor, Wm. T. Hoover
- Union, Aaron Fahr
- Walker, H. McCauley
- Worth, Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble in the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 4, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of State Treasurer and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

The rules of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania provide that "the representation in the State Convention shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more, in the respective representative districts; provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate."

ELLIOTT P. KISNER,
Chairman Democratic State Committee,
(Secretary) BENJ. M. NEAD.

Changing His Views.

What's the matter with BLAIR of New Hampshire? At the last session of the Senate he voted like a little man against the free raw materials with which the Democrats under CLEVELAND wanted to infuse new life into the manufacturing industries. In common with other Republican leaders he held such a proposition to be rank free trade. But from the tenor of an interview he had the other day with a reporter of the New York Herald it looks as if he is beginning to entertain views that have a free trade leaning. He said "I am earnestly in favor of such changes in the present law as will admit free iron duty into this section of the country iron ore and coal from the provinces."

But if BLAIR believes that iron ore and coal from Canada should escape the tariff for the benefit of the iron manufacturers of New England, what is to prevent him from favoring the free admission of wool and other raw materials for the benefit of manufacturers in all parts of the country? If he is ready to yield one point in the question of free raw materials, why can't he consistently abandon the entire position of tariffing the commodities required by our manufacturing industries? Is it unreasonable to believe that BLAIR is budding into a free trader?

Can a Sovereign State Collapse?

The State of Nevada is in a bad way. It never was much of a State, having been smuggled into the Union to serve a political purpose, coming in with scarcely enough population to entitle it to admission. Since joining the sisterhood the number of its people has not increased enough to raise it above its original insignificance, and, being a pocket-borough sort of affair, during its entire statehood it has been put to use by certain silver kings in furnishing them with places in Congress.

This is rather a pitiful situation for a sovereign State to be in and there is no indication that it is going to improve. It there should be a failure to bear the expense of a State government we shall have the novel spectacle of a collapsed sovereignty, and it really looks as if from that cause Nevada may be overtaken by such a collapse.

What could be done with it under such circumstances? Is there any authority vested in any branch of the government to declare that a sovereign State has been "busted" and should therefore step down and out? Could it be relegated to a territorial condition? Isn't the sovereignty of a State indestructible? The case of Nevada may furnish the constitutional lawyers with a very interesting and delicate question.

The County Ticket.

There is no reason under the sun why the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention on Tuesday last should not be elected by a substantial majority. The purpose of the Democracy of the county, as we understand it, is to secure competent men to fill the offices. No one who is acquainted with the different gentlemen who have been honored with the nominations, and whose names appear at the head of this paper, will doubt for a minute the entire competency of any one of them to fill well and creditably the positions for which they are named.

Mr. RILEY, the nominee for Associate Judge, is a native of Boalsburg, and has spent his entire life—(he is now in the fifties) within the limits of the county. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, unquestioned integrity, fearless in the performance of any duty, and of just such make up as will insure a cool, calm, and impartial Judge. There is no fanaticism about him on any subject, nor is he afflicted with that bull-head stubbornness that refuses to listen to reason or heed the dictates of common sense. A man of high moral character, sound judgment, and of wide intelligence, he will make a Judge whose decisions will be respected and whose acts on the bench will reflect credit on the court as well as upon the people who elected him.

Of Mr. SCHAEFFER, the nominee for Prothonotary, it is almost useless for us to say anything—he is so well and so favorably known already all over the county as the present gentlemanly and efficient incumbent of that office. For three years he has filled the duties of the position for which he was renominated on Tuesday, and we mean no reflection on any of his predecessors when we say that it is an admitted fact, on the part of every body who has had business in his office or in the court of which he is the clerk, that he has proved himself to be one of the best and most competent officials that has ever filled the place. Republicans and Democrats alike concede this, and when this is done it covers the whole argument. What is wanted is competent, upright and gentlemanly officials. This Mr. SCHAEFFER has proved himself to be, and as he is a man against whose official or private life not a word can be said, we cannot see why his election should not be made unanimous. If our republican friends want this important office well filled, they will join hands with the rest of us in re-electing Mr. SCHAEFFER.

