

A Matter to be Ashamed Of.

Whatever else the Democrats of this county may have to feel good over, or to glory about, there is certainly little in the local election returns for them to be proud of. Had they done their duty as they might have done, by simply sparing a few hours on election day to go to the polls and vote, how different the result would have been. In place of 636 of a majority there would have been 2307 to crow over, and the additional satisfaction of knowing that each man had performed his duty as far as he could, and that the seeming endorsement of republican thieves by the State was not due to the carelessness or unconcern of the Democracy of Centre.

Taking the vote cast for Lieutenant Governor BLACK in 1890, as the full Democratic vote, it shows that there are 5113 Democratic voters within the county of whom but 3444 were interested enough in rebuking republican thieves to come out and vote. While of the 3694 republicans who last fall cast their ballots for Mr. BLACK's competitor, but 877 of them remained away from the polls. Two Democrats to one republican at home on election day, and on such an election day!

And as it was in Centre county, so was it in nearly every county of the Commonwealth.

We can readily imagine why a republican disgusted with the actions of those he had helped to elect; tired of that bossism that has been exercised over him for years; disgraced by the corruption that was oozing out of every crack in the departments they had control of, and hoping to see a change in affairs without being directly responsible for it, should have refrained from voting on the 3rd inst. But why any Democrat should have so far forgotten the duty he owed himself and party; the opportunity there was for success and the necessity that existed for every honest man to be at the polls and prevent the republican ring from securing a longer lease of power, as to absent himself on election day, we are at a loss to imagine.

Surely the people, and the Democratic people in particular, have not yet reached that degree of careless indifference that the honor of their State, or the integrity and honesty of those to whom they have entrusted power, is of no consequence to them. And yet, judging from the results of the last election, one would imagine that such was the case. There never was a time when the evidence of corruption on the part of those in office was more apparent. There never was a time when the hand of the boss and the interests of the ring, that controls the politics of Pennsylvania was plainer to be seen. There never was a time when a change was more needed, or could have been more easily secured, and yet in the face of these conditions, more democrats stayed at home than would have overcome the republican majority and secured the change that every decent and honest man in the Commonwealth admits should have been made.

It is not pleasant for us to be compelled to admit these things; it is not a pleasant duty to refer to the short comings of those who are of our own political faith, but the negligence, to call it by no harsher name, of men who profess to be Democrats, that is carried to such an extent as to allow the worst element of the republican party to secure a seemingly overwhelming endorsement, is a negligence that amounts almost to the sin of direct assistance in the crimes with which this republican ring stands charged.

The Bellefonte street Electric Railway company has received a charter of incorporation, but it is altogether probable that such an enterprise will not be undertaken in Bellefonte for many years to come. It is not our desire or intent to discourage any movement which tends to benefit the citizens of this community, nevertheless we can't refrain from commenting on the extravagant manner in which our contemporaries have been leading the people to believe that an electric street railway service, for Bellefonte, is an assured thing.

It is absurd to think that a party of capitalists would invest a sum large enough to properly equip a street car line in Bellefonte, when there really isn't the slightest evidence that it would prove a successful venture. Such a service would doubtless prove a source of much comfort to the town on certain occasions, but Bellefonte will have to double her population before the electric cars will materialize.

Pennsylvania's Exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Governor Issues a Proclamation Calling Upon the Citizens of the State to Collect Exhibits for the Columbian Exposition in '92.

Whereas, The congress of the United States has provided for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, by the holding of a great international fair, under the name and style of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, which is to be formally dedicated on October 12, 1892, and regularly opened for the public on May 1, 1893, and to continue open for the period of six months and

Whereas, in obedience to the president's proclamation, it is expected that every state in the Union and the people of every state shall contribute their due share to the success of said exhibition, to the end that it may redound to the honor of the nation and advance its general welfare; and

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is specially bound, in remembrance of the generous disposition that was displayed by her sister states and many of her citizens, in her behalf and that of her principal city, when the centennial of our national independence was celebrated in Philadelphia 1876, to do her utmost part toward making said exposition what every true American must desire that it shall be;

