

Democratic Watchman

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Belleville, Pa., Sept. 18, 1891.

P. GRAY MEER, Editor

Democratic County Committee, 1891.

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Democratic State Ticket.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
ROBERT E. WRIGHT,
of Lehigh county.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
A. L. TILDEN,
of Erie county.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Chas. R. Buckalew,
Geo. A. Janes,
Sam'l C. Thompson,
Henry N. Scott,
Wm. S. McLean,
Jas. Latta,
William Welsh,
Samuel Griffith,
Geo. W. Zeitler,
Chauncey F. Black,
Geo. M. Dallas,
David W. Sellers,
Robt. E. Monaghan,
P. M. Vandling,
Roderig Sherman,
Thos. Lazarus,
Grant Weidman,
R. Morgan Root.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
ELLIS L. ORVIS,
Subject to action of district conference.

Jury Commissioner.—GEORGE BOWER.

Facts for Farmers and Stock Owners.

Do the farmers and workmen of this section of the State know and appreciate the fact that they can have no redress for the grievous wrong perpetrated upon them two years ago, by a Republican legislature, in the repeal of the fence law, except through the action of a constitutional convention? Whether they recognize or understand the situation or not, the plain, palpable truth is, that such legislation as they desire and need on the subject of fencing cannot be secured until the present constitution is altered and amended. No such measure as a general fence law could be passed in either branch of the legislature, for the reason that the cities and thickly settled counties of the Commonwealth are opposed to such a law. They have a majority of representatives in both the Senate and the House, and any bill looking to the re-enactment of the old law on this subject, or a new measure covering the same points, would be defeated just as surely as it was introduced. Neither can our people find relief through local legislation in this matter for the simple reason that the present Constitution prohibits the enactment of local laws on this as well as many other questions. Persons, who, in the interest of corporations are opposed to a constitutional convention, may tell you differently, but the proof of what we state is furnished in the Governor's veto of a bill passed by the last legislature giving to Elk county such a fence law as her citizens desired. Do you want a fence law? The only way you can secure one is to vote for a constitutional convention and trust to that body, so amending the Constitution as to allow local legislation on subjects of general importance to the citizens of the locality interested. Millionaire HUNTINGTON'S daughter gratified her ambition to belong to the nobility by marrying the German Count HATZFELD, who has a long line of noble ancestry but a short purse. Her father had the money to pay for the distinction, and she did what other foolish American women do. But in her case the honor has had its drawbacks. The old man has been called upon to pay the liabilities of his noble son-in-law, which were heavy, and he has done it with a promptness that shows he appreciates the glory of having a count for a son-in-law. HUNTINGTON is a hard-headed old customer who knew how to make money and it is surprising that he should be willing to squander it in this way.

Chicago Wants Help.

The request which Chicago will make of Congress to give \$5,000,000 to help the Fair is not likely to be received with favor. She was very loud in announcing her ability to put the enterprise through with little, if any, outside help. New York, in pushing her claims for the Fair, showed, or at least pretended to show, \$15,000,000 cash. Chicago, through her spokesmen, went before Congress and represented that her businessmen would subscribe \$25,000,000, if necessary, and she would not ask a cent from the government. Upon these representations she got the Fair, but it is now being shown that she was playing a game of brag without the material to back it. It was with great difficulty that the comparatively small amount she has in hand to put into the enterprise was raised by subscription among her businessmen, and although time is passing rapidly, very little preparatory work has been done. Now \$5,000,000 is asked of the government. The result will be that the government will have to help the windy city out of the scrape she is in, for the success of the Fair is something that involves the national reputation and honor. The Chicago braggers depended upon this sentiment to help them out when they made promises which they knew they were unable to fulfill.

There was a neat bit of political claptrap worked by Major McKINLEY in Cincinnati the other day. Because a negro had been refused accommodation in a hotel the candidate for Governor left that hotel and went to another where the color line was not drawn. This was intended to tickle the colored voters, but the Major should be elected he would be careful not to continue the titillation by giving any of the offices under his control to his colored supporters.

Pennsylvania at the Chicago Fair.

