

# Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., March 11, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## Unfair to Bellefonte and Its Facilities.

If the editor of the *Gazette* knew one tith of what he, in his egotism imagines he does, he would have spared his readers the columns of bosh he has inflicted upon them during the past week, on the subject of railroad transfers, competition, freight charges, etc.

It is not the purpose or province of the WATCHMAN to excuse or defend the Pennsylvania rail-road, but when a newspaper, professing to be friendly to the interests of the town, either through ignorance or for a purpose, attempts to deceive the public through statements that would frighten away every business enterprise that might propose locating here, with stories of freight extortion, that hamper industries, cripple manufacturers and eat up the profits of all our works, it is nothing more than a duty we owe to truth and to the future prospects of our town to brand them as incorrect, unwarranted and without foundation.

Bellefonte has had for years and now has, as good facilities for shipping, and as low rates of freight as any town, similarly situated in any portion of the state. Its shippers of grain, iron and other articles, pay no more per 100 weight or car load, to or from the same points, than do those of Lock Haven, Beech Creek, Snow Shoe or Philipsburg, all of which are blessed with competing lines of road. Its merchants receive their goods as promptly and at as low rates, as do those of other towns equally distant, whether they enjoy the benefits of one or a half dozen different rail-roads, and as for the opportunities furnished for either shipments or travel, there is no sane man in Bellefonte, be he shipper or loader on, but will admit, that we are provided with every convenience that can be used and with a promptness that cannot be complained of.

We say this not in the interest of the Pennsylvania rail-road, whose three separate lines from the east and its single line from the west, reaches this place, but that the facilities and opportunities of the town may not be underrated or belied, by such charges and mistakements as the *Gazette* has been making, in its demand for a competing line of road to be erected.

The failures the *Gazette* alludes to, and the stoppages of industry it names as being the results of excessive freight charges, are chargeable to other and entirely different causes.

The Glass Works, which is one of the failures it cites, was an enterprise started without capital and run on credit, depending on the banks for loans to meet its current expenditures. The heavy discounts charged and the amount of its out-put kept tied up as collateral for its loans, in connection with the general depressed condition of all kinds of manufacturing industries under the Republican tariff system, accounts for its failure.

The Nail Works went under in consequence of losses sustained in experimenting with expensive machinery to make nails out of old steel rails, and the extremely low price that cut nails brought after the wire nail was placed upon the market.

The Bellefonte Furnace company closed down, because of the general slump in the iron business that came with HARRISON and the MCKINLEY bill, and in consequence of differences between it and the Buffalo Run rail-road, that carried its ore from the mines to the furnace.

Freight charges, or want of facilities for shipments, had nothing whatever to do with these failures or stoppages, and is no more to be charged for these results than they are to be credited for the success of our other industries that are still in full blast, and doing the best they can to battle through the tight times this republican administration has given the country.

Parading the depressed condition of our manufactures and enterprises, or abusing and vilifying the only out-lets we have, is not the way to build up the town and induce competing companies to invest money that we may profit by it.

To secure competition, we must show that we have the traffic and are willing to pay fair prices for the services rendered, before any one will take the risk of an investment, such as is necessary to build an other line of road to this place. Our own people must come to the front in this matter and prove that they have confidence in the enterprise by aiding it, to the extent of their financial ability. Our manufacturers and merchants must give some assurance that a fair show of their shipments will be furnished the new line. Until this is done nothing can be expected or hoped for in this matter.

## A Wrong Reason.

In the WATCHMAN of last week reference was made to the fact that the chairman of the Clearfield Democratic County Committee, had called a meeting of that body to apportion the county into districts preparatory to electing congressional conferees, under the new plan, suggested by the counties of Clearfield and Centre at their last county conventions. In speaking of the same subject, our neighbor, of the *Democrat*, makes an unfortunate statement, which if accepted as a threat, will result only in creating resentments, and prevent acquiescence, by the smaller counties of the district, in an equitable system of representation in our Congressional and Senatorial conferences.

