

Democratic County Ticket.

For Legislators, (JAMES SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Jury Commissioner—JOSEPH J. HOY. For Associate Judge—THOMAS F. RILEY.

An Injudicious Proposition.

The Democrats of Minnesota, in convention assembled, have demanded that the tariff bill shall be up to the full standard of Democratic tariff reform, and want the House to reject the bill when it comes from the Senate with the amendments which make the duties higher than in the original bill.

This proposition is a spirited expression of tariff reform sentiment, but it would not be wise to enforce it. Such a rejection of the tariff bill by the House would be likely to bring about an entire failure of tariff legislation at this session. It would be disastrous to the Democratic party, and in that way would prevent the future action of the party by which it would ultimately perfect its tariff reform policy.

That there are defects in the Senate bill cannot be denied, but they are due to unavoidable causes for which the party is not responsible. If there was such a preponderating Democratic majority in the Senate as there is in the House, there would be no difficulty in the situation, but the majority is so small that a few huckstering and disaffected Senators are able to force concessions to unduly protected interests.

Wisdom demands that, notwithstanding its defects, the bill be passed as soon as possible. It is not such as the Democracy, if untrammelled in the Senate, would adopt, but it is a great deal better than the McKINLEY bill, and it effects a large measure of tariff reform. When the party promised reform by the reduction of oppressive duties it could not specify the extent of the reductions it would make; but that it has made a decided reduction is a fulfillment of its pledge as far as its power extends.

This is but the first step of the Democracy toward relieving the country of grievous tariff burdens. Whether they shall remain in a situation to take further steps in that direction, by the passage of other tariff bills, making still greater tariff reduction, will depend upon their judicious action at the present time in pushing the WILSON bill, even with its defects, to as speedy a passage as lies in their power.

Low Priced Wool.

Nothing will do the country more good, both as a benefit to the people generally, and to the industry with which it will be especially connected, than the placing of wool on the free list. It will be instrumental in furnishing cheaper and better clothing, and will enlarge, improve and invigorate a line of industry which has long labored under the disadvantage of a tax upon its raw material. In this view of its effect are embraced the aggregate benefits of free wool.

Yet it is surprising, and an illustration of the struggle required for the attainment of every great public benefit, that the schedule of the tariff bill that included the inestimable advantage of free wool was carried only by the small majority of two in the Senate.

Much of the opposition to taking the tariff of wool is due to the singular delusion of wool raisers that their interest requires protective duties. This mistaken notion is maintained in the face of the fact, which their own experience should force upon their attention, that the wool interest has steadily declined as the duty on the imported article has advanced, and that under the highest tariff that was ever laid on that commodity the domestic wool producers are getting the lowest prices that were ever paid for their product. To what influence; to what mental hocus pocus is to be attributed the wool that is drawn over the eyes of wool raisers on the tariff question?

On this subject the Bradford Star has the following pertinent and timely paragraph:

"It is a historical fact that when J. P. Kirby, M. E. Solomon, W. A. Rockwell, Driefuss and many others bought wool in Towanda through under the tariff of 1857 and up to the outbreak of the war the current price of Bradford county wool was about forty cents a pound. How is it now after thirty years of high protection and nearly four years of McKinley robbery? Will it bring twenty-five?"

It is a fact in all parts of the country, wherever wool is raised, that high tariffs have not been attended with high prices of wool, and the Wilson tariff will eventually convince the wool men that by the stimulus which free wool will impart to the woolen manufacture the demand for, and the value of their own product will be enhanced.

The Telephone Extortion.

Nothing could be a greater outrage upon the public than the extension of the 'BELL' telephone patent which would give that monopoly a continuation of its extortion. It is proposed to effect this by tacking another patent on to the expiring claim of the BELL company. Preparations for such an arrangement were made long ago, when application was made for patenting the BERLINER telephone in 1877, but proceedings were suspended in the patent office until 1881, when a patent was issued and assigned to the corporation. There was evidently a collusion in this case which for years held the BERLINER device in reserve until near the expiration of the BELL patent, when a patent for it would be granted to the latter company with all the rights it would convey for another full term. The public should not be subjected to seventeen years more of telephonic robbery by such a trick.

The validity of the BERLINER patent, under which the BELL people propose to effect this object, is being tested in the courts, and it is hardly probable that their great profits derived from such an extortion upon the American people will be sustained and prolonged by a judicial decision. There is ground for the suspicion that crookedness was practiced in the patent office in managing this BERLINER patent so that it would fit in with the BELL interest, and if this is the way things are managed in that department an investigation would not be out of order.

