

# Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 12, 1890

F. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,  
**ROBERT E. PATTISON,**  
Of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,**  
Of York County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,  
**WM. H. BARCLAY,**  
Of Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS,  
J. L. SPANGLER, Esq.,  
Subject to action of District Conference.

FOR SENATOR,  
P. GRAY MEEK,  
Subject to action of District Conference.

Representatives—  
J. H. HOLT,  
JOHN T. MCCORMICK,  
SHERIFF—WILLIAM A. ISHLER,  
Treasurer—JAMES I. GRAMLEY,  
Register—JOHN A. RUPP,  
Recorder—W. GAYLOR MORRISON,  
Commissioners—(GEO. L. GOODHART,  
T. FRANK ADAMS,  
Auditors—(JOHN B. MITCHELL,

## In the Interest of Their Party.

The array of Independent Republicans of Philadelphia who have declared against a continuance of the QUAY supremacy, was led early in the campaign by such distinguished members of the party as WILSON BARKER, RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG and HENRY C. LEA, and is being rapidly recruited by the accession of other Philadelphia Republicans of equal distinction, as the conflict with boss domination progresses. During the past week such eminent Philadelphians, of the Republican persuasion, as JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE, JOEL J. BAILY and FRANCIS B. REEVES have declared their intention to assist in reforming the politics and government of the State by the defeat of the candidate for governor whom the reckless arrogance of a disreputable leader has imposed upon their party.

These Republicans, of the highest personal character, have expressed their determination to support ROBERT E. PATTISON. They take this step not in the interest of the Democratic party, but rather for the benefit of their own, which they know must be rescued from the clutches of bossism if its existence is to be maintained. All of them were of the Committee of One Hundred which in the past grappled successfully with the assumptions of arrogant and corrupt leadership, and are again ready to do their party, as well as their State, a service in giving that leadership a final overthrow.

## Respect for Public Honesty.

The editor of the Republican Pittsburgh Dispatch, among the other reasons he gives for supporting PATTISON, says that it is necessary for "the preservation of a decent respect for public honesty."

A more urgent requirement of this contest could not be given. The respect for public honesty is challenged when a man who is charged with being a treasury thief, and does not deny the charge, assumes the right and exercises the power of selecting the candidate whom the dominant political party shall elect governor of the State.

In QUAY's entire public career, in all his political methods, and in the ends he has accomplished, there has been displayed a contempt for public honesty that offends the decent sentiment of every honest and intelligent citizen. This contempt is presented in a still more offensive light when the convention of his party specifically endorses this reprehensible character and asks the people also to endorse him by electing his candidate for Governor.

## The Maine Election.

It was reasonable to expect that the Republicans would carry Maine this year, and that Speaker REED would be re-elected. The result in that state was almost a matter of life or death to the desperate politicians who are carrying on the government with such a high hand. Even a slight reduction in the majority in REED and BLAINE's state would have looked upon in the light of a rebuke to the men who have brought congress under the heel of despotic power and want to resort to force in controlling the elections. Therefore every means was employed to maintain their majority. They had to do it, and they had the appliances for doing it. Their money resources were abundant, and its lavish use in a state where long practiced corruption has made a large proportion of the voters purchasable, had its effect. The votes were needed and there was plenty of the stuff with which to get them.

From such conditions what else could be evolved than a Republican victory? REED was elected by an increased majority. This was natural. It was the logical result of the free use of money, the employment of the Kittery navy yard for election purposes, and the disfranchisement of a large number of naturalized Democratic voters. The despotic course of the Speaker had to be endorsed and there were no scruples standing in the way.

It is easier to manage a small state like Maine with the usual appliances of corrupt politics than a big state like Pennsylvania when its vast voting population rise up in rebellion against the continued control of a political sharper and self-confessed criminal.

## Worthless Promises.

QUAY's candidate for Governor, driven to desperation by the tide of opposition which he sees rising all around him, is making promises which viewed in the light of his past record are intended to deceive. The emergency requires him to work this deception off on the farmers who are justly dissatisfied with the opposition to the reduction of the taxes on land which has been the policy of the Republican leaders.

Last week the Boss's man made a speech to a farmers' meeting in Montgomery county before which he had the effrontery to say: "We pledge ourselves to increase, if necessary, the tax on corporations, and to pay back to the counties for school purposes sufficient to reduce the burden from that source."

