

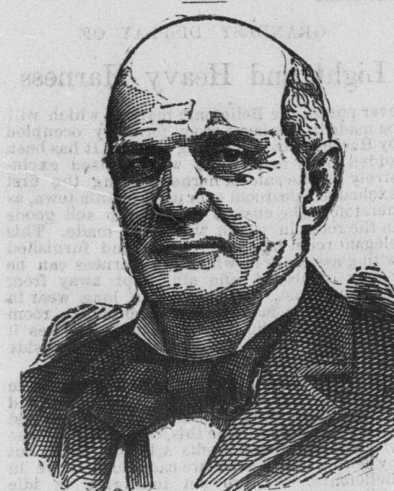
Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9, 1894.

P. GRAY MEER, Editor

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.



For Representative at-Large in Congress.
JAMES DENTON HANCOCK
of Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Democratic County Committee for 1894.

DISTRICTS.	COMMITTEEMEN.
Bellefonte, N. W.	Robert McKnight.
" " S. W.	Patrick Garity.
" " W. W.	Harry Fenlon.
Centre Hall Boro.	Wm. B. Mingle.
Howard Boro.	William Weiser.
Millsburg "	C. K. Essington.
Phillipsburg Boro.	H. E. Duck.
" " 1st W.	P. K. White.
" " 2nd W.	George Fay.
South Phillipsburg.	Frank Hess.
Unionville Boro.	Jacob Heller.
Benner Township.	Henry N. Hoy.
Boggs "	Geo. W. Brown.
" " E. P.	G. H. Leyman.
" " W. P.	Jas. M. Lucas.
Burnside College.	William Hipple.
" " E. P.	Harry McKirk.
Curtis "	Frederick Krumrine.
Ferguson "	W. P. McCleskey.
" " W. P.	N. O. Dreibleb.
Gregg "	Jacob Harpster.
" " E. P.	John Koush.
" " W. P.	S. J. Herring.
Haines "	Hiram Grove.
" " W. P.	M. O. Stover.
Half Moon "	George M. Keister.
Harris "	J. P. Sebring.
Howard "	Frank W. Zeller.
Huston "	H. N. Confer.
Liberty "	R. D. Ardery.
Miles "	I. DeLong.
" " E. P.	J. J. Hoy.
" " W. P.	J. W. Wolf.
Patton "	W. P. Zeiler.
Penn. "	Uriah Shaffer.
Potter "	Robert Reed.
" " N. P.	B. H. Arney.
Rush "	S. P. Henry Rossmann.
" " S. P.	John McGinley.
Snow Shoe "	E. P. John D. Brown.
" " W. P.	J. C. Lucas.
Spring "	N. P. L. H. Wian.
" " S. P.	G. P. Gentzel.
Taylor "	W. P. E. E. Ardery.
Union "	Vinton Beckwith.
Walker "	Aaron Fahr.
Worth "	S. Peck.
" " G. J. Woodring.	
N. B. SPANGLER, Secretary.	ELLIS L. ORVIS, Chairman.

It Would Be a Double Gain.

The remaining Territories that are awaiting admission into the Union should not be kept any longer out in the cold. Particularly are there good reasons for not prolonging the exclusion of Utah, as well on account of the injustice that has been done her by keeping her out, long after she had more than enough population to entitle her to admission, as because the motive for her exclusion has been of a political nature.

In admitting Utah it probably would be better to bring her in not with that name, but as a part of Nevada. The latter rotten borough State, admitted to statehood for a Republican purpose, has neither population nor resources sufficient to make a decent State. She can not be wiped out, as there is no power in the government to expunge a State. But her limits can be enlarged by the annexation of Utah. The much greater population of the latter would control the State, and the most interesting part of the arrangement would be that it would wipe out two Republican United States Senators while adding two to the Democratic Senatorial column. So desirable a result would not be gained by admitting Utah separately, as it would be only a stand off as to Senators.

We favor this from patriotic motives, for anything that will entirely eradicate Republican Senators and constitute a double Democratic gain in the Senate, will be promotive of good government and consequently beneficial to the country.