It is the fear that Clearfield and Centre, having a majority of the delegates to a congressional conference under the system proposed, will ignore the rights and claims of the three smaller counties, that prevents them agreeing to the adoption of the new plan. This fear is only strengthened and confirmed by such threats as our up town cotemporary makes, when it asserts that "because Centre and Clearfield alone can elect a Democratic congressman, they will insist upon the enforcement" of this new principle of representation.

Even if the *Democrat* was correct in its statement that "Clearfield and Centre alone can elect" a Democratic congressman—an allegation that is just 2081 votes from the truth—it would be no reason of itself, why they would or should insist upon the enforcement of the plan they propose.

It is because the basis they suggest is equitable and just; because the proposition they put forth is right and fair; because some such plan would stop the dead-locks and defeats we have been experiencing, is the reason they will ask its adoption, and, failing in this, will do the best they can to secure the most equitable representation possible, and such harmony in the Democratic nominating conference, as will insure the earnest and united support of every Democrat in the district for its nominee, let him come from what county he may.

Elk, Forest and Clarion need have no fear that Centre and Clearfield are coming to the next conference with blood in their boots and a battle axe upon their shoulders. The Democrats of these counties are as tired of, and disgusted with, the dissensions that have disgraced and the defeats that have dishonored the party, in the district, as those of the smaller counties can be.

They will attempt no bossing; they will countenance no bull-dozing; they will resort to no brow-beating, but will ask in the best of faith and for the sake of political fairness, what is right in representation, and have confidence enough in their Democratic brethren of the counties with which they are connected, to believe they will get it.

—Let us see. The election is held in November. That is about eight months from this date, which will account for the extraordinary activity that enables the Harrisburg *Patriot* to announce in black head lines that the "Philadelphia Democrats are aroused, and will hold a convention in which over eight hundred divisions will be represented." If it was three weeks before the election and getting aroused would add a few votes to the Democratic returns, Gabriel's trump would not waken them into activity. But as there is no prospect of their cavorting round now injuring the Republicans, to whom they generally sell out, they are trying their old game of blow and bluster just as if it would convince any one of the sincerity of their efforts or the honesty of their purposes.

For political frauds Philadelphia can discount any corner of the creation.

## Where the Anti-Quay People Will Win.

The Republicans, at their primaries, in York, on Monday last, thought they were giving Mr. QUAY a black eye by selecting an anti-Quay delegate to the Minneapolis convention. As it is not delegates that Mr. QUAY is after now, as much as it is members of the next legislature, he can well afford to allow the scarce and scattered Republicans of York, who have neither voice nor vote in the selection of a United States Senator, to do about as they please. We expect to hear of a great many anti-QUAY victories throughout the state this summer but they will, in nine cases out of ten, be in counties like York, that won't effect the result in QUAY's case in the least, or show that the Republican party, where it has the power, is a particle more particular who it elects as Senator than it has formerly been.

When that party can't accomplish anything, it is awfully earnest in its efforts at reform. When it has the power to do, reformation is a word that's unknown.

## Should be Returned Without any Opposition.

Capt. GEO. W. SKINNER, of Fulton county, who represented Franklin county in the Legislature for two terms more than a score of years ago, and who was the representative from Fulton at the last and at the preceding session, has again been brought forward as a candidate by his friends. He is encountering some little opposition from aspiring candidates, on account of the two term policy which seems to have obtained in the politics of the county. No such miserable rule should be allowed to stand in the way of the return to the legislature of men like Captain SKINNER, when they can be induced to become candidates. Captain SKINNER was unanimously chosen as the candidate of his party for Speaker of the House, at the last session and no man wielded more influence than he in all the deliberations of that body during the two last sessions. He was industrious, alert and eloquent in debate, especially when the interests of his own people were affected. To his untiring efforts in the House, more than to any other member, of that body are the tax-payers of the state indebted for the relief from the burdens of local taxation which the increase of the school appropriation, from one and one-half millions, to five millions, has given.

