

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

McKinley's Delusion.

One of the laughable incidents connected with the recent elections is the Republican impression that the result amounted to a popular verdict on the tariff question. This absurd belief has made McKinley the hero of the hour with his followers, who appear to be convinced that his tariff has been endorsed by the popular expression and consequently he is away ahead of any other prospective candidate for the next Republican presidential nomination.

The supposed vindication of McKinley's tariff policy has the disadvantage of coming too soon. It will be found to have been too premature to be of any benefit to him three years hence. It would have amounted to more if it should have come a year or two later. There are certain contingencies which are pretty sure to obstruct the realization of presidential hopes founded upon his recent alleged tariff vindication. A Democratic tariff will be passed during the coming session of Congress. In many essential respects it will be different from the McKinley enactment. Its prominent characteristic will be the absence of the monopoly features which make the McKinley measure so injurious and objectionable. It will give the industries untaxed raw materials to work with. It will reduce the tariff on manufactured articles to the amount of the duties removed from raw materials, an arrangement that will be a gain to the consumer without a corresponding loss to the producer. There will be such a reduction of excessive duties as will deprive the trusts of their power to plunder the people. The market for our manufactures will be enlarged by their exchange for raw materials freely imported from other countries, thus providing an outlet for the surplus products of our industries that will prevent the depressions which periodically result from an overstocked home market such as the country is now suffering from in consequence of the overstimulation of McKinleyism without the relief of a foreign outlet.

This is the kind of tariff that will be established by the present Democratic Congress and administration, and it will have given the country a full test of its quality by the time the next presidential election shall occur. As there is every reason to believe that it will have a most beneficial effect upon the industrial conditions, what sort of a figure would McKinley cut as a candidate for the presidency, with his claims to an election based on his discarded and discredited system?

Looking at the matter in this light, the Democrats, confident of the beneficial effects of the tariff policy which their party is about to enforce, can afford to laugh at the ridiculous construction put on the recent elections by the Republicans, as vindicating the McKinley tariff, there being something peculiarly absurd in the circumstance that this alleged vindication occurred in the midst of business distress prevailing while the McKinley tariff was in full force, and largely attributable to it.

After a year or two's experience of the effects of a Democratic tariff, the country will be in condition to decide the presidential aspirations of any high tariff candidate.

—The prospect of an income tax is not hailed with delight by Republican beneficiaries who have been fattening at the public crib for the last quarter of a century.

The Appointment Has Been Made.

We are authorized to announce to the Democrats of Centre county that the Sheriff-elect, Mr. JOHN P. CONDO, has already made his appointment of a Deputy to serve with him during his continuance in office. The gentleman whom Mr. Condo has selected has been notified of his appointment so that the matter is definitely settled. While we are not at liberty to state the name of the successful applicant we nevertheless trust that his appointment will prove thoroughly satisfactory to the Democracy of the county.

—There is no use in our Republican friends going into hysterics about what the Democracy intend to do with the country. Each individual Democrat has just as much interest in its preservation and prosperity as has his Republican neighbor, and it is not likely that the party is going to enact legislation that will injure its own adherents, or any body else. Just because the Republicans say it will.

History Of Income Tax.

First Bill of the Kind Reported in the Extra Session of 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Ways and Means committee are asking for a history of the income tax in the United States, and treasury officers have been looking the thing up. It was during the extra session of congress in 1861 that Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported the first income tax bill. As amended and passed, it taxed all incomes over \$800 3 per cent, unless derived from United States bonds, which were taxed 1 1/2 per cent. Incomes of citizens of the United States residing abroad were taxed 2 1/2 per cent. Owing to the late time of its taking effect, the income tax brought into the treasury a small sum prior to the year 1864, when there was collected under the head of income tax a little over \$15,000,000. By the act of March 3, 1865, the income tax law was amended so as to increase the 3 per cent. tax to 5 per cent., and the 5 per cent. tax to 10 per cent. tax upon the excess over \$5,000 income. The most of the tax, however, for the year 1865 was collected under the original law, and brought into the treasury the sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1864-1865. The following year, 1865-1866, the war having ceased and the country being in a high state of development in all its resources, the income tax rose to a point the highest in the history of the tax. The returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, showed the total revenue from the income tax of \$60,547,832.43. This was but little diminished in the following year, 1866-1867, when the net revenue from the income tax footed up \$57,040,640.67.