Last Friday the Pennsylvania World's Fair Commission met in Harrisburg and among other work it did was the election of Mr. B. F. WHITMAN, of Erie, as Executive Commissioner to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented CHARLES S. WOLFE. Mr. WHITMAN is a gentleman of decided executive ability and has had much experience in practical affairs. He has already proposed a plan of operations which under his energetic direction will give Pennsylvania one of the most notable positions in the exhibition. The Commission accepted the site of the State building at Chicago, the grounds set apart for Pennsylvania being admirably located and beautifully surrounded. It comprises 250 feet in front and is 155 feet deep. It was decided by the executive committee that the cost of Pennsylvania's building should not exceed \$75,000, and that it shall be two stories high, the first story to contain exhibits and the second offices. The little Central American State of San Salvador has again been badly shaken up by an earthquake. That is a common occurrence down there, but not more common than the political shaking up to which the governments in that region are subjected through the agency of revolutions. While the internal forces agitate and upheave the subsoil, the revolutionists manage to make things lively on the surface. Such quakiness of both soil and society would not suit the taste of the people of the United States. It Should Not Fall for Want of Funds. The Harrison administration has discontinued the investigation of the Keystone Bank management because the money appropriated for the purpose has been exhausted. What a pity that a government that doesn't hesitate about spending a billion of dollars in expenditures of every conceivable variety, should find itself short of money just about the time when a little more expense would be likely to expose a set of rascally officials. But we are glad to see that there are public spirited citizens of Philadelphia who are willing to come to the assistance of an impecunious government in this dilemma. The Committee of Fifty offer \$5,000 to continue the Keystone Bank investigation. If it is really money that is wanting, this liberal offer should overcome that difficulty. We may next expect to hear that several steamers have been chartered to bring over the gold which the Cobden Club intends to send from England to defeat Major McKINLEY in Ohio. According to the veracious tariff organs advance sums of this corrupting "hot" have already come across, but it will certainly take two or three steamers to bring the bulk of it over.

The Tin Campaign in Ohio.

The fellows who are managing the McKinley campaign in Ohio intend to work the tin racket to the utmost, and for this purpose have employed a number of fakirs and traveling salesmen to help along the cause. GEORGE HOLTZMAN, a notorious operator in the fakir line, who is known all over Ohio, is in it, and inadvertently divulged the programme to a Republican who didn't think it his duty to approve of the fakir method of campaigning. The fellows to whom this special business has been assigned are already on the road, loaded with tinware of all descriptions, which they are disposing of at lower prices than tinware was ever before sold for in Ohio. These low figures are represented to be the effect of the McKinley bill. They are pointed to as directly resulting from the vast tin manufactures which are represented to have sprung up in different parts of the country in consequence of McKINLEY'S protection to American tin.

This method of electroengineering is confined to the country districts and to farm houses. When the rural residents are being supplied with tin goods at figures so astonishingly low, the agents of this deception make it a point to enlarge upon the benefits of protection, and particularly to impress the rural mind with the belief that the low prices at which they can afford to sell tinware are due to the tariff policy of the man who is the Republican candidate for Governor. Hundreds of these fakirs are now rattling over the country roads of Ohio with their wagons loaded with pans, pails, buckets, preserving cans, and the endless variety of tin goods, and the country districts will be flooded with this stuff before the election. It will cost a great deal to do this thing, but the political rascals who are working the scheme have an ample campaign fund and are assured that they can make a better impression by this style of tariff argument than by meeting the champions of tariff reform in open discussion before the people. The amount of money it will take to buy the quantity of tin required for this kind of campaigning will be necessarily large. The tin plate used for these utensils is, of course, imported, for there is none, of any account, made in this country, and when it is considered how the price of tin has been increased by the McKinley bill, some idea may be formed of the expense of this way of electroengineering. But the tariff beneficiaries are contributing liberally. They know that their monopoly depends upon the maintenance of the high tariff, recognizing the fact that the defeat of the author of the McKinley tariff would be a death blow to that extortionate measure. Therefore they are not stinting the means by which Ohio is being flooded with tinware at prices calculated to create the impression that the McKinley bill has made it cheap. The peddler wagons, as they bounce over the Buckeye roads with pans, kettles and pails, are certainly making a rattling campaign, but it is not likely that the intelligent rural vote of Ohio will be rattled by such a deception.

A Barrel on Tap.