If the Democrats of Fulton county are wise they will not long hesitate about sending a man like Captain SKINNER back to the House, where he is sure to occupy the position of a leader instead of a mere party follower. His retirement at this time would be in the nature of a loss not only to himself, but to the people of the entire state.

When other counties are considering the propriety of sending to the House of Representatives such men as ex-Senators WALLACE, JOHN CESNA, JEROME B. NILES, ex-Senator RUFAN, and men of like standing and experience, it would be a matter for which Fulton Democrats would have reason to blush, to send a new and inexperienced representative, when a man of Capt. SKINNER's popularity, prestige and experience, was willing to serve them. Fulton needs him at Harrisburg, so does the rest of the state.

## Don't Want to be Misunderstood.

Some one having started the report that the Clearfield delegation to the State Convention, would be solid for HILL, and would vote for national delegates favorably to him, Dr. J. W. POTTER, one of the number, corrects that statement so far as he is concerned, in the following, manly and straight forward note to the Clearfield *Republican*.

EDITOR *Republican*—Your friend, who communicated the information that the Clearfield delegation to the State Convention would be solid for Hill, is slightly mistaken. While I can only answer for myself, I will freely state I am for Cleveland—why any Democrat should hesitate in his choice is a mystery to me. Cleveland gave us four years of the best of government; left the Treasury overflowing, and the very best of feeling existing among the people of the different sections of the country. My second choice would be Governor Pattison, who is a close follower of Cleveland, and who I think would make a strong candidate. Since Dana has become the mouth-piece of the New York *Democrat*, I must confess I feel a little shy of that crowd.

I am Yours Truly,

J. W. POTTER,

KEEWAYDIN, March 10, 1892.

—The Philadelphia *Times* was seventeen years old last Saturday, and celebrated the anniversary of its birth by issuing a 192 column "sheet." From the degree of perfection and eminence, in the journalistic world, which the *Times* has acquired we might readily think that it is backed by a century's experience. It stands to day without a peer, in typography and as a synonym for all that is bright and attractive in a representative American daily.

## Sugar Duties Reimposed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Harrison issued today a proclamation retaliating upon Columbia, Hayti, and Venezuela for not concluding reciprocity treaties by reimposing the duties on all sugar, hides coffee and other articles exempted by section 3 of the McKinley act which may be imported from those countries after to-day.

It is understood that a commercial arrangement has been agreed upon with Honduras and will be announced within a few days; also that Austria-Hungary and Spain, for the Philippine Islands, have begun negotiations which give promise of early and satisfactory adjustment.

## Sullivan and Corbett Will Fight.

NEW YORK, March 16.—James J. Corbett and his manager, W. A. Brady, went to the World office this afternoon and covered John L. Sullivan's deposit of \$2,600. Articles were signed for Sullivan and Corbett to fight for \$10,000 a side and a purse of \$25,000 before the Olympic club of New Orleans, on Wednesday, Sept. 7.

## The Pennsylvania as a Disburser.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The speech of President Roberts at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad was interesting in giving a novel and striking idea of the importance to the business interests of the community of a good corporation. The public, except that portion of it employed by the railroads, is apt to regard them as a tremendous concern which simply moves freight and carries passengers and a great absorber of money. They do not know, or they forget, that the railroad company pays back to the community in cash promptly the larger portions of its earnings in wages, and that, besides, a large purchaser of manufactures is a patron of every department of trade. A purchasing agent in this city recently bought for his company some sewing needles and an anchor on the same day. It would be difficult to mention any article of commerce in which a railroad company in its capacity as a consumer does not deal.

In his speech, Mr. Roberts pointed out the extent of the Pennsylvania Railroad's operations as a purchasing and consuming portion of the community. He showed that during the last decade that corporation had absorbed the productions of Philadelphia alone to the extent of \$15,800,000, or at the rate of \$1,500,000 per year. The man or corporation which adds \$5000 per day to the business of this city, and does it for ten years, ought to be cultivated. This sum, it is understood, includes only the money spent in actual improvements—terminal wharves, warehouses, shops in the city, &c., which indirectly tend to make further increases in commerce and trade in many directions.

