

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance
Belleville, Pa., Sep't. 25, 1891.
P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic County Committee, 1891

Bellefonte, N. W.	W. S. Galbraith
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" " "	W. W. John Dunlap
Centre Hall Borough	John T. Lee
Howard Borough	H. A. Moore
Milheim Borough	A. C. Musser
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	James A. Lukens
" " "	C. A. Faulkner
" " "	Frank Hess
Unionville Borough	E. M. Griest
Burnside	Engene Meeker
Benezel	Harvey Benner
Boggs, N. P.	Philip Confer
" " "	T. F. Adams
" " "	G. H. Leyman
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" " "	J. N. Krumrine
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Ferguson, E. P.	Daniel Dreihelms
" " "	Geo. W. Keschline
Greggs, S. P.	W. P. Fisher
" " "	James P. Grove
Haines, E. P.	Isaac M. Grandoff
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Potter, N. P.	S. W. Smith
" " "	W. B. Spangler
Rush, N. P.	W. B. Spangler
" " "	W. B. Spangler
Snow Shoe, W. P.	Thomas Turbidity
" " "	John D. Brown
Spring, S. P.	Ferry Donovan
" " "	James Carson
" " "	W. T. Hoover
Taylor	Chas. H. Rish
Union	D. A. Dietrick
Walker	D. A. Dietrick
Worth	L. A. Schaeffer, Chairman.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT E. WRIGHT,
of Lehigh county.

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

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Chas. R. Buckwalter	Channoy F. Black
Geo. A. Jenks	Geo. M. Dallas
Sam'l G. Thompson	David W. Sellers
Henry N. Scott	Robt. E. Monaghan
Win. S. McLean	F. M. Vandling
Jno. Latta	Rodger Sherman
William Welhe	Thos. Lazare
Samuel Griffith	Grant Weidman
Geo. W. Zeigler	R. Morgan Root

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
ELLIS L. ORVIS.

Subject to action of district conference.

Jury Commissioner.—GEORGE BOWER.

A Sufficient Example.

The disclosures made by Auditor General McCAMANT in his testimony before the legislative investigating committee last week would be amusingly ludicrous if they did not display such a miserable performance of the trust committed to him. The result of his examination amounted to an acknowledgment of incompetency, if not an admission of guilt.

When BARDLEY, whom the Auditor General knew to be a scamp, became angry when urged to pay over long standing arrearages of State money, Mr. McCAMANT admits that he let the delinquent have his own way. But at the same time he says he was receiving certain personal courtesies from the officer whom he unlawfully allowed to withhold State funds that were overdue. The Auditor General has a neck that could not be suited with ties in Harrisburg and Mr. BARDLEY kindly got them of the right size in Philadelphia and sent them to his friend in the Auditor General's office. There was similar kindness in the matter of "handkerchiefs," "nice fruit," "onyx clocks," and other little courtesies. And synchronously with the receipt of these favors Mr. McCAMANT was arranging with the delinquent city treasurer for the advertising of the Mercantile Appraisers' lists with an eye to the payment of "large political debts," as he admits in his examination, in the payment of which the State was fleeced to the amount of thousands of dollars.

There could not be a more scandalous exhibit of official dereliction than is made by Mr. McCAMANT'S admissions. It is the next thing to a confession of guilt. This case furnishes a striking illustration of the corrupt influences which Republican State officials, of good repute before their election, find themselves unable to withstand. Their integrity is forced to yield to the demand for the payment of "large political debts." It wouldn't be right to subject General Gregg's reputation to such a pressure. It would be a shame to wreck it in that way. McCAMANT'S case furnishes an example sufficiently frightful.

England is reported as having a covetous eye on the Hawaiian, commonly known as the Sandwich Islands. They would make a most advantageous station for the British naval force in the Pacific ocean, and as John Bull looks sharply after such advantages, it can not be doubted that he would like to have the islands in question. Undoubtedly the United States would object, and this objection may be the only thing that will prevent England from seizing such a prize.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Knights of Labor Who Won't Be Deceived.

It will be remembered that a committee of the Knights of Labor was sent to Harrisburg to attend to labor interests during the session of the Legislature. The duty assigned them was, in its relation to legislation, intended for the benefit of working people. It is generally known to what extent the labor interest was served by the Legislature. The most important measures asked for were refused, while the few that were granted are of doubtful efficacy.

