

# Democratic Watchman

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F. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## The Fate of Traitors.

The fate of traitors has usually been such as should afford but little encouragement to Democratic Senators who may contemplate the betrayal of their party on the tariff bill.

It is handed down by scriptural history that after JUDAS ISCARIOT committed his monumental act of treachery the prospect ahead of him became so discouraging that he resorted to suicide as a relief. He was conscious that his miserable service could have no other effect than to excite the contempt of those for whom it had been rendered, and that his offense had forever excluded him from the companionship of those whom he had so greatly wronged by betraying their and his Master. So he hung himself, the only commendable thing connected with that treasonable transaction.

History also relates the experience of BENEVOLE ARNOLD after his dirty attempt to betray his country. The British who would have been greatly pleased if his treason had proven a success, heartily despised the instrument, whom they had unsuccessfully employed in the treacherous scheme. On the other hand those whom he had attempted to make the victims of his treason were forever separated from him. If there was any tie that could have existed between him and them thereafter the only chance for it would have been through the instrumentality of a rope.

Such has always been the fate of those who have been traitors, and this fact should furnish food for serious reflection to those Democratic Senators who are treacherously disposed toward the tariff measure to which the Democracy is pledged. They are conscious that a great party has struggled for years to secure its accomplishment and looks to its representatives for the fidelity which the confidence reposed in them demands. To betray that confidence would be an act of perfidy that would forever exclude the perpetrators from the political fellowship of Democrats. What they might gain by it from those in whose interest such perfidy would be committed may be judged from what ISCARIOT and ARNOLD made out of their treason.

## A Democratic Measure.

No doubt it would have been better if the income tax had been proposed separately from the tariff bill, as there by opposition to the one would not have involved the other. By presenting each on its own merits the opposition would have been less complicated. But since the two have been combined in one bill, both being of a character to command the support of the Democratic party, there should be no failure on the part of a Democratic Congress in passing a bill which by the same act proposes to reduce taxation on the necessities in common use, and make up for the loss of revenue from that source by the imposition of a tax on superfluous wealth.

The Democrats of the House have stood nobly by the income tax. The large majority they gave it unquestionably represents the sentiment of the party, and also reflects the feelings of the great mass of citizens in regard to this subject of taxation. It is, however, alleged in opposition to taxing incomes that it is an undemocratic method of raising revenue; but surely nothing could be more just and equitable than that wealth should contribute its share to the revenues of the government. To exempt any class from this obligation is contrary to the principles and doctrines of Democracy. Privilege is accorded to wealth, and a preferred class is recognized, when, as is the case under the present system of collecting Federal taxes, many of the richest men in the country contribute practically nothing to the support of the government. Their wealth is largely invested in bonds, stocks, and other lines of profit that put it beyond the liability of contributing to the public revenue. What is thus withheld from a source best able to contribute has to be taken from the common class of people by tariff taxation. Nothing could be more unequal or unjust. Nothing could be more undemocratic.

The Democrats in the Senate should imitate those in the House who gave the income tax such hearty support. No Democratic Senator will be credited with sincerity in opposing the tariff bill for the assumed reason that the income tax embraced in it is an unequal and unjust imposition upon a certain class and therefore contrary to Democratic principles. The people cannot be de-

ceived by such a pretense. They know that there has been an unequal distribution of the tax obligation; that they who belong to the more numerous and less affluent class have had to stand most of it, while those who, although limited in number, are better suited to the burden by reason of their abundant means, have been comparatively exempt. The tariff has gone into the humbles of households and made its exactions, while the bonds, stocks, and other investments of the wealthy have yielded the government no revenue. A more equitable distribution of this burden by taxing incomes, as proposed by the WILSON bill, is a purpose based on the truest principles of Democracy, and is instinctively recognized as such by the people.

## Popular Because It Is Just.

Senator SMITH, of New Jersey, is one of the Democratic Senators who use the income tax as an excuse for opposition to the WILSON tariff bill. He has made a speech in which his objection on that ground is strenuously, rather than forcibly, set forth. A Philadelphia contemporary, of high repute as a tariff reform advocate, but which on this particular point should know better, says that Senator SMITH, in opposing the income tax, speaks the sentiments of his Democratic constituency.

This is a mistake. If the Senator were to consult the Democrats of New Jersey in this matter we are confident that he would find ninety out of a hundred in favor of taxing incomes. He rather speaks the sentiments and represents the interest of the limited class who are exempt from paying their just dues to the government and want to retain the advantage of this inequitable discrimination.

