

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Should Finish the Job.

It took QUAY just about twenty minutes, while in Philadelphia on Saturday, to fix the organization of the next Legislature. THOMPSON is to be Speaker; Voorhees Chief Clerk; REX, Reading Clerk and some unknown follower of the Beaver boss from Montgomery county, Journal Clerk. To the Republican members of the next House, he graciously leaves the choosing of their own Sergeant-at-Arms, Door Keepers, Pastors and Folders and other minor officials.

Just why Mr. QUAY did not name the "whole shooting match" when he was at it, and save the trouble of calling a caucus, we do not know. Any one who owns a Legislature, as he does the one that convenes in Harrisburg in January, and assumes the responsibility of choosing its chief officers, shouldn't stop half-way. The collar that each one will wear should be placed about their necks by the same hand. The boot black in the basement will be as proud of being known as "QUAY's man," as will the subservient tool who fills the speaker's chair. The cork twister in the clerk's room will be as happy over such a distinction, as his chief; and why the glory of being singled out by the "boss" himself is denied the understrappers, who of necessity will be as obsequious to his demands as their superiors, is one of the mysteries of Republican politics that we cannot fathom.

If the Senator only appreciated the distinction that the ordinary Pennsylvania Republican considers it, to wear his tab, he would certainly finish up the job of dictating the organization of the next Legislature, down to the fellow who washes spittoons and watches in the water closets.

Is It Fraud or Resurrection?

It is a startling fact that as we get farther away from the war, the number who took part in it increases. If we were to state that there are more persons applying for and drawing pensions to-day than the entire army rolled had on them during the war, it would scarcely be believed, and yet such is the truth. The number of men enrolled and who saw actual service, whether for a day, a week, a month or a year, as soldiers, from the time the war commenced in 1861 until it closed, was 1,620,000. The number of pension claims that are now being paid and pending, are 1,676,065 or fifty-six thousand and sixty-eight more than the total enlistments in the army amounted to.

If we consider the thousands who fell during the war, and for whose loss no claims were ever made; the additional thousands who have died since; the widows who have married or died, and the dependent children grown to man and womanhood; the army of gallant fellows who have never made application; the number that have been refused, and the natural thinning out, during the twenty-seven years that elapsed since the war, of those who would be entitled to appear as claimants, one must either conclude that there is an awful fraud in this pension business or that there must be a special resurrection of departed pensioners every few months, at points not known to ordinary mortals.

Where to Put the Tax.

If there is any one who thinks he can give any reasons why the tax on whiskey should not be increased, let him hold up his hand quick, that the public may know who it is and hear what he has to say.

An increase of to \$1.25 a gallon will furnish an increase of revenue \$60,000,000 yearly. It would be a tax that no one would kick about for the fellows who would pay it are the ones who imagine themselves wealthy enough to throw their money away for whiskey, and as a general thing care nothing for either price or quality.

The distiller who would pay the tax upon it to the government, would do so after he had disposed of it to the landlord, or bar-keeper, and had added the additional cost to the original price. The landlord, who would deal it out, would water the article to make up in quantity what it had increased in price, and the chap who would drink it would pay his usual ten, or fifteen, cents and get that much more water and that much less hell-raiser.

So that all things considered, here is a place that \$60,000,000 can be secured to make up the Republican deficit, without hurting any one, or taxing those unwilling to pay.

Pile the tax on whiskey.

The First Case Under the New Election Law.

If there was any reliance to be placed upon the integrity or justice of Philadelphia courts, on questions relating to politics, we might shortly expect a decision from one of them that would go a great ways in determining just what disabilities, under the new ballot law, will give the voter the right to ask assistance in making up his ballot. A case of this kind was brought before one of the city magistrates, on Friday last, the voter FRANK HANSEL, being charged with demanding assistance when he could read and write and had no physical disqualifications. He waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at the next term of court, and if the Judge before whom the case will be tried, can divest himself of all political prejudices, or feelings, and let HANSEL take the consequences of his action, we will have a decision that will set forth in very few words, whether the law, as it now is, means that the booths shall be used by the bribers and bull-dozers to see that their bargains or demands are carried out, or whether they are for the purpose of securing that secrecy of the ballot that leaves men free to vote as they desire, no matter what circumstances may surround their every-day lives.