The majority of the Labor committee sent to Harrisburg, headed by Capt. M. H. BUTLER, was influenced to make a report of their mission which in its most essential features conflicted with facts. It misrepresented the responsibility for the failure of labor legislation and attempted to shield the party that declined to legislate for the benefit of the working class, putting the blame where it did not belong. The report had every appearance of being purchased.

Last Saturday, at the Knights of Labor convention in Philadelphia, this report was considered and rejected as being unworthy of acceptance on account of its misrepresentations. The convention, being sufficiently acquainted with what had taken place at Harrisburg, knew that BUTLER'S report was a lying statement. It was well aware that the Republicans in the Legislature had a kinder feeling for the interest of corporations and monopolies than for the welfare of the working class, and that they alone were responsible for the failure of much needed and long asked for labor bills. The convention therefore threw aside BUTLER'S majority report and accepted that of the minority, which contained what it knew to be facts.

This convention did several other good and proper things. It declined to endorse POWDERLY as a delegate to the constitutional convention, it being apparent that he had been smuggled on the Republican State ticket for that office with no other object than to get the labor vote for the Republican Auditor General and State Treasurer. It also refused to authorize the employment of speakers by the Knights of Labor, ostensibly in favor of a constitutional convention, but for the real object of helping to elect the Republican State ticket. At the same time it passed a resolution favoring a constitutional convention, but it didn't appear to fancy a constitutional convention that would be under Republican control.

The action of the convention showed its determination to sit down very hard on Mr. POWDERLY'S design to lead the Knights into the camp of a party that never failed to betray labor when the money interest, the corporations and the monopolists were to be served.

—There is an irate woman after Major McKINLEY. Her name is HELEN M. GOUGER, of Indiana, and what excites her anger is the "robber tariff." She is on the stump in Ohio making speeches, and in one she lay off in fine style at Findley, the other day, to an audience of 2000 people, she attacked the McKINLEY bill, which she characterized as "a robber tax upon the people." Mrs. GOUGER has evidently been doing some shopping lately, and like other women who have shopped since the Major got in his little bill, she has discovered, in the increased prices, that the tariff is a tax. Is she not correct in calling it "a robber tax upon the people?"

Porter's Dilemma.

PORTER'S work of manufacturing a census of the United States has been expensive. He is far from the completion of his job of fixing the figures for a party purpose, yet finds that the appropriation of \$7,000,000 set apart for expenses has been exhausted. The thing being in this situation census agents have been ordered to suspend their work notwithstanding its incompleteness, and a large number of clerks have been dismissed. The census of the country's manufacturing and industrial interests has been left just about half finished, and in quarters which had a right to look for better management great indignation is expressed that the big appropriation has been frittered away on subjects that in no way increase the value of the census, while others of the highest importance are left in an unfinished condition, with the money all gone.

PORTER is certainly in a dilemma, for the money needed to complete the census must come from a Democratic congress which will not be ready to grant it until they have inquired into the manner in which the Superintendent has done his work. That his work will not stand close investigation makes the situation awkward for PORTER.

The Return of Captured Flags.

The New York Tribune suggests that the United States government should return to Mexico the flags which were captured from her by our troops during the war of 1846-48, and that the next congress should take steps to that end. This suggestion is so well thought of by the Philadelphia Press that it endorses it enthusiastically, saying: "No step could be happier and none more likely to add to the peace of the two nations than for the United States to return the Mexican flags and guns it has."

The papers that urge this thing to be done as an act that would soothe the unfriendly feeling that may linger in the Mexican breast as a relic of the war we had with them, are both Republican. They want to make friendly amends to the Mexican greasers, yet, a few years ago, when it was suggested during CLEVELAND'S administration that it would be a friendly act to return to the Southern people—our own fellow citizens—the flags that had been captured from them in an unfortunate civil contest, there wasn't a Republican paper that didn't set up a howl against the proposition. As they represented it, it was the next thing to treason to do an act that might soothe the bitterness that war had caused between brothers, but the return of flags captured from a foreign enemy is in their opinion praiseworthy in its object and tendency, in that it would heal the wounds caused by a conflict that took place some forty years ago.

At the time the clamor was raised about the return of the "rebel flags" every discerning person was able to see that it was intended for nothing else than to produce a "bloody-shirt" effect.

—The religious sentiment of the city of Reading, this State, has been shocked, and its educational circles excited, by the action of the school-board to exclude the reading of the Bible from the common schools, to be substituted by the reading of Shakespeare. The majority of the Supplies Committee reported in favor of this change, but whether it will be effected is doubtful in view of the opposition of public sentiment to what seems to be an irreligious innovation. SHAKESPEARE'S plays are good in their place, but they are not of a character to take the place of the Bible.

