

The Fence Law Vetoed.

Gov. PATTISON, in deference to decisions of the Supreme Court, has vetoed the special bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, giving to the people of Centre, Clearfield and Cameron counties, the benefit of a fence law. We have not seen the veto message, but understand from the newspaper reports that it cites different decisions of the Supreme Court, declaring such legislation unconstitutional. This action of the Governor we know, will be a great disappointment to a large majority of the people in the counties named, but the fact the Supreme Court has already decided this class of legislation to be in opposition to the mandates of the constitution, that instrument itself, and the Supreme Court is so determining, must take the responsibility of defeating the wish of the people in matters of this kind.

Two years ago, when the question of a convention to revise the constitution was being agitated, the WATCHMAN gave it as its opinion that it was only through a revision of that instrument, giving to the different counties of the State a right to ask and obtain local legislation that a fence law, or other local acts, benefiting local communities could be obtained. The people along with corporations, and attorneys, thought the present constitution good enough, and so voted, and one of the results is now made apparent to them. If we can get a copy of the veto we shall give it in full next week, in order that our readers may know that in determining against their wishes and interests, in this matter, the Governor has followed no sentiment of his own, but, on the contrary, has acted against his desires to accommodate them in deference to the action of the highest court in the State as it interprets the demands of the constitution.

No Fence Law.

As matters now stand farmers and other real-estate owners must adjust the matter of fencing among themselves. On this subject, there is absolutely no law that is operative or that can be enforced within the State. A few counties that had local fence acts, prior to the adoption of the present constitution, can still enjoy their benefits, but for the great majority of the counties there is no legislation whatever requiring the erection or maintenance of fences of any kind or otherwise. For this condition of affairs the people have to thank the Republican Legislature that passed, and Gov. BEAVER who signed, the bill repealing the fence law of the State, and the present constitution and a Republican Supreme Court that interprets it as prohibiting any local legislation on this subject.

The news of the appointment of Senator HARRY ALVIN HALL, as district attorney for the western district of the State, which reached us on Wednesday morning, was a gratification to his many friends hereabouts. The long delay in making the appointment together with the many rumors that Mr. McCANDLISH, who had been named to temporarily fill the position, was to be continued permanently, caused many to believe that the dirty personal warfare that had been waged against him, had succeeded in securing his defeat. In this appointment President CLEVELAND has done a wise thing. He has named a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, a Democrat entirely worthy and deserving it, and, at the same time, has rebuked the few who hoped by personal detraction to accomplish ends not otherwise attainable. Senator HALL has our congratulations, and the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania may feel proud that they have secured an official so well fitted for the important position to which he has been appointed, and one so worthy this recognition.

At their State convention in Harrisburg, last week, the Prohibitionists placed in nomination the following ticket: for Supreme Judge, H. T. AMES of Williamsport and State Treasurer, J. S. KENT, of Delaware county. There were about 325 delegates present. The proceedings were harmonious and the present chairman of the State Convention, PATTON, was continued for the ensuing year.

The calamity howlers now are the fellows, who, a few months ago, denounced so vehemently the men and papers who predicted financial disaster as the result of Republican rule. How quick some situations change.

It is the silver lining to the financial cloud that now covers the country, that gives promise of better times in the near future.

Terrible Disaster in Washington.

For the old Theater Falls and Carriage With it to Death 21 Government Clerks, While Fifty or More Others are Seriously Injured.

On Friday of last week another tragedy—less national in character, but involving the loss of many more lives and much more human suffering, has stained the walls of the old Ford theater, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth in April, 1865. The hour of the disaster was very shortly after the departments had settled down for business. The workmen whose operations under the building where the immediate cause of the catastrophe, had been tinkering upon it for two hours or more. Half an hour earlier and few lives would have been lost. The first floor collapsed through weakness caused by excavating a cellar, and its fall carried down the other three floors and with them hundreds of clerks.

There were 475 persons, mostly government clerks, employed in the building, and nearly all of these were at work when the building fell. An excavation for an electric light plant was being made in the cellar of the structure—a three story affair—and according to the best information obtainable the workmen had dug beneath the foundation supports in the front of the building, weakening them to such an extent the walls gave way before they could be jacked. This explanation of the cause for the accident is the only one advanced, but it seems somewhat strange in view of the fact that the top floor gave way first.

Men who were in the building say the crash came without warning. Those on the top floor were suddenly precipitated to the floor below, and the weight of falling timbers and furniture carried the second and first floors with it. Fortunately only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer edges of the floors and the rear part of the structure remained intact. The walls did not fall.