The avidity with which the Republicans of New York nominated FASSETT for Governor is explained. He has a barrel. It isn't exactly his own, but it is in the family. His wife is a bonanza heiress from California and is politically ambitious. She longs to be the wife of a Governor; subsequently the wife of a United States Senator, and finally the lady of the White House. The political history of the country has taught her that by such gradations an ambitious woman may reach the exalted position of first lady of the land. That this bright vision may be realized she is willing to have her barrel tapped. The Republicans of New York are ready to accommodate her ambition. Money is badly needed for the campaign and under pressing circumstances the old party never declines the advantage of a barrel. Mr. FLOWER, in all probability, will be nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New York. He is a rich man; so is FASSETT, the nominee of the Republicans. But the difference is that FLOWER made his money himself, while FASSETT married his. Mrs. FASSETT is a million-heiress and is willing to put considerable of her cash into the campaign. The English trade unions have determined not to organize themselves into a political party, but to exercise their influence upon parties that already exist. They hope to obtain better results by this plan, and the labor organizations in America would profit by following their example.

An Economical Government.

The government manages to find itself unable to go on with the investigation of the Keystone National Bank rottenness by reason of the want of funds. Just at the time when the thing is getting really interesting and the investigators are beginning to scent big game, it is discovered that the \$5,000 appropriated to carry on the investigation is exhausted. It took that amount of money to pay for the work that has resulted in discovering the guilt of three clerks, but most unfortunately the cash ran short before the big rascals could be reached. What a pity the experts must be called off because there isn't money enough to pay for their further service, when a little more unearthing would uncover culprits whom it would be really worth while to uncover, and whose exposure would afford a spectacle fully worth the money expended. There were government thieves as well as private rascals mixed up in the Keystone Bank villainy, but the appropriation has been exhausted and motives of economy constrain the government to discontinue the investigation. What a great thing it is to have an economical government.

JOHN BARDSLEY was brought from the penitentiary on Tuesday to testify in criminal proceedings before the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia against Auditor General McCAMANT, cashier of the Treasury LIVESEY, and others, for complicity in the unlawful use of public money. BARDSLEY positively refused to testify, declining to answer any questions whatever, and on account of his contumacy the proceedings had to be discontinued. It Very Much Depends. It depends on whose ox is gored in advancing civil service reform by the removal of officials who disregard the law. The Washington Post summarizes two recent cases as follows: Mr. PAUL was a Democratic postmaster at Milwaukee. Commissioner ROOSEVELT report to the President that Postmaster PAUL had violated the civil service law. The President removed Mr. PAUL and appointed a Republican postmaster in his place. Mr. JOHNSON is the Republican postmaster at Baltimore. Commissioner ROOSEVELT has reported to the President that Postmaster JOHNSON has violated the civil service law. Will the President remove Mr. JOHNSON? There is no probability that JOHNSON will be removed, but there is a rumor that Mr. ROOSEVELT will retire from the civil service commission in disgust.

A Woman's Revenge.

Mixed Arsenic With Every Article of Food. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Another chapter in the Juvenal case was written yesterday, when Dr. Boyle recorded at the Health Office the death of Mrs. J. M. Juvenal from arsenical poisoning. The married life of J. M. Juvenal has been a tragic and stormy one. He first married Miss Margaret Fourse, of Russell, Kan. After eight years he got a divorce. Then Juvenal became engaged to be married to Miss Millie Piffman of this place. He jilted her and married Mrs. Anna Baker, a divorced woman. Soon after Juvenal's house was blown up with dynamite, and he and his wife barely escaped death. Miss Piffman was arrested for the crime and the case against her is still pending. Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Juvenal spent the day away from home, returning Monday. They drank water from the ice cooler and were both immediately taken violently ill. They did not suspect poisoning, however, and medical assistance relieved them. On Tuesday they ate some cakes made from mixed meal, and again both were taken violently ill. Investigation showed that nearly everything edible in the house had been mixed with arsenic. From the effects of her illness Mrs. Juvenal never recovered, dying this morning at 2 o'clock. Mr. Juvenal, however, has recovered. Much mystery surrounds the case. Juvenal says he knows who the guilty persons are, but declines to give their names. Juvenal is resident manager of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, and is in comfortable circumstances. Boogie for McKinley. Pittsburg Post. Last fall there was collected in Allegheny county from "the better class Republicans"—that is, the men with money and prayers—upwards of \$80,000, which was used in McKinley's district in the most systematic and stupendous schemes of bribery and corruption to elect McKinley to Congress. We believe it was a great misfortune that the Republicans were unable to purchase a small majority for McKinley, as in that case there would have been a contest and an exposure of the most corrupt congressional election probably ever held in the United States. McKinley did not dare challenge an investigation by contesting Governor Warwick's election. The fat-friars in Pennsylvania are to be called on this year for another corruption fund to help pull McKinley through. Any one with an ounce of brains knows that these immense money contributions are not needed for any legitimate campaign purpose, but are to be devoted to corrupting the election.