He Should Stick to His Tariff.

Major McKINLEY is certainly in a bad way in his campaign operations. He finds his high tariff unpopular, and consequently shirks it, and resorts to the silver question as his best hold, posing as the friend of honest money. But he is unfortunate in the position he now takes as the opponent of free silver. Governor CAMPBELL takes him in hand and shows him up as having supported by his votes in congress a number of propositions for a more liberal use of silver in our monetary system, and particularly that he voted for the 75-cent Bland Dollar. If there ever was any dishonesty in the employment of silver as a circulating medium it certainly was to be found in the forcing of a 75-cent dollar to represent the value of 100 cents and Major McKINLEY voted for that kind of a dollar. Now he appears as the opponent of free silver and the friend of honest money. The Major, shoved off his tariff base, experiences an embarrassment in finding something to stand on. He finds rather inconsistent and insecure footing on the silver question. He should stick to his tariff and take the chance it may afford him.

A Dangerous Idea.

The idea of nationalizing the militia of the States and placing the whole under the Secretary of War, is a bad one and should be dropped at once. It would have the effect of converting a citizen soldiery into what would be too dangerously like a standing army.

The militia should be strictly a state organization; it should be under state management and control; it should receive its inspiration from the sentiment of state sovereignty; it should be pervaded by state pride. Its connection with the general government should be only incidental, when called into service for the national defense.

It is not out of place for the militia to be encouraged by the general government in improving its discipline and promoting its efficiency, but there would be an element of danger in consolidating the state soldiers into a national force. Let them remain a citizen soldiery, belonging to and controlled by the respective states, and American liberty will never suffer at their hands.

—Late accounts from Massachusetts Bay bring the gratifying intelligence that this summer will not pass over without that picturesque and interesting reptile, the sea-serpent, making its appearance on our coast.

An Explanation Forthcoming.

We are requested to announce that Mr. JAMES SCHOFIELD is preparing a statement concerning the affairs of the Overseer's office, which will effectually close the mouths of the braggers who have nothing better to do than impute dishonesty to his public career. The accounts of the office will be given in full with both sides entered, and then the citizens of Belleville will have an opportunity of deciding for themselves which officer's books are the straightest.

The deception practiced by the Gazette in publishing a statement of Mr. SCHOFIELD'S account made out by Republican opponents and rivals, did very well when it knew he was too far away to contradict, but now since his return the true state of affairs will be given and every entry up to July 17th, 1891, verified.

—The Democratic primary elections in Philadelphia last week were attended with unusual harmony, a circumstance that portends success. There was never a time when there was such good reason for harmony and union among the Democrats of the city, and such cause for the disintegrating effect of dissatisfaction and want of confidence among the Republicans. It can hardly be possible that party allegiance and the influence of partisan prejudice can blind the reputable Republicans of Philadelphia to the hopeless debauchery of the city government under their party, and render them indifferent to its continuance which would be ensured by the election of officers bound to be governed by a systematically corrupt gang of machine politicians. If, in the face of developments recently made, Philadelphia will give her usual Republican majority, she will be pointed to as a community irretrievably demoralized.

Hereafter Every Voter in Centre County Must Look Out for Himself.

We have been handed the following agreement entered into by the chairmen of the respective county committees of this county, with the request to publish. We give it place with pleasure and call the attention of voters of both parties to its conditions. Those who have friends away from home, or know of persons who have not paid their taxes, should call their attention to this new departure, in order that there may be no disappointment about it when voting time comes. The following is the statement and agreement:

It has been the custom of the County Committees of Centre county for several years past to examine the lists of tax payers each year and to pay the poll tax of all voters who have neglected to pay their own tax. The amount of this tax is so small to the individual that no voter could possibly complain of paying it himself, and yet the total amount is a very considerable expense to the county organizations. It has also been the custom of the Committees to spend a large amount of money each year in procuring railroad tickets to send to absent voters so that they could come home to vote on Election Day. This has perhaps been the greatest expense in the conduct of the campaigns of the last few years. A fair proportion of the money so spent each year has been simply wasted and has produced no results in swelling the vote of the two parties, for the reason that a considerable number of the tickets so sent have not been used by the voters, or have never reached them.

The money to pay their expenses has been raised by subscription each year and the subscribers to the fund are generally the same people in each and every year. The money is made up among a few who take an interest in the politics of the County or State, as the case may be. If all persons interested in politics would make even a small subscription to the County fund, the money could be easily raised, but coming as it does upon the same people each year, it is a burden to them, and such a burden as they should not be asked to bear.