The total expenditures of the Pennsylvania Railroad are, of course, much larger, and, after showing what the road has done for the city, President Roberts took up these figures. In the single year of 1891 the Pennsylvania Railroad expended in this Commonwealth the enormous sum of \$52,000,000 or at the rate of \$1,000,000 per week. There are not three railroads in the United States whose gross earnings are equal to this sum, a fact which, after all, gives but a small idea of the immensity of the Pennsylvania's disbursing capacity, as we believe forty other millions were spent on portions of the line outside the State. The figures do not need elaboration. They demonstrate at once how much and how important a part of the community the Pennsylvania Railroad is, and point out its intimate relations to all matters pertaining to business in a most striking way.

The ultimate effects of these large, constant, and timely expenditures cannot be contemporaneously known or pointed out. We of this generation can only see that they have added largely to the convenience of the public, that they have made the city more accessible to freight shippers, that they have increased our coastwise and foreign trade, that they have added to our manufactures, and in a hundred ways built up and promoted the stability of the city and commonwealth. President Roberts and his able lieutenants are to be congratulated on having done so much toward the development of commerce and the promotion of all that tends to a broader and more beneficent civilization.

## Democracy Will be King.

The Meaning of the Democratic Policy Upon the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, speaking in the house today on the binding twine and cotton ties bill said: "The country has nothing to fear from the Democratic policy upon the tariff question. It means a more equal distribution of the great advantages of this country. It means that the men who produce the wealth shall retain a large share of it. It means that enterprise shall be employed in natural and profitable industries, not in unnatural and unstable industries. It means prosperity everywhere and not by piecemeal. It is for this reason that the young men of this country are coming to the Democratic party, as Mr. Clarkson, that high Republican authority declared. It is because we are right and right will triumph."

"The day will come and that soon, I trust, when wiser economical politics will prevail than those to which the Republican party is wedded, when the laws in this country will be made for all and not for a few, when those who annually congregate about this capitol seeking to use the taxing power for purposes of private good will have lost their prestige, and the blessings likewise. Hail that day. When it comes, to use the language of another, "Democracy will be king, long live the king!"

Mr. Bryan closed his speech with a brilliant oration, and as he took his seat he was the recipient of the warmest and heartiest congratulations of his party colleagues. Although this was his maiden speech, he showed every quality of a fluent orator. No member who has addressed the house thus far upon the tariff question has received the same attention that was accorded to the young Nebraskan.

## Would Save them Hurling for the Wrong Fellow.

It is now reported that in a recent swap made between President Harrison and Senator Quay the former is to get the Pennsylvania delegation at the Minneapolis convention. The principals to the trade should announce it, definitely as the way the matter has been standing recently. The postmasters throughout the state don't know who to shout for and are consequently singing dumb.

## Trusts and Monopolies.

Forced by Protection, Without Which They Could Not Exist—Catechism for Congressmen.

What is a Trust? In the popular and political sense it means a combination of the domestic producers of certain commodities to control production and advance prices. No trust of this kind, operating on articles for which there is a possible competitive supply from other countries, could be maintained in the United States for a single month except under one or two conditions—either all the competitive producers throughout the world must be brought in the "trust," or, what is the same thing, the product of the world must be controlled, or the product of all foreign producers must be shut out from the markets of this country. The first result is not attainable. It would be obviously impracticable to induce all the manufacturers of starch, for example, in all the different countries of Europe, to unite and put the control of their business in hands of trustees residing in the United States. The second is made not only possible, but effective in the highest degree by the imposition of tariffs or duties on the importations of the articles in which the trusts are especially interested so high as to completely bar them out of the market. These duties the McKinley tariff act provides. It thus becomes the creation and preserver of trusts and monopolies, the likes of which cannot and do not exist under the tariff system of Great Britain, as the Starch Trust, Plate and Window Glass Trust, Nail Trust, Lined Oil Trust, Lead Trust, Cotton Bagging Trust, Borax Trust, Axe, Saw and Scythe Trust, Cracker, Cake and Biscuit Trust, Rubber, Boot and Shoe Trust, and many others; all of which, freed from foreign competition, are advancing prices to American consumers to an extent that will afford them from 50 to 100 per cent. more profit than can be fairly considered as legitimate, but in which profits their employees do not participate. There are more than 100 trusts in the United States that could have no existence but for the high duties that have been enacted to keep on in order to maintain and protect them. How did your Representative in the last (Fifty-first) Congress vote?