The District Attorney nomination went by the unanimous vote of the people of the county and of the convention, to J. C. MEYER, who has filled the office so acceptably to the public and so creditably to himself. As a public prosecutor Mr. Meyer has been one of the most careful, considerate, and conscientious officials that ever filled that office. He has conducted the many and important commonwealth cases that came before the court himself, seldom being required to ask for assistance, and in this way has saved to the county large amounts that have heretofore been charged to the public as fees for assistant counsel. He is one of the young attorneys who has already risen to a prominent position at our bar, and has proved himself entirely competent and worthy of the position to which he has been renominated. There is no one who questions his ability nor is there any one who doubts that the faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of the office for the past three years will meet with full and just recognition on the part of the people, and will secure his election by a larger majority than he obtained in 1886.

For County Surveyor Mr. GEO. D. JOHNSON of Howard township is the nominee. Mr. Johnson is by education and practice a surveyor, by occupation a farmer and lumberman. With the wild lands of the county, a matter that comes in connection with this office, he has probably a wider and more thorough knowledge than any surveyor now living within the county. He is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, has been a resident of the county since boyhood, and will show the esteem he is held in by those who know him best by the very large vote that will be polled for him in that section of the county in which he resides.

Dr. JAS. W. NEFF, the nominee for Coroner, is the same gentleman who was elected to that position last fall, but who, through an unfortunate mistake in printing the ticket, was prevented from lifting his commission. He is a rising young physician in Snow Shoe, where he stands high not only as a practitioner but as a citizen and a Democrat, and by his own personal worth and efforts will add scores of votes to the ticket which his name graces.

This, Democrats of the county, is your ticket. There is not a man upon it that you can not conscientiously and heartily support. It is a ticket you can elect easily because of its admitted worth and fitness and it is a ticket you should elect by the same old-time majorities that used to cheer the hearts of the Democrats everywhere.

A Contrast.

The working people of England are in a contented frame of mind in regard to wages. There is no misunderstanding existing between them and their employers concerning the compensation they receive for their labor. There has been a gradual improvement in this respect for a number of years, with a prospect that English labor will reach a solution of the wage problem in advance of any other laboring population. Since the economic doctrines of COBBEN were accepted the condition of the English working people has improved more than a hundred per cent, and at the same time the general industrial and commercial prosperity of Great Britain has made a most wonderful advancement.

Speaking of the condition of the English iron and steel industries, the Engineer, a leading trade journal of London, of the date of July 12, says:

The wages of the Northern steelworkers have been advanced another 2 1/2 per cent, in accordance with the report of the accountants for the past three months. This will make 7 1/2 per cent above what is called the standard rate and will remain in force, as the price to be paid, during July, August and September. In the Midlands the price of iron has still advanced today. The price has been advanced 10s. per ton during the past week. This advance in price will affect the wages of the work-people, who, like the steelworkers, reap some advantage from the rise in the market price of iron.

This presents quite a different picture from that which is presented in the condition of the workmen employed by CARNEGIE and other American steel and iron barons, who are in a continual struggle with their employers on the question of wages. After all that has been said about the great good that protection does the workingman, isn't it singular that the American high tariff is attended with declining wages, while the compensation of labor is going up under English free trade and labor disturbances have entirely ceased? But then it isn't so singular when the cause and the effect are examined. With the whole world for a market English industry is kept constantly and profitably employed without such fluctuations in the demand for its output as attend American production that is limited to an oversupplied home market. A war tariff cramps the area of demand and the American laborer suffers in consequence.

How They Could Have Been Utilized.

Farmers from different parts of the county are complaining that their turkey hens refused to hatch the present season, and as a consequence the turkey-crop in the county will be a small one. If they had only thought of it in time, this failure could have easily been avoided by bringing their eggs to the Commissioners' office and giving HENDERSON and DECKER a chance. They are a pair of the best and most persistent setters we have ever known, and as they are utterly worthless for the purpose for which they were elected, their continuous settings might have been utilized in this way and the tax-payers have gotten something for the money they have paid them. Some people might have objected on account of the character of the broods they would have brought out, and others because of the "mixed" condition their young turkeys would likely have been in, but they would have had their hatching done all the same, if constant setting would have done it. We suggest that this matter be kept in memory until next season. The same two will occupy the same nests for a year yet.

How They Have Improved the Mail Service.

During the administration of President CLEVELAND one never got done hearing Republican complaints of inefficient service in the postal department. At that time a package of WATCHMANS, addressed to its subscribers at Three Runs, Clearfield county, mailed on Friday morning would reach its destination promptly on Saturday. Under the improved (?) service of the Republican party, it now takes from Friday morning until Wednesday of the next week to get there. A man could walk out and carry the mail on his back and beat this Republican mail service between Bellefonte and Three Runs, just three days.