Every voter should have sufficient patriotism and care for the welfare of his country to come home to vote and to pay whatever expense there may be in reaching the polls; but, even if absent voters have not sufficient interest to do this, the chances are that the number of Republican and Democratic votes not polled would be equally divided amongst these absentees.

This question has been under discussion for some time and the chairmen of the respective committees have entered into an agreement, the terms of which are given below. All party workers and all members of the county committees are earnestly requested to abide by the terms of this agreement and to consider it as binding on them as if they had signed the same along with the Chairmen of the Committees. As an agreement of this kind can only be a question of honor, it must appeal to the conscience of all the party workers in the county to see that it is carried into effect and that it is violated in no particular by their assistance or connivance. The agreement is as follows:

It is agreed by and between L. A. Shaffer, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of the county of Centre, and John M. Dale, chairman of the Republican County Committee of the county of Centre, as follows, to wit:

FIRST. The respective County Com-

mittees agree that no poll tax shall be paid by them during the present year to enable delinquent tax-payers to vote on the day of the next election on the third day of November, 1891.

SECOND. It is also agreed that the County Committees shall pay for no railroad tickets to enable absent voters of either party to go to their respective homes for the purpose of voting on election day; but, in case such absent voters (furnishing to the County Committee sufficient money to purchase a ticket for themselves at the reduced rate granted by the Railroad Company to the respective committees, then and in that event the tickets will be purchased and sent to the voters by the County Committees.

It is also further understood and agreed that this agreement is to bind not only the Chairmen of the respective County Committees but also all members of their Committee; and all voters of both parties are also earnestly requested to abide by its terms.

Witness our hands, this twenty-fourth day of September, 1891.

L. A. SHAFFER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Jno. M. DALE,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

Turn On the Light.

Up to the time of hearing before Judges Fell and Gordon on the charges against Auditor General McCAMANT, the recent exposures of corrupt practices in office related only to officials in Philadelphia. Late Treasurer Bardsley and the Mercantile Appraisers only, were proceeded against criminally. In those exposures the people outside of Philadelphia therefore have not taken the intense interest that must be excited by the charges now made affecting the office of the Auditor General of the State. At the recent hearing before the two judges it was developed that District Attorney Graham is in possession of most damaging proof of official unfaithfulness. The evidence consists of book entries and checks made by Bardsley, and letters written by Auditor General McCAMANT and Mr. Livsey to Bardsley. Bardsley in the criminal proceeding refused to answer any questions relating to these checks and entries, declaring that his "self-respect" and regard for his family" forbid his making any further disclosures. Auditor General McCAMANT, the only other witness to the facts, can not be called as a witness against himself, and hence, as a legal prosecution, the proceeding falls for the time being. Now, however, let the people of Pennsylvania have the facts. Let the suspected State officials be arraigned before the bar of public opinion. What are the account and entries in Bardsley's hand writing which he refuses even to look at in court? What do the mutilated check stubs show? Let the public see the McCAMANT and Livsey letters—all of them.

While the law permits the Auditor General to be silent in a legal proceeding, the people, whose servant he is, have a right to demand that he shall speak. Did Mr. McCAMANT receive \$7154.42 from Mr. Bardsley, as shown in his accounts? If so, where did the money come from, and what was it paid for? What say you, Mr. Auditor General? What were the "favors you received" from Mr. Bardsley for which you thank him in your letters, corresponding in date with the mysterious Bardsley check stubs? Did District Attorney Graham present to Judges Fell and Gordon all of the McCAMANT letters he had before him?

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Lock Haven Public Schools will open a saving banks this Friday, morning.

—One hundred and fifty-seven criminal cases were down for trial at the Clearfield September term of Court.

—Gen. Hastings will deliver his lecture on "Reminiscences of the Johnstown Flood" in the Phillipsburg Opera House to-night.

—H. Tilburg, of Belleville avenue, Lock Haven, picked red raspberries yesterday in his garden, which were fully ripened and developed, being the second crop on the vines this year.

ACCEPT OUR THANKS.—On Wednesday morning Mr. Hezekiah Hoy presented us with a bushel of the nicest mellow apples that any one could wish to see, and ever since the printers in the WATCHMAN have been feasting on the luscious fruit. Like the Indians, we have had to loosen our string several times in order to hold as many as we wanted to eat. Thanks, Mr. Hoy, your present was very acceptable, in fact.