The income tax was further amended March 2, 1867, so as to increase the exemption then standing at \$600 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$800) up to \$1,000. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate was abolished, and the tax fixed at 5 per cent. on all incomes in excess of \$1,000.

Under this modified tax there was collected in the year 1868 the large sum of \$32,027,510.78; in 1869, \$25,025,008.78, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, \$27,115,064.11. On that day the income tax ceased in the United States.

A Thousand Killed.

Terrible Effect of an Earthquake in Asia.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special to the Times from Meshed brings further details of the earthquake that occurred Friday at Kuchan, in the northern part of the province of Khorassan. The town was completely destroyed and the loss of life was immense. Great crevasses were opened in the earth, through which water flowed in torrents, causing the Atrek river to overflow its banks. The fertile region around about the city was inundated and the large gardens and extensive vineyards were swept out of existence.

The people of Kuchan had no chance to save anything. The shock was so severe that the largest houses in town, including the residence of the Governor, were almost instantly toppled over, crushing hundreds of people to death. The town had a population of between 20,000 and 25,000 persons, and it is thought at least 1,000 perished. Many persons were carried away by the flood that flowed down the valley. It is not known what damage was done in the valley, but it is feared that many of the villages below Kuchan have been destroyed.

A short time after the disturbance the entire water supply of the town disappeared. The people who were not injured fled, panic-stricken to the Ala Dagh Mountains, leaving the injured to care for themselves as best they could.

Pension Limit Reached.

In the Future the List is Expected to Grow Smaller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts, has returned to Washington and will call the sub-committee on Appropriations having charge of the pension appropriation, of which he is chairman together this week. Mr. O'Neil says that for the first time since the war the number of pensions granted falls below the number of applications filed and that the turning point has been reached. Last year the total appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1894, was over \$166,000,000; for the fiscal year ending in 1895 the needs will be about \$4,000,000 less. Mr. O'Neil says there will be rapid decrease in the number of claims unacted on.

A Secret Conference.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—At a secret conference this morning between the Amalgamated association committee and the iron and steel manufacturers a compromise of the difference of the wage scale was effected. Eight thousand iron workers who were threatening a strike will continue at work and the idle sheet mills will resume operations at once. The settlement is a victory for the manufacturers who secured nearly all they demanded. The rollers have agreed to an additional cut of five per cent. in wages or fifteen per cent. in all, they having previously accepted ten per cent. cut. This leaves the wages of the roughers and catchers, which is only \$2.25 per day, undisturbed. All other sheet mill employes will be reduced ten per cent.

The Strike Extending.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The strike of the Lehigh Valley trainmen is still on and the situation is becoming more serious. The strike has extended to the coal branches in Pennsylvania.

Torrents of Lava.

Assist Earthquakes to Terrorize the Population of Atamitla—Fresh Volcano Outlets.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.—A tamilla advice received by the steamship Empress of China to-day are full of earthquake and volcano. The history of early October, they say, is written in streams of lava. The terrors of the dreadful week subsequent to October 5 were those of 1871 and last summer intensified ten fold.

For the people of Albay and Tabaco, the very heavens seemed to be vomiting fire and destruction, and the terrified inhabitants ran helplessly hither and thither or crouched white and trembling expecting every minute to be overwhelmed. The first sign of impending danger was apparent during the afternoon when a subterranean thunder alarmed the city of Albay.

LAVA AND ASHES IN TORRENTS. At 7:30 that evening the crater of Mayon was seen to be in flames, and lava and ashes poured in torrents from a new outlet to the north of the old one, and not so near the summit, threatening the homes of those who in fancied security had built upon the mountain side. Smoke was also seen issuing from the old crater, and most alarming subterranean noises were heard on every hand.