Discreditible to Philadelphia.

It is not creditable to Philadelphia that great difficulty is experienced in raising the comparatively small sum of \$3,000 required to put the equestrian statue of General McCLELLAN in its intended position in front of the City Hall. A good deal of censure and much ridicule has been heaped upon New York city for its failure to raise the large sum of money that would be necessary to build its proposed GRANT monument, but its case is not as censurable or ridiculous as would be Philadelphia's failure to secure the trifling sum needed for the McCLELLAN memorial.

That city plumes itself on its patriotism and is in the habit of boasting of its loyalty. General McCLELLAN was one of the most distinguished and able soldiers in the war for the Union. He organized the armies that conquered the rebellion, and he often led them to victory. He was a favorite, not of the politicians, but of the gallant men who rallied to the defence of the old flag. Besides, he was a native of Philadelphia, and his renown reflects credit upon the city of his birth. These being the facts, connected with his glorious history, his native city has reason to be ashamed that it experiences a difficulty in securing the small amount of money that is yet needed for the statue of her greatest soldier.

The crushing defeat which president judge A. O. FURST received at the hands of his party at the primaries last Saturday is only another evidence of how ungrateful Republicans can be. After having spent a ten years term on the bench, always watchful of personal and political interests, he came before his party in this county for its endorsement for a re-nomination. With the assurance that Huntington county would be for him the Republicans of Centre turned him down with only seventeen of the one hundred and twenty-two delegates. He did not even go before the convention on Tuesday and JOHN G. LOVE was unanimously endorsed. This defeat of Judge FURST has brought out K. ALLEN LOVELL, of Huntington, who will be a candidate for the nomination now that FURST is off. He will try to carry his county against LOVE at their primaries to-morrow and it is altogether likely that FURST's friends will find their revenge in the support of LOVELL.

The contest in this county was one of the bitterest ever known. There was no end of the dirty stories kept afloat and so much rum and boodle were used that decent Republicans are ashamed that their party should have been so disgraced.

Congressman GEORGE F. KRIBBS was defeated in his contest for the Clarion county conference last Saturday and has thus suffered an early nipping of his budding hopes for a third term. Centre county has two candidates in Messrs. WILLIAMS and HEINLE. Clearfield county will present the names of JACOB TRUBY, and GEORGE BRISBIN, while Clarion has already instructed for Mr. FOX. What Elk and Forest will do is not known yet.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg, Wednesday, June 27th.

Should President AHERTON, of the Pennsylvania State College, conclude to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation for the institution which he has guided to such prominence in the educational world, it might not be a bad plan for him to save the stenographer's report of Dr. PERREZ's address before the graduating class at State College last week. Dr. PERREZ has long been the head of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the friends of which institution regularly fight all attempts on the part of State College to obtain needed appropriations. In the event of their being confronted with copies of the address he made at the latter place, in which he spoke very highly of the College and declared it "second to none of the technical institutions of the State," they would possibly be without a leg to stand on in their opposition to appropriating money to a place, that some of the Philadelphia members have been bigoted enough to say, "is never heard of."

The burning of the abattoir in the Jersey City stock yards, last Saturday and the consequent death of six thousand sheep must have been calculated to savor of roast mutton.

Hensel Out of the Race. He Declares He Wouldn't Accept the gubernatorial Nomination.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 18.—Attorney General Hensel to-night made this statement: "Any mention of my name in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is wholly without authority or encouragement from me. Simply to set at rest all such further mention, the association which you represent may say that I am not, never have been and never expect to be an aspirant or candidate for any office, elective or filled by appointment."

"The official position which I now hold came to me unsolicited, and I accepted it only because it was strictly in the line of my profession. To the practice of law I expect to give all my time and attention, except such as are necessary for the exercise of those ordinary social and political duties which every man owes to the community in which he lives."

"To be entirely explicit, and to avoid all misunderstandings, my name will not go before the Democratic State Convention. I would accept no nomination from any party to any office, nor would I accept any political office from any power that could bestow it."

Halt the Mines Have Started.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—But few reports have reached the city from the Pittsburgh mining district to-day. It is safe to say, however, that at least one-half of the mines were started and by Thursday it is expected that a majority will be in operation. The miners and operators have not altogether definitely settled concerning the dead work scale and the price to be paid for labor. The situation in the river district is still a trifle complicated and it is not known when the river pits will resume. A few of them have already gone to work, but the majority is idle. Many of the river operators object to signing a scale for a year. It is possible that serious complications may yet arise in the river districts.