Foolish to the Last.

Whenever the esteemed Philadelphia Press gets on the tariff question it can't help saying something foolish. Among the many illustrations of this fact which it is constantly furnishing may be included the remark it made the other day that "soon will be heard England's shout of joy over the passage of the Wilson tariff bill."

There will be anything but a shout of English joy over the adoption by the United States of a tariff policy that will enlarge the market for American goods and bring them in successful competition with English fabrics in countries from which they have been excluded by our own economic folly.

If there is anything that is calculated to make England's manufacturing interests tremble it is the determination of the Americans, as expressed by

the Wilson bill, to have free, untaxed raw materials for their industries, which will so cheapen the cost of their production as to enable them not only to keep English goods entirely from the American home market, but also enable a profitable competition with them in the markets of all countries.

The esteemed Press is so in the habit of indulging in nonsense about England, in connection with the tariff, that it cannot refrain from its habitual indulgence in that respect even now when it is evident to the commonest understanding that the passage of the Wilson bill will be the severest blow that England's manufacturing interests ever received.

It Illustrates How Tariff Protects Labor.

On the 2nd inst., the good people of Harris, College and Ferguson townships, this county, loaded a car at Lemont, with clothing, flour, corn, beef, pork, apples and other provision, and with their good wishes and blessings forwarded it, as a free-will offering, to the destitute workmen in the Kensington district of Philadelphia.

It was an act of charity on the part of our people that makes one feel proud to record, and that does credit to the hearts of those who originated and aided in performing this good work!

But what a rebuke to the boasters about the benefits that "protection" furnishes to labor!

Nine tenths of the people about Kensington, who are out of work and out of bread, are the employees of factories and mills that are enjoying the highest mode of "protection." If any class of working-people any where, were or should be benefited by protection, it is the textile workers of the country; for the goods they produce, from the commonest kind to the highest grades, always had and have now, tariff protection, of the highest kind.

And yet such are the facts, and such the miserly wages allowed by these protected industries, that their mills were not shut down ten days, until the public was asked for contributions to keep their employees from actual starvation. The contributions sent from this county were from a class of people who have, or can expect no benefits from protection.—They were farmers. A class of honest, big-hearted producers whose products are selling to-day, under a high tariff, at prices below what they were ever before known to bring, and who, at the same time are paying tariff duties on everything they purchase.

So that we have the fact right here among us of an unprotected, poorly paid class of citizens, contributing of the little they can spare to keep from starvation the employees of highly protected industries.

With this simple illustration furnished by our own people, who among them can have the brass, hereafter, to talk about the benefits of protection to workingmen?

Where Sherman Would Have the Advantage.

The Republican paper which asks it, should, however, be ashamed to ask the following question.

"Do you suppose there would have been any difficulty or delay in finding takers for those bonds if JOHN SHERMAN had been Secretary of the Treasury?"

It is quite certain that no other influence had more effect in bringing about the condition that requires the issuing of these bonds than had the SHERMAN silver law by its depletion of the government's means, through the purchase of unneeded silver and its general derangement of the financial situation.

In all the extravagant legislation that exhausted the treasury and necessitated the juggling of bonds by this administration JOHN SHERMAN took a hand, and in all the high tariff measures which eventually brought prostration upon the business of the country, and resultantly upon the resources of the government, compelling it to borrow money, JOHN SHERMAN acted his full part.

In view of these facts has there been anything in his public conduct that should inspire peculiar confidence?

We admit that if JOHN SHERMAN were in control of the treasury, and the public exigencies demanded a sale of bonds, they would not meet with the opposition that confronts those that are now being issued, for the Democrats would not endeavor to prevent their sale by impairing the public credit with threats of repudiation.

This is an advantage which JOHN SHERMAN would have over Secretary CARLISLE in the sale of bonds, but it is not of much credit to the Republicans.

The Wilson Tariff Bill is Passed.