If there existed a sense of humor among the farmers who heard this speech it must have been with difficulty that they refrained from laughing when they heard the agent of the Standard Oil Company make such a promise. If they had watched the course of DELAMATER in the Senate they knew that on the question of the equalization of taxes as between the corporations and the land-owners he was on the side of the corporations, and they had sagacity enough to know that this sudden friendship for the agricultural interest was entirely due to the fact that candidate DELAMATER is in great need of the farmers' votes. In his political distress he is ready to promise anything, and the farmers will take his promises for just what they are worth.

—When the workmen of one of the big coke companies was on a strike some years ago because they were not getting living wages, and there were indications of a collision, the employers applied to Governor PATTISON for military assistance. Instead of forwarding a regiment of soldiers to uphold the coke syndicate in their imposition upon the working men, he telegraphed to them that they should pay their people decent wages and there would be no strike. Under similar circumstances what would likely be the answer of an agent of the Standard Oil Company if he were Governor?

## Blind Organs.

The Republican majority in Vermont, which at last year's election was 25,000, got down this year to 12,692. Various excuses for this reduction are given by our ingenious Republican contemporaries. It is an off year, they say, but certainly it is not more "off" than last year. One attempts to explain it by saying that it was brought about by the Senate's shilly-shallying with the Force Bill and the Tariff Bill; that if those measures had been put through promptly it would have infused life and enthusiasm into the Green Mountain Republicans, who otherwise were dispirited and disgusted, many of them in consequence staying away from the polls. It is astonishing how the average Republican organ is incapable of comprehending the influences that are affecting the public mind. They are unable to see why the American people should object to force in the control of the elections and favoritism in the operation of the tariff laws. It doesn't strike them that such party policies are offensive even to members of their own party.

—A prominent Pittsburgh Republican is authority for the statement that "there is a large amount of QUAY's paper in DELAMATER's private bank at Meadville." It has all along been known that his pecuniary obligation to the Meadville banker and millionaire was one of the reasons why the Boss insisted upon DELAMATER's nomination. It remains to be seen whether the people will consent to allow the governorship of the state to be used to accommodate QUAY's pecuniary necessities.

—The force put in the Kittery navy yard to help re-elect REED, carried out the principle of the bayonet bill without the use of the bayonet.

## Claims Made for Political Effect.

The Republican hasn't a very high opinion of the intelligence of its readers when it attempts to defend the Republican county management during the last three years. It speaks of a reduction of taxation from 3 mills to 2 mills, as if that reduction was not a sham—a transparent political dodge which can be seen through by any one having the most ordinary discernment.

With reckless disregard for the eventual payment of necessary expenses and debts which must follow incompetent management, the Republican Commissioners assume to have made a reduction in the millage, trusting that the election will be over and the Commissioners' office again put under Republican control before the result of such financing is shown in an increase of the county debt, which is bound to follow.

The Republican is slightly previous in announcing the grand results which financiers HENDERSON and DECKER have accomplished after claiming to have freed the tax-payers of one third their taxes. It says they have paid upwards of ten thousand dollars extra expense for murder trials, almost twenty thousand dollars for new bridges, six thousand dollars indebtedness left over by the Democrats, and have almost as large a surplus on hand as was in the treasury when they came into office. Wouldn't it be better to have the Auditors' account before believing this statement? All these great payments must have taken place since the last report. The people would prefer seeing the next report before they be ready to believe that HENDERSON and DECKER performed the great financing feat of paying thousands of dollars for murder trials and bridge building, and leaving as big a surplus in the treasury as they found there when the Democrats went out. Isn't it remarkable that during their first two years, without any extra expenses, they exhausted the available surplus, but in the last year, with all these extraordinary outlays and a reduced rate of taxation, they have crammed the treasury full of surplus? Big business that, for one year! But these claims are about as substantial as the claim that there has been any real reduction in taxation. As they are made before the next Auditors' report can contradict them, they will do for an electioneering dodge.

## A Constitutional Question.

"Kentucky is about to tackle the task of improving her constitution. If she cannot succeed in so easy a task it will simply be because Kentucky is the most awkward bungler in the sisterhood of States."

This remark is made by the person who gets off the smart things for the Philadelphia Press. We would advise him, however, not to be too caustic in speaking of Kentucky's intended effort to improve her constitution. It would be well enough for him to remember that Pennsylvania tackled a similar task some sixteen years ago, and that the neglect to enforce the provisions of her new constitution relating to railroads and other corporations has been caused by something worse than "awkward bungling."

It is hardly possible that Kentucky will allow her political bosses to combine with her corporations in treating her new constitution as a dead letter. Kentucky is a Democratic state.

## The Opening.

Garman's Beautiful Opera House Opened by Mr. Frank Mayo and his Superb Company.