Now therefore, I Robert E. Pattison, Governor of said Commonwealth, in response to the patriotic sentiment that has always characterized her people, and in accord with the laudable motive which prompted the last general assembly to make liberal provision for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of the state at the World's Columbian Exposition, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the citizens thereof, without distinction of race, creed or sex, to prepare for furnishing their full proportion to the interest, value and financial prosperity of said exposition; and I do particularly request all railroad and transportation companies; all mining, manufacturing, shipbuilding and other industrial firms and corporations; all operators in and producers of natural oils and gases; all agricultural, horticultural, floricultural, botanical, geological and similar associations; all churches, schools, seminaries, colleges and universities; all historical, archaeological, religious, literary and library societies; all fine art galleries, museums, and places of public instruction and amusement; all editors, publishers, printers and book-binders; all ministers, physicians and attorneys; all banks, bankers and capitalists; all painters, sculptors, architects, designers, decorators and photographers; all who produce superior butter, cheese, grain, fruits, flowers, vines, vegetables, &c.; all tradesmen and commercial organizations; all who possess articles of beauty, novelty, rarity or striking merit; all state, county and municipal officers; all trustees and insurance companies; and persons in every avenue of life who may have something in their respective lines to present that is worthy of public notice and consideration, to lend their assistance in making the exhibit one that will be a source of pride to every Pennsylvanian and a revelation to the world of the enterprise, progress and unrivaled resources of the state.

And I do further request all citizens who may wish to take part in said exposition to communicate at an early date with Benjamin Whitman, executive commissioner of the board of World's Fair managers, of Pennsylvania, at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, in order that he may be enabled to learn their views and purposes on the subject, and to aid in making such arrangements as to space and location as will secure the best results.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

Canada's New Policy.

To Encourage Immigration from Europe - Statement of the Public Debt.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—An official of the Government, who should be in a position to know what is going on in executive circles, states to the Press correspondent to-day that Premier Abbott had decided upon a thorough reconstruction of his immigration policy, which would be carried out as soon as the new Minister of Agriculture, Cairns is appointed. He said that Parliament would be asked to vote a considerably increased sum for immigration purposes, as it was intended to wage war upon the emigrating farming population of Europe with a view to securing a considerable share of that class of emigrants now going to the United States.

The large expenditures which for the past ten years had been laid out on railway construction and other public works, he said, will be greatly curtailed next year, and the money hitherto expended on that account will be devoted to immigration purposes.

The Government is now preparing reports for circulation in Europe, in which it was proposed to score a point against emigration toward the United States by showing the large number of Dakota settlers who had deserted their farms this year in that State to take up lands in the Canadian Northwest. It is evident he said, that in fighting to secure the repatriating of the vast unsettled Northwest they will do so by depreciating the advantages the Republic to the South has to offer intending emigrant settlers.

An official statement published to-day shows the debt of Canada to have reached \$235,000,000, a considerable increase over last year, notwithstanding the assurance of Minister of Finance Foster that large reductions might be looked for this year.

The Recommendations Approved.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The committee of the Presbytery, of New York, appointed to consider the proposed revision of the confession of faith, which has been recommended by the General Assembly's committee to-day reported to the Presbytery. Briefly, the report approves of all the General Assembly's committee has done, and urges it to go forward along the same lines. The consideration of the report was set down for next Monday.

An English Cyclone.

Telegrams from Many Points Report Crews to be in Great Danger and at Some Places There Has Already Been a Number of Lives Lost.

LONDON, November 11.—A furious southeasterly gale is sweeping over the British coast and causing an immense amount of damage. From a number of points already the news has been telegraphed that ships are ashore, and that their crews are in danger of drowning or already drowned.

A dispatch from Hythe, Kent, says that the French schooner Edirimi has foundered off that place, and that the vessel's captain, his wife and son were drowned, in spite of the efforts of the life savers who were enabled to take off the rest of the crew. The captain of the Edirimi, however, refused to leave the vessel and his wife and son refused to be separated from him, preferring drowning to being saved without him.

