

# Democratic Watchman

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## The City of Penn Must Do Better.

Pennsylvanians who take pride in the progress and prosperity of the leading city of their State will be disappointed in seeing that Philadelphia has not made the increase in population in the last ten years which appearances gave them reason to expect. The number of its inhabitants barely goes over a million, the increase being 193,379 over its population in 1880, a less percentage than was shown in the decade between 1870 and 1880, while New York has made the immense increase of 430,000 in that time, and Brooklyn, with a population of 930,671, shows the astonishing gain of 364,000 since 1880.

The population of Chicago has not yet been reported definitely, it being suspected that the ambitious people of that city are trying to doctor the returns, but we should not be surprised if their claim of 1,200,000 should be verified, thus putting it ahead of Philadelphia and making the latter the third instead of the second city in the Union in point of population. Chicago is certainly one of the phenomena of modern civilization, the increase of its population having been nearly half a million within the last ten years. Men who are not very old can remember that when they studied geography there was a little speck on the map, at the southwestern corner of Lake Michigan, marked Chicago and credited with having a few thousand inhabitants. The boast of the Chicago people that it will take but a few more decades to put their city ahead of New York as a centre of population is not unreasonable.

We are sorry that Philadelphia, comparatively, is not doing as well as she should in the way of growth, considering her location, attractions and natural advantages. She was once the leading commercial city of the country, but her people have lost their commercial ambition, and their manufacturing enterprises have failed to maintain the relative position she occupied among American cities some years ago.

The city of Penn must do better if she wants the country people of the State to be proud of her.

## "Blind Unquestioning Zeal."

In General HASTING's address to the literary societies of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster last week, occurs the following questionable sentence: "There are no leaders of thought and action to-day who are followed with the blind and unquestioning zeal that characterized the masses in their obedience to those who shaped events in the early years of this century."

What early years does the General refer to? Was there ever before a time in the history of Pennsylvania when a majority of its people were led around by the nose by a political boss as they are led to-day by one of the most disreputable leaders that the politics of the country ever produced? Scarcely a week after this declaration the orator submitted his chances for a nomination for Governor to a convention that was completely controlled by this one man power, and failed in his ambition because the Boss preferred some other candidate. If the Republicans of the State are not following QUAY with "blind and unquestioning zeal," it is difficult to tell what kind of following it is.

## An Insatiable Infant.

The farmers of Berks county had a great tariff reform picnic some days ago at the Yellow House and showed their good judgment by having Congressman MILLS to address them. Experience, extending back through the past decade, made particularly impressive by the accumulation of mortgages on the farms of that naturally rich agricultural region, is leading the farmers of Berks to regard the present fiscal laws of the country as being defective in very essential respects, and they could not have gotten a better man than Mr. MILLS to point out the defective points. He has made the monopoly tariff a study and can dissect it with the skillful hand of an expert. In a masterly manner he exposed the "home market delusion" by which the American farmer has been persuaded to surrender his advantages for the benefit of a limited class that is becoming enormously rich through the effects of a one-sided protective system. He wasn't very tender in handling that great big baby, the "infant industry,"

which has been dandled on the knee of the nation for the last half century. Speaking of this baby, which has been so unreasonably slow in coming to maturity and so voracious in gulping the contents of the national sucking bottle, he said:

They have talked of protection before, but they said they wanted a little to balance the cost of labor. They started 100 years ago on woolen goods. The tariff then was \$7.50 on \$100. It was an infant then. Well, we cared for that infant sixty years, and in 1850 the tariff on woolen goods was made \$24 on \$100, instead of \$7.50. The infant was getting worse instead of better. In 1880 it required \$70 on \$100 to protect it against the foreigner, and now they confess they are going to ruin and perdition after the protection of a century with a tariff of \$70 on \$100, and have appealed to Congress to save this 100-year-old infant from being absolutely destroyed, and they have responded by putting the duty to \$150 on \$100 worth of goods. "How much longer is it going to take the infant to bankrupt the country? The more we protect it the more it needs. Had we not better turn it out in the air and let it eat grass awhile."

