

# Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 16, 1891.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic County Committee, 1891

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Bellefonte, N. W.    | W. S. Galbraith   |
| " " "                | Joseph Wise       |
| " " "                | John D. Lee       |
| Centre Hall Borough  | H. A. Moore       |
| Millsburg Borough    | A. M. Butler      |
| Milheim Borough      | A. C. Musser      |
| Phillipsburg, 1st W. | James A. Lukens   |
| " " "                | C. A. Faulkner    |
| " " "                | Frank Hess        |
| Unionville Borough   | E. M. Griest      |
| Burnside             | Eugene Meeker     |
| Banner               | Harvey Benner     |
| Boggs, N. P.         | Philip Center     |
| " " "                | T. F. Adams       |
| College, E. P.       | W. H. Mokie       |
| " " "                | J. N. Krumm       |
| Curtin               | G. H. Meyman      |
| Ferguson, E. P.      | Daniel Dreitelbis |
| " " "                | Geo. W. Koehline  |
| Greggs, S. P.        | Chas. W. Fisher   |
| " " "                | James P. Grove    |
| Haines, E. P.        | Isaac M. Orndorf  |
| " " "                | Geo. B. Shaffer   |
| Haltmoon             | Ellis Lytle       |
| Harris               | J. W. Keller      |
| Howard               | W. T. Leathers    |
| Huston               | Henry Hale        |
| Liberty              | Alfred Blinn      |
| Marion               | John J. Shaffer   |
| Miles                | W. J. Carlin      |
| Patton               | P. A. Sellers     |
| Penn                 | J. C. Stover      |
| Potter, N. P.        | W. T. Hottel      |
| " " "                | James Carson      |
| Rush, N. P.          | E. E. Ardery      |
| " " "                | Chas. H. Rush     |
| Snow Shoe, W. P.     | Thomas Turbidity  |
| " " "                | John D. Brown     |
| Spring, S. P.        | James Carson      |
| " " "                | E. E. Ardery      |
| Taylor               | Chas. H. Rush     |
| Union                | O. D. Elbert      |
| Walker               | D. A. Dietrick    |
| Worth                | Grant Weidman     |

## 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. Buckalew, Geo. A. Jenks, Sam'l G. Thompson, Henry N. Scott, Wm. S. McLean, Jno. Latta, William Welthe, Samuel Griffith, Geo. W. Zeigler, Geo. M. Dallas, David W. Sellers, Robt. E. McLaughlin, F. M. Vandling, Roger Sherman, Thos. Lazare, Grant Weidman, R. Morgan Root.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,  
ELLIS L. DEVIS.—Bellefonte, WM. BIGLER.—Clearfield.

Jury Commissioner—GEORGE BOWER.

## The Governor's Message.

With this issue of the WATCHMAN is presented to its readers, a supplement containing the message of Governor PATTON to the Senate now in extraordinary session. The facts which he gives in reference to the management of the state's finances and the methods which he exposes, as those employed by the creatures of the republican state ring now in control of the Auditor General and State Treasurer's office, are startling warnings to the tax-payers, of the necessity of an immediate and radical change, not only in the management but in the influences that surround these two offices.

The message, although lengthy, is not too long to give a clear, concise and understandable statement of the facts which none dispute, and which the books and condition of the department, referred to, only too clearly prove. It is from the records and the affidavits of the two accused officials themselves, that the Governor derives the information given. This shows, that through the negligence, stupidity or rascality, of these two republican officials, the tax-payers of the state have suffered a loss of OVER a million and a quarter of dollars and that carelessness, corruption and conspiracy permeates every sub division of these two departments.

To the honest readers of the WATCHMAN, whether democrat or republican, we appeal for a careful reading of this shameful showing of official incapacity and roguery, and for an unbiased verdict as to what should be done to prevent a continuance of this robbery or the longer covering up of corruption, that has not yet been unearthed. The entire matter is now with the tax-payers of the state. If they approve of the methods exposed, methods which have tarnished the reputation of the state and lost to its people millions of dollars, wrung from the farmers and laborers in taxes, they will of course continue the rule of the same ring, by voting for its candidates, GREGG and MORRISON.

There ought to be enough of honest men in Centre county, to make the majority against Republican BARDSELYISM, at least 2,000 at the coming election.

Fine job work of ever description at the WATCHMAN Office.