A telegram received at about the same time from Sandgate, not far from Hythe, says that the British ship Bienvenue, of Glasgow, has been driven ashore there. The crew of the Sandgate life boat station made every effort to service the line, but without success. The rocket line was then called into service and four times did the line cannot send forth its shot and chain, to which the cable line was attached, but each time the shot fell short of the vessel. Crowds of people were standing upon the shore watching the agony of the crew of the Bienvenue, who had been lashed to the ship's rigging for hours, numb with cold. Hosts of volunteers went to the assistance of the regular life savers. Three times the volunteers assisting the regular crew tried to get the life boat through the terrible surf, but still without success. At noon there were but few of the crew of the Bienvenue left in the rigging and her hull was entirely submerged. The Hythe lifeboat eventually succeeded in getting through the surf, but it capsized and several of the life savers were drowned. Seventy-one men are still in the Bienvenue's rigging.

A dispatch from Sandgate this afternoon says that the life boat crew made another strenuous but fruitless effort to reach the Bienvenue. Some of the crew, exhausted by their long exposure to the warring elements became so exhausted that they found it impossible to longer cling to the rigging and so were forced to let go. They dropped into the yeasty waters and sank from sight. Others, some of whom are lashed fast undoubted, are still in the rigging. A crowd numbering thousands of people is gathered along the shore interestedly and sympathetically watching every attempt that is made to save the lives of the shipwrecked sailors, whose only hope of rescue lies in the efforts of the gallant life boat men.

It is believed that when the storm has spent its force and a final estimate of the damages is made, it will be found that the loss is much greater than that incurred through any storm that has prevailed for years. The reports from the cable-screw districts are very slow in coming in, owing to the almost complete paralysis of the telegraph lines but reports thus far received show that the damage must be wide-spread and very heavy.

The life savers at Seabrook finally reached the imperiled men and rescued twenty-seven of them. The captain and four seamen were drowned.

At Hastings, on the same coast, a life-boat is making a desperate struggle to reach a barque, supposed to be a British vessel, which has been driven ashore. The barque is in a most perilous position, and the prospects are that all of her crew will be drowned.

At Lowestoft, near Ipswich, Suffolk, a fishing smack, which, after a long and plucky tussle with the storm, was just upon the point of making Lowestoft harbor, was suddenly completely overwhelmed by more than usually heavy seas, and foundered in full sight of thousands of people who were unable to be of any assistance to the crew. The latter, numbering seven, were all drowned.

The barometer to-day registers the lowest point reached, at least during the year 1891. The entire steamboat service between Dover and Calais, Boulogne and Folkestone, and between British ports and Ostend has been suspended.

A Young Desperado's Crime.

He Attacks a Family for Plunder and Shoots Down Father, Mother and Son. Lynch Law Threatened.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—A horrible story comes from Romersville, Pike county. Simon Field, a young desperado, having plundered a view, went to the residence of David David, a well-to-do citizen, and, standing in the middle of the road, called the inmates to come out. They did so. As they appeared at the door he shot them down.

David David, the father, the first to appear, had both eyes shot out and will die. Mrs. David was shot in the throat and head. Charles David, a son, was shot in the leg. Great indignation exists. The assassin was arrested. Lynch law is threatened.

The State Alliance Elects Officers.

HARRISBURG, November 11.—The State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry C. Snavely; Lebanon; Vice President, W. A. Gardner, Potter; Secretary, W. T. Bricker, Coraz Station; Treasurer, Joseph S. Moran, Lebanon. The Alliance is reported in a flourishing condition.

The weight of the big Holstein steer "Jumbo" on William M. Singler's farm, near Springhouse, is 3,510 pounds.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR 1891.

Table with columns: Boroughs and Townships, Treasurer, Au. Gen., S. Treas., J. Com., C. Con., D. at L., Dist. Del. Rows include Bellefonte, Centre Hall, Mifflin, Howard, Unionville, Bennertown, Boggs, Burnside, Curtin, College, Ferguson, Gregg, Haines, Halfmoon, Harris, Marion, Huston, Liberty, Miles, Patton, Potter, Rush, Snow Shoe, Taylor, Walker, and Wolf.

Total vote 424,128; Majorities 227, 636, 671, 676.

It Was a Canard.

The Cruiser Baltimore not Harmed—Sailors to Give Testimony.

VALPARAISO, November 9.—Captain Schley and the other officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore are indignant at the canard about its sinking here. They know that it might have caused a great deal of unnecessary anxiety among their families and friends and the people generally of the United States.

