

# Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Beliefonte, Pa., Nov. 20, 1891.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## What Does it Mean?

The tax-payers of the county will remember that at the last term of court, upon the order of Judge Furst, a bill of indictment for maintaining a nuisance, was presented against the county commissioners. This was done in the face of the fact, that the commissioners had at that time made preparations for removing the building complained of, and were only waiting for the action of the borough council, to give them authority to lay sewerage pipes from the Court House to the creek. Shortly after the action of the grand jury and court, the council determined that unless the commissioners laid sewerage pipes large enough to accommodate the entire town, and then turned them over to the borough after the work was completed, they could not use the street for the purposes desired. This ended the idea the commissioners first entertained, for the reason that it would be putting the county to a large expense for the benefit of the borough, and that when the money had been expended, the commissioners would have no control over the improvements made.

Their next effort was to secure drainage into the old well which is just outside of the Court House yard, and on Monday last, the trenches were dug and pipe purchased, to run to this point. Judge of the surprise of the commissioners, when they were notified that if they proceeded to drain the Court House building into the well, His Honor Judge Furst would at once issue an injunction, to prevent their doing so. The old well proposed to be used for this purpose has been closed for years, and would have made a most excellent and effective sink; better by far than any one in use at any hotel or public building in town.

The query now is, what did Judge Furst mean by attempting to prevent the commissioners from doing, that which he ordered them to do at the last term of court, for not doing? He knew when he threatened to issue an injunction that the action of the council prevented the commissioners from getting the necessary drainage to the creek. He knew there was no other place to run the sewerage into, and that without proper drainage, the improvements he demanded, and that the grand jury indicted the commissioners for not making, could not be had.

Why this effort on his part to stop them? Was it in the hope that he could have things in such a muddle, by next Monday, that the new grand jury, would recommend what he has long desired—the tearing out of the front of the present court room and the practical erection of a new Court House? To most people it looks that way, but unluckily for his Honor's little scheme, the council at its meeting on Tuesday evening last granted the commissioners the right to lay a six inch pipe down high street, and a new Court House at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars, will not be erected because the old one needed new out-buildings and better sewerage.

In this matter the commissioners are considerably on top, and the tax-payers may be thankful that the situation is as it is.

## A Matter of Importance that Should not be Overlooked.

Under the new election law, which goes into effect after the elections in February next, the State is required to furnish, at its expense, the necessary booths, railing and boxes, to hold the first election. After that, the county is required to provide its own fixtures. The number of voting precincts now in this county is forty-seven. It is said that under the new law two hundred and fifty persons are as many as can possibly vote at one division, and to attempt more is to run the risk of depriving those who come last of an opportunity of voting. If this estimate is correct many of the precincts in the county, as now constituted, contain more voters than can possibly cast their ballots at a single polling place, under this cumbersome act.

Next year will be the presidential election. There will be an unusually full vote polled, and as the entire system and methods of voting will be new to the people, the work of preparing and depositing ballots will be necessarily slow.

For these reasons, it seems to us that the proper thing for the Court or the County Commissioners to do, would be to look into this matter and consider the propriety of increasing the number of voting places, to such an extent as will secure to every citizen the oppor-

tunity to cast his ballot. And this should be done as early a date as possible, before the spring election, so that the people of any new district formed, could choose their own judge and inspectors, and that the Commissioners may know how many outfits for precincts will be needed, before ordering from the State.

There is no reason why this matter should be delayed until after the first election, and the people of the county put to the expense of purchasing the additional number of booths required to accommodate the voters.

If we need more districts, let them be made at once, and while the State bears the expense of furnishing the necessary appliances for holding the elections.