## "Was He Afraid?"

The above is the head under which the daily Gazette, of Saturday, graciously informs us that we know nothing of the field of journalism, and kindly advises that it is not criminal to write our sentiments—approval or disapproval of various matters—for public perusal. We are to be congratulated, indeed, that one of the writers of the Gazette's brilliant (?) staff has so far condescended (?) as to make comment on the WATCHMAN's writings.

The article—and if we would truly appreciate the glory it has brought to us, by even attracting a moment's notice from those who honor (?) the profession which we must surely burden, we should have it framed—was about as follows: "There seems to be a great division of opinion as to the performance given by the 'Electric Spark Co.' the other night. Some think it was good, while others say it was rank." And it appeared in last week's paper.

In our issue of October 2nd, we gave "The Electric Spark" local advertisement, but not once saying it was a good show preferring, however, to see it before we passed judgment on its merits. We were not displeased with the performance the company gave on Monday night; in truth the writer was quite delighted with the orchestra, and the fact that the soprano, tenor and comedian all received encores on their songs; while the violinist was recalled four times, evidence that part of the house, at least, appreciated the work of the entertainers. We have had many poorer shows in Bellefonte, and not caring to discourage the patronage of a company which has many inferiors, drawing large houses every night, we simply gave the two diverse expressions we heard as we walked out of the lobby of the Opera House, after the performance was over. And we implore your pardon dear Gazette if it is presumption for us to say that both remarks were made by people almost (?) as capable of judging as you are.

Each issue of the Gazette for three days previous to the arrival of the show assured the theatre going public that "it would be a very fine entertainment" and published a clipping, from the DuBois Courier, which was quite flattering indeed, yet this same paper, after it had done all it could to make the people believe we were to have a first class entertainment, came out on Tuesday, October 6th, and roundly "scored" the show, which only the day previous it had been lauding to the skies.

Now dear Gazette seeing your inconsistency as others see it; how had you the heart to make such a vituperative attack on the poor little inoffensive WATCHMAN, simply because it preferred rather to say nothing than condemn a company which was evidently doing the best it could. We have not said, or even intimated, that the performance was good, but we are afraid to think of the fourteen recalls, different members of the company received, lest we might decide that it was fair, at least; and that would be traducing "true journalism" and such a reputable organ as the Gazette.

"Put not off until to-morrow that which you can do to-day." You can do to-day, and without much trouble yourself, that which will be of lasting credit to you as an individual and of benefit to the people of the state, by simply making up your mind to go out and vote against a longer continuance of the rule of the ring that has been robbing Pennsylvania, for the past thirty years.

## Where the Responsibility Rests.

The papers and politicians of the Republican party opposed to an investigation of the charges preferred against a Republican Auditor General and a Republican State Treasurer, seems to be terribly exercised about the cost of the special session of the Senate, and are sparing no space or words in their attempt to hold Governor PATTON responsible for this expense.

They either forget, or hope the people will, that it is not in consequence of anything that Governor PATTON has done, that from twenty to fifty thousand dollars of the people's money, is to be paid out for the purposes for which the Senate has been called together, but as a result of the action of two republican state officials.

Governor PATTON is no more responsible for the expense of the extra session of the Senate, than is any member of that body now in Harrisburg attending to the business for which it was convened. Under the law he had a duty to perform, and he performed it, just as each Senator is supposed to be performing his, and for the same reason, that their oaths of office require them to do so, one might as well charge the Judges of the court with the expense necessitated in the trial of a criminal, as attempt to lay the re-

sponsibility of the outlay of the investigation now going on, upon the shoulders of the Governor.

It is those who have been direct and dishonest in the discharge of their duties as state officials—a Republican Auditor General and a Republican State Treasurer—who are responsible for the costs of the session of the Senate now being held. It is to the action of these two republican ring officials that the taxpayers will charge this additional expense. Had they done their duty, had they recognized the mandates of the law, or regarded the sanctity of their oaths of office, there would have been no need for an extra session; neither would there have been one to add additional expense to the tax-ridden people of the State. This fact the tax-payers will not forget.

If some Democratic voter of your family is absent, write him to make a visit home, so as to be there on November third.

## Candidate Wright on the Equalization of Taxation.

In a speech at Greensburg on Thursday last, candidate ROBT. E. WRIGHT, gave to the farmers of that section of the State, in an honest, manly straightforward way, his ideas of taxation. As this is a matter of most vital importance to all farmers, we copy a goodly portion of his remarks, for the benefit of those who look to the WATCHMAN for information of this character. He said:

There is no branch of legislation in which the power of an influence other than the will of the people to shape its course has been more forcibly illustrated than in the matter of the tax laws of your State. One of the worst results of the system of special legislation existing before the adoption of the present Constitution was the condition of our tax patchwork of special acts enacted from time to time to meet temporary emergencies.

