

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor
State Banks of Issue.

Misconception and unfavorable comment were excited in last year's Presidential campaign by the declaration in the Democratic national platform recommending the removal of the government tax of ten per cent on the issue of State Banks. It was denounced by the Republicans as an intention to break down the national banking system, and there was much foolishness indulged in about the Democratic desire to restore the old method of conducting the banking business on the "wild cat" plan. Of course this clamor had no other purpose than to produce a campaign effect.

It cannot be denied that banks different from those established on the national system will soon be required to meet the business necessities of the country, for the national banks will eventually go out of existence in consequence of the payment of the government bonds upon which they are based. It was to meet such an emergency that the proposition of the Democratic platform was made. Following upon this suggestion it is seen that the Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law authorizing the establishment of State banks within the borders of that State. The law has been drawn in a way that avoids every "wild cat" feature, its provisions making the note holders as secure as they are under the national banking system. This is done by requiring the deposit of Federal State or county bonds as security for the bank notes, the same as government bonds are used to secure the national bank notes, and there is a requirement in the law that these State bank issues shall be redeemed in gold or silver. Provision is also made for rigid bank examinations, and for the security of depositors. In these regulations are embraced all the elements of security which have constituted the safety of the banking system under the control and resolution of the general government. The Tennessee law is a copy of that system with all its recommending features.

While the government tax of 10 per cent on State bank issues still exists, it is questionable whether banks under the Tennessee law could make any money, but it is likely that the law has been passed in anticipation of the abolition of that tax. In that event it is probable that other States will pass banking laws, but it should be required by act of Congress, that all such State laws should be uniform in their provisions and should afford the most thorough security to the people through whose hands the notes of these State banks may circulate. Nothing short of the security of the national bank notes should be allowed.

Public Extravagance.

The custodians of public funds are gradually bringing themselves forward as a class of reckless, extravagant people who seem to have no care whatever as to how they expend the hard earnings of others. By this statement no one person or particular set of persons is meant, but they are all taken as a whole.

The idea that public funds come from a source whence no labor or sacrifices were required to put them, seems to pervade the generality of people who have them in trust. Public money is a sort of free booty for all, and when it is spent no one suffers. The people's pocket is always open for the game of grab.

The junkets, parades, various commissions of investigation, etc., are all made grand jamborees for their members at public expense. Every means for squandering the public money is taken, no matter what the result may be.

As illustrations of how it goes we need but look at our own Legislature where it has cost the State \$36,000 to unseat two Democratic officials simply to make room for two Republicans whom their own people had turned down. To the Common Pleas courts all over the State where suits are brought for the most trifling things, entailing expenses upon counties often reaching into thousands of dollars. The case of Dr. BUCHANAN, the New York vice poisoner, is fresh in our minds and it cost the State over one hundred thousand dollars.

All such extravagance has a tendency to corrupt men and many of them when once placed as guardians of money, which no work of their own was required to accumulate, lose their economic habits of private life and at once become unfit for reputable business affairs.

The sudden death of Mr. GEO. W. RODGERS, in Altoona, on Wednesday night, seems particularly sad as bringing to an abrupt close a career which had just awakened on the dawn of a day which promised an illustrious eventide. Among the many men who have brought fame and laurels to our town from the varied avocations of life he promised one of the most noted. From the brain of the poor engineer many useful inventions had already sprung into life, but only to be stolen by others, and his last days were being spent in the consummation of a work which would undoubtedly have placed him among the eminent inventors of the age.

Revolution in Cuba.

A General Uprising Has Taken Place Throughout the Eastern Portion of the Island.

HAVANA, May 1.—The island of Cuba is again in the throes of revolution. A general uprising has taken place throughout the eastern portion of the island. The movement, which has been kept from the public by the authorities, was started near Holguin, April 24, when two brothers named Sartorius raised the war cry, and, with twenty followers, marched out of the little town of Parrito. They were reinforced the following day by eighty men from the town of Velasco. They continued in the direction of Milas, near the northern coast, where they were strongly reinforced and where they expected to meet expeditions from the United States. Reports of uprisings throughout the districts of Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo and Lastunas are being received.

A council of war was called by the captain general on the night of April 27, and yesterday he issued an order declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of siege. Orders have been issued detaching troops from every available point. They are being sent eastward to check the uprising which is now becoming general, apparently in keeping with the previous arrangement of the leaders. Throughout Havana, Matanzas and the neighboring cities regular troops are marching through the streets and drilling constantly. Troops which have been following bands in this vicinity have been ordered to Manzanillo. The situation is considered by the authorities and the press as serious, and all available government forces are being centered in the Vuelta Arriba.