Within an hour the news was known all over Washington, and hundreds of anxious relatives and friends swarmed to the vicinity of the old theater. Women appealed anxiously to every bystander for information about some particular person, while men came with tears in their eyes and imploringly besought the policemen to let them through the lines that they might obtain some knowledge of their friends and relatives.

A general fire alarm was given in a few minutes after the crash, and then all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a rescue brigade, and ready hands assisted them to take out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour about twenty-five people had been taken and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building. Police and army ambulances, cabs, carriages and vehicles of every description were pressed into service for taking away the dead and injured. All the hospitals in the city were utilized in caring for the injured, and scores of physicians volunteered their assistance.

When the first rumbling warning of the approaching collapse came the clerks on the third floor, to the number of eighty or a hundred, rushed to the windows and jumped for the roof of a small building adjoining on the northwest side. Many of them escaped in this way. George M. Arnold, a colored clerk appointed from Virginia, was seen at a third story window. He was warned not to jump, but despite the protestations of numbers of people he climbed out and, lowering himself from the sill, let go. He fell upon a covering at a lower door and slid into the cobblestoned alley, striking on his head, instantly killing him. His head was smashed to a jelly, and the cobbles for a distance of several yards were bespattered with blood.

There were many very many narrow escapes from death. A number of clerks whose desks rested directly upon the line where the floors broke away, saved themselves, while the desks at which they sat were precipitated down the awful chasm. Other who were walking across the room heard an ominous sound and stopped just at the very threshold of death. When the crash came those who survived heard a mighty scream of anguish from their comrades as they sank out of sight, and then grooping in the darkness they found their way to safety, trembling in every joint with the pallor of the dead in their faces. No women were employed in the building, but in a few minutes after the crash came, the wives, and daughters of the victims began to arrive. Within a very few moments a hundred or more men stripped for hot work jumped into the building and began throwing out the wreckage in front and under the floors which remained standing on the rear.

Such a scene has never before been seen in this region, and no catastrophe in the city's century of existence ever promised so much of all that is horrible, as the one which has stopped all business in this part of the city; and which now crowds every thoroughfare in the neighborhood of the old theater. One of the most exciting accounts of the disaster is given by Mr. J. T. Exnicola, who was on the second floor and stood at the very edge of the horrible crater that so suddenly opened in the center of the building. He heard a noise, he said, as if something heavy had fallen on the floor above.

He glanced up and was almost petrified to see the entire floor coming down, slow and wavering at first and then more swift in its progress, bearing to death its load of humanity. The floor started from the wall and was at a angle as it went down. When he first saw it the angle was not sharp enough to disturb the desks, and the startled occupants in some cases sat on their chairs, not knowing what had happened.

As the floor came on its awful progress he saw it bend and waver, and then it crashed down on the occupants on the floor beneath.

He called to the clerks about him to run to the rear, and many were saved by their promptness.

THE DEAD. At first the endeavors to rescue were somewhat inefficient, but, in a little while system prevailed and the work went ahead with the utmost rapidity. Weary rescuers gave place every few minutes to fresh and willing successors who worked with terrific energy in their endeavor to save the buried ones, but it was not until the morning of the day following the disaster that the work of clearing away the debris was completed, and the full list of casualties known. The list of the dead is as follows:

- Allen, George Q., Pennsylvania, 52 years, unmarried.
Arnold, George M., Virginia, 55 years, leaves a widow.
Banes, Samuel, Pennsylvania, 55 years, leaves a widow and family.
Bassins, John, Washington, 54 years leaves a widow and family.
Chapin, J. E., Columbia, Richland county, S. C., leaves widow and family.
Daley, Jeremiah, 24 years, Howard, Centre county, Pa., unmarried.
Fagan, Joseph R., 37 years, a native of Pennsylvania, leaves widow and family.
Gage, J. B. 28 years, Potomack, Emmet county Mich., leaves widow and child.
Gerault, A. N., Annapolis, Md., appointed from New Jersey, leaves widow and family.
Jones, J. Boyd, Evansville, Rock county, Wis., 26 years, leaves a widow and three children.
Jordan, David C., Putnam county, Mo., leaves a widow and child.
Loftus, Frederick B., 57 years, New York, leaves widow and family.
Meder, Otto F. W., 38 years, Buffalo, N. Y., leaves a widow.
McFarland, H. M., 25 years, Wisconsin, leaves a widow and child.
Mulleley, Michael T., 45 years, New Orleans, La.
Miller, Howard S., Guernsey county, O., 31 years, leaves a widow and child.
Nelson, Burrows, 37 years, West Virginia, leaves widow and five children.
Schrieber, William, College Park, Prince George county, Md.
Shull, Emanuel G., 38 years, North Topeka, Kas., leaves a widow and child.
Williams, Frank M., 28 years, East Middleton, Dane county, Wis., unmarried.