Scenes of the Greatest Excitement Incident to the Passage of the Measure that is to Give the Country Stability after its Year of Unrest.—An Unlooked for Majority Favors Mr. Wilson.—Only Eleven Unfaithful Democrats.—Thousands of Visitors Witness the Closing Scenes of the Great Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The events leading up to the final vote on the Wilson tariff bill, which passed the House by a vote of 204 to 140, are almost unparalleled in the history of the United States.

After a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made by Messrs. Reed, Crisp and Wilson. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments has never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital. For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and woman fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seating capacity is about 3,000. There was imminent danger that some of the people would be pushed over the railing on to the floor below, and a force of police had to literally fight some of the people out of the galleries to prevent a disaster.

Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant, as well as large assembly. Only 10 of the 354 members of the house were absent; many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished persons were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vice President Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction. Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the two economic systems followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was in itself a remarkable, as well as an unusual thing.

The amendment fixing the time when the wool schedule should go into effect—Aug. 2, 1894—was carried by 205 to 47.

The amendment putting petroleum on the free list and striking out reciprocity carried by 177 to 44.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION FAILED.

The last effort was made by those Democrats opposed to the measure in whole or in part, led by Mr. Covert (N. Y.) to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in dismal failure. But 36 Democrats voted for it, not even enough to secure the ayes and nays—a record making vote. The vote upon the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm, Democrat after Democrat, who had been counted upon to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Belzhoover, Boatner, Cockran, Combs, Dunn, English, Geisenbainer, McAleer, Ryan and others, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only 17 Democrats of all the boasted Democratic opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted against it. As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause and cheers from the Republican side. Those who voted against it were Borllett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sikes. New York; Cadmus, New Jersey; Sperry and Page, Connecticut; Geary, California; Sibley, Pennsylvania; and Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson, Louisiana. The majority for the bill (64) exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee.

When the speaker announced the vote, cheer followed cheer upon the Democratic side; papers, hats, congressional records, and in fact everything which Democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium of joy, the house adjourned.

After a triple round of applause, Speaker Crisp resumed the gavel, and Mr. Wilson at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. He showed no signs of the fatigue to which he has been subjected. He was in fine voice and in animated spirits, which permitted him to open with a humorous and sarcastic reply to Mr. Burrows of Michigan, and Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, which were greatly relished by the house.

Turning to the subject in hand, Mr. Wilson eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. This bill, he said, was but one of those advances. No McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away, and the gentleman from Maine could not draw from his armory of sarcasm and wit in order to stop the advance of this cause of lightening the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Wilson then related the story of the English herring merchant who wrote to Sir Robert Peel that he did not want free trade as to herring, as it would let in Norwegian herring, but that on other goods he was a thorough free trader. Mr. Wilson appealed to his fellow Democrats not to allow herring arguments to impede the movement toward the overthrow of the protective system.

Referring to an income tax, Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once so attached, he supported it with all the loyalty at his command. There was continued applause as Mr. Wilson denied the charges of sectionalism in the bill. He said that the animating feeling of those who had framed this bill was to make this country one in which one man would not be taxed for another, one in which religion, science, culture and education would go hand in hand as the common untaxed heritage of every citizen.

Mr. Wilson closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow Democrats. He told them that the record of the house would permanently record no passing

event but a great epoch in American history. He wanted every Democratic name recorded on that historic roll. In that case, he said, the day would be a proud and happy one for him. His closing words were: "In the name of honor, in the name of freedom, I summon every Democrat to vote for this bill."

Mr. Wilson's glowing peroration aroused the Democrats and the galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and the demonstration which followed his last words has seldom been equaled in the house. The whole Democratic side rose to its feet, books and records were thrown into the air, cheer followed cheer, the people in the galleries joined with voice and hands in the tribute. Before Mr. Wilson could sit down three of the Democratic members bubbling with enthusiasm—Messrs. Johnson (O.), Tucker (Va.) and Bryan (Nebr.)—rushed up the aisle, lifted Mr. Wilson upon their shoulders and carried him in triumph to the rear of the hall, where for 10 minutes he listened to the words of praise that were showered upon him.