Judging from their temper it may be believed that the farmers of Berks county have made up their minds that it is about time for this insatiable infant to be weaned.

The Republicans of Alabama have nominated a State ticket, but, although four-fifths of the party in that state are negroes, no colored man appears among the nominees. This does not look well for a party that is charging the Democrats with proscribing the negroes of the South, particularly when it is considered that the colored people give it all the strength in the South worth speaking of.

## Quay's Convention Nominates a State Ticket.

BOSS QUAY's convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday was attended by large numbers of his followers, and by others of the party who did not like to follow him, but had to knock under to his will. Clubs and delegations favoring the different candidates crowded into the city by the car loads, and there was great marching, parading and band-playing previous to the meeting; but in the meanwhile the Boss, through his trusted lieutenants with whom he was in communication by telegraph, was arranging the whole business to suit himself.

The convention opened at 10 a. m., in the opera house, which was soon filled by a rush of people, and was called to order by chairman ANDREWS. For the temporary organization GEORGE S. GRAHAM was elected temporary chairman. The permanent officers subsequently elected were WALTER LYON, of Pittsburg, with the other temporary officers continued. After other preliminary business a recess was taken until half after 2 p. m.

In the afternoon session, after the reading of the platform, the naming of candidates for Governor was in order. HASTINGS was presented by ORLAND of Huntingdon; OSBORNE by DART, of Luzerne; MONTGOMERY by Major MORRIS of Pittsburg; STONE by RICE of Warren; McCORMICK by COLLINS of Lycoming; and DELEMATER by Col. CARTER of Titusville.

On the first ballot the vote stood.

Delemater.....	84
Hastings.....	64
Montgomery.....	39
Stone.....	15
Osborne.....	5
McCormick.....	3

## SECOND BALLOT.

Delemater.....	99
Hastings.....	51
Montgomery.....	20
Stone.....	16
Osborne.....	5
McCormick.....	3

## THIRD BALLOT.

Delemater.....	105
Hastings.....	38
Montgomery.....	13
Stone.....	15
Osborne.....	4
McCormick.....	2

The convention then adjourned and reassembled in the evening, when the names of E. K. MARTIN, of Lancaster, Senator WATRES, of Lackawanna, and J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Philadelphia, were presented for Lieutenant Governors. WATRES was nominated on the first ballot. D. H. HASTINGS was unanimously elected chairman of the State convention for the next year, but positively declined the honor.

The platform, as read by the committee, contains the usual assortment of Republican promises and lying pledges. It endorses the high character of MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY; calls for the passage of a Federal Election law; asks for all kinds of pensions for the soldiers; approves of the Border Raid claims; endorses the McKinley tariff bill and high tariffs generally; calls upon congress to prevent the importation of oleomargarine and intoxicating liquors; gets off a deceptive platitudes on the subject of ballot reform; praises the Republican party for reducing the State debt; recommends the lessening of taxation on real estate and the taxing of money capital after a fashion; asks for an increase of the currency of the country; straddles the silver question; endorses the administration of HARRISON; accords some faint praise to DON CAMERON; lauds speaker REED, and even ventures to face the derision of the public by

winding up with a commendation of the Beaver administration.

It was just such a platform as BOSS QUAY would direct his henchmen to make, particularly that part of it which represents MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY as being a high-minded, honorable and incorruptible public character.

The Boston Pilot puts it in this way: "REED has all the cunning and unscrupulousness of a CROMWELL, with OLIVER's brutal contempt of justice, but he has a different people to reckon with in carrying out his usurpations."—The Pilot's parallel is correct as far as it goes, but REED, notwithstanding his resemblance to SHAKESPEARE in appearance lacks the brains that made CROMWELL a successful usurper.