Ever since the burning of the old Reynold's Opera House Bellefonters have been realizing how true the trite saying is that "we never miss a good thing until it is gone." Here we have been, with a growing population of almost six thousand, without a house in which amusements could be given, for six years. The thing was talked of by every person who came to our city. Our citizens regretted the loss of the old, but were afraid to invest in a new one. All were alike timid in undertaking a work which they thought would be a failure until Mr. Daniel Garman took the thing in hand and concluded to push Bellefonte to the front of the many smaller places which have been boasting a fine play house for years. When it was reported on our streets that he intended building, every one discredited it, but even before some could realize that it was true, the ground was broken and the building erected. It has now been opened and stands as a model of beauty unsurpassed by anything in central Pennsylvania. The building occupies the rear of Mr. Garman's hotel lot and the entrance is through the east wing of the hotel. Upon entering the house from High street all that one can see is a part of the drop curtain, but reaching the lobby, which is separated from the auditorium by heavy plush draperies of an olive shade, the whole

lower floor is seen. Furnished in cherry, with the side walls of terra cotta, it certainly presents a handsome appearance. Going through the lobby and down the middle aisle until the pit is reached, takes but a moment, and there the full beauty of the house meets the eye. The colors of the ceiling, the proscenium arch and the galleries all blend harmoniously to make a most pleasing effect. From the large bell dome a flat light of ten electric lamps throws a brilliancy over all, while side chandeliers, with glittering pendants, increase the brightness with their mellow light. We go down until the orchestra is seen. In its circle everything is complete. A unique bronze railing with plush hangings marks its limit. Turning around there, we look back over the eight hundred folding opera chairs and admire the beauty of the place, and it is not until one stands here that he gets the full effect of all the coloration, and of the complete equipment of the house.

On the stage we see a perfect maze of scenery and flies, and looking up into the loft a perfect net-work of ropes and wire suggests how the large drop scenes are handled. Beneath the stage are six large dressing rooms, thoroughly lighted and ventilated, and with a complete lavatory. The stage is large enough, (35x40), for the accommodation of any troupe on the road, and its convenience is enhanced by several traps and moveable slides for scenery.

On the whole, the new Opera House is about as near perfect as it can be made. With steam heat, electric light, gas, perfect ventilation, comfortable seating and an arrangement by which every chair in the gallery, as well as those of the lower floor, commands a good view of the stage, it is patterned for the convenience of the public and no pains have been spared to make it complete in every appointment.

Shortly after eight o'clock the Opera House orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Chas. Nau, rendered a beautiful overture, after which Col. J. S. Spangler stepped out on the stage to make the inaugural address. The Col's. speech was brief, but pithy, and he opened his remarks by expressing his great pleasure in being called upon to talk on such an occasion. He then praised the public spirit which prompted Mr. Garman to build the house, for it could not have been made as a mercenary venture, because as such he had no assurance from either personal experience, or the experience of others, that it would be a paying investment. The excellent acoustic properties of the place were next touched upon. Mr. Spangler was particularly pleased with this property of the room, even going so far as to say that they were as good as those of the court house, and that the court house was the best room he ever spoke in. He concluded by making a little resume in the history of the tragedy and drama, after which he congratulated the people of our city on having such a handsome place to which they could go and spend a couple of pleasant hours. He said: "long after we are all gone this beautiful edifice will stand here, a source of pleasure to our posterity and a beautiful monument to its builder." The orchestra played another choice selection and the curtain was drawn for the beginning of the first play in our new Opera House.

The audience was friendly from the first, and as the exciting situation of the play unfolded, grew into enthusiasm. "Nordeck" is a strong acting play and is sure of considerable success, which it wins by its deserts. Indeed it might almost be called the ideal romance melodrama, so many of the excellencies of the melodrama does it attain without sacrificing purity and elevation of tone, and without violating the personality of its character. It is founded on Warner's novel, "Vinita." \* \* \* It is a pleasure to see Frank Mayo in a part that calls for the grace, elegance and power of which he is capable. These are abundantly brought out in Nordeck and so framed as to be seen to the best advantage. No better foils could have been provided to show the strength that lies in the perfect simplicity and naturalness of Mayo's acting—that art which conceals art, to quote a much abused but for once appropriate phrase—than the vociferous vigor of Mr. Taylor's Witold and the theatrical effectiveness of Miss Fisher's Princess Zuiliski. Both were right in their places, and appropriate to the characters the actors were portraying. When the curtain went down on the last scene the people were loath to leave the house, so well entertained had they been and the opening was pronounced by all to be a decided success. Mr. Garman can feel proud of his success and we believe that the people of Bellefonte will appreciate his efforts to give them an Opera House to which they can all point with pride.

FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.—Some time on Tuesday afternoon Mr. E. C. Hicklen, of Mt. Eagle, the track foreman from that section of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, fell through the bridge at Curtin. He was found by the crew of the local freight train which was shifting at that point, and taken to his home in an unconscious condition. It was first supposed that he had been struck by a passing engine, but it is believed now that he slipped and fell through. His injuries, though serious, are not fatal.

—The Gazette plays the baby in regard to the \$900 charge it made against Mr. ISHLER, by saying that it did not originate the story but that it came from Democrats. This shuffling won't do. Who were the Democrats who communicated it to the Gazette man? Unless the proof is produced the public will be convinced that the charge is a lie and that it originated in the Gazette office. FIEDLER must give his proof or be gibbeted as a falsifier.

## Why Pattison?

A Republican's Reasons for Supporting the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, the leading Republican newspaper of Western Pennsylvania, is supporting the Democratic candidate for Governor as against the regular Republican nominee, Senator Delamater. The editor of the Dispatch was asked to tell the readers of the Buffalo Express why Republicans should vote for the support Pattison. He has kindly consented to do so. His interesting letter which follows, speaks for itself:

Editor Buffalo Express: In reply to your request for the reasons why Republicans should vote for Pattison in the coming campaign I would say: Because the maintenance of the supremacy of law over the great corporations of the State, and the preservation of a decent respect for public honesty, are more important than any of the usual political issues defined by the party lines. It is difficult to see how the issues whether the Constitution and Courts shall be supreme over the great corporations can be more clearly raised than in the present campaign. As the late Judge J. S. Black said in his letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1880, the seventeenth section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania contained a series of provisions which, if enforced, would be amply sufficient to regulate the railroad corporations in accordance with the public interest. "But," said the Judge, "the railway men and their advocates have managed to impress the Legislature with the idea that they are above the Constitution." It is an absolute fact that every constitutional restraint upon the great corporations of Pennsylvania is a dead letter, through the lack of enforcement.

The public is now confronted with the fact that though Governor Pattison, in his former term, secured from the Legislature with the idea that they are above the Constitution. It is an absolute fact that every constitutional restraint upon the great corporations of Pennsylvania is a dead letter, through the lack of enforcement. The public is now confronted with the fact that though Governor Pattison, in his former term, secured from the Legislature with the idea that they are above the Constitution. It is an absolute fact that every constitutional restraint upon the great corporations of Pennsylvania is a dead letter, through the lack of enforcement.

The issue of personal integrity in the character of our public men is not less prominent. Charges affecting the legislative character of the Republican nominee have been made in the most specific manner by persons and newspapers peculiarly responsible. These charges embrace the betrayal of public interest in legislative action, and specify the amount of money alleged to have been distributed by the Republican candidate to induce legislators to vote in the interest of the Standard Oil Company. I have no personal knowledge of the truth or falsity of these assertions; but what everyone knows is that the one course possible for an honest man under such circumstances has not been taken by this candidate. He has been urged to meet these assertions by papers supporting him; he has been defied to do so by those accusing him of corruption; but up to the present time he has made no sign in answer to the specific allegations that he purchased his election to the State Senate, and that as a Senator he superintended the distribution of a corruption fund in the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

It is a cogent fact in connection with this attitude of the Republican nominee that the course to a vindication of his character, if the charges are false, is plain and easy. If these charges are criminal slander the laws of Pennsylvania provide prompt and exemplary punishment. If Senator Delamater should bring his accusers before the Courts, either in civil or criminal suits, the burden of proof would be wholly on them. A failure on their part to prove the direct charges they have made would vindicate the Republican nominee and subject them to defeat and punishment. Yet with all this in his favor, and with the challenge of his accusers paraded in the press, the candidate of the Republican party has deliberately maintained the attitude that he will not defend his own reputation for honesty or confute his accusers.

With a choice between a man whose reputation has never been assailed, and whose former administration was the cleanest the State has ever known, and one whose reputation (to put it in a mild form) is assailed without either response or denial, a vote for the Republican nominee in Pennsylvania is practically a vote that purity in public affairs is not worth defending and a reputation for honesty a valueless abstraction.

EDITOR BUFFALO DISPATCH.  
Pittsburg, Pa., August 9.

## Final Preparation.

All Arrangements Completed for the P. of H. Picnic Next Week.

By Saturday, the 13th instant, the preparations will be about completed for the 18th annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pennsylvania to be held in Grange Park at Centre Hall, on the line of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, during the week of the 15th to the 20th of September.