The utmost quietude prevails at present in this city and in the harbor, where the Baltimore is lying as peacefully as if she was in home waters, and nothing had happened to disturb her aboard ship. Her stewards for several days past have gone ashore to do necessary marketing under the protection of a police guard furnished by Intendente Arregui.

The officers will be granted leave by their captain to land to-night. Although as a matter of fact, no threats have been made nor any signs have been given that violence would be attempted should the American officers appear again on Valparaiso's streets, Captain Schley, in order to be on the safe side and as an act of prudence, had stopped night leave until to-day.

In reply to a letter sent Captain Schley, asking him to allow the victims of the recent riot to appear before the court of inquiry and tell Judge Foster what they know of the outrages as assault upon them, Captain Schley sent word that he was willing to grant them permission to testify on certain conditions.

The officers will first have to be entirely recovered in health and the officers of the Baltimore must be permitted to be present at the inquiry while their men are giving evidence. Captain Schley also agreed to give the court a copy of the information about the assault sent to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—A cablegram received by Secretary Tracy from Captain Schley, dated Valparaiso, Chile, states that there are no indications of feeling of hostility toward the Baltimore's crew at Valparaiso.

The navy department announced, in issuing this cablegram for publication, that it was not sent by Captain Schley in response to any inquiry from here, but it was probably inspired by the receipt at Valparaiso of cablegrams from friends of the officers of the ships, asking about the truth of the rumor that was abroad here two or three days ago that the Baltimore had been blown up by the Chileans.

One Hundred People Killed at a Bull Fight.

ROME, Nov. 10.—From dispatches received here it is learned that a terrible accident happened to-day in Castel-Hasimere, on the Bay of Naples. A large number of spectators had gathered to witness a series of bull fights which took place in the arena of the circus at that place.

The circular tiers of seats from which the spectators were viewing the sport weakened and a large section of the structure containing 500 people suddenly collapsed and carried the people down with it. When the large force of physicians who had been summoned had concluded their labors, it was learned that 100 of the victims were instantly killed and that in twenty cases the wounds will prove fatal.

The Junta Surrenders Its Power.

LONDON, November 11.—A dispatch from Santiago this afternoon brings the intelligence that the Chilean Junta to-day surrendered the executive authority it has exercised since Balmaceda's downfall to the newly organized Congress. The chief recommendation made by the Junta in surrendering its power was an urgent plea that Congress should at once institute measures looking to the thorough reorganization of the army and navy.

Attributed to the McKinley Law.

LONDON, November 9.—The News, commenting on the board of trade returns, says: "The decrease of 20 percent of our trade with America may fairly be attributed to the McKinley law. The diminution in the demand from other countries must be ascribed to financial depression."

Crops in the West.

The Continued Rain Has a Good Effect on the Wheat.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—The continued rainfall for the last two days has had a good effect on the wheat in the State. With the exception of local and slight rains the period of drought has been unbroken since the time of seeding, and as a consequence the grain did not sprout well. The recent warm rain will have a beneficial influence, and if the weather continues warm for some time a crop may yet be expected, particularly in the valleys and lower country.

The area of winter wheat sowed this fall is fully as large as last year. The rain will also facilitate fall plowing which has been largely neglected on account of drought.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—As a result of recent rains, in Southern, Central and Western Kansas the wheat crop is in a good condition. In a few sections of the State the continued dry weather caused the wheat to sprout but no great damage has been done. Fall wheat is not all in yet and reports from all portions of the State represent the acreage to be by far the greatest in the history of the State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Last night's reports from Northern Minnesota and North Dakota indicate that a heavy and very general rain has been falling since yesterday morning. It is so general in North Dakota that no threshing will be done for several days. There is now, however, very little grain in shock, and the damage will be slight. The grain stacks will not be injured. Fall plowing will be delayed a few days, but the ground is in excellent condition, far better than for many years, promising a great crop in 1892.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—The drought which has prevailed through Central Illinois since June last has been broken by heavy rains. Farmers have been compelled to haul water for live stock and household purposes for some time, and on account of the pressures giving out they were obliged to begin feeding stock two months earlier than usual. Wells and cisterns and streams throughout this section had gone dry.