Wright and Tilden.

Brief Sketches of the Lives of the Two Candidates.

Robert E. Wright, the nominee for Auditor General, was born in Allentown in 1847, and as a young man entered the office of a civil engineer, receiving a thorough training in that profession. He then went to Schuylkill county, where he held for some time a responsible position in the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under Chief Engineer Charles E. Byers. Eventually, however, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. He was associated with his father in practice until the death of the latter, and soon became one of the leading lawyers in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1886 he succeeded to the presidency of the Allentown National Bank, of which he had previously been the attorney. Mr. Wright has taken a prominent and active part in political affairs for more than a decade past. Frequently urged to become a candidate for local offices, he always declined, notably in 1890, when he was nominated for the State Senate by an almost unanimous vote, but he has served as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and as a delegate to many State conventions, being the presiding officer of that of 1888. In the State Convention of 1886 his name was presented for the gubernatorial nomination, and he received seventeen votes on the first ballot, the nomination ultimately going to Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black. His name was again presented for the first place on the ticket at the State Convention last year, but he received only eleven votes, Patton being nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. He was then urged for the second place on the ticket, and received 168 votes for Lieutenant Governor, to 191 for Chauncey F. Black and three for H. K. Sloan.

THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

A. L. Tilden, nominee for State Treasurer, was born in Garrettsville, Portage county, O., on August 21, 1834. He attended the public schools of his native town and Nelson Academy. He started in business for himself at the early age of 18 as a lumberman in the pine regions of Michigan. In 1853 Mr. Tilden removed to Erie county, Pa., and engaged in the lumber business until 1857, when he lost all he had accumulated by the panic of that year. He then went into the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad as General Agent, in which position he continued until 1866, when he purchased a farm on the flats of French Creek, in LeBeauf township, Erie county, where he has made his home ever since. Since living in Erie county Mr. Tilden has taken a prominent part in politics, being a frequent delegate to Democratic county and State conventions. He was elected County Commissioner in 1875 and re-elected in 1881. He is one of the leaders in the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance. Last year the latter organization selected him as their choice among the Democrats for Congress, and he was unanimously endorsed by the Democratic conference of the Twenty-sixth district, embracing Erie and Crawford counties, but he was defeated by Mathew Griswold, the Republican candidate, by 888 plurality. Two years before the district had been carried by the Republican candidate by over 3,000 plurality. In January last, on the inauguration of Governor Pattison, Mr. Tilden was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, a position for which he was urged by leading Democrats throughout the State.

The Real Issue in Pennsylvania.

The idea has come to prevail that the service of advantage of the Commonwealth is a secondary matter. This is seen in the theory and practices connected with the administration of the Auditor General's and Treasury offices—and in the Mercantile Appraisers' offices. It is seen in the miscellaneous jumble of resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention, in which our vitally important State affairs are subordinated to purely personal resolutions and far off matters that are altogether irrelevant to State exigencies, as revealed by the Bardsley and Mercantile Tax Appraiser exposures. It is seen in the cold and formal letter of Auditor General McCAMANT concerning the serious charges against his Mercantile License Appraiser appointees. And it is visible in all the half-hearted and halting expressions touching these Revenue and Treasury exposures—and in the absence of such clear, strong, direct and energetic denunciations of the individual offenders as would give some sort of earnest promise that the "spoils" system of Revenue and Treasury government is to be put to death in Pennsylvania. It is indisputably necessary that the "spoils" system shall be struck by a crushing defeat in Pennsylvania. It is for the voters of the State now to judge—now that the issue is joined as to the deliverances in the resolution of both Conventions—which party and which nominees are most likely to strike the blow that will defeat and stamp out the system. Is it the organization that shows a disposition to confuse and belittle the vital issues in the State canvass—or is it that opposing party which goes at the important work in the clearest, most direct, earnest and energetic way?

Presidential Possibilities in 1892.