—A Republican exchange thinks that the biggest and most iniquitous trust—"the Bourbon Trust of the solid South"—will be broken on the 5th of November. Does it expect that it will be done by Mahone's piratical crew of ex-rebels and played out carpet-baggers? This kind of talk about the solid South will not divert the attention of the people from the robber trusts which they are going to smash.

Democrats Must Rescue the County from Bad Management.

The nomination of the Democratic ticket, which occurred on Tuesday, opens the campaign for the election of county officers and summons the Democrats of the county to a performance of their duty which we trust will be performed with the earnestness, vigor and determination that marked their movements when they used to roll up the old-fashioned Democratic majorities.

The convention, composed of some of the best material of this county's Democracy, was a most harmonious body, its action giving promise that the same harmony will prevail in the party's support of the candidates nominated. There was no jar in the proceedings, a circumstance that auspiciously indicates that there will be no dissatisfaction and factional clashing in the movements of the campaign.

The Democrats of the county have become convinced of the necessity of unanimous sentiment and united action. It has been through Democratic bickering and disaffection that some of the most important of the county offices have fallen into the hands of incompetent Republicans, to the injury of the public interests and the detriment of the tax-payers. Democrats who failed to give the party nominations their faithful and united support have themselves to blame for the county finances getting into the bad condition which characterizes the management of the present Republican board of commissioners. Because some of them did not do their duty we now find the county saddled with the incompetency in the Commissioners' office that is increasing the county liabilities, preparing a future burden of increased taxation, and involving the county finances in a state of disorder that will take years to correct and bring back to the satisfactory condition that had been established by Democratic management.

That we find taxes increased by a raised valuation of farms and other real estate is largely the fault of Democrats who failed to give that loyal support to the ticket of their own party that was due from them, and thereby aided in the election of inefficient Republicans who, having promised to run the county on a two mill tax, now find it necessary to raise the taxable value of property in order to make an appearance of fulfilling their promise. As the deficiency of revenue and the increase of expenses are augmented by bad management this expedient of increasing valuations must go on until the Republican commissioners have subjected the farms of the county to valuations for tax purposes greatly in excess of what they would bring at private sale.

This bad state of affairs is the result of Democrats not standing up for their nominations as they should have done. But it has taught them a lesson which we trust will keep them united hereafter and fixed in their determination to restore the county to honest and efficient Democratic rule.

Either Ignorant of the Facts or a Willful Liar.

The Republican of this week squirts its little pop-gun at the Democratic nominee for Associate Judge, charged with the untruth that Mr. RILEY is the "whisky candidate" and "will favor the indiscriminate granting of licenses." Evidently this sleepy old organ of a dirty clique is utterly ignorant of the character, judgment and standing of the gentleman it refers to, or else willfully lies, in the hope of fooling voters who are Democrats and temperance men.

If the Republican will look at the vote which placed Mr. RILEY upon the Democratic ticket, it will find that he was chosen for the place by the votes of instructed delegates from districts in the county which gave the largest majorities for prohibition at the recent election. These districts knew Mr. RILEY; they knew him to be a man of sound judgment, of unimpeachable character and of the strictest integrity, and were willing to trust him on this as on all other questions coming before the court, knowing that he would do his duty fearlessly, faithfully and to the best interests of the entire people.

Is it at all probable that Mr. RILEY was the kind of candidate the Republican charges, he would have had the support of all the strong prohibition districts in the county, and particularly when he was well known in those districts?

Mr. RILEY is not a fool that would favor the establishment of whisky shops at every cross-road, nor is he a fanatic who would set his own judgment up as higher than the law.

How They Seek to Use the Negro Rather Than to Help Him.

Philadelphia Record.
In discussing what they choose to call the "Negro Problem," Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and other Republican writers deliberately avert their gaze from the most essential feature of this question. These politicians betray that their chief concern is to so manipulate the colored vote as to hurl it in solid force upon the ballot-box. To this end they are busily devising such legislation by Congress as would put the elections in the Southern States completely under the control of the General Government. The General Government, it is anticipated, would then have no difficulty in selecting its agents among the ignorant and unscrupulous to sway the solid Southern negro vote in behalf of the party in power.