There could not be a more popular measure than an income tax. But it is asserted that those who favor this method of taxation are moved by an agrarian spirit emanating from hostility to wealth. Would it not be more correct to say that it springs from a sense of justice which has long been offended by fiscal regulations which place but comparatively little of the tax burden on the wealth of the country, relying on tariffs to wring the public revenue from the mass of the people? It was to fasten that extortion upon the mass for the benefit of a class that the Republican tariff promoters got the income tax out of the way as soon as possible after the war.

Senator SMITH, or Senator HILL, in opposing an income tax do not speak for a Democratic constituency. They rather insult the general sense of justice and the self-respect of the generality of the people by requiring of them to be content with a tax system which discriminates against them. An income tax will largely dispense with tariffs as a means of meeting governmental expenses. To oppose that fiscal method is equivalent to telling the mechanics, farmers, laborers and working people generally, that it is better that they should bear the principal load of taxation, which they do bear under the tariff plan of raising revenue, than that wealth should furnish its just contribution to the public expenses.

## Will Grow Be Sacrificed?

The G. O. P. leaders of this State are proposing to treat old GALUSHA A. GROW rather shabbily. It was scarcely three months ago that they brought him forward as a high tariff champion and gloried over the large majority he got for Congressman-at-large, as a vindication of the McKINLEY system of spoliation. But now they want to retire him with the fag-end of an unexpired term. Of course it is the ambition of the old man to be re-elected. He has a claim to a renomination, considering the fact that he was put forward in an emergency, and rolled up a majority that was declared to be an overwhelming endorsement of the Republican tariff policy.

But the bosses have used him as far as they think there is any occasion for. There are aspirants who are clamoring for his place, and it is thought that harmony will be promoted by setting him aside. Some of the leaders have been in Washington representing to him the expediency of his declining a nomination, but it is not likely that the old man will see it in their light. It will naturally occur to him that he has as good if not a better claim than the fellows who are wanting his place, and that showing him out of the way, after having achieved so great a tariff victory, would be rather shabby conduct on the part of a high tariff party.

Ex-President HARRISON made a few remarks on the political situation, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, but failed to remark that he and his were the cause of it. We give him this credit, for being sure that he would say all kinds of deplorable things about the times we want the honor (?) to be placed where it belongs.

## A Dictionary Up To Date.

In these days when there is so much need of knowledge and information, a comprehensive and up to date dictionary is a necessity in every office, school and home in the country. For years WEBSTER and WORCESTER held undisputed sway as authorities; but the expansion of our language and the growth of the people demanded something more complete and living. When the Century with its 225,000 words in six large volumes was published the limit of dictionary making seemed to have been reached, but now even that monumental work, which is too expensive in word history and in price for ordinary mortals, has been out-done by FUNK and WAGNALL'S Standard Dictionary of the English Language.

The simple announcement of the issue of this work conveys no idea of the amount of labor that has been necessary in its production or the magnitude and character of the book itself. For more than four years 247 specialists under the direction of PROF. F. A. MARCH, DR. GREGORY, JUDGE COOLEY, DR. FUNK and many others equally well known have been defining, compiling and correcting for what has turned out to be the most complete and satisfactory dictionary of the times. It classifies and defines 300,000 words, 75,000 more than any other dictionary. Great care was taken with this immense vocabulary to weed out unimportant and obsolete technical terms, while thousands of words like—electrocuté, boycott, kodak, Delastain and linotype were admitted. It is especially rich in scientific and handcraft terms, and while etymologists and those who seek after rare and obsolete meanings will find their interests have not been neglected, it is obviously intended for the use of the average man, as immediately after the word and its pronunciation is the living, vital definition with the others following in the order of their frequency of use while the history and derivation of the word is placed last.

The quotations used to verify or illustrate the meanings of words are for the most part from the more modern English and American writers, and are located by giving not only the name of the author but also the work, volume chapter and page where the quotation occurs. Synonyms and antonyms abound in plenty and those who are best qualified to judge say that it is incomparably superior to other authorities in spelling and pronunciation. All disputed points were referred to a committee of fifty of the highest authorities on both hemispheres and such reforms as were recommended by them were adopted.

The first of the two volumes into which the dictionary is divided is as nearly perfect as a book can be. The lettering of its 1060 pages is clear and distinct. The paper first class and the binding a stout Russia leather. Even the cuts are up to date. TIFFANY and FRANKS prepared the colored plates and representative artists did all the other illustrating. The second volume will be issued in May, and judging from the simplicity, comprehensiveness and accuracy of the completed first half, and the indorsements it has received from learned men, the new dictionary, which is not expensive is destined to be of this and many coming generations the Standard Dictionary.