New Haven (Conn.) Register. In Ohio, should Governor Campbell again carry his State over Republican opposition, his friends would in all probability present his name to the National Convention for the second if not the first position. So in Pennsylvania, should the Democrats again succeed in capturing that stronghold of Republicanism, the friends of Governor Pattison would urge consideration in his behalf in the National Convention. Should both Campbell and Pattison triumph in their respective States it would not be surprising to see their names linked together for Presidential and Vice Presidential honors. Interest is attached to this possibility because of the increasing hostility in New York between the Cleveland and Hill forces.

Ready for War.

Significant Feature of the Russian Army Manoeuvres.

LONDON, September 11.—The number of troops engaged in the Russian army manoeuvres in the governments of Kiouf, Pocolia and Volhynia is about 100,000. They are all drawn from the interior, and there is no diminution of the great frontier garrisons scattered along the Austro-Russian boundary. The manoeuvres are attended by the leading military commanders in European Russia, and press representatives, both foreign and native, are excluded. The St. Petersburg and Moscow newspapers will be supplied by the government with such information as is thought proper to give. It is known that the manoeuvres include the features of educating the troops to familiarity to smokeless powder, and that special attention is given to the efficiency of the new rifle recently adopted by the czar. A correspondent who has been visiting the Russian southwestern frontier, in Bessarabia, as far as the Danube, says that troops are rapidly arriving in large numbers. This would be the base of departure for a Russian army advancing toward the Balkans and Constantinople. At Tutschkoff four regiments were quartered where last year there were only two. At Vuleovo and Kilia five regiments had recently arrived, in addition to the men already there. At Kagni three regiments arrived about a month ago, and at Jalpuch reinforcement of 7,000 men have recently taken up their quarters. Troops are pouring at the same rate into other villages. These places are of little consequence, apart from their situation, where an army of invasion would naturally concentrate. In view of these facts the correspondent concludes that Russia intends at no distant date, to make across the Danube for Constantinople, and that her preparations show that this time she means to have a force sufficient to overcome all obstacles.

Potter—Yes, sir; that man is a hypocrite, if there ever was one. While professing the warmest friendship for me he was for a whole year stabbing me in the back, and I never knew it.

Irwin—Goodness! What kind of a back have you got?

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Patton is the name of a new town on the line of the Beech Creek extension R. R., in the northern part of Cambria Co. It was named after Hon. John Patton, of Curwensville, who donated to the place \$500 for the erection of a church building.

The Mountain House at Eagleville will be opened for the accommodation of the public on Thursday, October 1st, under the management of Mr. Jno. W. O'Conner. Good board by the day or week will be furnished and very moderate rates charged.

Prof. D. M. Lieb, principal of the public schools of this place, has been given a leave of absence for two months by the Board of School Directors. His health has been considerably impaired for some time past in consequence of close application to his duties, and a rest is needed for the purpose of recuperation. He has gone to visit his brother, Dr. Andrew Lieb, a prominent physician in Bethlehem, and he may also spend some time at the sea shore.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—F. E. Caldwell, who was financial secretary of the Cigarmakers Union, No. 103, and who last spring left here after having, as alleged by the Union, stolen between \$800 and \$400, was captured last evening by Chief of Police Westbrook, of this city, about two miles on his side of Salladasburg, where he was living with a farmer by the name of Baker, and was brought here and jailed to await a hearing.—Lock Haven Democrat of Saturday.

Hon. Robt. E. Monaghan, West Chester's most prominent citizen and Democrat, and who, by the way, is one of the nineteen excellent nominees of the Democratic party for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, with Mrs. Monaghan, were the guests of Dr. Geo. F. Harris on Monday and Tuesday last. It was Mr. Monaghan's first visit to Belleville, and he left with the same impression that every visitor goes away with, that it is one of the prettiest and healthiest inland towns there is in the United States. Mr. Monaghan, like every other honest, reflecting citizen, fully believes that the people of Pennsylvania have grown tired of Republican rottenness, and that this fall will witness the complete triumph of Democracy and honesty in Pennsylvania.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Sunbury had a destructive fire last Sunday evening in the burning of Ira T. Clement's planing mill on the corner of Third and Race streets. Smoke was discovered issuing from the building about 8:30 p. m. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save the mill, and the firemen applied themselves to protecting the neighboring property which they succeeded in doing. The loss was about \$25,000. It is not known how the fire originated, but a belief prevails that during a thunder storm which passed over the town in the afternoon lightning struck the wires attached to the mill and was conveyed to the interior of the building.