It seemed as though the very earth would split in twain. Eruptions reached their greatest height inclining in a southwesterly direction and the torrent of devastation continued to flow with unabated fury until the 8th.

Over Albay that morning all was the darkness of night, broken by the great torchlight of Mayon, for the cloud of ashes hid the sky. The accumulation of lava on the mountain reached and grew above the limit line of former years, and, like a terrible serpent, commenced its descent upon the village of Banque Rahab beneath.

PEOPLE TERRIFIED BY TERROR.

The inhabitants seemed, for the most part, petrified by terror as they watched the great molten mass creep nearer and nearer. A few of the braver spirits, moving among them, exhorted them to flee for their lives and these were in a great measure successful in their efforts, for the destruction was not rapid. Little property was saved, however, and the greater part of the town now lies beneath an uneven lake of cooling lava. The whole surface of the mountain by the 11th was buried deeply in ashes and lava. One large stream had spread to the westward and another southeast. The sky was obscured by ashes and smoke, but the eruption was decreasing in intensity though subterranean thunder was still audible. At last advice on the morning of the 13th, the eruption was practically over, though there were signs of a recontinuance.

No statement, even approximately, could be formed as to fatalities. The loss of life, however, is now thought to be upward of 100.

Jeremiah Rusk is Dead.

The Ex-Secretary Expires at His Wisconsin Home Yesterday—History of His Career.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 21.—Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk died at 8 o'clock this morning.

Jeremiah Rusk was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830. He divided his time between farm work and the acquisition of a common school education till he attained his majority, and in 1853 he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in agriculture in Vernon county. He entered the national army in 1862, was commissioned major of the twenty-fifth Wisconsin regiment, rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and served with General William T. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until the close of the war. In 1866 he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for meritorious service at the battle of Salkehatchie. He was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin in 1866, which post he held till 1870; was chosen to congress as a Republican in the latter year, served three terms, and, as chairman of the committee on pensions, performed important services in readjusting the pension rolls. He declined the appointment of charge d'affaires in Paraguay and Uruguay, and that of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, which were offered him by President Garfield.

In 1882 he was chosen governor of Wisconsin, and was elected for three successive terms. During the threatened Milwaukee riots in May, 1886, he did good service by his prompt action in ordering the militia to fire on the dangerous mob where they attempted to destroy life and property.

General Rusk was favorably spoken of for the Republican nomination for president in 1888, and, when Harrison was forming his cabinet, he made General Rusk commissioner of agriculture, and congress soon afterward raising the post to that of a cabinet position, he then became secretary of agriculture, a position he filled with great credit to himself, and acceptably to all parties.

In 1892 General Rusk was again talked of for the Republican nomination for president or vice president.

General Rusk was a man of rugged honesty, brave and brainy, a typical Western American, and every inch a man.

A Policeman Has Small-Pox.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—A case of small-pox has developed in Jeannette, Policeman Thomas, discharged from the Homeopathic hospital, Pittsburg, a few days ago was stricken with the disease last evening. His house has been quarantined. He says that there were several cases of small-pox in the hospital when he left.

Anarchists Arrested.

MILAN, November 17.—Thirty-five anarchists were arrested here to-day and many anarchist pamphlets were seized.

Powderly on Top.

The Grand Master Victorious Over His Enemies—The Test of Strength Made.—The Powderly and Anti-Powderly Factions Come Together at the Knights of Labor Convention and Mr. Powderly Wins the Day.—Secretary Hayes' Knocked Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 22.—The anticipated test of strength between the Powderly and Anti-Powderly factions in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor materialized at this afternoon's session and as was expected Mr. Powderly came out on top being re-elected general master workman by a vote of 26 to 20. This, it is claimed, foreshadows the defeat of Powderly's enemy Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, an election for whose office will be held to-morrow. It is not certain, however, that Hayes will be a candidate for re-election. After the adoption of the finance committee's report, excepting Mr. Powderly, A. W. Wright and Devlin, a resolution was adopted declaring the general office vacant. Then came the election of Powderly. Congressman Davis, Powderly, T. B. McGuire and J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, were placed in nomination. McGuire and Davis immediately withdrew. Sovereign, who was not present, was nominated by the Hayes people, and his popularity was shown by the close brush he gave Powderly, he polling nineteen votes and McGuire one. The Powderly people claim that Sovereign is a close friend of Powderly, and that he would not have allowed the use of his name had he been present.