THE INJURED.

- The injured as far as can be ascertained are as follows:
A. L. Ames, Iowa, skull fractured, leg broken and fractured, injured internally.
A. C. Black, Indiana; fractured cheek bone and arm.
F. F. Everett, Maryland, right leg fractured.
George W. Davis, Missouri, scalp wounds.
H. B. Esterling, Kansas, seriously injured.
Washington Fry, head badly cut.
W. S. Gastin, Ohio, left arm broken.
Dr. James H. Howard, Maryland, colored, scalp wounds, internal injuries.
C. F. Hathaway, Ohio.
J. Hammer, Tennessee, injured in eye.
George Handy, Colorado, slight cut on head.
Thomas Hynes, Missouri, skull fractured.
J. G. Johns, leg badly cut.
W. Kugler, New Jersey, scalp wound.
Clifton Lowe, Iowa, scalp wound.
H. L. Ledger, head cut and injured internally.
William W. Leetree, District Columbia; Frank Metcalf, Massachusetts, dislocation of hip.
G. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee.
J. P. McCracken, Wisconsin.
McLaughlin, leg broken.
J. A. Miller, both legs broken.
R. M. Patrick, New York, cuts about head and face.
Police Officer Pody, injured after the accident.
G. T. Pruitt, Texas, scalp lacerated.
P. K. Pennington, Alabama.
Charles Robinson, Colorado, slight injuries.
A. W. Stewart, cut about head.
F. F. Sims, C. Shadbill, Missouri, colored, dangerously injured.
F. B. Smith, Tennessee.
R. A. Smith, Connecticut, compound fracture of the skull.
F. F. Sims, Illinois, cut about the head.
William Smith, internally.
P. U. Somers, Ohio, rib broken and head badly cut.
John H. Thomas, Missouri arm broken.
F. W. West, Illinois, contusion of scalp.
C. E. Waller, scalp wound and contusion of back.
N. T. Worley, Tennessee, back and legs injured.
A. White Georgia, cut on head and leg.
A. B. Young, Pennsylvania, head cut and injured internally.
J. Charles Moore, District of Columbia, ribs broken.
B. F. Oriswell, New York, scalp wound, leg injured and injured internally.

MOST OF THE VICTIMS POOR MEN.

Inquiry confirms the statement that none of the victims were men of property. Most of them lived on their salaries, which furnished means of livelihood, but left little for a day like this. Most of them were married, and some had large families, who are now left in no entirely dependent upon friends and relatives, at least lacking in funds for immediate relief.

The body of George Q. Allen, of Pennsylvania, was taken to Philadelphia, where his relatives reside for interment. After the last sad rites had been performed over the remains of Emanuel Gates Shull, also of Pennsylvania, the casket was taken to Gettysburg for interment. The remains of J. Boyd Jones were sent to his home in Evansville, Wisconsin, where a widow and three children await their arrival. The body of Captain Michael T. Mulleley is now on its way to New Orleans that of Samuel P. Banes was taken to Bristol, Penn., that of Jeremiah Daley to Romola, Penn.; that of H. S. Miller to Cumberland, Ohio. Nearly all of these men were members of various military or civic organizations, and their comrades in each case attended their funerals and escorted their remains to the railroad station. J. B. Gage was a Grand Army man, and Kit Carson post gave him a military funeral and buried him among his comrades at Arlington. George M. Arnold was one of the best known colored men the government employed here. The funeral services were held over the remains of Frederick B. Loftus at his home in the presence of his wife and six children and many friends. The Masonic fraternity conducted

services over Captain B. F. Miller and the remains were started for Utica, N. Y., where the interment will take place. Ohio E. W. Masder was interred at Arlington after services by a German Lutheran minister.

TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Colonel Ainsworth, who as chief of the record and pension bureau, has been the target of vigorous criticism, asked today for a court of inquiry to determine the cause of the calamity and, if possible, fix the responsibility. His request greatly simplified matter, for a military court has powers recognized by law, and would give legal effect to findings, while a civilian board of war department officials could only make recommendations that would have no force of law.