It is a decision the voters of the State will await with interest, and one that will largely determine whether this section of the law, that it is claimed has been violated, will need amending by the coming legislature to make it effective, and prevent its being a cover for all kinds of wrongs, or whether the law as it now is, is what the people imagine and intend it shall be.

Is It the "Slack" Work of a Boss?

Outside appearances indicate very strongly that organized opposition, among the Republicans, to the nomination of GEN. HASTINGS for governor in '94, is being energetically pushed. Who is at the bottom of this movement is not known; but that it is some one who understands that the easiest way to defeat a man is to divide his friends is very evident. In the west, MONTGOMERY of Pittsburgh and HUFF of Westmoreland are both to be placed in the field; from the north-west, congressman STONE will be pushed; from the east, REEDER of Easton and PAXSON of Philadelphia, will be presented, and from the center, GEN. HASTINGS own section, ex-congressman McCORMICK of Williamsport will be named.

With each of these gentlemen carrying the delegates from the locality from which he comes, there will be but little left for "our Dan," and to an outsider it looks very much as if he would be compelled to go into a general contest, to secure enough of delegates, to make a respectable showing at the start. Should he do this, then he makes open enemies of each candidate whose section he invades, and the result would be the possible defeat of the General at the primaries, and the engendering of such feelings as would almost insure a combination being formed against him in the end.

Taking into consideration the situation as it appears on the surface at this time there is a long distance, and a rough road, between "General" HASTINGS and "Governor" HASTINGS.

The Philadelphia Record Almanac for 1893 is out with a more than usual amount of useful information. It is a neat ninety-six page pamphlet.

Quashing Cases Against the Cooleys.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—The cases against Lute Cooley and his family for receiving stolen goods were taken up this afternoon. At the outset Attorney A. F. Downs, for the defendants, held that as there could not be a conviction on the first count, which alleged stealing, and as the second count did not state the value of the stolen goods alleged to have been received, the charge ought to be quashed. After some argument the court stated that it was both to quash, and gave the district attorney until to-morrow to combat the argument. The same flaw is evident in the seven indictments, and it is expected that the cases will be deferred till the March term. It is expected that the same flaw will be discovered in the indictments against Lida Pastorius and her father. The Cooleys are jubilant. There is a requisition from West Virginia asked for here against Sam Yeager.

Cleveland's Plurality in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 12.—Cleveland's official plurality in this state as given out by the secretary of state to-day is 4,183. The vote in the state is as follows: Cleveland 84,468, Harrison 80,285, Bidwell 2,130, Weaver 4,165, MacCorkle for governor has a plurality of 3,918.

Pennsylvania Still Boasting.

From the New York Herald. Pennsylvania is still boasting of its Republican majority, but it has nothing to say of the hordes of ten-dollar immigrants which infest its industrial centres as a result of its peculiar policy—no competition for American products, but open competition for American workmen.

The Cabinet.

Something About the First Offices to be Filled Under the Next Administration

The State Department, with the Secretary of State at its head, was established July 27, 1789, and was first called the Department of Foreign Affairs. Its chief was known as the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It is the oldest of the Cabinet offices, and outranks the others. The Secretary of State succeeds to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, resignation, or removal of both President and Vice-President. Jefferson was the first Secretary of State, and the post has been a favorite one among Presidential aspirants. Monroe, Marshall, Clay, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Cass, Webster, Buchanan, Seward, and Blaine all have held the position. Until the establishment of the Republican party, which has almost uniformly gone West for its Presidential candidates, the Secretary of State was usually chosen from the Eastern or Southern States, and New England generally got the preference, Massachusetts being especially favored. During the Cleveland Administration Delaware furnished the Secretary of State. Jackson, too had a Delaware Secretary.