Powderly's victory gives him the privilege of naming eight candidates, four of whom are to be elected members of the general executive board. It is certain that he will press the re-election of A. W. Wright, Devlin and Davis of the present board. There is a possibility of T. B. McGuire being the fourth name.

If Hayes does not run for secretary-treasurer it is expected that his candidate will be J. G. Schonfarber, of Baltimore. Charles Martin, of Tiffin, Ohio, will probably be the Powderly candidate. There will be no opposition to the re-election of General Worthy Foreman Gavanaugh.

The Mills Start Up.

There Was Great Rejoicing at Youngstown Monday—Most of the Plants Which Had No Work Will Commence in a Few Days—Sharon Puddlers Accept the \$4.75 Rate.

Several of the iron mills at Youngstown started up Monday, causing great rejoicing at that place. Others will resume during the week.

The 10-inch, 8-inch and bar mill at the Haselton mills went on and were Monday putting in muck rolls for the puddle mill to commence business this morning. The Union Iron and Steel Company put on part of its finishing mills and other mills will go on later this week. George P. Wick, of the Union Iron and Steel Company, said:

"We will start the mill at Girard as quickly as enough orders come in to justify it. The mill at Warren will probably not be lighted until after the holidays, as they make railroad specialties for which at present there is no demand. The men employed there were notified some time ago to look for other jobs, as the mill would probably not be lighted for some time. We have been running at Pomeroy and expect now to make extensive improvements to the plant."

The nail mill and factory of the Atlantic Iron Works at Sharon resumed operations yesterday, giving employment to a large number of idle men.

A telegram from Sharon says that a meeting of the Amalgamated puddlers of the Sharon mills was held Sunday night in their rooms and the \$4.75 rate made by the manufacturers at Youngstown was discussed. The puddlers thought it a hard dose to take, but submitted to the reduction and went to work Monday.

Cochran Found Guilty.

Convicted of the Charge of Stealing From the Philadelphia Mint, Where He Was Employed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Ex-Chief Weigher Henry S. Cochran, for twenty-two years an employe of the Philadelphia mint, was tried and found guilty to-day before Judge Butler, in the United States circuit court, of larceny and embezzlement in the taking of \$130,000 worth of gold bars from a vault in the mint. The discovery was made when \$16,000,000 in gold bars was reweighed on Sept. 14 last, and suspicion was attracted to Cochran by his unexplainable anxiety. He subsequently made a confession and partial restitution. These facts were presented by council for the government, who attempted to offset the claim that Cochran was insane by presenting the statement of three physicians who examined him and reported that he was in his right mind.

There was no defense presented by Cochran's council, but a number of witnesses were heard, including Superintendent of the Mint Bosbyshell, H. M. Cobb, chief clerk of the mint, and Chief Drummond, of the secret service, so that the facts might be placed on record to Judge Butler in imposing a penalty. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. Sentence was deferred.

Will Require \$15,000,000.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The report on the examination of Stephen Little of the books of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and coal and iron company is made up to September 30. It will be the basis for the plan for the financial re-adjustment of the companies which will be formulated and carried out by the Reading general mortgage bondholders and income mortgage bondholders' committees acting in conjunction. It is estimated that it will be necessary to raise \$15,000,000 which will be done by an assessment on the income bonds and the stock. For the money paid some kind of a security is to be given, probably third income bonds, which may be issued in any amount for value.

A Number of Democrats May Not Support the New Tariff Bill.

Measure is Near Completion. It Will Be Submitted to the Full Committee by Chairman Wilson Next Monday—The Democratic Members Are Now Working Upon the Bill Day and Night—A Tax Will Be Placed on Sugar and the Bounty Will Be Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The tariff bill now nearly completed by Chairman Wilson and his Democratic associates on the ways and means committee may not command the united support of the Democrats in congress.