The Sartorius brothers are young men of good family and were born in Gibara. Their father is a retired captain or the Spanish army, a man of wealth and highly respected. The two sons, however, have been prominently identified with revolutionary movements and under Spanish surveillance for several months.

HAVANNA, May 2.—The latest news in regard to the insurrection is that the rebels are now between Puerto del Padre, a harbor on the northern coast of Cuba, and Manati. Seven columns are in pursuit, the troops being supported by two Spanish ships of war off the coast. Up to date not a single encounter has taken place between the government troops and the rebels propose to surrender if they are guaranteed that their lives will be spared.

New York, May 2.—Benjamin Guerra, the secretary of the United Cuban societies in this city, said today that he supposed Sartorius, the present leader of the Cuban insurrection, according to the cable messages received here, who was expected to surrender the command to a well known Cuban general had been compelled to show his hand sooner than he anticipated by reason of his plans becoming known to the Spanish authorities. Mr. Guerra thought he had a large and well armed force.

The departure of the Spanish men of war from this port today indicated, he felt sure, that they had been ordered to Cuba on account of the revolution. Spain maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men in Cuba, according to Mr. Guerra's figures, while the present force opposed to them is said to be no larger than 4,000. The secretary thinks that with 10,000 well acquainted with the island, the Spanish forces will be hard pressed. He declared that the revolution sentiment is spreading in Cuba.

Cuban Rebels Surrender.

HAVANNA, May 3.—A dispatch from Holguin says that all of the rebels, including the two Sartorius brothers, have surrendered themselves at Caatro Veedas. The party consisted of only thirty men.

A Colossus Among Trusts.

The Great Leather Combine to Have \$130,000,000 Capital.

New York, May 1.—Final details in organizing the leather trust, composed of the leading dealers in sole leather in New York, Boston, Baltimore and other places, and the owners of large tanneries, which is to be called the United States Leather Company, are now being carried out, and it is expected that a public statement of the trust's finances will be made public Wednesday.

It was said today that the company would be capitalized at \$130,000,000; \$60,000,000 preferred, \$50,000,000 common and \$20,000,000 in debenture bonds. The officers of the trust are not known, but it is reported that T. C. Proctor, of Boston, is to be president; Josiah T. Tubby, of New York, secretary, and James R. Plum, of New York, treasurer. It is said that Heidelbach, Eckelheimer & Co., are to finance the trust.

Veragua's Doings.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The Duke of Veragua at 10.30 this morning paid a visit of ceremony to Mayor Harrison. He then drove to the World's fair grounds and called on the officials there. This evening he attended a tea party given by Madam De Lome, and to-night attended a banquet at the Metroplous.

An Immense Crowd Witnessed the Opening Exercises.

Nearly Half a Million.—Four Hundred and Forty Thousand Visitors Registered.—A Calamity Narrowly Averted.—The Crowd About the Platform There Forward for Better Position, Causes a Score of Spectators to be Carried Away in a Fainting Condition.—The President's Address.

CHICAGO, May 2.—It was 10 o'clock last night when the Columbian guards closed the last straggler from the World's fair grounds, and the White City, which all day had been the scene of great activity, haunted by myriads of people and honored by the presence of the chief executive of the nation, was left to silence and solitude. It was a great day—big with the fulfillment of many hopes and aspirations—which began under lowering skies, culminated in the opening of the exposition by the president of the United States and ended in the scintillating glare of myriads of electric lights, which flashed from the mighty building along the lagoons.

There was no hitch in the program. The distinguished descendant of the great admiral in whose honor the spectacle was inaugurated, was escorted from the Auditorium hotel to the Lexington, where president Cleveland and his suite were in waiting, and the two parties combined were taken in procession through miles of streets lined with cheering thousands to the grounds of the exposition. There the formal exercises were gone through with. The blind chaplain of the national congress invoked the blessing of God upon the undertaking about to be consummated; a poem celebrating the voyage of Columbus was read in a manner fitting the time and place; Director General Davis presented the completed buildings to the president of the United States, and that officer, representing the power and majesty of sixty millions of American citizens, after a brief but singularly apt and happy speech, declared the World's exhibition exposition fully opened. The president spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of our growth and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand today in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity hereby afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present to the world a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the product of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast enterprise is now set in motion, so at the same moment let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare and dignity and the freedom of mankind."

A BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.