The Disability Pension bill is in the hands of the President for his official action and no doubt will receive his signature. It provides a pension of from six to twelve dollars a month for all disabled soldiers without regard to the cause of disability, or whether it occurred before, during or since the war.

In the carrying out of his arrangements it was in all respects the most successful and satisfactory State convention the Boss ever got together.

## The Deadly Western Cyclone.

A Teacher and School Children Fall Victims to Its Fury.

EARLSVILLE, Ill., June 21.—A terrible cyclone and cloud-burst occurred about five miles north of this city shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The storm came from the southwest, from the vicinity of Sublette, and had apparently sent its fury when it reached the vicinity of the Field School-house, a new building standing at the southwest of Four Corners. At this time a black cloud, driven from the northwest, swept up and gave the storm renewed energy. In a second the whirling tempest had struck the little school-house and torn it to pieces. At the time there were but eight persons in the school-room, and as the storm was heard coming up they attempted to rush outside to seek safety in the open air. It was too late, however, for the death-dealing tempest was upon them, and not one escaped to tell the fearful experience of that moment. The teacher, Miss Maggie McBride, and her seven pupils, were instantly killed. The names of the latter are: Jennie Overkirk, Edna Hunt, Jennie Radly, Minnie Berry, Aggie Rudolph, Tena Prentice and Carrie White.

Reuben Beams, an old peddler who was driving by the school-house at the time, was also caught up by the storm and his body deposited in a hedge fence some distance away. His team and wagon had not been found yet.

The residence of Newton Woods, in the same vicinity, was also caught up and torn to fragments, but the occupants had escaped to the cellar in time to save their lives.

Jacob Rudolph, who was first on the scene, saw the school-house caught and lifted 100 feet or more in the air and then fall in pieces. He then started for the place where the building fell to pieces, but in attempting to cross a swollen stream he was carried down, only saving himself by catching an overhanging branch of a willow tree some distance below. While yet in the water the bodies of Miss McBride and one little girl floated down to him and both were taken out together, horribly mutilated and stripped of all their clothing. The other bodies were found in the immediate vicinity. The body of Carrie White, being the last to be recovered, was found under a bridge half a mile below this morning.

The storm here swept the ground clear of everything. Huge trees were torn up by the roots, fences were swept out of existence, orchards obliterated, and everything in the path of the tempest destroyed. The width of the storm was about thirty rods. Leaving the school-house, the storm swept onward in a direct, line almost north, destroying all in its path. Occasionally it lifted, but the whole country from near Earlsville to Pawpaw, in Lee county, is marked with ruin. At least fifty farm houses and other buildings were wrecked, and eight more persons killed. All buildings, fences, orchards and crops were ruined, and the damage done was very great. Even forests were unable to resist the terrible force of the wind, and huge trees were torn up bodily or broken down as if they had been but reeds.

## A Wide Field for Mr. Blaine's Free Trade.

Philadelphia Record.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Blaine, now that he has launched his policy of Free Trade, will not narrow his statesmanship to the Southern regions of this hemisphere. Let him extend his vision to Australia and to the new regions that are opening to commerce in Africa. The other day the first child of German parents was born in Zanzibar. In a few years many children of European descent will have been born in Equatorial Africa, and within a generation its fertile plains will be covered with prosperous European settlements. Now, then, is the time for this country to prepare to share in the commerce of that vast region. As Secretary Blaine plainly sees, it cannot be done by McKinley Tariff bills.

## Sam Jones's Gospel.

Sam Jones in Richmond, Va., the other night, said: "The bon-ton lady sits back and turns up her nose at what I say, but the devil has a mortgage on that old nose and the foreclosure will soon come and the old gal will go along to her with her nose." After this, it is not strange to learn from a local paper, that a number of persons stood up for prayer.

## Commencement at the Pennsylvania State College.

The End of College Days for the Large Class the Institution Has Ever Sent Out! Great Improvements About the Grounds and Buildings!