## The Tramps Want Their Share.

The demoralization of public sentiment in this country is glaringly shown in the favor with which a vagrant organization styled the "Army of Peace," moving on to Washington as its objective point, is regarded and treated by a large class of people who should have sense enough to understand its dangerous irregularity, and sufficient regard for the public safety to discourage and oppose it. No one with a grain of discretion should be unable to see that such movements contain the prolific seeds of future trouble; yet it is seen that at Omaha thousands of Knights of Labor made a riotous demonstration against a railroad that declined to furnish transportation to a detachment of this army of vagrants. If there is a class of people who should feel that their interest is involved in the maintenance of orderly government it is the class to which these Knights of Labor belong, but there has been such a perversion of their ideas as to the relation between the government and the people, and as to the legitimate function of the law making power, that such a movement as this tramp crusade is regarded by them as an expression of the people properly brought to bear upon the governmental authorities.

Such an illustration of demoralized public sentiment is supplemented by the action of a United States Senator who, although but a Populist, should have refrained from asking the Senate

to allow these vagabonds to intrude themselves upon the floor of that body and make their demands. The proposition was properly denounced by Senator HAWLEY, but the Connecticut Senator should be able to discern in this inroad of vagrants the natural consequence of the class legislation long practiced by the Republicans. The tramps now want a share of congressional favor.

In this issue of the WATCHMAN will be found the beginning of the next political campaign in this country. Three announcements are made, those of the Hon. THOMAS RILEY, of Harris township, who aspires to a re-nomination for Associate Judge; and AARON WILLIAMS Esq., and WILLIAM C. HEINLE Esq., both of this place, who are candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress. All of the gentlemen are well known in the county and are deserving of recognition at the hands of the Democracy.

## New Impediment Arises.

It May Interfere with the Coxey Demonstration on May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A new impediment to the Coxey demonstration in Washington on May first appeared today in the person of Dr. HAMMETT, the health officer of the District of Columbia. He will meet the Commonwealth army at the district line and, if he finds any sickness among the members that is likely to breed infectious or contagious diseases, the entire force will be quarantined. A United Press reporter showed Dr. Hammett to-day the interview of Dr. Doty, chief inspector of the bureau of contagious diseases in New York, in which he calls attention to the likelihood that the various forces of unemployed men concentrating in Washington will carry with them the germs of smallpox, which is epidemic in several places.

"It is a strange thing," said Dr. Hammett, "that just before you handed me this interview, I had a talk with one of my executive clerks on the same matter. He asked me what I intended to do with reference to the Coxey army and I said that I proposed to make a strict inspection of every man in the minute they enter the district. My authority does not extend beyond the district boundaries, but if it did I would make the inspection earlier. I shall deal with the Coxey forces just as I dealt with the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in September, 1892, when I had twelve inspectors stationed in the camp on the White House lot during the short time the Grand Army was there.

The great danger from the Coxeyites will come when they go into camp. They will, of course, observe ordnance camp rules for health and dig trenches for the deposit of all. These trenches are great disease breeders, and it will be necessary to exercise much care to prevent pestilence. It was the duty of the twelve inspectors at the Grand Army encampment to watch the trenches, and, even with their care, although the encampment lasted but a short time, the stench at times was so strong that we feared that disease would result. I shall probably ask the district commissioners to give me extra medical aid to deal with the Coxey army.

"If I should discover among its members any contagious disease I will immediately isolate the entire force. We have a small hospital here, newly equipped, and we are prepared to deal with any pestilence that may arise. We do not propose to take any chances."

## The Great Strike Grows.

A Substantive of the Reports Received of Its Progress—Miners in Southern Illinois Out Solid—It Extends as Far West as Indian Territory—Fighting Looked for in Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, received reports from the various coal fields to-day, the most important of which is the following: "Murphyboro, the supposed key to the situation in Southern Illinois, is solid; also the Duquesne district. Everything is favorable and 2,600 men are out." The leaders had little hope of inducing Southern Illinois miners to join the strike and this is an unexpected addition to the strike forces.

McBride revises his figures as to the number of miners out to-day as follows: Alabama, 8,000; Tennessee and Kentucky, 5,000; West Virginia, 2,000; Indiana, 5,000; Ohio, 25,000; Illinois, 27,000; Pennsylvania, 50,000; Indian Territory, 2,000; Michigan, 300; Iowa, 1,300.

The following is the substance of the news given out at headquarters to-day. The Maryland miners will hold a convention.