## A Certain Remedy.

There is a certain class of people in the world who are always on the *qui vive* for an affront, whether intentional or not. Ever ready and in arms to resent a supposed slight, no difference how small. Sometimes it is only the question of who shall sing the solo in the church choir. The suspicious one is always positive that he has not had the same opportunity to win public laurels that other members have had, and thereby creates such a breach in the congregation that the minister with many Peace and Good Will sermons, cannot heal. Often it is the ward politician who imagines that the party leaders have not consulted him as often as they should, and determines to make them acknowledge his dictatorship by creating divisions in the party that loses a victory, that may be, affects a national cause. But more often it is the home and social circle that suffer most from these bristling, touchy and over sensitive creatures, who interpret every thoughtless or rather unguarded word and action as a personal insultation. Different remedies have been prescribed for the treatment of this class of individuals, who usually are to be pitied, rather than judged on account of their disappointments and worn out digestive organs. The most effectual method we know of, was tried last week in Lexington, Ky., where D. P. ARNOLD literally, knocked down and wiped up the floor with ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, son of the Congressman.

BRECKENRIDGE, it appears accused ARNOLD of insulting him during a reception given by the Governor, and insisted on it in emphatic language even after the other had quietly denied the assertion. As the Governor's mansion was not a suitable place for a free fight, all party's concerned withdrew to a stable near by. ARNOLD at first did not appreciate the situation; but when he was called upon to defend himself he did it in such a manner that BRECKENRIDGE will not want to resent an unintentional wrong for some months to come. The remedy was rather severe, but if some people could have pounded into their heads a little more common sense and the ability to discern between a real offense and a supposed injury, life would not be the series of exaggerated mole hills that it is to so many.

## General Palmer's Partisan Expression.

Several weeks since we mentioned, editorially, the unveiling of the monument to HENRY GRADY, at Atlanta, Ga., and now we are compelled to refer to the despicable stand taken by General PALMER, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in regard to the circumstances attending the ceremonies.

General PALMER has condemned the committee for permitting what he termed the display of confederate flags, side by side with the stars and stripes, and his words bear with them significance of a very partisan feeling, while the man, over whose tomb the two emblems should ever float, had proved to God that sectional feelings be forgotten in the love which he had so nobly striven to inspire. Gen. PALMER has belittled himself in the eyes of the people and many of his warmest friends are condemning his unfeeling expressions, which will certainly tend more to open up the old wounds than to encourage forgetfulness of the past. The Atlanta Constitution, Mr. GRADY's old paper, comments on the affair as follows:

This is not the talk of a soldier. It is sectional and partisan all the way through. There was no display of Confederate flags at the unveiling of the Grady monument. If there had been such a display among the picturesque decorations of the occasion, it would have been all right, but nobody thought of it. A company of Confederates carried in procession, a war relic in the shape of a battered banner under which they had fought in a hundred battles. All genuine soldiers understand the significance of such an incident. This relic or souvenir was regarded by old Confederates simply as a relic, a reminder of their heroism and sufferings in the past. In all ages soldiers, whether victorious or vanquished, have affectionately treasured their uniforms, their

flags, their swords and other souvenirs of their campaigns.

For a century after the war of the Roses, descendants of the rival houses of York and Lancaster proudly displayed their red and white roses, and they were none the less loyal to England for doing so. Through all the changes of government in France, there has never been a time when an old soldier would not wear in the public the Legion of Honor cross presented to him by the first Napoleon. Soldiers understand this sort of thing and only politicians and narrow-minded bigots misrepresent it. When the Grady monument was unveiled, Atlanta was literally crowded with federal flags from the monument to the suburbs. General Slocum and other union officers, soldiers and veterans, saw nothing but union flags everywhere.

General Palmer misrepresents Mr. Grady when he says that he would not have countenanced confederate veterans and their war relics. That is precisely what Mr. Grady did when Jefferson Davis paid his last visit to Atlanta. There was some talk at the time about a few confederate flags. Several northern Republican newspaper correspondents were there and Mr. Grady very happily and satisfactorily made it plain to the country that the loyal South had no flag, but she had the right under that flag, to treasure her scars, her souvenirs and her relics. There is no latter day sentiment about it and women, boys and rebels have nothing to do with it. The people from Virginia to Texas are loyal to one flag and one country, but they are proud of their old battlefields, battle flags, broken swords and other evidences of the gigantic struggle in which they displayed such supreme valor and endurance. It is all right. Union soldiers living in the South understand it and they like the men who wore the gray, all the better for this little touch of human nature.