The Treasury Department, with a Secretary of Treasury at its head, was established on Sept. 2, 1789. Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury. The first Western man to hold this office was Thomas Ewing, appointed in 1841. Since that time Secretaries of the Treasury have been chosen with little reference to State lines. The Southern States, however, have been called upon to furnish less than their quota in this department. Since the close of Grant's term there have been five Secretaries of State and nine of the Treasury. Daniel Manning and Charles J. Folger were New York Secretaries of a New York President. Mr. Manning resigned after serving two years. Mr. Folger was defeated for Governor while serving as Secretary.

The office of Secretary of War was established on Aug. 7, 1789. The first holder of the office was Gen. Henry Knox of Massachusetts. He was 39 years old when appointed. He was one of the Andre court martial, served with Washington in Yorktown, and arranged the details for the evacuation of New York city with Guy Carleton. During the first half century of the republic's existence New York frequently furnished the War Department with its chief, but since 1845 there has been but one New York Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield, who served only for a short time. He was, when appointed a resident of Virginia military district, though a native of New York. Mr. Cleveland had a Massachusetts Secretary of War, the first to hold that place since the close of Madison's term.

The Secretary of the Navy is an important Federal officer, but the department over which he presides was not established as a distinct branch of the Government until April 30th, 1798, nine years after the other important offices in the President's Cabinet—State, Treasury, War, and Postmaster-General—had been provided for. The first Secretary was George Cabot. He came from Massachusetts, and it has been an unwritten law for Federal appointments since that the Secretary of the Navy should be selected from a coastwise State. There have been two exceptions, however, both of them furnished by R. B. Hayes. One of his Secretaries came from Indiana; the other from West Virginia. Gauged by the standard established by Hayes himself, the Wabash and the Kanawha might well rank as "high seas." The present Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, is a New Yorker. So was his predecessor, William C. Whitney. So may be the new Secretary after March 4.

The Postmaster-General's Department was established on Sept. 22, 1789 and the first holder of the office was Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts. It may be added that Massachusetts has participated actively in the filling of Cabinet posts, and enjoyed a century ago the political distinction which now appears to belong to Ohio. The post of Postmaster-General has usually been filled from the "border" States. Pierce went to Tennessee for his first Postmaster-General. Buchanan chose one from Kentucky. Lincoln appointed a Maryland man. Grant went to Maryland, and Hayes to Tennessee. Garfield had in Thomas L. James a New Yorker, but since then the claims of the West have generally been considered. Mr. Cleveland's first Postmaster-General, Vilas, was from Wisconsin; his second, Dickinson, was from Michigan. John Wanamaker, the present Postmaster-General, is the first Pennsylvanian to hold that office since the establishment of the Federal Government.

The office of Attorney-General was established in 1789, but the Department of Justice, of which he is the executive head, dates back only to 1870. Originally the Attorney-General was the President's legal adviser. Edmund Randolph of Virginia was the first Attorney-General, and during the seventy years succeeding no Western man held it. Edward Bates of Missouri was the first. Grant had five Attorney-Generals in succession, but since the close of his second term each President has had but a single Attorney-General. In this way the difficulties arising from a change in legal advisers has been avoided, and uniformity in the policy of the Government better secured.

The six officers above named constituted the early staff of advisers of the early Presidents, and it was not until the growth of the business of the country called for additions that it was necessary to increase the number to eight. The first addition to the Cabinet was made on March 3, 1849, the day before the inauguration of President Taylor. The office of Secretary of the

Interior was then established, Thomas Ewing of Ohio being the first. Just as it is an almost unwritten law that the Secretary of the Navy shall come from the coastwise States, it is an unwritten law that the Secretary of the Interior should come from the West. Most of the business of the Interior Department, especially in connection with the Land Office and the care of the Indians, is furnished by the Western States. For more than forty years the West and South-west have furnished the Secretaries of the Interior. There is one exception to this, however, furnished by R. B. Hayes, who appointed as Secretary Carl Schurz, credited at that time to New York, and still a resident of that city.

The duties which devolve on the Secretary of the Interior were performed prior to the establishment of that post, by the heads of the other departments. The Patent Office was attached to the State Department, the Land Office to the Treasury Department, and the pensions and the Indians had been looked after by the War Department.