Did he vote for the Salt Trust, protected and alone made capable of existence by a duty of from 44 to 85 per cent? Did he vote for the Window Glass Trust, with a protection of from 120 to 135 per cent? Did he vote for the Lined Oil Trust, with a protection of over 90 per cent? Did he vote for the White Lead Trust with a protection of 75 per cent? Did he vote for the Starch Trust, with a protection of over 80 per cent? Did he vote for the Steel Trust, with a protection running from 40 to 115 per cent?

And so of all the other trusts protected by the tariff and especially by the McKinley bill. Look them up; and if you find that your Representative voted for such an imposition of taxes as alone permits them to exist, make him explain why he did so.—David A. Wells.

## It is Tiresome, Very.

The Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, sinks ungracefully into obscurity.

During the first-session of the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Reed attained the pinnacle of a certain kind of ambition which is satisfied if its possessor can only attract attention, even if he does not command respect.

In the second session of that Congress Mr. Reed was stunned and his faculties apparently paralyzed by the crushing defeat his antics had helped to bring upon his party. His feelings were lacerated. His self love was severely hurt. His desire for notoriety had temporarily become latent. Worst of all, the season was winter, and his yellow shoes and his sky blue surging were no longer available for spectacular uses.

But the ruling passion is strong in death, and though Mr. Reed lies buried on the floor of the House, beneath an adverse majority of four to one, he still yearns for notoriety. Every once in awhile he bobs up, and with coarse insolence calls the attention of the House to the obsolete Reed and the obsolete Reed rules.

He is probably aware that the Reed rules are of no more account in Washington now than a last year's bird's nest is to a pothunter. But he does not wish the country to forget that those rules were for a time the law of the House, and that the man who wielded them in such outrageous fashion is still on earth.

The attention which the House pays to these pranks of Reed seems to be of the most languid and transient kind. Instead of attaining eminence as a hero of disturbance he simply exhibits himself as a bore and a nuisance. There is no great harm in this, but it is at times exceedingly tiresome.

Pray, Mr. Reed, give us a rest.—Ex.

## Half Rates to Clergymen on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In offering half rates to clergymen the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has instituted the most comprehensive and liberal arrangement ever adopted under like circumstances. Not only is the reduction available by ministers of the gospel who reside upon the lines of Pennsylvania Railroad, but it applies equally to those of any section of the United States accepted on the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system both east and west of Pittsburg. A clergyman having a charge in any portion of the West or South is entitled to travel at half fare over the Pennsylvania on presentation of his clerical order to any ticket agent of the company, and likewise any clergyman of the East may use the lines of the company over their entire extent under the same conditions.

Ministers of the gospel were never before accorded such concessions, and it is easy to predict that they will show their appreciation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's liberality by patronizing it when they or their families have occasion to travel.

## Pine Grove Mentions.

Rev. Aiken's parishioners are relieved of naming little "Garnes Gett." The happy parents have assumed that responsibility themselves.

Cattle and horses, offered at public sales, are being sold at low prices, especially horses, while hogs and sheep command quick bids and good figures.

On Saturday, the 26th, ex-Treasurer, J. B. Mitchell will offer his excellent stock and good farm implements, at public sale, at his old home 3/4 mile west of town.

Boss painter, R. B. Fry, of the Meyer Carriage establishment, returned from a recent visit to the Mountain city, where he donated a Prince Albert and a life style "Katy."

His honor Judge Krebs, accompanied by his wife, spent the latter part of last week with his aged mother, at the home of his boyhood, attending his brother John F's funeral.