From out the great uncertainty of weather, Sunday, the 22nd, came clear and bright, with just enough clouds floating to occasionally hide the burning face of the sun. A gentle breeze wafted the perfumes of the many flowers about the grounds, and had she tried, nature could scarcely have produced a fairer day for the beginning of the exercises which will graduate from this college the largest class she has ever sent out.

The beautiful campus, the labyrinthine walks, and the well cropped trees and shrubbery, never looked better than they did on Sunday. Refreshed by the warm June rain of the preceding day, and infused with new life from the sun, they appeared to the greatest possible advantage.

Long before the college bell tolled three the pretty chapel was crowded with people waiting for the Baccalaureate, and immediately upon its sound the senior class, numbering twenty-three, marched in, headed by their President. The long meter doxology was then sung, standing, and the Rev. E. T. Davis, who holds the chair of English on the Faculty, invoked the blessings of God on the service, and a quartette from the College Glee Club sang a voluntary, which was followed by a hymn by the whole assemblage. Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, President of the College, then read a short scripture lesson, after which Rev. Davis prayed again, and another hymn was sung. The Doctor then began his discourse. Without a text, and starting with the birth of Christ, nearly 1900 years ago, he followed his life down through each successive stage, showing his humble birth and surroundings and how he was looked upon in early life, and each little incident which tended to bring Christ into his new position of teacher and enlightener of men. The President's theme was to show historically just who Christ was; and then to impress on the minds of his hearers the necessity of deciding for themselves the question of who Christ was, from a moral standpoint. During his address the Doctor touched slightly on the point of the divine arrangement or order of things as to the future, and read a selection from one of our modern prose poets in which the hopelessness of the world without a God was beautifully portrayed. The whole of this discourse led up to the final question, which he put to the graduating class as he was about to finish. As the members of '90 arose in their places the President addressed a few brief remarks to them, and closed with the expression that all their future happiness and success would depend upon their answer individually, as to who this man, Christ, was.

The service was on the whole the most impressive one that has ever been held here, and the address the most learned and skillful treatment of this subject that your correspondent has ever had the pleasure of listening to. The language used was forcible and elegant, and the arguments presented stood without dispute. After the sermon the quartette chanted a thanksgiving, which was followed by a hymn, whereupon the Rev. Davis pronounced the benediction and dismissed the people.

## MONDAY.

Many guests arrived on the morning trains and already the hotels and private boarding houses are well crowded with visitors. As for the weather, it has simply been a repetition of yesterday, and numbers of the elder visitors have sought the cool shades of the campus-while the young alumni and ex-members of the College have repaired to the athletic fields for ball and tennis.

The only thing of importance during the afternoon was the examination of candidates for admission. We have been unable to obtain the exact number of applicants, but the appearance indicates a large Freshman class next year. In the evening the chapel was comfortably filled with people who had come to hear Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., make the annual address before the Y. M. C. A. of the college. Gen. Howard is an able and eloquent speaker and left a very favorable impression indeed on his hearers. After his introduction, in which he set forth the lines on which he would talk, he took up the life of Washington in an eulogistic manner, and drew from it points which should influence every College man.

The Y. M. C. A. of the college has never been in better condition than it is now. Its membership is large and particularly active, making it a very desirable organization at the College. The association has rooms of its own on the first floor of the main College building and holds very attractive and well attended meetings weekly.

## TUESDAY.

The clerk of the weather has certainly been doing his part toward making this commencement a success. Every one, student and visitor, spent the day

roaming about the grounds, enjoying the sights about this, the most beautiful spot in Pennsylvania. When we say this we mean beautiful in nature, and truly it is so.

Nothing of importance transpired until the meeting of the alumni associations in the Y. M. C. A. room, at four o'clock. After the organization by the President, Prof. George C. Butz, and the calling of the roll by the Secretary, Prof. S. Reber, the first business transacted by the association was the election to membership of the graduating class and their initiation. They then proceeded with the routine of business, as follows: Geo. S. Holter was elected President for the ensuing year, and the present Secretary, Prof. Reber, and Historian, Prof. Buckhout, were unanimously retained. The business of the meeting consisted chiefly in the discussion of subjects brought forward for improving the condition of the college.