There was an absolute want of uniformity of its objects and rate of taxation and of machinery for their collection. The system of collecting a State tax on real estate based on local assessments had fostered a practice of undervaluations resulting in the grossest injustice, and sometimes in absolute fraud.

## CAUSED A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

This inequality existed not only as between counties, but between townships and towns in the same county, and finally became so general as to create a public scandal. High nominal rates on low valuations in some districts created the impression, by comparison with other districts, of overtaxation. This feeling was intensified by the palpable and indisputable fact that the personal property of the State was escaping taxation entirely, and that while the burdens of State government were borne by the corporations, yet the much heavier burdens of local government were borne entirely by the owners of real estate.

Naturally the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction became strongest among the farmers of the State. They were most heavily burdened while they were least able to bear it. It is true that the nominal rates of taxation on real estate in cities may have been higher than on farms, yet it was undeniable that the farmers were carrying the heaviest burden. For when you taxed the real estate of a farmer you taxed him upon all he was worth. His farm, as a rule, constituted his entire possessions. When you taxed that none of his means escaped for he had none other. Aye, the probability was that the farm was mortgaged, but he got no credit on that score.

In cities and towns this was not the case. When you taxed a city merchant, manufacturer, lawyer or banker on his real estate, you reached but a small proportion of his wealth; the bulk escaped. These facts stared the people in the face when the constitution of 1873 was adopted providing that thereafter taxes should be uniform and be levied under general laws.

## THE FARMERS' RIGHTS IGNORED.

Ever since then, for fifteen years the people have been insisting that the spirit of this provision of the Constitution should be enforced, but year after year has the Legislature refused their petition. Stronger and stronger has become the demand as year by year the Legislature refused to heed the farmers' demands.

Governor PATTON in the first term of his administration pressed the Legislature to meet this demand, but they refused. Bill after bill was defeated or buried, until finally a bill actually passed the Legislature, but was lost or mislaid in some mysterious way. Finally, at the last session of the Legislature, and as a result of the farmers' revolt last year, a bill was passed that may afford some temporary measure of relief. But it comes far from meeting the demands of the Constitution. It fails utterly to meet the just petition of the farmers, that taxation should be equal and upon all classes of property. Thus, for all this time has the Legislature failed to respond to and reflect the will of the masses in a government which, theoretically, is a government by the people.

Last winter I appeared before the House and Senate Committees on behalf of a client to present an argument against one provision of the Taggart bill—a provision which they deemed unconstitutional, and which they claimed would result in inequality of taxation—and I there endeavored to impress upon them the demand as year by year given expression. I objected to one provision of the bill as unwise and unconstitutional; but I declared that, in my judgment, corporations are not paying their proportion of taxes and the farmers were paying too much. I presented to the committee the outlines of a bill that would have met all the objections

urged against the Taggart bill by its enemies. I know that the sincere friends of that reform on both committees approved of my suggestions, but were powerless to adopt them.

If the principles outlined in that argument had been followed you would have had true tax equalization, but it was not. By almost a strict party vote in Senate and House the Taggart bill was thrown out by the Republican bosses, and yet these men ask that farmers shall vote for them again. I am before the people of Pennsylvania to-day to regret no single word spoken, and to withdraw no principle announced in that argument. I present it to the farmers of Pennsylvania as my plea in favor of that equalization of taxation for which they have so long fought.

## A Fearful Arraignment.

From the Democratic State Platform.  
We arraign and condemn the Republican Legislature for having refused to enforce the Constitution by appropriate legislation; for having failed to pass honest and equitable apportionment bills, as required by the Constitution; for having ignored the demands of labor for relief by law; for having denied the righteous popular demand for such laws as would distribute the burdens of public taxation equally upon all classes of property, and for having refused to reform long-existing abuses in the mercantile appraisal laws, as recommended by the Democratic Executive in 1885.

We arraign and condemn the Republican Auditor-General for having permitted John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia city and county, to embezzle \$500,000 of State tax collected by him, which he was permitted to retain for a long period after the same was due and payable.

We arraign and condemn the Republican Auditor-General for having permitted John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia city and county, to embezzle more than \$360,000 of State license moneys collected by him, which he was permitted to retain for a long period after the same was due and payable.