But in their intentness upon the means of manipulating the solid negro vote in the interest of party Senator Morrill and other Republican statesmen have contracted a partisan strabismus that causes them to overlook those aspects of the question which most deeply concern the whole country. In the election of 1888 the plurality for Cleveland in the total returns of the United States for President was 100,476 votes, but this significant expression of the popular will was defeated by an eccentric and partial operation of the electoral system. In the eleven States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia the total vote for Harrison was 769,040. It may be safely estimated that at least 80 per cent of this vote was cast by negroes. If to this vote be added the negroes of Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and other States who voted for Harrison, it is entirely within bounds to estimate that Cleveland had upward of a million majority of the white votes of the country in the election of 1888.

This fact is not adduced in the least spirit of race prejudice, nor for the purpose of enforcing the proposition that to the whites belong the credit for all the political freedom and progress that mankind has achieved through the ages. But the earnest consideration of the facts is essential to a satisfactory solution of the negro problem. The attempt of a party to hold the negro vote "solid," and to hurl it as a mass upon the ballot-box without regard to current political issues or opinions, is the most serious danger that menaces the country's political development.

In the conflicts of parties nobody thinks it worth while to discuss current questions of tariff and revenue before audiences of Southern negroes. These questions are regarded as beyond their political range. Even Fred Douglass and other orators of their race studiously evade current issues and appeal to their gratitude to party (one of the worst of political sentiments) or to the prejudices and fears growing out of a former condition. The new Protectionist party in the South is composed extensively of white men who treat the negroes as an inferior race, having nothing to do with politics but to vote solidly as their superiors may dictate. As in their former condition of slavery, the children of Ham in their enfranchisement are still heaves of wood and drawers of water.

In this lies the real menace of the negro problem to the political development of the country. While the masses of the people in other sections of the United States are becoming emancipated from the political errors and superstitions that have so long enthralled them, the negro South is depending upon as the last refuge of government abuses. The greed of Tariff Monopoly finds its last ally in the ignorance of the poor negroes whom it systematically despoils.

The means of averting this danger is largely in the hands of the Southern people. It consists not only in treating the negroes with the utmost kindness but in educating them in regard to their political rights and duties. As Grover Cleveland said in his Inaugural Address: "There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the freemen in the enjoyment of their rights." Their education is to be best accomplished by discussing among them these questions of the social and political organization.

Under such a liberal and considerate policy the solid negro vote would melt away, and there would be no decent pretext for Federal election laws to drag on the Southern people.

Taxing Raw Materials Is Not Protection.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric.
As a rule Fibre and Fabric has little to complain of from its contemporaries, but once in a while some one, as for instance the Jersey City Argus of August 2, will state that Fibre and Fabric "has taken the back track in regard to wool tariff." Such statements are due either to distortion of the real facts or to the circumstance that such papers as the Argus have but recently discovered Fibre and Fabric. Some of the ablest articles calling the attention of our manufacturers to the advantage of free wool appeared during the last Presidential campaign. These articles contained facts that the most ardent high protectionist could not controvert, but they were overlooked at the time during the heat and excitement of the campaign. Wade's Fibre and Fabric is run on principle and does not require "back track." While it believes in protection sufficient to protect, it knows that taxed raw materials are not protection. There are none so blind as those who will not see. There is a large iron plant almost within sight of us that by taxed raw materials has been driven out of existence. Such a state of affairs could not pass unnoticed if partisanship had not blinded the majority.

Bodies Still Being Found at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 13.—On an average there have been two bodies found every day during the past week. There undoubtedly are great numbers more in the cellars all over town, and at the present rate of cleaning up they will not all be exhumed this year. Two bodies that were recovered to-day have been identified as Mr. Evan Hughes and Miss Bertha Stryer. The trunk of Florence Massey, of San Francisco, was taken charge of to-day by the Pennsylvania railroad authorities. They also forwarded a valise belonging to Miss Bryan to Philadelphia.

Sullivan and Lowry.

The Champion Assures the Governor of His Warm and Personal Friendship.

VICKSBURG, Miss., August 8.—The first meeting between Governor Lowry and John L. Sullivan is described as a highly interesting episode of the champion's journey. The Governor happened to board the train bearing the Sullivan party at Jackson, bound for Meridian.

The car of Colonel J. C. Clarke, Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Road, was attached to the train. The Colonel learning that the Governor was aboard, invited him to ride with him in his private car, which invitation was accepted. When the train was nearing Meridian, just after dark, the Governor, hearing Sheriff Chiles' voice, looked up and beheld John L. Sullivan standing in front of him. Sheriff Chiles said: "Governor, at Mr. Sullivan's request, I have brought him back to see you."