This is a matter that is giving some of the leaders of that party a good deal of uneasiness just now, and as the time approaches for the bill to be made public a good many disquieting rumors reach their ears of a combination among Democratic members to force a compromise in case the bill does not give satisfactory protection to the articles in which their several constituencies are interested.

Talks with a number of Democratic representatives in regard to the matter show that while none of them cares to be quoted in criticism of a bill that has not yet been made public, and of which they only know the meagre details that have leaked through the closed doors of the ways and means committee room, it is safe to say that if the bill is reported in the shape it is generally understood to have assumed the opposition to it will not be confined to Republicans.

Several quiet consultations have been held among Democrats who are not members of the committee, but are interested in the protection of various articles, and it is alleged that in certain contingencies there will be concerted action on the part of Democratic members that will compel a modification of the measure.

If the bill should not be satisfactory—and present indications are it will not be—to the growers of Connecticut and Pennsylvania leaf tobacco, to the coal interests of West Virginia and Western Maryland, to the coal and iron ore interests of Alabama and Georgia, and to the sugar and rice growers of Louisiana, it is easy to see that a very effective protest might be made by a combination of Democratic representatives from these sections.

A southern Democrat pointed out yesterday afternoon that the proposed bill would possibly affect a large number of interests in southern states and it might, consequently, be found more difficult to hold the southern men in line in its support than it had been when former tariff measures were under consideration which did not affect them so vitally.

Talks with several members of the committee on ways and means yesterday about the possibility of Democratic opposition to their bill found they realized there was considerable ground for apprehension.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, stated the opposition would not amount to much, however, and seemed to think it would all end in talk.

Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, said he would not be surprised to find some Democratic opposition. "There are," said he, "some senators, some representatives and some newspaper editors, who call themselves Democrats, and think they are Democrats, but who are really protectionist Republicans, and the sooner we smoke them out and drive them over into the party where they belong the better it will be for the Democracy."

"Will this tariff bill smoke them out?" was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "I don't know how much smoke they can stand."

A reporter was assured by several members that so far as the committee itself was concerned it was a perfectly harmonious, in spite of all reports to the contrary.

Chairman Wilson said the Democratic members of the committee would have the tariff bill completed and ready to submit to the full committee on Monday next. The Democratic members are at work night and day. Meetings in the daytime are held in their committee rooms at the capitol, and night meetings in the room of the assistant treasurer, in the treasury department, which has been turned over to them by Secretary Carlisle.

It is their intention to make the bill public soon after submitting it to a full committee, though there may be some delay, owing to the fact that some of the Democratic committee-men, who are interested in the protection of certain articles, may insist upon having a separate vote on those articles by the full committee.

Sugar is one of the articles on which there was said to be friction in the committee. This report is denied, though it is not definitely stated what the duty on sugar will be. The only thing that seems to be definitely decided is that the bounty is doomed, and there will be some duty on sugar of all grades. The duty on refined sugars will depend largely on what is done with raw sugars and various rates for the raw articles have been proposed.

It is understood the committee considered three rates—one cent, three-quarters of a cent and half a cent a pound. The rate on refined sugars will be somewhat higher than on the raw articles—either a quarter or a half cent higher—and will give the refiners the advantage of that excess.

Rejoicing at Gallitzin.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., November 17.—There is great rejoicing at Gallitzin, Cambria county, to-day, owing to the resumption of operations in the large coal and coke works of Taylor & McCoy. On July 1st a proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages caused a strike among the miners. Since that time there has been much privation and suffering in the town. The 600 men employed finally submitted to the terms of the management.

A General Strike on the Lehigh Valley.

Because the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad would not hear a committee of employes, who had grievances to be adjusted, all the roads operated by that company are effectually tied. Passenger and freight trains alike are without men to run them and work is at a standstill on the entire system.

General Superintendent Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley claims that he has enough men to man his trains but indications point to the conclusion that he will have to make some concessions to the Brotherhood of railroad trainmen before operating again.