It was a remarkable demonstration in every respect. The time had now arrived to vote on the bill and pending amendments.

Vaillant Loses His Head.

The Murderous Anarchist Decapitated Before a Jeering Parisian Mob.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Anarchist Auguste Vaillant, who hurled a murderous bomb in the Chamber of Deputies two months ago, was beheaded at daybreak this morning.

Persons living near the Prison de la Roquette watched all day yesterday for signs of the approaching execution. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Larbort, the lawyer who defended Vaillant at his trial, visited the condemned man and again at 7.

About 9 o'clock a mounted messenger from the Ministry of Justice delivered a sealed packet to Chief Warden Brun, of the prison. In the next hour and a half a few persons gathered in the place. Policemen stood in groups of three at conspicuous points, but the crowds were still off in other parts of the city enjoying the foretaste of the carnival.

The boulevards were almost empty at 1 o'clock, as many of the masqueraders had gone home and others had entered cafes to await there the hour for going to the Roquette prison. The word that Vaillant would die at daybreak spread like wildfire, and throngs began to move toward the prison, crowding up against the barriers within which were stationed great bodies of police and soldiers.

The square was packed when the prisoner was brought out and led to the block. The execution was attended by the usual horrid incidents, the mob gloating over them as if part of a gorgeous show.

The Kaiser May Come to See Us.

A Rumor That Germany's Emperor Will Visit America.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—A persistent rumor is afloat that Emperor William is planning a visit to America. In conversation with some personal friends yesterday he is reported to have said that he would take advantage of the first possible opportunity to pay a visit to the United States.

THE KAISER KNOWS OF US.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Apropos of Emperor William's expressed desire to make a tour of the United States, William D. Wamer, the American Consul at Cologne, who is now at home on a leave of absence, relates an interesting conversation he had with the Emperor a few years ago at a dinner given by the latter's grandfather, Emperor William I. "On that occasion," said Mr. Wamer, "I had the honor of conversing with the present Emperor, 20 minutes or more. Our conversation turned chiefly on American and American affairs. He spoke in the highest admiration for America, and expressed great regret that he had never had the opportunity of seeing that wonderful country, as he said. I was, however, surprised to hear him talk with so much knowledge about America for one who had never seen the country."

Business throughout Europe, Mr. Wamer said, has been and is in a very depressed state. There is an over-production and want of markets.

A Striker's Straits.

Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead Leader Almost Drowned.

HOMESTEAD, February 6.—Hugh O'Donnell, who led the strikers at Homestead two years ago, called at the Adjutant General's department to-day to see General Greenland, with whom he became acquainted while the National Guard was on duty near the Carnegie mills. O'Donnell was poorly clad and admitted that his finances were very low. The troubles at Homestead and the consequences therefrom have resulted in ageing him considerably. He said he had not worked any for two years and that he hoped to get employment in Philadelphia.

As General Greenland had not returned to Harrisburg he was furnished with a sufficient amount of money to pay his expenses while he remained in this city to see the Adjutant General.

Great Railroad Strike.

Story That Northern and Union Pacific Men May Go Out.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 5.—The President of one of the organizations of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company employees said to-day:

"I look for all the men on the Northern and Union Pacific Roads to go out to-morrow. If they do go out the men on the Southern Pacific will go out with them."

The men feel that they might as well go into some other business as to put up with the new schedule proposed by the receivers of the Northern Pacific. It gives the men no protection."

Chairman Wright Marshals His Forces Up State.

Party Men Ready to Fight—The First Division Leaders Report Upon the Outlook—The Local Campaign for Tariff Reform Opened in Earnest.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—Democratic State Chairman Wright's division campaign was given a brilliant and enthusiastic send off here to-day at the meeting of the various county chairmen, composing the First Division of the party organization of the State. The meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Commonwealth, and every county in the division was represented. In addition to the accredited delegates from the different districts, a number of well-known Democrats from the several localities were present to testify to the strength of the cause of Tariff Reform and to give assurance to the State Committee that the party is in good shape and is making a vigorous and an impressive campaign.