Secretary Lamont arrived from Chicago and after consultation with Assistant Secretary Grant and Colonel Ainsworth, promptly ordered an inquiry in these terms:

"WAS DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 10 1893.—Upon the request of Colonel B. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at eleven a. m., on the 12th day of June, 1893, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the management of his office in so far as it may have had any connection with or bearing upon the disaster of June 9, at old Ford's theatre building, on Tenth street, this city. The court will also fully investigate all of the facts in the case, and will express an opinion as to who is responsible."

The court will be composed of Brigadier General Casey, Quartermaster General Batchelder, Major George B. Davis, Generals Casey and Batchelder and Surgeon General Sternberg were also appointed a committee, with Colonel Ainsworth, to select new quarters for the bureau.

Coroner Patterson and Deputy Coroner Schaffer are also preparing to make a thorough investigation. A jury of practical business men was selected today with special care and will begin investigating Monday.

Commencement at the Pennsylvania State College.

Another Epoch Marked in the History of the Institution. Thousands of Visitors and Splendid Entertainment Combined to Make it One Long to be Remembered.

Another epoch in the history of the Pennsylvania State College has been marked off. Another class of young men has been sent out into the world to fight their way to the top or live the mediocre life which seems preferable to so many whose talents might shine were the ambition there to develop them.

Sunday June 11th was the first day of the twenty-seventh annual commencement of this distinctively State Institution, and that it was one of the most beautiful Sabbaths one could conceive seems to be verification of the familiar saying "Nature favors the Pennsylvania State College." Too true it seems and the universal exclamations of delighted surprise of strangers, on their first visit to the place, and the heightened pleasure of the regular commencement visitors as they note the growing beauty proclaim it a garden spot indeed. On the great broad campus nature has lavished her verdancy. The trees, the well trimmed sward, sinuous paths and long shady avenues all combine to inspire a feeling of restfulness and luxury.

The old story of the well equipped buildings which dot the campus here and there, of the excellent work done at the Experiment station and of the thoroughness of the technical departments of the College is an oft told one. Suffice it to say that no backward steps are being taken and everything is done now-a-days with that intuitive conception which places the future of our great institution in the front rank of American universities.

Baccalaureate Sunday is known as the beginning of the end in one sense and as the ending of the beginning in another. The former because it is the first formal exercise of commencement week, the latter because it is the crowning with laurels those who have finished their collegiate education and are ready to try the resources of the world.

In the morning at eleven o'clock, the baccalaureate sermon was preached in the chapel by Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D. D., pastor of the Spring-Garden M. E. Church, of Philadelphia. His text, taken from Acts XVI chapter, 8th and 9th verses, gave the learned divine a broad scope for flight of thought and was at once interesting and appropriate. His theme was the common brotherhood of mankind. After a few introductory remarks upon the scene and time mentioned in the text he drew a picture of the effect of association and environment upon the development of the youthful mind. How the old man is moved at times to tears when he returns to the scene of his youth and the soldier mind is filled with patriotism when he views again the battle field. A man of broad culture, loftiest courage and grandest philanthropy is incomplete unless his soul is strung to its utmost tension with a love to God and love to humanity growing out of his love to God.

There is more in the soul than in the scene. Paul, above all others, saw things in their right direction and application.

"Philanthropy without the sight of God is nothing; it is a brotherhood without a bond. True patriotism, scholarship, and brotherly relation all have their natural spring in our relation to God. I would break up in your mind the idea of classes and masses into their component parts—individual men, rob these two undemocratic names of their

impersonality and speak of them as men. Let the employer consider his employee not as a skilled laborer, but as soul and let the employee remove from his mind the idea that his employer is not merely a money-maker, but a man invested with a soul unto his own and we shall blot out forever this conflict between labor and capital.

Look up for your ideas but look around for your opportunities. There is as much difference between visions and being visionary as between feminine and effeminate."

In closing Dr. Hulburd addressed the graduating class personally and said that their present hours were hours of vision and the hours to come will be those of opportunity. "Under the guidance of the college you have improved the faculties with which God has endowed you. Each faculty henceforth will be a box of tools for you to employ. I beseech you reverently to use your influence and your knowledge for the establishment of common brotherhood. Let us all be brothers."

MONDAY A FULL DAY.