When the president finished he touched the button which was to start the machinery and open the exposition. The touching of the button was the signal for the audience to burst into a thunderous shout. The orchestra played the hallelujah chorus, the wheels of the great Allis engine in Machinery hall began to revolve, the fountains in the lagoon threw up their jets of water, a flood of water gushed from the McMonies fountain and fell into the basin, and the vessels in the lake. At the same time chimneys in Manufacturers' hall and on the German building rang out a merry peal, and overhead the flags at the top of the poles in front of the platform fell apart and revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores.

Hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors were also unfurled within sight of the platform, and an immense United States flag fell from the top of the central staff in front of the stand. The roof of the Manufacturers' building was gorgeous in red gonfalons, while the banners of orange and white. It was a wonderful and brilliant scene of transformation, and while it was taking place the cannon continued to thunder and the crowd to cheer. When the demonstration had spent its force, the band played "America," and the exercises were at an end.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The greeting to the president was hearty and vociferous. It came first when his genial face was seen above the heads of the diplomats and commissioners in the grand stand. It was repeated when he stepped forward to make his modest address, and for the third time it rose when the signal was sent and the great achievement of the part of the century was inaugurated. But only part of this honor was Cleveland's, the rest was in acknowledgment of the event which that roar from Machinery hall, that sudden outflow of flags as if a

rainbow had been splintered above the buildings, that booming of cannon and that triumphal chorus signalled.

It was unfortunate that this part of the day's proceedings should have been marred by what might have been a serious panic. Always anxious to see and hear, as American crowds are, some of those in the rear began to push in hopes of gaining more advantageous positions from which to witness the proceedings on the platform. The movement attracted the attention of those on the police and orders were given to the police to clear away the jam that began to threaten the platform. Officers sprang into the crowd, but it was some minutes before their efforts were successful and when the dense mass of people had been in some degree separated twenty persons had been taken out in a fainting condition. Fortunately, however, no one was seriously hurt and a great calamity was avoided.

Of course, it was a big crowd to handle, for Director of Works Burnham declared that 440,000 people had passed the turnstiles since daylight—a number far in excess of the most sanguine expectations. To take care of such a multitude with only one accident that could be called serious—for all the other casualties of the day were trivial—was therefore a matter for congratulation among the officers of the exposition. When the crowd that had choked up the entrance to the Administration Plaza had dispersed after the ceremonies there was more room to move about with freedom. The president and other distinguished guests entered the Administration building.

After dinner the president wearily took up the line of march for the Manufacturers building, where he did the courtesies to a throng of foreigners and officials. Then he was hurried to the Women's building, where he listened to the dedication speeches of Mrs. Potter Palmer and others. The Irish village next claimed his attention, and after that he boarded a naphtha launch and made a flying trip through the lagoons. Having thus made the grand tour of the exposition he was thoroughly tired out, and the rest of the time until his special train started for Washington was spent in his car chatting with friends and visitors.

Meanwhile the great American public was having the full run of the grounds for the first time, and was enjoying itself thoroughly. It was cloudy all afternoon, but the rain and the sidewalk walks and streets, while they were by no means models of cleanliness so far as absence of mud was concerned, were in good condition for active pedestrians. The crowd did not mind the mud anyhow and from noon till the last gate was closed the broad avenues were alive with throngs moving from one to another of the big buildings and every one saw the sights possible, and at last when the hour for departure arrived, went away with the firm resolution to come again.

Carlisle's Gold Hunt.

Said to Have Got Some Here and Expects to Get More in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Carlisle will tonight and tomorrow be at the Treasury Wednesday. It is expected that he will then put into motion the machinery to build up the Treasury gold, as it is understood here that he has made arrangements as the result of his New York conference to secure a considerable block of gold through the Chicago conference is looking forward to with interest, and it is believed that the Chicago banks will supply some of their \$20,000,000 gold as the New York banks will some of their \$57,000,000 gold.

In the mean time Acting Secretary Hamlin is receiving daily small offers of gold, three being accepted this morning. But little of the gold accepted, especially that from Boston, has yet appeared upon the Treasury books, and the debt statement to be issued this afternoon will not show it all, but will in point of fact show less than \$98,000,000. Sufficient has been accepted to make the net gold about \$1,125,000 but it is stated unofficially that \$500,000 has already been engaged for export to-morrow, and during the week past \$200,000 in gold was taken for shipment to Canada, so that the margin of free gold is thin.

Thousands of Immigrants Coming.