Cabinet officers are not to be considered as well paid officials when the expenses which the requirements of their posts call for are taken into consideration. They receive \$8,000 a year, the same as the Vice President, but the duties of a Cabinet chief are onerous and protracted, whereas the Vice President has very little to do. He has few responsibilities, and he, besides, always the possibility of succession.

Since the establishment of the Federal Government New York has had forty-two Cabinet appointments, Massachusetts thirty-seven, Pennsylvania thirty-six, and Virginia and West Virginia together forty-three. California, now one of the largest and most important States, has never had a place in the Cabinet. The only Cabinet officer ever held by a man from either of the Pacific States was that of Attorney-General, held by George Williams, under Grant.

New York has had five Secretaries of State, six of the Treasury, five of War, four of the Navy, three Postmaster-Generals, and three Attorney-Generals, but it has never had a Secretary of the Interior Department.—N. Y. Sun.

State Grange Meeting.

HARRISBURG, December 13.—Several hundred delegates were present at the opening of the state grange Patrons of Husbandry this afternoon. The reception of the credentials consumed the entire session.

The reports from all sections of the state indicate that the work of the order is steadily moving forward. Since the last meeting twenty-six new granges have been reorganized and three Pomona granges instituted, aggregating nearly 5,000 new members during the year. The work of the order are in a healthy condition. He speaks encouragingly of the co-operative system and the ability of grangers, by means of it, to purchase everything cheaper. He recommends the Granger insurance companies and the Temple of Ceres fund. The work of the women in the grange is gratefully acknowledged. The inequality of taxation is discussed and it is suggested that the legislative committee be continued to look after the interests of the farmers during the approaching session of the legislature. He favors free mail delivery in the rural districts. He thinks the aid of the legislature should be invoked to prevent food adulteration and also to check gambling in farm products. All legal currency, he says, should have equal power and capacity to make purchases and pay debts, and the free coinage of silver and the issuance of legal tender notes in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of trade and commerce insisted upon. Among other things he favors the election of United States senators by the people and suggests that the farmers must have relief even if they have to disclose a lockout by refusing to purchase manufactures' productions until an agreement in prices of farm products. He says the farmers are almost a unit in their demand for a flexible currency of \$40 or \$50 per capita and thinks the establishment of mortgage banks by farmers would be a good thing. At the public meeting to-night speeches were made by Governor Pattison, Luther S. Kauffman, of the National Dairy association, and John Trimble, secretary of the national grange. The report of Overseer McHenry was also submitted.

A Statue of Solid Silver.

The statue of Ada Rehan in solid silver for Montana's exhibit in the world's Fair will be eight feet high, costing some \$50,000. The pedestal will be composed of \$250,000 worth of solid gold. Miss Rehan will have the honor of representing Justice, standing on a globe of solid gold. The figure will be cast in solid silver, one foot resting on the continent of North America. The scales will be equally balanced with gold and silver and held in the left hand. The right arm will extend and a sword be held in the right hand. The idea is symbolical, and the ideal or model a perfectly formed woman. The pedestal will represent the largest piece of gold ever seen.

Will Not be Released.

LONDON, December 11.—It is said that the physicians appointed to examine Mrs. Maybrick, with reference to her chance of life and the advisability of releasing her from prison, have decided that there is no need of liberating her.

Buying by Wholesale.

"Can't I get these two-cent stamps cheaper if I take a quantity?" asked Mrs. Chestnut, of the stamp clerk at the Philadelphia post office.

"I can let you have a dozen for a quarter," replied the stamp clerk.

"Very well, I'll take them."—Jury.

If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN office is the place to have it done.

Millionaire Armour's Gift to Chicago.

Chicago, December 12.—Philip D. Armour, the millionaire packer, departed tonight for New York on his way to Europe leaving behind him a Christmas gift of over one million five hundred thousand dollars to the city of Chicago. Absolutely unknown to the public work has been going on for a year past toward the erection of a magnificent five-story building on Armour avenue and it is now all but ready for occupancy. This building will be known as the Armour institute and will be to Chicago all that the Drexel institution is to Philadelphia. This building is but a small part of the gift. In addition to it and \$1,400,000. All that money and brains and labor can do will be done toward making it the greatest institute for manual training science and art in this country. Mr. Armour conceived this idea years ago. The plans have been carefully gone over with George W. Childs, John C. Black and Mr. Armour's sons Ogden and Philip.