The representatives and county chairmen of the division present included: Internal Revenue Collector Shearer, of Cumberland county, who is the division chairman; J. W. Ludwick, of Franklin; ex-Legislator H. G. Walker, of Lebanon; William Banks, of Juniata; Joshua Peeling, of York; James L. Butts, of Adams; H. D. Renter, of Perry; W. W. Trout, of Mifflin, and W. K. Myers, of Dauphin. In addition there were present ex-Postmaster B. F. Myers, Frank Smith, ex-Sheriff Buser, George W. Straw and William Rodermel, of Dauphin; Representative Zeigler, of Adams; Samuel Leiby and George W. Noss, of Perry; Thomas E. Heller and J. S. Gerber, of York; W. B. Light and D. C. Heresch, of Lebanon.

Chairman Wright, after calling the meeting to order, asked for reports as to the condition of the party in all the counties of the division, and they were of the most encouraging character. The State chairman desired particularly accurate information relative to the strength of the body known as the "Pennsylvania Democracy." He received the gratifying intelligence that it has but little standing and comparatively no following in the State at large. It is apparent from the statements of the county chairmen and others that the new organization is regarded as almost purely local in Philadelphia and vicinity, where the kicking and anti-Republican Democrats have long since established their reputation as malcontents and bolters without any substantial grievance. It developed during the meeting to-day that the only county in this division where the "Pennsylvania Democracy" has as yet made any showing is Adams, where, in McSherrytown, the Populists have thrown their own candidate for Congress-at-Large overboard to support Senator Markley. These men are not looked upon as Democrats, so that the movement has no effect whatever on the regular organization.

A STRONG CAMPAIGN FOR HANCOCK.

Chairman Wright made a brief speech counseling active and vigorous work for James Denton Hancock and the various local tickets. Speeches were also made by Members J. W. Ludwick and B. F. Myers. Mr. Ludwick advocated an aggressive policy and declared that it should be boldly proclaimed from the stump that the Republican party by its mismanagement and extravagance in the administration of the nation's affairs brought about the stagnation in business which the county is now encountering. Mr. Myers declared it to be the duty of good Democrats to support regular party nominees without regard to local factional differences and said that the alleged movement in behalf of Dr. Markley, the "Kickers' candidate," in Dauphin County would amount to little or nothing.

All the reports from county chairmen showed a much more satisfactory condition of affairs in the party organization than existed last fall. Major John D. Worman, secretary of the Democratic societies, was at the meeting distributing literature in the form of copies of the speeches on the tariff bill delivered in Congress by Messrs. Wilson, Bourke Cockran and Tom Johnson. The major will go to Washington to-morrow to get a fresh supply of the documents for distribution throughout the State. While at the capital he will attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic League. Chairman Wright will leave this city to-night for Williamsport, to be present at the Sixth division meeting, to be held there to-morrow afternoon.

For Modest Dances.

A Massachusetts Legislator Seeking to Suppress Fin de Siecle Specialties.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—A bill will be introduced to-morrow in the Legislature by Mr. St. John, of Haverhill, entitled:

"An act for the suppression of indecent dances in public places."

It provides that "No woman shall appear at a public performance in a dress the skirts of which do not come within at least four inches of the floor, and the waist of which is so constructed that any part of her person is exposed below the neck."

The second part says: "No woman shall appear in tights or appear at a public performance in high kicking, serpentine, hip or skirt dancing. The penalty is \$500."

The Treasury Balance.

Above the One Hundred Million Dollar Mark for the First Time in Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The net Treasury balance to-day is stated to be \$117,115,325, the first time it has been above the hundred million dollar mark for months. This is an increase of \$34,500,000 over yesterday, and is accounted for solely on account of the payments of the subscriptions for the new 5 per cent bonds. On this increase \$28,656,294 is in gold and \$5,863,140 currency.

A Trolley to Harrisburg.