At Buffalo, N. Y. The committee appointed by the federation to give news to the press said that all they had to report was that the blockade was firmer Wednesday than ever before. Not one man had paid any attention to President Wilbur's notice to return to work, except Conductor France, who went back Tuesday. Never has a road's freight and passenger service been as effectually tied up as is that of the Lehigh at present. Four passenger trains have been stalled and annulled since Tuesday morning and nothing has since moved eastward beyond Manchester. The only stretch of track that can be at all operated is the east bound track from Buffalo to Manchester.

The ticket office at the Washington street depot has been closed and no attempt is being made to carry passengers over the road. The yards full of stalled freight trains and thirteen yard engines at work are kept busy marshaling the stalled freight as it is delivered to the Lehigh from other roads.

A break will have to be made one way or the other before long, and the men are hourly expecting an overture from the officials. The report that many men had reported for duty at Manchester this afternoon is emphatically denied by Committeeman King, of the Buffalo strikers. At the company's office on Scott street it was given out to-night that 125 men, comprising three engineers, fifteen conductors and twenty-seven firemen, were sent east to take the strikers' place at Sayer.

It was also given out that 400 or 500 experienced men were on their way from Chicago and that 100 applicants were received Wednesday. The bulk of the new men who have arrived from the west are from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road.

The Lehigh official, true to their promise, sent a train of merchandise east Wednesday afternoon. It was train No. 548 and was started at 2 o'clock. It went through Onestkewaga, fifteen miles east of Buffalo, all right and was still going when last heard from.

Very few strikers have responded to President Wilbur's circular anywhere. Four freight crews applied for duty at Manchester at noon Wednesday. J. G. Wilson, grand chief and member of the executive committee of the Firemen's union visited the strikers meeting at Klocke's hall to-night and spoke encouraging words. The first sign of violence in the strike occurred Wednesday afternoon and it was on the part of a discharged switchman and not a striker. Patrick Fleming, a switchman who was discharged from the Lehigh valley seven months ago, boarded a switch engine at East Buffalo this afternoon and ordered the crew to quit work or suffer the consequences. He was locked up before doing any harm.

At Hazleton the effects of the strike locally were scarcely more observable Thursday than the day before. No more men struck. All passenger trains continued moving and are hampered mostly in making up at the distant terminal and by green firemen. Mails arrive and depart very irregularly. Few freight cars arrived Thursday. Three coal trains passed here east bound.

The strike has thrown ten thousand miners out of work because of the inability to handle coal and get cars. The rumor that the militia had been ordered out is untrue as the strikers have thus far been very peaceable and seem to be anxious to get back to work.

Decided Against the State.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 22.—Judge Simonon to-day handed down a decision in the tax case against the Sharon Coal company, an action for alleged capital stock tax owed by the company. This is one of the cases in which the state officers arbitrarily increased the valuation of the stock, basing the increase on the net earnings. The court holds that net earnings which have not been paid out in dividends nor carried into a surplus or sinking fund cannot be used as the test of the minimum value of the stock, and it sets aside the taxation made by the state officers and affirms the valuation made by the company's officers.

Informed of the Day of Doom.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 22.—Charles Salyards, who will pay a penalty to death for the murder of Policeman Martin, of this city, was informed by Sheriff Strook to-day of the action of Governor Pattison in fixing the day for his execution. "It can come none too soon," was the remark Salyards made after the sheriff had told him what he knew of the matter. No one but his counsel and ministers will be allowed to see him.

Fatal Fire at Beaver, Pa.

BEAVER PA., Nov. 21.—The Merrill House in this city was destroyed by fire early this morning, and six working men perished in the flames. The dead are John Kelley, Barney Wilkes, Robert Stanley, J. J. Wrenn, James Holmes and an unknown man. The house was a frame structure, there was no water with which to fight the flames.

Rockafellow on Trial.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 22.—Shortly after the opening of the criminal court to-day Judge Lynch appeared on the bench and announced that the motion to quash the thirteen indictments against ex-Banker Rockafellow for embezzlement was denied. The case was then taken up for trial. It will take several days to hear this witness alone.

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