Everything Goes About That Time.

From the Chester News.

Some of our wise exchanges say that it was the secret ballot that wrought defeat for the Republicans last week. When people make up their mind to get up a tidal wave, they don't worry their heads about the system under which the voting is done.

Judge Dean's Resignation.

HARRISBURG, December 12.—Hon. John Dean, of Hollidaysburg Republican supreme judge-elect of Pennsylvania, sent in his resignation as president judge of the Twenty-fourth judicial district of Pennsylvania to Governor Pattison to-day, the same to take effect December 31.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The engagement of Mr. O. Hoover to a young lady of Philadelphia has been announced.

—While working at Jenkins & Lingle's foundry, on Tuesday, a heavy iron beam fell on James Markle's arm crushing it badly.

—Mrs. Rebecca Stover, wife of Noah Stover, of Millheim, died at her home in that place on Monday night. Deceased was aged 56 years, 2 months and 3 days, having been ill for nearly a year as a result of an attack of grip. Five children and her husband survive.

—While playing with his playmates, near his home at Lancashire No. 2 colliery, near Philipsburg, Willie Campbell ran a stick into his abdomen. His parents being poor were unable to give him the proper attention and diet and he died of peritonitis and pneumonia on Sunday evening. He contracted the latter while being taken to the Cottage hospital.

HE'LL HAVE TO GO ANYHOW.—W. H. Barrows, of this city, the well-known postal clerk on the N. C. R. W., running from Elmira to Baltimore, desires us to state that he is not the Borrower who said that Cleveland is a hog. That man's name is H. W. Burrows, and he is a postal clerk on the Williamsport and North Branch road.—Lock Haven Democrat.

FOR OUR ASSESSORS.—It will be of interest to the assessors in Centre county to know that the Spring election will be held on Tuesday, February 21st and as the law requires the registers to be at the various polling places 60 to 61 days before election, the assessors will sit for that purpose Wednesday and Thursday, December 21 and 22. The latter date is the day for final registration.

AUDITOR'S CONVENTION.—A circular issued by the county commissioners has called on auditors from each of the fifty-one voting precincts in the county to meet in the Arbitration room in the court house, in this place, on Friday morning, December 28th. The object of the meeting will be to give the auditors careful instructions concerning the holding of the Spring election on February 21st. The printing of the ballots is a serious question for the districts to consider and a full turn out is desired.

If you want to feast your eyes on something particularly fine just call at Representative James Schofield's saddlery establishment, on Spring street, and ask to see the fine set of silver mounted harness he has just completed for Miss Ellen Hale, of this place. It is very handsome, and if Mr. Schofield makes as good a job of his term at Harrisburg as he has done on that harness our people will have reason to congratulate themselves on having secured such a legislator.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

—Issued during the past week—Taken from the docket.

Charles Yearick, of Nittany Hall, and Kate Young, of Scotia, Pa.

Matthew Gnoled and Bessie Ratcliff, both of Philipsburg.

Ira V. Gates, of Gatesburg, and M. Blanche Wye, of Half Moon.

Charles Legg, of Lock Haven, and Thresie Mott, of Bellefonte.

Wm. M. Luse and Eva D. Kerster, both of Centre Hall.

Alfred L. Out, of Axemann, and Ida M. Koch, of Bellefonte.

Howard Favorite and Ella Northamer, both of Philipsburg.

Joseph Dunsmore, of Philipsburg, and Mardie Dillen, of Ansonville.

—This item is of deep interest to one individual. It is the person who tore down the flag from the residence of Governor Curtin, the night of the Democratic parade. He is known—his reasons for doing so are known; and unless that flag is returned, and proper apology made for the act, he will be given the publicity and disgrace that a public prosecution, for such a deed, will bring.