New York, May 2.—There is a big rush of immigrants headed for New York. Thousands of immigrants are now on the ocean bound for America, and the reason for the exceptionally large influx of future citizens is that the new immigration law goes into effect to-morrow. Steerage passengers on all steamships leaving foreign ports on and after May 3 will be subjected to a new system of questions at Ellis island and will come under the control of the new board of inspectors. To forestall this many have already taken passage and they will be here in swarms next week. Ten thousand Italians have left Marseilles on the eleven steamships which have just sailed from the port. The Belgians bringing 1,140. There are 13,000 bound from Bremen and there is a migration from other ports equally as large.

Anxious About Mrs. Cleveland.

Her Reported Illness in this City Causes Her to be Anxious With Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The erroneous reports telegraphed from New York Thursday that Mrs. Cleveland had been taken suddenly ill on board the Dolphin and had started immediately for Washington, have had an annoying sequence to Mrs. Cleveland in the shape of the receipt of numerous telegrams and letters from friends in all parts of the country inquiring as to her condition and tendering sympathy. Numerous personal friends of the Cleverlands in Washington have also left their cards. All have been informed of the inaccuracy of the story.

Six Millions Is the State's Strongbox.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 1.—State Treasurer Morrison reports that at the close of business April 28 he had \$6,520,835.39 in the general fund of the Treasury deposited in forty-four banks throughout the State.

Pennoyer on his Dignity.

He Will Attend to His Business and Wants the President to Attend to His.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 3.—The following telegraphic correspondence today passed between Secretary of State Gresham and Governor Pennoyer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, Salem, Oregon.—Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to Chinese when exclusion act takes effect and the president earnestly request you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon. (Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM. Governor Pennoyer immediately sent the following reply:

SALEM, Ore., May 3.—W. Q. Gresham, Washington, D. C.: I will attend to my business, let the president attend to his. [Signed.] SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor.

Praise for Mr. Harrity.

Cumberland Democrats Laud the Chairman and Elect Delegates.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 29.—The Democratic County Committee met here today and elected as delegates to the State Convention Jesse Hettrick, Edward Manning, W. H. Dougherty, R. M. Stuart, J. L. Barnes, and H. D. Comfort. The unit rule was adopted. The resolutions adopted endorse Raymond E. Shearer for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District.

President Cleveland, Governor Pattison and other party leaders were heartily indorsed, and the following tribute was paid in the resolutions to National Chairman W. F. Harrity.

"We point with pride to the fact that our State furnished the Democracy of the nation with the great captain whose genius triumphed over every obstacle, and who led the hosts of Democracy to an unparalleled victory. Wherever the name of Democracy is revered, there will the name of W. F. Harrity be cherished as one of the greatest leaders ever vouchsafed our party, and in the name of the United Democracy of Cumberland County we extend to him our most sincere thanks."

Broke Wiltse's Heart.

Haunting Down the American Flag at Honolulu Hastened Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The funeral of Captain Gilbert C. Wiltse, of the Navy, the officer who hoisted the United States flag over Honolulu, took place from his late residence in this city this morning.

"Taking down the American flag at Honolulu broke Captain Wiltse's heart and brought on the third attack of apoplexy, hastening his death," said a gentleman who was one of his most intimate friends and who was talking with him a short time before he died. "What makes you think so?" he was asked. "I don't think so, I know it to be a fact," he answered. "He told me it was a shock to him and that he could never get over it, and he never did."

Was Not Dedicated.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, May 2.—The Pennsylvanians did not dedicate their magnificent building today as was intended. That event will take place probably in July on a day take place by joint action of the state board and exposition officials as Pennsylvania Day. The general desire is to make it July 4. Lieutenant Governor Waters, of the Keystone state, is here and he joined the state and national commissioners today in a thorough inspection of the state exhibits in the big buildings. They found the installation nearly completed. The Liberty bell was half hidden by floral offerings from the original state today, and it was surrounded all the time by visitors to the state building.

Would-Be Murderer Townsend's Attempt on Gladstone's Life.

LONDON, April 8.—With reference to the attempted assassination of Gladstone yesterday, the Pall Mall Gazette says that Townsend lay in wait at Gladstone's residence for the purpose of murder. The close resemblance of Gladstone to Townsend's father induced the villain, causing the town to drop from his hands. Townsend then fled from the park.

Wiman's Creditors Trust.

New York, May 1.—Erastus Wiman declines to say whether he knew anything or not of the alleged intention of some creditors to organize a trust to carry on the many enterprises with which he is connected. He protests against the assumption that he made a general assignment. R. G. Dunn & Co., state that Wiman owes the firm \$250,000 to \$300,000.