Complaint comes from Elmira, N. Y., that the Australian system of voting, was no obstacle in the way of those who wanted to purchase votes, at the recent election. We have an idea that the people of Pennsylvania will waken up to the same fact by the time they get through with the first election under their cumbersome new law. In it there are more ways for the briber to know certainly that what he pays for he gets, and for the boss and bull dozer to ascertain just how every man in their employ votes, than in all the election laws that have ever been tried.

## The New Ballot Law.

Bucks County Will Have to Go to Considerable Expense.

DAYLESTOWN, Nov. 17.—Judge Yokes, in commenting from the bench on the new election law, took occasion to say that the expense of putting the new law into practice in Bucks county would cost the county probably more than it now costs to run the county one year. Many of the country districts have more voters than can probably be accommodated at the usual polling places in a room large enough to comply with the law. The judge said that the county commissioners would be obliged to erect buildings for voting purposes unless the districts were divided, as there was no room large enough in several of the townships for the purpose. He also said the court had no power to divide the districts, except upon petition of the citizens of such districts. The county commissioners were directed to make the necessary provision for the expense made necessary by the enactment of the new law.

## The "Straight-outs" in Earnest.

The Anti-ring or "Straight-out" Republicans of Allegheny county who polled a larger vote than the regular organization at the recent election, have decided to maintain their position. It was decided on Saturday last to choose delegates to the National Convention as the only sincere Republicans from Allegheny county.

The "straight-outs" are reformers. They expect to reform their party here so that Chris Magee will be driven out of it after being shorn of all his great political strength. Most of them are Quay men, their leaders being distinctly so, either holding official position through Quay's influence or expecting to do so some time. When they decided to select delegates to the National Convention they first approached B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican executive committee when Blaine was beaten in 1884, and asked him to be one of their delegates. Mr. Jones declined to take up the fight, but the "straight-outs" say they can get some of the best prominent Republicans to accept the credentials.

## A New Political Party Formed.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Post to-day publishes a communication signed James Means which states that a new political party has been formed. The communication contains the declaration of the party which will be sent out for signatures. The declaration says: "We, the undersigned, believing that every paper dollar issued by the United States Government should be redeemable in gold at the option of the holder, believing that the silver question should be kept in politics, believing also in a tariff for revenue only, and finding no existing party which advocates honest money and a low tariff, hereby enroll ourselves as members of the new party."

## Miss Willard Unanimously Re-Elected.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—At the fourth day's session of the dual temperance convention to-day John G. Woodley spoke briefly of his reformatory call "Rest Island." Miss Francis E. Willard was re-elected president, receiving 393 votes out of 396.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge was elected recording secretary; Mrs. Caroline E. Bell, of Chicago corresponding secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh, of Chicago, treasurer.

Madame de Valsyres, the noted advocate of woman's rights in France, is an expert at handling the foils, and is fond of sleepwalking.

## Swamped by a Cold Wave.

Midwinter Weather Prevailing Throughout the Great Northwest.—Three Thousand Head of Sheep and Many Cattle Frozen to Death.—A Cyclone Passes Over the Eastern Portion of Pennsylvania—Large Amount of Damage Wrought.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—Reports are still coming in regarding the cold wave. At many points the weather is as cold as that usually recorded in midwinter. The limit has been reached at Red Lake Falls, at which place a fall to 20° below zero is reported. Sand Centre, reports 12° below; Crookston, 14° below; Barnesville, 10°, and Halllock, 16°. South Dakota suffers intensely, the register in that State being all the way from 4° to 16° below zero. There was considerable delay in the trains, and the excessively cold weather came so suddenly that it found people in many places short of coal and with their stock almost wholly unprotected.

From Sioux reservation and points on the Missouri river come stories of the loss of stock. Many cattle were frozen. David Hall, of Sully county, lost 3,000 head of sheep. Reports from North Dakota say the temperature is very rigid as far west as Minot. The ground is so thoroughly frozen that no further attempts will be made at fall plowing. Reports as to the condition of the wheat crop are conflicting. Those sent out by the railroads, report that nearly all wheat on shock has been threshed and that wheat in stack can be threshed at any time. The correspondents, however, give a far less glowing view of the situation, saying hundreds of acres in shock and can be now used for nothing except feed in the straw. Later reports from various points indicate that the back bone of the wave is broken.