Starving in Russia.

A Mother Kills Herself and Children for Lack of Bread.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—Acts of brigandage by men rendered desperate by hunger are increasing in Russia. Hundreds of men employed in the railways in Kazan, Kourask and Voronezh have plundered freight trains and marauded the country in gangs, sacking farms and mansions.

The starving peasants devour any refuse they can find. The mortality among children from typhus fever and hunger is frightful. The Zemstvo distribute milk among families when possible.

A woman at Chelabinsk killed her three children and hanged herself on the refusal of a rich neighbor to prevent their starving.

PEASANTS THREATEN REVOLT.

The spirit of insubordination among the people in the distressed districts is becoming so intense that it is feared that serious troubles will result culminating in an open revolt of the peasantry early in the winter. The relations existing between land-owners and peasants are so strained that an outbreak is imminent. Tenants defy the landlords to evict them even under an order of law, and menace the land-owners with threats to burn their granaries and residences.

CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS.

The corruption prevailing among officials aggravates the discontent of the people. It has just been discovered that the Governor of one province severely stricken with famine has been realizing large profits by reselling grain purchased on Government credit.

When the princess of Wales gives a garden party it is her custom to request the guests to bring their children. That a pretty scene is made still more picturesque.

Want Eight Hours.

Huntingdon Refractory Employees are Indignant.

The employees of the Huntingdon reformatory are said to be dissatisfied because the benefits of the eight hour law have not been extended to them. In speaking about this matter two of the employees said yesterday:

"A though the governor assured Major Petrick that he would send his decision soon, we have as yet heard nothing and are still compelled to answer at roll calls at six a. m. and eight p. m., doing extra school duties from six to eight p. m., and some days later yet. Mr. Frank W. Smith, from Ohio, gave three lectures here—one on Saturday October 31; the next Thursday, the fifth of November, and the last one Friday, the sixth of November. He delighted everybody and his visit here proved beneficial. An institution like this needs a moral adviser of his calibre, who would have nothing else to do but to attend to the boys' morals, but unfortunately the moral instructor is superintendent of schools, and he has no time to encourage the boys by frequent visits and advice. The lecture nights made it pretty hard on the guards who could not get home before ten p. m. Why not have these lectures in the afternoon, especially when the lecturer stops with the superintendent and can give them at any time of the day? This is a consideration shown to officers? Such a slavery is becoming alarming. And this, while the law prohibits more than eight hours work."

"The managers say that money is too short to pay a few extra men. Last week they were received by express two dozen fine swords with scabbards and belts to be worn by the monitors while on duty. These monitors are prisoners who have been given the privilege to rule over the other prisoners and are apt to make a too free use of those weapons on occasions. Their introduction caused a general surprise among the officers. If the managers can pay for them, from the appropriation, of course, why not pay also for the uniforms the officers are forced to wear while on duty? The sum of \$20 is deducted from each officer's salary to pay for a special state reformatory uniform. At ten a. m. a helmeted justice to be done to fifty officials and their families."

"The board of managers meet next Friday. They must act at once or nothing will prevent an outburst of fifty indignant employees who have now stood as long as they could."

At the executive department it was stated yesterday that the government would take no action in this matter until after to-morrow's meeting of the board of managers, when he expects they will make a report to him covering the employees' grievances.

Wales Has Some Friends.

Theatrical People Give the Prince a Gold Cigar Box on his 50th Birthday.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—To-day is the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. The occasion is being celebrated in a quiet manner at Sandringham, in Norfolk. A large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams have been received by His Highness, and many presents have been forwarded to him from various parts of Great Britain and the continent.

The Prince of Wales, through his patronage of various London theaters, has done to make the success of numerous plays produced at those establishments, and the managers and actors were desirous of showing in some way their appreciation. Some time ago a movement was started among the dramatic profession looking to the formation of a fund to purchase a present to be given to the Prince to-day. The subscriptions to the fund poured in rapidly and those having the affair in hand decided upon a gold cigar box as a suitable token of their regard. To-day Sir Augustus Harris and others, representing the theatrical profession, proceeded from London to Sandringham, where they privately presented their gift.

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