Southern Iowa is all out but the miners will meet at Albion, May 2.

The Indian Territory is out solid.

Many miners are out in the New River and Kanawha districts, but the miners will hold a convention at Charleston, W. Va., to-morrow. The miners of the Wheeling and Moundville district have been offered the wages demanded by the scale, but they have been ordered not to go to work until there is a general settlement of the strike. If they accept it will weaken the strike at a dangerous place.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 23.—With few exceptions all the mines in the Pittsburgh district are idle to-day. Latest estimates put the number at 15,000. The Sandy Creek, Turtle Creek and Pine Creek miners are expected to go out to-day.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 23.—Sheriff McCann, this afternoon was called upon for deputies to be sent to Moorewood, Loyal Hannah and Claridge and is now swearing in the men.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 23.—The coal miners of the Belleville district have determined not to strike. They have also determined not to mine any coal to be used in filling contracts entered upon by operators whose employees are on a strike. This action will insure coal for home industries and for the St. Louis market.

## On a Stolen Train.

A Cozey Army Leaves Butte, Mont., and started East—If You Don't Want Your Trains Hurt, Keep 'Em Out of the Way, Say the Leaders—Given a Clear Track.

BUTTE, Mont., April 24.—Coxeyites broke into the Northern Pacific round house last night, seized an engine and train, manning them from their own number, and started east at 40 miles an hour. There are between 400 and 500 men in this branch of the Industrial army, and they have been encamped at Butte for several days, while their leaders were trying to arrange for transportation.

The army includes men of all occupations, including railroaders. The Northern Pacific round house was broken into, an engine fired up, a train made up, and the army started east at its best possible speed. Little attention was paid to time tables, and there is great wonder how a wreck was escaped.

The army was delayed several hours by a cave-in in a tunnel, but they got to Livingston this afternoon. From the time they left Butte until they reached Bozeman, the officials were kept in a fever of anxiety lest a collision would occur. When the officials sent the army word to look out for trains they replied: "If you don't want your trains hurt, keep them out of the way."

They had supper here to-night and have not yet decided whether to start to-night. If they leave at once they can reach St. Paul to-morrow night. They were liberally supplied with money and provisions here. A warrant is out for the arrest of General Hogan for the larceny of the train. A dispatch from St. Paul says that Northern Pacific officials have given orders for clear track for the Coxeyite train.

## Waking Up.

Senators Beginning to Feel the Public's Displeasure.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Numerous conferences held in committee rooms to-day indicate that an effort on the part of the Democrats to get together is being made. The air of hopefulness that surrounds the members of the majority also gives color to the report that they expect to have final action on the tariff bill within the next few weeks. One of the most conspicuous of these conferences was held in Mr. Cockerell's room this afternoon and was attended by Messrs. Cockerell, Vest, Harris, and Jones of Ark., who were closeted together for more than an hour.

It is said that at this conference the subject of further concessions was also discussed and some color is given to this report by the fact that subsequently Senator Smith was sent for and remained in close consultation with Senators Vest and Jones, Mr. Gorman was also present.

That there is an energetic effort on foot to reconcile the differences of the Democrats, cannot be denied and one very important evidence of that desire is the conference between Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the sub-committee on finance, which took place this afternoon at the treasury.

## Working At The New Rate.

Bellefonte Miners Accept 70 Cents a Ton For Digging.

BELLEFAIR, O., April 23.—The miners employed by the Capina Coal company, Kiddie, Troll Brothers and all the public bank operators have ignored the strike order and the operators have granted them the new price, 70 cents. All the other big mines are closed.

MARTINS FERRY, O., April 27.—The miners at the Etna Standard mills are still at work, the company have agreed to pay 70 cents.

## Troops Ordered to Arrest the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Schofield, this afternoon, received a telegram from Colonel Swayne, at St. Paul, Minn., stating that he had ordered the troops at Fort Keogh to arrest the strikers on the captured train of the Northern Pacific railroad. Colonel Swayne says in his telegram that his best information places the unlawful party at Stillwater, Mont., 200 miles west of Fort Keogh. It is information as to the party's whereabouts is correct, it is believed here that it will be quite possible for them to pass Fort Keogh without arrest.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Plant a tree, shrub or vine to-day. Help beautify the land.

—The Millheim Plaining Mill Co. is a new enterprise in that Penns Valley town.

—The new Clearfield National bank has a surplus of \$7,000 with \$2,500 undivided profits.

—F. P. Vonada, of Coburn, shot a fish hawk last Saturday that measured 5 ft. 10 in. from tip to tip.