HOUSE AND BARN BURNED.—On Tuesday about noon, the farm house, two and one half miles above Unionville, occupied by Mr. Thomas Irvin and family, was discovered to be on fire and before anything could be done the flames spread to the barn adjoining, consuming both in a very few moments. Mr. Irvin and his workmen were out in the field when the fire broke out, consequently but little of the contents of either house or barn was saved. The loss is rather an unfortunate one, coming just when the crops had been all garnered and everything made ready for winter, but we are pleased to learn that the property was fully insured.

A defective flue was the cause of the conflagration.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Charles M. Bardner and Lucy T. Martin, both of Howard; Elmer Linbert, of Aaronsburg, and Kate Roehy of Filmore; W. K. Cunningham, of Ohio, and Lotie R. Loneberger, of Pleasant Gap; H. E. Sheekengast, of Potter township, and Mattie M. Weaver, of Gregg; John Madigan, of Phillipsburg, and Sallie A. Hart, of Clearfield Co.; Harry Austin and Mollie Smith, both of Milesburg, Alfred G. Hagyard and Annie G. Wright, both of Phillipsburg; Harry E. Jenkins and Jennie S. Lukenbach, both of Bellefonte.

THE ODD FELLOWS' BIG DAY.—On the 14th of October next, the I. O. O. F. of this place will formally dedicate its hall to the use of the order. For two years meetings have been held in the rooms, but a formal dedication has never been made.

It will be the occasion for two big meetings, one in the hall and the other in the Opera House. The latter will be addressed by Mayor W. F. Roeder, D. F. Fortney and Past Grand Sire, J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia. A grand street parade of the visiting camps, with bands, etc., will be one of the features of the day.

Let every one decorate and extend a hearty welcome to the visiting Odd Fellows, so that they shall be properly impressed with our town and feel like returning often.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Lock Haven Democrat of Wednesday gives the following account of the conference which went there to select delegates to the Constitutional convention:

"The Democratic conference to name two senatorial delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, met here today, Clinton, Clearfield and Centre counties being represented. The following are the names of the candidates and the conferees from the several counties:

Clinton—William H. Clough, represented by S. W. Caldwell, this city; John U. Shaffer, Renovo, and B. F. Geary, this city.

Clearfield—William Bigler, represented by A. Reed, of Clearfield; W. C. Pentz, of Du Bois, and Charles Dickinson, of Osceola Mills.

Centre—Ellis L. Orvis, represented by J. H. Holt, Snow Shoe; W. J. Singer, Bellefonte, and John A. Woodward, Howard.

The conference met in the Judge's chamber at 2 o'clock and on motion, which was seconded, Hon. John A. Woodward was elected President of the body, and Hon. John U. Shaffer, Secretary. The three candidates, Messrs. Clough, Bigler and Orvis were then placed in nomination by their respective conferees, after which the conference adjourned for twenty minutes.

Conference re-assembled at the expiration of the recess and proceeded to ballot, each conferee voting for persons, as follows: Bigler 9, Orvis 5, and Clough 4. Messrs. William Bigler, of Clearfield, and Ellis L. Orvis, of Centre, having received the necessary number of votes, were declared elected delegates to Constitutional Convention and their selection was made unanimous.

Conference then adjourned sine die.

CHARLEY ROGERS KILLED.—

On Sunday morning last a wreck occurred at Greensburg which resulted in the death of Charles Rogers, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Rogers, the engineer and inventor of this place. Charley will be remembered as assistant engineer at the Nail Works several years ago and was a young man respected by every one who knew him.

He met his death as follows: Shortly after the death of his first wife who was a Miss Roan, of Coloville, he went to Altoona and secured a position as fireman on the Western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, running regularly until the accident occurred. There was a wreck near Greensburg and A. C. Wadsworth, the engineer, did not see it until it was too late to stop. His engine plunged right into the debris and before he had time to realize what was the matter he was hurled over into a field. When he got up he at first started to run away, but thinking of his fireman he returned to find Charley pinned under the monster engine. Help was quickly called and it took fifty men working like tigers for four hours before the poor boy could be gotten out. Persons who were there say they never saw such bravery exhibited by any one. Not once did an expression of pain escape his lips and the only words he uttered were of encouragement to the men who were working to liberate him, but when he was lifted out so great had been the strain that he faintly away.

A superficial examination showed that his left arm was crushed from the shoulder down and it was amputated afterwards at the West Penn Hospital where he was taken from the wreck. The strain was too much for him, however, and he died yesterday, Thursday morning, at three o'clock. His father was with him when he breathed his last.

A wife and one child are left to mourn the loss of a fond and loved husband and father.