The Cars Will Whiz from Philadelphia in a Short Time.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 6.—Harrisburg joined to Philadelphia by a trolley—that is now a certainty. The Pennsylvania Traction Company, which will construct the road, yesterday took charge of all the electric railway lines in this city, and this place will be the centre of the system of electric railways that will reach from the State capital to the metropolis. The line from Harrisburg to this city will be nearly straight. Between here and Philadelphia a number of towns will be touched, the largest of which is West Chester. It is said that the trip of about 100 miles from Harrisburg to Philadelphia can be made in two hours.

The following Board of Directors was elected this evening by the stockholders of the Lancaster section of the Pennsylvania Traction Company: Senator J. J. Patterson, J. Hay Brown, John D. Skiles, B. J. McGrann, John Hertzler, Michael Reilly, John S. Graybill, Colonel James Young, Carl F. Espenshade, J. W. B. Bausman and Dr. M. L. Herr. The board organized by electing Senator Patterson president and John Hertzler secretary. The election of a treasurer was postponed.

Work will be begun early in the spring upon the tracks, which will be solidly constructed.

The New Treasury Bonds.

Part of Them to be Coupons and the Rest Registered Bonds.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—It was said at the Treasury Department to-day that probably between \$37,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of the new five per cent. bonds soon to be issued would be coupons and the remainder registered bonds. The bulk of the coupon bonds, it is said, will be of the denomination of \$1,000.

The attention of Treasury officials was to-day called to statements that New York banks will make application for issues of gold certificates against deposits of gold coin as soon as the gold reserve of \$160,000,000 is restored by the proceeds of the sale of bonds. They had but little comment, however, to make respecting the matter, and said that it was time enough to talk about those things when the reserve reached \$100,000,000.

Harrison is for McKinley.

The ex-President Intends to Work for the Ohio Man.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—The secret of the visit to Columbus of John C. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana Republican State Executive Committee, is out. Chairman Gowdy was an accredited messenger from ex-President Harrison, and he carried with him assurance of good will and substantial aid in the Governor's coming fight for the Presidential nomination, two years hence.

Harrison does not want the nomination, and would not accept it, and so he has informed Governor McKinley. Since his great bereavement he has no ambition except to live a useful and dignified life, devoted to his profession and his studies, and furthermore, he believes he could not survive the worry and work of another campaign and term as President.

Coal Operators Embarrased.

Execution for \$150,000 Entered Against a Pittsburg Firm.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—An execution for \$150,000 was issued to-day against Horner & Roberts, coal operators by R. S. Smith, trustee for the Union National Bank. On Saturday judgment was entered against the same for \$65,000. The liabilities and assets are now known. The latter consists of coal lands, towboats and barges.

The firm is one of the oldest in the city and is known from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

Knew She Must Die.

A Woman Predicted Her End and Prepared for the Funeral.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Mary Hoffman, a well-known lady of Sabina, O., died yesterday at 9 a. m. On Friday she predicted that she would be dead in three days and began to make preparations for the funeral. She worked hard all day Saturday and retired in the evening apparently well as usual. The next morning she was found dead in bed, as she had predicted.

Burned in a Limestone.

A York Man Meets With a Horrible Death.

YORK, Feb. 5.—Charles Smith, aged 40 years, met with a horrible death this morning. He was standing near a limekiln when he became asphyxiated by the gas arising therefrom plunged headlong into the kiln. When his body was recovered it was so badly burned that one of the unfortunate man's arms fell off. His head was so charred that it was not recognizable by his friends.

Moving to Oust County Auditors.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 5.—The County Commissioners to-day decided to ask the court to grant a quo warranto to oust the county auditors who were elected last fall. The ground for the proceedings is that as Schuylkill county has a Controller auditors are not required to audit its accounts.

Thousands of Miners Turn to Work.

SHAMOKIN, Feb. 5.—Cameron colliery employing 1300 men and boys, resumed operations this morning after an idleness of three weeks. Hickory Ridge mine with 900 workmen also resumed. The Hickory Swamp mine will start to work again in a few days.