During the day we had the pleasure of inspecting the annex, or new ladies' cottage, which has been but lately built on the grounds formerly occupied by Prof. Jackson's house, just to the north of the main building. The cottage is a pretty three story brick building, of modern architecture. From its large porches, extending around three sides of it, one has a beautiful view of Nittany mountain and of the valley of the same name. The Botanical Laboratory is just to the right, with its artistically arranged flower beds, and the Chemical and Physical Laboratories are off to the right, some distance. On entering the girls' home we were ushered through a spacious reception hall into a cosy little reception room with an alcove filled with palms and other tropical plants. From our position there we could peep between the curtains at the doorways and see the dining room, and the minute we saw it the pangs of hunger began to be felt. Upon the arrival of our guide we were taken through the music, reading and dining rooms, and then into the culinary department, all of which presented a very attractive and home-like appearance. Two other rooms on the first floor, which we did not get to see, were the matron's room and the private office of Miss McElwain, the preceptress. All of this floor is covered with Dagistan and Smyrna rugs, and the doorways were hung with rich velvet and silk chenille hangings. On the second and third floors we saw the rooms of the young ladies, which were arranged in suites, viz: Two alcoves and a study room. The study rooms were especially pretty. On the third floor we saw the gymnasium which of late has been used for the little dances of the cottagers.

The building is heated throughout with steam and lighted by electricity, and on the whole is about as neat a place of its kind as we have ever seen. Surely it would be impossible for the maidens to get home sick in that place, and we cannot conceive of a better one into which a young lady could be put for a College education.

Tuesday evening was taken up by the Junior Oratorical contest. This performance has ever been one of the most attractive features of commencement week and the people who assembled in the chapel to hear it were not disappointed, for, while it did not equal that of either of the class of '89 or '90, it certainly was good. On this occasion the chapel was beautifully decorated with palms and other tropical plants while five pieces from the "Æolian orchestra" of Bellefonte furnished sweet music. The first speaker of the evening was Walter Camp, of Wyalusing, who orated on the race problem. His subject was eloquently and skillfully handled though his gesticulations were slightly forced, thus giving a somewhat unnatural appearance. Hugh Hamilton, Jr., of Thompsonstown, followed, taking for his theme "Public and Parochial Schools." Mr. Hamilton's subject was a very delicate one and especially hard to discuss, but the way in which he presented it, and the force of his arguments, left a very favorable impression on the audience. Thomas Gilkey, of Nesheanock Falls, was the next speaker. His subject, "The Soul Immortal," was somewhat off from the usual line and the deviation was appreciated by all. This oration involved many theological points which were advanced in such a clear and impressive manner that they carried with them the conviction of the speaker. "Prison Reform" in all of its phases was then orated upon by Charles Zink Jr., of Philadelphia. Mr. Zink had the best voice and easiest manner of all the speakers, but owing to a few breaks, caused by unfamiliarity with his manuscript, the effect of his work was not as good as it might have been.

Mr. Dilworth Taylor, of Media, was the last orator of the evening and took for the subject of his oration "Our South American Neighbors." Mr. Taylor was the youngest speaker on the rostrum and deserves much credit, indeed, for the work shown in his discourse. At the close of this oration the Judges, Hon. Jno. A. Woodward, of Howard, Dr. Heller of Catawissa, and H. V. White, retired to compare notes as to who the winner of the contest was to be. During the intermission caused by

the retirement of the Judges the orchestra rendered several delightful pieces. Mr. Woodward, as chairman of the committee, then reported the decision of the Judges to be that the prize had been awarded to Mr. Gilkey, after which the people retired from the chapel to roam about the corridors and discuss the evening's entertainment.