—The Dashore, Sullivan county, News claims that there are 1,025,000,000 feet of hemlock timber standing in that vicinity. It is being cut at the rate of 110,000,000 ft. per year.

—The union printers of Williamsport, who struck some time ago and whose places were filled by non-union men from New York and Philadelphia, have started a daily paper of their own. They call it the Morning News and it promises to make the Gazette and Bulletin hustle.

—Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was badly scorched by fire at an early hour Monday morning. The store rooms of J. J. Gillan & Co., and R. A. Laird and Calvin Ball's residence were totally destroyed. The latter was just new and was the finest home in the town. An approximate estimate places the loss at \$15,000.

Colonel R. Dale Benson, Francis S. Milline, Henry Whitlan and George H. Walbert, all railroad officials of Philadelphia, were at State College Saturday, considering the extension of the Bellefonte Central Railroad from State College to Pine Grove Mills. They decided to extend the road from Struble's station to Pine Grove Mills provided the citizens of that community secure the right of way for the road. Under the original survey quite a number of farms were badly cut up by it, but recent changes have been made so that only about nine farms are touched on the entire route. \$1500 have already been raised to secure the rights of way and this, with the several who will give the ground free, will nearly cover all the necessary expense.

## THE GAZETTE'S INDUSTRIAL ISSUE.

—The Keystone Gazette published a twelve page industrial edition on Friday that is indeed a credit to the office in which it was executed and an honor to its publisher. The typography is good and the superior grade of book paper on which it is published shows the numerous electros and half-tone cuts, which illustrate it, off to exceptional advantage.

The paper gives a complete account of the diversity of advantages offered by Bellefonte as a manufacturing centre and the biographies of the many men reared here who have lived to be noted in matters of state and national importance. Mr. R. T. McManigal, its publisher, has labored under many disadvantages in his work, but withal he has succeeded in getting out a publication which will serve the purpose of a boomer for the town's industrial good and a proper souvenir of her resources.

## TAKE STOCK IN THE BOILER WORKS.

W. T. Maitland, proprietor of Maitland's boiler works in this place is about to enlarge his business and begin the manufacture of house-heating boilers, provided he can form a stock company for the purpose of increasing his capital. We understand that he would like to build works on a much larger scale than his present plant and purposes doing so if it is at all possible.

Our men of wealth have an opportunity here to boom the town and make a profitable investment of their money; for Mr. Maitland is a practical man who has made a success of his work thus far and there can be no doubt that in a manufacturing specialty he would be just as successful. House-heating boilers are and will be in great demand and there is no reason in the world why we should not manufacture them here as well as any other place. We have land for a location, a splendid practical mechanic to guide the enterprise, money to back it and all the iron that can be used.

Has Bellefonte any money to invest for her own good? Where are the men who are always talking about possibilities yet when enterprises become possible they are not to be found. Let the Board of Trade act.

The boiler which Mr. Maitland will manufacture has a large heating surface and can be sold far cheaper than any now on the market. Bloomsburg is holding out inducements to have him locate there.

## AN ORNAMENTAL FENCE.

Last Saturday afternoon we had an enjoyable drive down Nittany Valley in company with Dr. H. K. Hoy. He was making a tour of inspection and invited us to go along and see what his fence builders are doing to beautify the farm land of this county. The Dr. is the proprietor of the Keystone and Spiral Spring Suspension fences, two of the best and destined to become the most popular fences in use. We drove out Bishop street until we came to ex-Gov. Beaver's fine farm, bordering the eastern limits of town. There we saw many rods of the Keystone fence, that had been built last summer, standing just as erect as the day the wires were first drawn up. Red and green paint gave it quite an ornamental appearance and as we stopped to chat with L. W. Wian, who is the manager of the place, we learned that he had orders from the owner to go right ahead, as fast as practicable, building the Keystone until it enclosed the whole farm. Such an order spoke very highly for the merits of the fence.

The next place we came to was the Cons. Curtin farm and it was there that we saw a sight that really pleased us. Henry Shultz and H. Dukeman were at work building fence along the east side of the road. They had just about completed their work which had resulted in far the prettiest farm fence we have ever seen. It was built of the Keystone pattern with round posts, topped off with an acorn shaped ornament and set in a perfect line. The work of the builders had been done just right, then the painters completed the effect by intermingling red, white and green colors in a most pleasing manner. Dr. Hoy seemed so proud of it as could be, and he surely had a right to be for one could travel the county from one end to the other and the like of that fence could no where be found.