We arraign and condemn the Republican Auditor-General for having conspired with John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia city and county, to speculate in public advertising and for having received from the publishers of the same bribes to influence their official conduct in placing such advertisements.

We arraign and condemn the Republican State Treasurer for wilfully and knowingly permitting Bardsley to retain in his possession over \$1,000,000 taxes collected for and owing to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by reason of which delinquency a large portion of the money has been lost to the people.

We arraign and condemn the Republican State Treasurer for having conspired with John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, to secure to him the payment of \$425,000 of the public school fund, long in advance of the usual time, and when Bardsley was already known to the State Treasurer to be a defaulter for over \$500,000, which sum thus improvidently paid to Bardsley was by him embezzled, to the loss of Philadelphia city and the shame and scandal of the State.

We arraign and condemn the Republican Auditor General for having conspired to pay to John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia city and county, on December 30, 1890, \$150,000 out of the State Treasury, ostensibly on account of Philadelphia county's share of the personal property tax; but actually before that tax had been paid into the State Treasury, and when John Bardsley was already a defaulter and embezzler to the amount of \$622,013.11.

## Melbourne's Rain Schedule.

The contract by which Frank Melbourne agrees to produce crop rains in Northwestern Kansas during June, July and August of 1892 has been signed. The rain-maker stands by his first proposition to furnish rain at ten cents an acre.

## Republicans Responsible for the Defeat of Measures That Would Have Benefited the Laboring Classes.

P. F. Caffrey, secretary of the Knights of Labor legislative committee, in his minority report of the work of the last legislature gives the fate of all bills endorsed by the laboring classes. Both branches were dominated by Republicans who are charged with being responsible for the defeat of the legislation desired.

Labor legislation passed:  
The submission of the question of holding a constitutional convention to vote of the people and the election of delegates thereto.  
The Baker ballot reform bill in the form agreed to by a conference committee.  
D. R. Jones' bill to amend conspiracy laws.  
Senator Hines' amendment to secure semi-monthly pay; the same subject was introduced by Representative Davis and passed the house.

Parrell's company store bill passed without amendments.  
Farr's compulsory school law. It provides that all children between the ages of eight and twelve years shall attend some school at least sixteen weeks in each year. Vetoed.

An eight-hour bill, introduced by Senator Neeb, of Allegheny, was passed, but its provisions are only applicable to prison and reformatories.

The anthracite mine law as amended by the senate at the dictation of the coal operators.  
Labor bills defeated:  
The free text-book bills, defeated by direction or influence of the book trust lobby.

Brother Burke's anti-Pinkerton bill, killed in house committee on railroads—Brooks, of Philadelphia, chairman.  
The bituminous mine commission bill.  
The bituminous check-weigh man bill.  
The anthracite mine supply bill.  
The anthracite dockage bill.  
The factory amendment bill.

The majority party defeated the factory bill because Governor Pattison would not appoint or commission a Republican factory inspector.  
The ferry bill, to compel railroad corporations to use safety couplers.  
The Senator anti-discrimination bill.  
The anti-Standard oil bill.  
The bill to facilitate the trials of corporations.

Flannery's eight-hour bill.  
The effort to secure a lien law to protect mechanics was defeated in the house.  
Mr. Walton, of Philadelphia, refused to accept any such amendments to his sub-contractors' lien bill and the house sustained him in his opposition.  
Mullin's miner's examining bill.

Mr. Caffrey says: "The toilers should organize their forces more solidly than ever, agitate and educate until they make of this government what the immortal Lincoln said it should be—a government of the people, for the people and by the people." To all who have aided and co-operated with us we return our sincere thanks, and hope that our humble efforts here have not been all in vain, and that eventually everything will redound to the honor of our noble order and the good of humanity."

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Read the WATCHMAN for political and general news.

—The Daily News says "Little Nugget" was "excruciatingly funny." A new word for the language.

—The races of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, of Phillipsburg, last week, were well attended and interesting. The fastest mile heat was made by Irve Gray's pacing stallion "Fleming" in 2:48.

—Max Furey is visiting friends in town, but he has grown so much, since he went away from here, that one does not recognize in the fine looking youth of to-day, the fat youngster who, at one time, played on Bellefonte's streets. He will return to his home in Lock Haven Saturday.