## REACHES FAR SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The storm that developed Sunday has moved over the Lake regions, and is now disappearing northeast of New England. This cyclonic storm has been unusually severe, and its influence, supplemented by that of the marked high wave of anti-cyclonic area moving behind, brought severe gale and a decided cold wave to all sections east of the Rocky mountains. Killing frosts are reported this morning at Jacksonville and Mobile.

The line of freezing passes from Savannah south of Mobile and through New Orleans. Following are some minimum temperatures, with the relations to the lowest previously recorded during the second decade of November, viz: New Orleans, 32°, 2° below; Mobile, 30°, 2° below; Atlanta, 25° 1° below; Montgomery, 24°; Jacksonville, 30°, equal to the lowest.

Barometric depression has appeared north of Montana, but it will scarcely affect the weather for two or more days; but the high wave, the crest of which is central over the Central Mississippi valley, will continue the cold and clear weather in most districts. The temperature will gradually recover behind the high wave with the winds as they shift to the southerly. The rise in temperature has reached to the Missouri river.

## The Revolt of Big Foot's Band.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A telegram has been received at Army Headquarters from Gen. John B. Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, in response to one sent by Gen. Schofield asking the truth about the rumor that Big Foot's band had left the reservation and started for Pine Ridge. Gen. Brooke stated that he had been unable to learn anything definite about the movement, but would find out its scope and significance at once.

There is no apprehension here that this movement will be followed by any like last winter's outbreak. Gen. Schofield said this morning:

"The state of things in the Indian country is to-day far better than it was a year ago. The lessons learned by both sides at Pine Ridge and Wounded Knee may not be lasting but they have a wholesome effect for the time being. There is more content among the Sioux this winter than last, and this is mainly due to the fact that the affairs of the Government, as far as they affect the Indians, are, I believe, being better administered. Of course, there will always be some discontent among that class of people, and an undercurrent of trouble, but there seems to be less and less of it as we find out how to handle the situation. I do not think there are any signs to be discerned of trouble this winter, for as I can see the tribes are quiet. There will be no general changes of troops this winter unless some emergency should arise. The 1st of October is taken as the general limit beyond which has been found unadvisable to change stations until the spring."

## Heavy Sentence for Violation of the Dow Liquor Law.

Garper Schafer, of Knox township, Calumet county, Ohio, was recently arrested for selling liquor contrary to the local option feature of the Dow law in force in that township. The case came up for hearing Tuesday. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Nichols sentenced him to pay a fine of \$500 and serve a term of 30 days in the county jail and also pay the costs of prosecution. This is the heaviest fine ever imposed upon a sub-licensee in that section of the State under the Dow law.

Their majorities.—The official vote gives Gregg, Republican, for Auditor General, 58,152 majority, and Morrison, for State Treasurer, 54,257. Whether the men elected will follow "precedents," on the plan of McCamant and Boyer, because the Senate could find "no jurisdiction" in their cases, will be developed in the near future. The majority course of the Senate is no bar to public robbery. What a "grand moral" lesson has been rendered by our legislators—28 for robbery and 19 against. Clearfield Republican.

## A High Compliment to the Attorney General Hensel.

The New York Times' special correspondent sends the following from Harrisburg: There is one man who has made reputation and new position as the result of the miscarriage of justice in the recent extra session of the State senate called by Governor Pattison to consider the bad condition of the finances of this State. That man is William U. Hensel, attorney general of the commonwealth. Never before in the history of this State did any man make reputation for himself as a lawyer in so short a time as Mr. Hensel has done by his conduct of the investigation made by the State senate. He did this, too, against great odds, and in spite of the seemingly abortive results of his work.

Mr. Hensel, now just about 40 years old, has been known for a long time as an important political figure; but his reputation as a lawyer has come to him largely as a result of the political work he has done during the past 18 months. He has made merely partisan speeches from his making his tack last year and began to make legal arguments on the stump.