BELLEFONTE'S INVENTOR.—Below we publish a letter which we have received from Mr. George W. Rogers. It will explain how nicely he is getting along with the invention which promises to make him a rich man, as well as to number him among the inventors of note of the day. Mr. Rogers brain is teeming with originality along the line of mechanics and many of his patents are finding ready sale in our markets now.

It seems that his genius is constantly cropping out in some useful way, and we are glad to hear that he is getting along with his latest, and possibly greatest work, so nicely.

New York, Dec. 10th, 1892.

Friend Meek—I am busily engaged in having my Car Heating Apparatus made in South Brooklyn, the parties having contracted to have it ready in two weeks.

I would have much preferred to have taken it to Bellefonte for construction, so telegraphed them for proposals. The bid in Bellefonte was so much lower than the parties' who are making it, but the time in which it was constructed was much shorter, so the parties interested concluded that shortening the time was of more importance than the difference in price.

The train which we have control of, and which I am to equip, consisting of a locomotive and four cars, is lying at 66th street, Long Island, on the New York & Sen. Beach R. R., ready to have the apparatus put in. The test will cost considerable money, as the parties considered it best to buy an engine and rent the cars, and have given me every facility regardless of expense to make a full and complete test. I hope to have the train equipped and ready for trial by the middle or last of January.

Truly Yours,
Geo. W. ROGERS.

OUR FREE DELIVERY ALL RIGHT.

Some time ago the WATCHMAN mentioned the fact that exchanges from near by towns were predicting that Bellefonte would lose her free delivery mail service, because of a falling off in the post office receipts. We told our readers then that there was no foundation for such stories and that they were evidence of the jealousy of other places because Bellefonte has enough business to secure this great benefit. Post Master Feidler has just come out with a statement in his paper, the Gazette, showing that for the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1892, the receipts of the Bellefonte post office were \$9,703.62. Only \$296.38 short of the \$10,000 business that is necessary. During the preceding year the business at the Bellefonte office exceeded the required amount and it is hardly probable that such an insignificant shortage, in the face of the recognized business depression all over the country during the year, will be taken advantage of to abolish the service here. In fact the Postal Laws and Regulations forbid it as follows:

"That free mail delivery shall be instituted at every incorporated city, village or borough containing a population of not less than ten thousand within its corporate limits, according to the last general census, taken by authority of the State or United States law, or at any postoffice which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than ten thousand dollars: Provided, That in offices where the free delivery shall be established under the provisions of this act such free delivery shall not be abolished by reason or decrease below ten thousand in population of ten thousand dollars in gross postal revenue, except in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

We trust that this bit of information will set at rest the wagging tongues and untruthful pens of persons and papers trying to run down Bellefonte. Facts are facts. And when it is known that such an enormous postoffice business has done here during a full year it will perhaps surprise the fellows who think Bellefonte has been asleep. Her industries are large and of course the stopping of one seriously affects business, but notwithstanding all this she has managed to keep up to a high standard and than was expected. Bellefonte is all right. Invest your money right here.

Books, Magazines, Etc.

"Sweet Bells Out of Tune," Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel of New York society, which has just begun in the Century, has made a great hit. The publishers have reprinted the opening chapters from the November Century, and will send the pamphlet containing them to any one who asks for it. Write to The Century Co., 333 East 17th street, New York and get it. The novel is the greatest society story that has appeared in many years. It is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.

THE GREATEST OF ALL IS DEMOCRACY.

BY GEORGE M. D. FLYNN.

In the White House, as still as a mouse, Sits Ben in his Grandfather's chair. He looks at the moon, thinking how soon He'll be forced to get out from there, For Bonnie, Johnnie, Mattie and all On March the fourth at Grover's call Will be forced to leave the White House Hall. Then up Salt River goes dear little Ben, Followed by all the Republican men; And Grover will take the chair of State, On which for four years dear Bonnie sits Momentarily fearing his Grandfather's fate. Then a prosperous time will come along; Instead of strife there'll be about and song. Proving of all parties there be The greatest of all is Democracy.