—Governor Pattison, on Monday, approved the report of the commission locating the chronic insane asylum down in the Lebanon Valley. This settles the matter. Well, come to think about it, we didn't want or need it very badly in this county any way. With two daily papers, such as we have here; with a republican postmaster, a republican borough council, a republican Judge and the cows having the right of the way on our streets, this community and county has a sufficiency of nuisances inflicted upon them, without having all the crazy people of the State dumped down in their midst. After all, we guess the commission and the Governor were kind to us.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—The Tyrone Herald has the following about the Hollidaysburg burglary of Sunday morning: "One of the boldest and most daring robberies ever committed in Blair county was perpetrated in Hollidaysburg about half past two o'clock Sunday morning. A party of four men forced an entrance into Henry Rice's clothing store and packed forty overcoats, twenty-nine suits and a large quantity of gents furnishing goods into the largest trunks in the store and, by the means of a horse and wagon, succeeded in getting away with their booty. Mr. Rice's loss is about \$2,000. A reward of \$200 is offered for the capture of the burglars."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—John I. O'wine, of Bellefonte, and M. Elizabeth Bottorf, of Lemont; John F. Frankland and Eliza Jukes, both of Phillipsburg; William A. Hoover and Izora McCloskey, both of Curtin township; T. Y. Moyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Ida N. Rearick, of Spring Mills; W. Martin, of Tusseyville, and Olive R. Garner, of Ferguson township; Harry S. Cooper, of Winston, N. C., and Mary B. Morris, of Bellefonte.

CAPTAIN SAM.—Capt. Sam Williams, who commanded two engaged companies in the war, was engaged yesterday in painting the town red; in other words, he is putting the war color on Uncle Sam's mail boxes. Captain Sam enlisted with Captain W. W. Brown, now dead, God rest his soul, and served through the entire war, without receiving a scratch, except a slight wound across the temple. He saw the army of the Potomac organized and witnessed its disbandment, and during all that time was never absent from it except from the time his first enlistment expired until he re-enlisted in the service. That story of John Anderson's about Captain Williams having a big drum and cutting a hole in it, into which he crawled in the face of an engagement and rolled down hill in case of a retreat is supposed to be a cunningly devised fable, invented, we guess, because Captain Sam happened to take a dish of oysters at some other place. The Captain and one other fellow are the sole survivors of fifteen men who enlisted at the same time. The others rest in various graveyards, awaiting the final reveille at the last Great Review. Captain Williams is still a young looking man, which is a blessing vouchsafed him by Providence, no doubt, for duty faithfully performed. The wound on his temple was received at the battle of Gainesville under the command of the ever glorious McClelland.

A BIG SMASH-UP.—A wreck which might have proven to be an awful disaster occurred, just below the Nail Works, on Wednesday evening. Owing to the Odd Fellow's celebration the trains were all quite late, and Day Express left here but a few moments before Snow Shoe train was due. By a misunderstanding of orders she ran on toward Milesburg instead of waiting at the Round House until the train up had passed, and just as she was nearing the curve the two trains ran together. Both were crowded with passengers and the engineers seeing it was useless, and that it would mean instant death if they stuck to their posts, put on the air brakes and jumped. The tender of the express was knocked clear through the cab and the engine pulling the Snow Shoe train was badly smashed. Fortunately but one man was seriously hurt. It was a gentleman named Cooke, from Milesburg, and he was badly cut about the head. If the trains had come together a few seconds later it is probable that we would have had to record a long list of fatalities, as the wreck would then have been on the sharp curve, at the turn, and neither engineer could have seen the approach of the other's train. It was cleared up in a couple of hours by the wrecking crew from Tyrone and trains ran as usual.

—The Williamsport Breakfast Table, of Oct. 3rd, has the following complimentary words for Mr. John Hazel, formerly of this place, who now enjoys the distinction of being one of the finest cornet soloists in the county. It says: "There are few soloists before the public to-day who enjoy a greater reputation for the perfection of talent, and gift of genius than John Hazel, the cornet soloist, whose performance at Schaeffer's Grand Concert Garden, in Atlantic City, during the past season have made him the centre of admiration and the subject of hearty congratulations among his thousands of friends who visit the sea shore from all sections of the country. Aside from an exhibition of those qualities which make musicians perfect in performance, he possesses, in an extraordinary degree, the tact and genius which will one day place him in the front rank of musical managers in this country. A more devoted student, a more arduous worker, a more faithful performer than Mr. Hazel is rarely found. He is calm of demeanor, retiring and modest at all times, and never indulges in those affectations which detract so much from the work of all great artists."

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