## THE DELAMATER CAMPAIGN.

In the Pattison canvass of 1890 there were many complications surrounding Delamater, the Republican candidate for governor. In addition to his questionable record as a legislator, and the suspicion that surrounded his candidacy because of his relations to Quay, there were matters of a financial character. He was the proprietor and manager of a bank, and this bank had been favored with about \$100,000 deposit of State money. Mr. Hensel, then a lawyer in excellent practice at Lancaster, took the position that, under the constitution, Delamater was ineligible for the office of governor because of his relation to the public funds of the State.

This argument, backed by a liberal citation of authorities, made a strong impression upon the voters of Pennsylvania, and was one of the potent influences in the election of Governor Pattison. During the remainder of the canvass Mr. Hensel confined his attention to the development of this legal doctrine, and his action in doing so made his one of the very few instances where a lawyer had the courage and the tact to make a canvass on lines almost wholly legal.

Hardly had Mr. Hensel assumed the duties of his office before the Bardsley delation was brought to light, and out of that has developed an amount of work for the attorney general that has kept his office busier than it ever known to be. At every turn the new attorney general has shown himself ready, willing and able to deal with the extraordinary condition of things that had come to the surface.

When the senate came together in extra session the attorney general was asked to conduct the case, as it was then termed, wisely making a distinction between an impeachment or criminal proceeding and the object for which the senate had been called by the governor. He declined, but avowed his willingness to "assist" it should in reaching a conclusion whether it should advise the governor that the "reasonable cause" of the constitution existed for the removal of delinquent officials. Never abandoning this position, he entered upon his work. And never did a partisan body get such an amount of "assistance" that it did not want.

Mr. Hensel's cross-examination of State Treasurer Boyer was masterly in every way. He drew from an unwilling witness admissions that showed the truth of everything alleged by the governor in his message, and proved, besides, many evasions of the law that had not been known. So destructive was this examination of the witness, of whom less was expected, that every measure was resorted to, and that with success, to save McCamant, the auditor general, from undergoing such an ordeal. It was felt quite universally by the Republican senators and managers that if McCamant should be subjected to cross-examination by such a lawyer about his "neckties" and "rare books" he would be sure to break down and give away his own case and that of his party. So the victim was saved from this shame by being saved from examination.

## A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

The attorney general's argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the senate was merely the summing up of his case. But it was so logical and comprehensive, and established his contention so fully, that it extorted admiration even from the great crowd of able lawyers retained by the accused officials, and from the leading lawyers in the senate itself. As the result of it all, nobody in Pennsylvania is likely hereafter to indulge any doubts as to the legal ability or standing of the attorney general of the commonwealth.

## Cut a Whale in Halves.

The Anchor line steamship Ethiopia shed a whale in two with her steel prow on Saturday morning last on her voyage from Glasgow to this port. Second Officer Fife thinks the whale was a orca, or razor back. He doesn't like to say how big it was, but is inclined to think that ninety feet would measure its length.

Many of the Ethiopia's passengers had a monetary glimpse of the whale. The sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky, and the sea was placid. Nearly everybody was on deck. At 10:45 o'clock a big blubbing was observed about 200 feet ahead. A large, shining dark body appeared in the middle of the foaming, and a fountain of water spouted skyward.

Second Officer Fife thought that the whale would have sense enough to get out of the way. Maybe it thought the Ethiopia was another marine monster and wanted to have a little fun with her. Before Mr. Fife could give the signal to stop and reverse, the stem of the Ethiopia had struck the whale amidships. The vessel vibrated as if she had hit a piece of sunken wreck. The engineer thought some of the machinery had broken and fallen through the hull. Passengers who ran to the sides and looked over the rails saw the divided whale floating past, its blood giving a red tinge to the Ethiopia's foamy track.

## English Farms Flooded.

Phenomenally Bad Weather Causes Great Trouble. Many Acres are Under Water.