## WEDNESDAY.

All the morning trains came crowded with visitors, and as early as seven o'clock the village began to take on an aspect it never wore before. Pretty sisters and jovial parents were in the ascendency, every body trying to make the others have a good time. The firing of the artillery salute, which was to have taken place at 9.30, was dispensed with on account of the sickness of Mrs. J. E. Mitchell. The alumni association reconvened during the morning and finished the business taken up at the meeting yesterday, part of which was to elect a successor to Prof. Hamilton whose term as a trustee expired this year. Mr. Robb, of Pittsburg, was chosen to take his place.

The trustees met at ten o'clock and transacted some business of importance which we were unable to publish, but which will be of interest when it is made known, while the Trustees were deliberating, many of the younger people went to see the base ball game between the first nine of the college and the Danville team. The game was void of interest owing to the loose fielding of the college boys and their poor showing at the bat. Their crippled condition was caused by the practical disbandment of the club nearly three weeks ago. The game could have been made more interesting had the visitors not made themselves so obnoxious by their incessant "kicking." On account of the time, the game was called at the end of the eighth inning, with the score 9 to 3 in favor of Danville, in order that the players could attend the alumni dinner, which was served at 12 o'clock sharp.

Our Bellefonte caterer, Mr. Achenbach, got up the dinner and an elegant affair it was, everything being served in the nicest style and the menu was elaborate enough to suit the taste of the most fastidious. After all the courses had been gone through with the Hon. Francis Jordan, President of the Board of Trustees, acting as toast-master, made a brief congratulatory address, after which he called on Mr. W. S. Bullock, who responded to "The class of '61." Colonel Kauffman followed with "The class of '62." John M. Banks then addressed the association on a subject which we were unable to hear. Mr. Holliday, of Washington, D. C., made the next response, and he gave way to Hon. Jno. Woodward, the ex-representative of this district in the Legislature. Mr. Woodward spoke on "The College and the State," and his remarks were appreciated by all. Col. Young, of York, responded with "The College and State Industries." Then D. F. Fortney, of Bellefonte, made a ringing little address on "The College and Public Schools." H. R. Leyden and Geo. S. Denning, both members of '90, responded and told how their class intended to have a reunion and baby show in 1900. Dr. Calder, ex-President of the college, Judge Hiestor, Moses Thompson, and Dr. Atherton, President of the college concluded the list. Dr. Atherton's remarks were exceedingly spicy, and in his usual forcible manner he impressed upon the minds of the alumni the necessity of acting in co-operation with the Trustees and Faculty for the success of the institution. The toasts were just finished in time for the people to assemble on the campus to watch the exhibition drill of the cadet corps under the command of 1st Lieut. S. S. Wolf, U. S. A. The drill was not as good as usual, though some very good wheels were made and the marching in line of the whole battalion was exceptionally fine. The corps comprises four companies, with band, and it certainly made a pretty appearance when drawn up for the presentation of the battalion. Owing to the excessive heat the drill was somewhat curtailed.

At 7.30 a fair audience gathered in the chapel to hear and see the exercises of the alumni association. The first number on the programme was a piano solo by Miss Willard, instructor in music at the College. Mr. George S. Holter, President of the Association, then introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania. The address was of a very high order, but far exceeding the time allotted to it. With the close of Mr. Kirkpatrick's remarks came the exercises attendant upon the presentation of the portrait of Dr. R. V. Pugh, the first President of the College, by the class of '61, the first graduating class. Dr. Atherton made a brief address of welcome, and was responded to by Mr. W. S. Bullock, of '61 class, in a very pithy little speech. The class paper was read by our Centre counitman, Mr. Glenn W. Cooper. The portrait was then unveiled, Dr. Atherton doing it at the request of Mrs. Pugh, after which Prof. C. Alfred Smith made the presentation speech and Gov. Beaver the reception speech. The exercises were drawn out to such a length that the