No Trouble in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 1.—Vienna day is being observed in this city in a quiet and orderly manner. The authorities recently issued an order forbidding the holding of processions and the workmen are celebrating the day by the holding of numerous meetings, at which the equalization of the franchise and an eight-hour day were demanded.

Perfect Peace in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—May Day here has so far been attended with no disorder. More than five thousand Socialists marched out to Molenbosk-Saint-Jean this afternoon and held a meeting. After listening to speeches for three hours they returned to the city without making any disorderly demonstration.

Warm, Sunny Weather is Yet Absent from the Exposition.

Work is Now Being Pushed.—The World's Fair Officials and the Contractors Are Happy Because There is an Absence of Rain.—The Attendance at the Exposition So Far Has Been Satisfactory. High Price Lists at the Restaurants and They Are Not Stationary.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, May 3.—Sun and clouds alternated at the exposition today in a most tantalizing manner for the visitors, but no rain fell and old Sol gained the end. With a persistence deserving of a better cause the clouds have hung over the World's fair for nearly three weeks in succession, and warm, sunny weather, such as everybody wants to enjoy who come, to see the wonders of the White city, seems as far away as it would be in November. Still, the World's fair officials and contractors were happy for the absence of rain, as they were able to push the work on the roadway and buildings which remain in an unfinished state.

The indications this morning were that yesterday's crowd will be largely increased. Over 14,000 people paid 50 cents to see as much of the fair as they could yesterday, and the exposition grounds are so extensive that at no time did there appear to be more than 5,000 sight-seeing people within the gates. The executive officers of the exposition are well satisfied with the attendance so far, considering the threatening weather, the dislike of the people to trample through the mud and the unfinished state of several departments and foreign buildings.

Actual costly experience with the restaurant monopolists in the park have induced the visiting thousands to devise ways and means to defeat the schemes of the caterers. Lunch baskets and hand bags are carried by hundreds of people and in that way they are able to spend the whole day at the fair without being famished or parting with a goodly amount for a trail lunch. The price lists of the restaurants are Eiffel tower in their proportions but not stationary like that. The prices vary according to the willingness of the patrons to pay. Waiters collect for everything served and collect what they please.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION WILL NOT BE OPEN ON THE SABBATH.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, May 3.—Unless the national commission of the United States shall make a new law or choose to amend the existing statute, the gates of the World's fair will not be opened on Sunday. Just before the adjournment of today's session of the national commission, Commissioner St. Clair, of West Virginia, submitted the report of the judiciary committee on the subject and it was placed on the clerk's desk to be read in the morning.

Two of the Naronic Victims.

They Were Escaped Convicts From the Massachusetts State Prison.

LONDON, May 1.—Two of the men who were on the Naronic were companions of convict Lynch in the escape from the Massachusetts State prison last summer. Lynch says these two men, Mullen and Connors, had spent most of the time since their escape on cattle boats. He intended to sail with them on the Naronic. Mullen and Connors got aboard at the last moment. Lynch was a little later and the steamer had started.

Lynch will leave on the Majestic on Wednesday in charge of Detective Rhodes, of Boston. The other two men were the last of a party of nine who have not been recaptured.

Reports Were Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—General Schofield received a telegram from General McCook, commanding the department of Arizona, last night, stating that he thought that the reports regarding the Navajo out break were exaggerated. All steps he said, had been taken to protect the people and the Indians.

Thousands of Chinese Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—News from China per steamship Peru says the river Hoanghois overflowed its banks and 400 villages were flooded late in March with great loss of life. The river also broke its banks at Son Katoo, doing still greater damage.

Sicily Shaken by an Earthquake.

ROME, May 3.—The whole of Sicily was shaken by an earthquake today. Telegraphic communication with the island is partly interrupted. It is feared that great damage to property and some loss of life was caused by the earthquake.

Drowned 125 Slaves.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Zanzibar brings news of the drowning of 125 slaves by the capsizing of an Arab boat in which the captives were being conveyed south of Madagascar.

The Flood in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—The flood in the Ohio at this point at midnight shows a tendency to stop at forty-eight feet, owing to the outpour of the Scioto river.

No Celebration in Rome.

ROME, May 1.—The working people here did not celebrate May Day by abstaining from work and the day has been without special incident.

Philadelphia's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The president today appointed W. Wilkens Carr, postmaster at Philadelphia.

Paid to See the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The number of paid admissions to the World's Fair today was 15,976.