LONDON, November 17.—There appears to be no end of the stories of damage resulting from the phenomenally bad weather that has been prevailing in Great Britain. The latest story of the disaster comes from Somerset, one of the southwest counties of England. The county is traversed by a number of rivers, including the Parrot Brue, Axe, Yeo and Tone. Along these rivers are immense marshes, and tracts of land of great fertility. The farm lands are under a high state of cultivation, and consequently floods in that district are always accompanied by heavy losses to the tillers of the soil.

The heavy rains filled the rivers to the danger point. This was particularly the case with the river Parrot, and much anxiety was expressed lest the river should overflow and inundate the farm lands along its banks. What was dreaded has occurred, for last night the bank of the river, at a point where it was particularly strong gave way and the water rushed through the crevasse and flowed to a considerable depth over the farms.

To make matters worse, the break occurred in a place in the bank but a comparatively short distance from where the rivers enters into the Bristol channel, and the result is that as the stream rises it causes the water in the river to back up, thus increasing the volume pouring through the break. All the farmers and others residing in the city are working energetically to stop the crevasse. Stones, timbers, tree and large bags of dirt are being thrown into the gap, but as yet the efforts to stop the flood have met with little success. The damage was caused by the inundation is placed at \$50,000, and it is believed that, unless the overflowing waters are soon turned back into their river, the loss will amount to an enormous sum.

## A Magnificent Affair.

Andrew Carnegie's Neice Married to the Son of an Iron King.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—To-night in Calvary Episcopal church before 1,000 invited guests Andrew Carnegie gave away his niece, Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of the late Thomas M. Carnegie in marriage to Oliver Garretson Rickettson, son of John Rickettson, the Pittsburgh ironmaster. The ceremony, which with its surroundings, was one of the grandest in the social history of this city, was performed by Rev. J. Crocker White, D. D., assisted by Rev. George Hodges, D. D. The eight ushers were of this city's most prominent young men, and the bridesmaids of equally prominent families.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie was present with friends from the East and West. A magnificent reception was held at Fairfield, the beautiful home of the bride's mother, after which the wedded couple started on an extended tour.

## A London Paper Says.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The News in a financial article this morning referring to the speech of Secretary Foster at the chamber of commerce banquet in New York on Tuesday night, says: "Secretary Foster's speech is a confession of opinion that America has gone too far to draw back. The United States treasury is in the same position as the Bank of France, it has to face the probability of being saddled with an immense stock of useless silver while taking measures to hold so large a reserve of gold that it might just as well be a great store at all. The Americans seem to be so occupied with crop and trade prospects that they neglect currency matters so long as their material progress is not violently interrupted."

## Their Difference.

From the Altoona Times.—One of the most interesting of the present political battles is that for the Ohio senatorship. The contestants, the venerable John Sherman and the loud mouthed Foraker, are supposed to be pretty evenly matched as far as supporters are concerned. We need not say, however, that in mental and moral ability there is no parallel whatever between the two men. Sherman and Foraker are two who have but little in common. One is a great statesman who has impressed his personality on the history of his country. The other is distinguished only in the front ranks of low grade politicians.

## Where Egan Fails.

From the Omaha World Herald.—The Associated Press effort to expel Minister Egan is well enough so far as it goes, but it does not touch upon the vital point, that being in disfavor with the new government of Chili, he has outlived his usefulness as a representative of the United States, if he ever enjoyed any.

## Drawing a Prize Both Ways.

From the Wayne Independent.—A dentist who extracts teeth without pain has been operating in Unadilla and other places. He places a silver dollar in the hand of the patient while extracting the teeth, to be retained if he hurts. The only pain he has caused anyone yet is to give up the dollar.

## Why New England Squirrels.

From the Kansas City Times.—One reason why New England is rapidly becoming Democratic is that they want free raw materials. Every workingman there knows that it raw materials were free they would be cheaper. Yet Republicans dare tell them that the tariff is not a tax, or that the foreigner pays it. It is no wonder that they reject such apparent absurdities and resent such imputations of ignorance.

## Made Cashier of the Treasury.

HARRISBURG, November 17.—John W. Morrison, state treasurer-elect, was to-day appointed by State Treasurer Boyer to be cashier of the treasury, vice William Lively, resigned.