Mr. John Dauberman, superintendent of Improvements, has done his work well. The buildings are neat and attractive. Capt. G. M. Bond, superintendent of Camp, will have the camp pleasantly arranged with all the conveniences to make it comfortable for the people. Mr. George Dale, superintendent of Exhibitions, has his plans for the grounds completed so that exhibitors will be able to show their machinery to the best advantage. Mr. George Ginch, superintendent of Live Stock Department, has comfortable and spacious stabling ready for the exhibition of horses, cattle and other live stock. He also has charge of the Commissary Department, which is thorough. Mr. J. Arney, superintendent of amusements and other suitable privileges, will have a grand treat for the people—music, fireworks, show, boarding houses and every thing necessary to make camp pleasant.

The committee has labored incessantly for weeks to make the grounds satisfactory and pleasant to the people. Everyone will be greatly pleased and we feel sure that an appreciative public will liberally patronize the picnic and exhibition by camping there during part or all the week and attending en masse.

The Programme for the week will be as follows:

MONDAY.  
Going to camp and getting exhibits in their proper places.

TUESDAY.  
At 2 p. m., opening ceremonies in the large auditorium tent. The transferring of the entire completed exhibition to the County Grange by the chairman, Hon. Leonard Rhone. An address of acceptance by Hon. I. S. Frain, master of the County Grange. Address by Col. James F. Weaver, Lecturer for the County Grange. Address by Mr. R. A. Downing, of Chester county.

WEDNESDAY.  
At 2 a. m., Dedication of grounds and buildings, which will take place in the auditorium and be in charge of Col. R. H. Thomas, secretary of Penna. State Grange, followed by an address by Mr. Benninger, of Northampton county. At 2 p. m., address by his excellency, Gov. Luce, of Michigan. Address by General D. H. Hastings and J. F. Hall, the latter master of the Connecticut State Grange. In the evening there will be a musical and literary entertainment by a local glee club and recitations by Miss Emma Brewer, of Delaware county, Miss Mary Rhone and others.

THURSDAY.  
At 10 a. m., address by Col. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, master of the National Grange, and Senator Brown of York county, lecturer for the Penna. State Grange. At 2 p. m., address by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, lecturer for the National Grange, and others. In the evening at 6.40, a display of fireworks in charge of John Souderbeck, of Bellefonte. At 8.30, musical and literary entertainment.

FRIDAY.  
At 10 p. m., and at 2 p. m., addresses in the auditorium. The speakers will be announced in the Camp daily during the week.

We will consider it a great honor if those in attendance will do us the honor to attend the meetings in the Auditorium, especially the Dedication ceremonies, as all the meetings will be public. We will not detain you at any time more than one half hour.

Admission free and all are cordially invited. LEONARD RHONE, Chairman, Centre Hall, Pa.

## Two Men Shot Down in an Ohio Court.

HAMERSVILLE, O., September 9.—A terrible tragedy occurred here last evening during the trial of George Barngrover vs. Jos. Hiler, before Squire Vandament. A Mr. Hiler died some months ago, leaving a will in which he devised most of his property to his two sons and two daughters, to the exclusion of other children. There has been talk of contesting the will, and much bitterness has manifested. This was a case for damages under an alleged breach of contract between Joseph Hiler and Mr. Barngrover, who was one of the sons-in-law of Mr. Hiler.

During the trial Constable I. N. Allen, another son-in-law, stepped to the door, when a pistol shot was heard. Allen came staggering into the room and fell across a chair, exclaiming: "John Hiler did it." Before the terrified spectators could realize what had happened the murderer was seen standing in the middle of the crowded court room and fired a second shot, which took effect in the right breast of George Barngrover, passing entirely through his body.

The excitement was indescribable, the court room being crowded with men and women. As Hiler rushed from the court room into the darkness he was heard to remark: "I have loads for two more men." It is understood that he meant by the remark John Hiler, Jr., cousin to the murderer and an important witness in the case, and Attorney W. F. McBeth, who has charge of the case for the plaintiff. The town is aroused and searching for the murderer, who is still at large.

## Shame on the Men.

A Chicago reporter was horrified the other day, during the strike among the brickmakers of the city, to find some women making brick on Ashland avenue, above Diversey avenue. He told of his thrilling discovery to some brick-makers at another point.

"Bah!" said they "that's nothing. If you will take the trouble to look around, especially in the yards out beyond Western avenue, you will see hundreds of women and children doing the same thing every day. They sell cents a thousand bricks for hacking. You will probably find their men folk at home rushing the growler or at some saloon drinking beer, talking strike and damning the country."