Our young friend J. B. Hoberling last week appeared before the Egyptian Embracing Association, in session at Sunbury, where with a class of twenty-two he came out first best. But two others passed the examination successfully.

Little Mary Bailey, daughter of J. G. Bailey, received a serious gash on the forehead with an axe, in the hands of her brother, who was not aware of her standing behind him. The wound was inflicted in the upward movement, otherwise it might have proven fatal.

The announcement of the sudden death of one of our honored citizens, John F. Krebs, started our community, on the morning of the 10th inst, he having died at midnight. Although his death was not unexpected, it was thought that his life would be prolonged for days perhaps weeks as he apparently was not in a dangerous condition. Having had occasion to get out of bed, which he did without assistance, and in that effort the brittle life thread was broken and his lifeless form fell into the arms of his loving and devoted wife.

For some months he had been unwell, but able to be about, and was confined to bed but three days during all his illness. Not a murmur was heard to pass from his lips as he was fully resigned to the Master's will.

John Frederick Krebs was the oldest son of Henry Krebs, born July 21st, 1833, on the old Krebs homestead, where he has lived all his life. The writer had the pleasure of his long acquaintance and friendship and is prompted by a profound regard to offer this brief tribute, for one in whom he found so many excellent qualities and his judgment was not to be disputed, although of a modest retiring disposition and manner and his death is the subject of sincere regret.

In faith he was a Presbyterian, and politically a Democrat, and at one time he was within a few votes of receiving the nomination for the Legislature, in which Hon. W. K. Alexander was his successful competitor.

His years of health and activity, granted him, were spent in honest toil and vigilant labor by which he became the owner of the old homestead which he succeeded in keeping in the very best of condition. The beautiful home with the surroundings indicate the taste and good judgment.

Nov. 17th, 1857, he married Miss Anna Musser. This union was blessed with ten children, three daughters and seven sons, of whom Henry M., John B., Newt T., and Mrs. W. H. Roush and Miss Inez, who with an aged mother, a loving wife and three brothers, Levi, William and Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, survive him. His remains were buried in the Pine Grove cemetery on the 12th inst. The pall bearers were W. H. and J. G. Bailey, G. W. McWilliams, D. G. Meek, C. H. Struble and W. H. Fry. Rev. Geo. Elliott had charge of religious services assisted by Rev. C. T. Aikens.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Mr. James Morley, an aged resident of Julian, died on Wednesday night. He was one of Huston's old land marks and was a power in that community, in his active days.

LARIMER'S LIVERY SOLD.—The Larimer brothers have gone out of business, in Bellefonte, and with their dissolution we lose one of our most prominent livery firms. During the many years of their dealings, at the Bush House stables, they have always catered to the wants of the public with a care which has elicited confidence from all with whom they came in contact. A deed of sale for their whole establishment was executed, on Wednesday afternoon, whereby Mr. Jesse Cox became the sole owner. We bespeak for him a successful business. It is not known what the Larimer boys will do.

## Answer to Correspondent.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 16, '92.

EDITOR WATCHMAN:

Dear Sir,—I am a stranger in this place having purchased a lot and located here about three weeks ago. I purpose building, and write to ask if Bellefonte has any good Hardware stores, where I can purchase needed articles. An early answer will oblige Yours Respectfully,

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—Bellefonte some time ago had three excellent hardware stores. At present, judging from the business columns of the newspapers of the county, we must confess there are none seeking the county trade, and we have not the time to go and ascertain it those that are here, are prepared to furnish the supplies our correspondent desires.

## Multiply the Holes.

Mr. Reed calls the Democratic policy of passing separate bills in the House "punching holes in the tariff."

A happy inspiration!

The bombardment of a hostile fort or ship is directed to "punching holes in it."

For every hole punched in the McKinley tariff, an oppressive and odious tax, condemned by more than a million majority in the Congressional elections, will disappear.

Keep up the fire from the rifled reform guns!—N. Y. World.

—Only one woman of the upper class in Egypt is permitted to see men. She is the widowed Princess Nazal, for whom the Sultan issued an order granting her that privilege.