John L. with hat in hand, said in substance: "Yes, your Excellency, I wanted to pay my respects to you. I have no idea that you have any ill feeling toward me personally, and I want to say to your Excellency that I have no hard feelings toward you and do not blame you for performing your duty as the Governor of your State. But, Governor, if you knew me well you would know that I am not a well-learned man. I do not want to break your laws. I did not know that the fight was to come off in Mississippi until the last minute, when it was too late for me to remedy it; it was then that I was called a coward. You would be like I was. You wouldn't allow them to call you a coward without fighting. I wish you well, and hope that you may have success in life and in all your efforts to enforce laws which I had no intention of breaking; and I am your warm and personal friend, John L. Sullivan."

John L. then bowed himself out. The Governor, in his courteous way, simply acknowledged the greeting. Colonel Clarke turned to him, as the big fellow went out the door, and said: "Governor, he said that pretty well, didn't he? He is a man of more intelligence than I had expected."

The Governor has not given his impressions of Sullivan yet; but those who were near say that it was plain that the big fellow's gentlemanly demeanor touched the Governor in a soft spot.

A Pennsylvania Boa Constrictor.

The Panxutawny Spirit comes to the front with the following snake story which gives Jefferson county an undisputed title to the cake.

Theodore Pantall, proprietor of the Hotel Pantall, and one of the principal stockholders in the Mahoning Bank, lives on a farm about a mile east of town. His farmer is Peter W. Diltz, a sober, industrious, and thoroughly reliable man, so that what we are about to relate, though perhaps the biggest snake story of the season, is the plain unvarnished truth. On last Thursday Mr. Diltz was raking hay in a field adjoining the woods with a hay rake. As the horses approached a large brush pile in the fence corner they began to sniff the air and act very strangely. They drew near they reared up and snorted and became frantic with terror. Mr. Diltz suspected that there was something wrong about the brush pile, and turning the horses around and driving them some distance away, went back to investigate. He struck the brush pile with a stick. In an instant there was a terrible commotion within. The brush was heaved about as though a cyclone had struck it, and then Mr. Diltz witnessed a sight that transfixed him to the spot and froze the blood in his veins. A huge yellow snake, not less than sixteen feet long, and as thick around the middle as a large log, rushed out and down over the hill. It had a full grown rabbit about half way in its mouth, and after running two or three times the length of itself it threw the rabbit out. It ran with its head elevated about two feet from the ground. Just below the northwest corner of the field is a ravine filled with logs, brush and stone. Into this the serpent made its way and disappeared. After recovering sufficiently from his fright, Mr. Diltz went and looked at the rabbit. It resembled a drowned rat. It was coated with a slimy substance, and appeared very limp, but its heart still fluttered and its limbs moved convulsively. But Mr. Diltz did not remain long in that locality for fear the serpent would take a notion to return for the rabbit. Nor did he rake any more hay in that field. Money could no induce him to enter it again. There is no doubt whatever of the truth of this story, as Mr. Pantall afterwards saw the rabbit, and also the place where the snake had lain, and Mr. Diltz is willing to testify to its correctness under oath. The probability is that this serpent has escaped from some traveling menagerie, as it is not of a species indigenous to North America, and from its enormous size, must belong to the constrictor family.

Huns on the Rampage.

A dispatch from Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., on Saturday said: The Hungarians at Norwood refused to go to work this morning because they did not understand that the strike was settled. Seeing that the Alco and Bessemer works were running they formed a howling mob of about 500, and started for those plants. The men at the Alco mines were warned in time and fled. They then went towards the office and started coal wagon's down the slope to wreck and block the entrance so that no coal could be hoisted.

They then went to the Bessemer, and on the way met John M. Dayton, who was riding in a buggy. He tried to persuade them to return to work, but the infuriated mob returned his buggy, beat and cut him so that his life is despaired of. The Huns reached Bessemer and went to the house of an old man named Gilboly, to look for the mine boss. Failing to find him, they then beat in the windows of his house. A man named Love was also caught at the pit mouth and treated in the same manner.

They next made a descent upon a store and after breaking the windows and doors in carried off the bread and bologna they could find on the premises. They then met John Keagan and a number of leading strikers who explained to them the situation.