Early Monday morning the College began to assume its gay holiday attire. Students appeared in duck trousers and gey coats with damosselles, whose bright gowns only enhanced the natural charms of their individuality. The morning was spent in visiting the Departments and sequestered haunts, which could tell many interesting tales were they given a voice to speak. Many arrivals were noted and by two o'clock, the time set for the Third Annual Inter-Class Field Sports, Beaver Field was fairly alive with students alumni friends and relatives. The meeting was a success in every respect and reflects much credit on the directors of Athletics at the College. Fourteen well contested events were watched with interest and when Mr. Connelly broke his own record and the State Inter Collegiate record in the broad jump by 1/2 an inch the spectators fairly went wild. His distance was 20 ft. 4 1/2 inches. The events were as follows:

- 100 Yards Dash.—Won by J. B. White; Belt second; Rutherford third. Time 19 4/5 seconds.
220 Yards Dash.—Won by J. B. White; Belt second; Rutherford third. Time 25 1/5 seconds. College record broken by 2 1/2 of a second.
440 Yards Dash.—Won by J. B. White; Thompson second; Ed. Harris third. Time 38 3/5 seconds.
1/2 Mile Run.—Won by Dunsmore; Rutherford second; Snyder third. Time 2 min. 21 3/5 seconds.
1 Mile Run.—Won by Dunsmore; Rutherford second. Time 5 min. 49 4/5 sec.
180 Yards Hurdle.—Won by Connelly; Harder second; Kuhn third. Time 20 4/5 sec.
220 Yards Hurdle.—Won by G. B. White; Thompson second; Harder third. Time 30 3/5 sec.
Two Mile Bicycle.—Won by McFarland; Cummings second; Shaeffer third. Time 6 min. 2 sec. Beating the College Record by 13 sec. and the State Inter Collegiate by 3 1/2 sec.
16 lb. Hammer.—After breaking three hammer sticks the event was postponed.
16 lb. Shot.—Won by Fisher; Dixon second. Distance 32 ft. 7 in.
Running High Jump.—Won by Connelly; Harder second. Height 5 ft. 4 3/4 in.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by Connelly; Cummings second; Kuhn third. Distance 20 ft. 4 1/2 inches.
Pole Vault.—Tie between Caughey and Thompson. Height 9 ft. 2 inches. On a toss Thompson got the medal that was offered.
1 Mile Walk.—Won by H. F. Price; Hemphill second; Dunkle third. Time 9 min. 6 2/5 seconds. This race was very slow but the finish proved extremely exciting for second and third places.

GRADUATION DAY.

Fathers, mothers, sweethearts and friends packed in the pretty chapel Wednesday morning to witness the last act in the drama which the Class of '93 has been playing for the last four years. On the platform were seated, the board of Trustees, the faculty and Charles DeGarmo, L. L. D., President of Swarthmore College who was to make the Commencement address. When the orchestra began playing the graduating class, in cap and gown, appeared and was heartily applauded as it made its way up the aisle to the platform.

The exercises began at once. Rev. Dr. Robert Hamill invoked the divine blessing on the assemblage and the first orator was introduced. Mr. Charles Ross Fay, "The Blot on our Scutcheon;" Hays Waite Mattern, "The Fall of DeLesseps;" John Murphy Small, "The Wave Movement in Civilization;" Fred Falconer Weld, "The Leaves Fall but the Immortal Trunk Remains;" and the Valedictory oration by Roy Briscoe Mattern. This ended the class participation in the exercises and Dr. DeGarmo was introduced. His discourse on "The Higher Education of To-day" was a learned and entertaining one. Degrees and prizes were then conferred as follows:

The degree of B. S. was conferred on all members of the class in regular courses and was taken by all of the members, but one upon whom it will be conferred later when he has finished some back work. Mr. Kyle was given a special certificate in the Civil Engineering course and Mr. Lytle a certificate in Mechanic Arts. Charles M. Green '91 having completed the prescribed post graduate work received the degree of E. E.

The English prize for the best student in English in the second preparatory year was awarded to James John Connelly, of Towanda Pa. The McAllister prize to the student who shall excel in examinations preparatory to admission to College was awarded to Charles E. Beugler, Keuka College, N. Y.

The Junior oratorical prize to the student who excels in composition and delivery of an English oration was awarded to Arthur G. Guyer, of Altoona.

The Orvis prizes, to the members of the Sophomore class excelling in mathematics, were taken in order by George

TUESDAY.

Tuesday known as Alumni and in point of interest the "big" day of the week, fulfilled all that its name implies.