A Clearfielder Honored.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The new assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, William D. Bigler, whose appointment to-day appears to be regarded by the Philadelphia delegation as another of President Cleveland's surprises, is a son of ex-Governor Bigler, of Clearfield, Pa., and a brother of E. Bigler, who was collector of internal revenue in the western district of Pennsylvania during Mr. Cleveland's former administration.

The Cambria Iron company is preparing to build ovens and burn its own coke and thus in the future be independent of strikes and strikers. Only non-union men are now employed at the Cambria iron works. The coke ovens will be erected on the hill side above the mills. A new German process of burning coke will be introduced.

Wiman Sentenced.

NEW YORK, June 20.—This morning Erasmus Wiman, convicted of forgery, was sentenced by Judge Ingraham to five years and six months imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing.

Must Reside Along the Route.

Hereafter postal clerks must reside at some point on the route to which they are assigned. Those living along other lines must make the change before May 1895.

No matter how hard the times the one thing you cannot afford to go without is all the news. If you want all the news you get it in the Pittsburg Dispatch. The Dispatch publishes all—not a part only.

Judge Phelps Dead.

He Passed Away Peacefully Surrounded by His Friends.

ENGLWOOD, N. J., June 17.—At 1:50 o'clock this morning Judge William Walter Phelps passed away. The end was so peaceful that for some minutes after he had breathed his last his family, who were watching at the bedside with intense sorrow, would not believe that the end had come.

The patient was unconscious to the end and appeared to pass into a deep sleep. Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Von Rottenburg were greatly overcome with grief, but bore up nobly. Grouped around the bedside were Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Von Rottenburg and his sons, Captain John J. Phelps and Sheffield Phelps.

Scores of telegrams of sympathy have been received by the sorrowing family from many prominent persons.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York city August 24, 1838. He was a lineal descendant of William Phelps (a brother of John Phelps, Oliver Cromwell's private secretary,) who came to this country and settled near Simsbury, Conn., in 1630.

At an early age he was sent to Yale. He graduated second in his class in 1860. Three years after leaving Yale he was graduated from Columbia law school and entering active practice he became counsel for several prominent corporations before he was 30 years old.

In 1872 Mr. Phelps was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the New Jersey district where his country seat was located.

In 1881 President Garfield appointed Mr. Phelps United States Minister to Austria, where he proved a valuable representative. On the change of administrations he tendered his resignation and retired in August, 1882.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Harrison Mr. Phelps was appointed United States Minister to Germany, which post he filled creditably until a change in the administration, when he returned to this country. He was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses.

Mr. Phelps was a regent of the Smithsonian institution; a fellow of the corporation of Yale college; vice president of the Yale alumni association, president of the Columbia law school alumni and one of the founders of the Union League and University clubs.

Strike is Ended.

The Miners Will Go to Work at 10 Cents Per Net Ton.

The Central Pennsylvania strike of coal miners is probably ended by the action that was taken in Altoona on Saturday afternoon at a meeting of President Bradley and independent operators. The conference was held in the office of Richard Hughes, in the First National bank building. Mr. Bradley went to the city in accordance with an invitation that was extended to him. The local operators were desirous of a settlement and with that end in view agreed to give 40 cents a net ton. This compromise agreement was accepted by President Bradley and the miners were notified to go to work that day or noon thereafter as possible. It is likely that the rate agreed upon at the Altoona meeting will be generally accepted throughout this region.

This will be good news for all of our people and it probably denotes the beginning of better times than have been experienced for the past year.

Mr. Bradley's Reason.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., June 20.—President Bradley, of the miners' organization, furnishes the United Press with the following reason for countermanning the order for the miners to resume work where a compromise price was offered. "When I arrived at DuBoise," said President Bradley, "I found so much dissatisfaction along the Toby Valley branch of the Allegheny Valley railroad and throughout Northern Pennsylvania, not on account of the price offered but on account of the partial settlement, that I concluded the only way to give satisfaction was to rescind the order for resumption and call a convention for next Monday, when a thorough understanding may be had."

"To sum it all up it was on account of the general dissatisfaction and the danger of an outbreak among those for whom no settlement had been made, which undoubtedly would have ended in riot and bloodshed."

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ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The farm house occupied by Emanuel Downing, near Vall, caught fire on Friday from a defective flue and burned down. An insurance was held amounting to \$500 on the building and \$300 on its contents.

While under the influence of liquor, last Friday evening, William R. Miller, of Huntington, drank laudanum and died shortly after. He was 33 years old, a son of G. Ashman Miller a prominent furniture dealer of that place, and leaves a wife and one child. Edward Couch a fellow reveler has been arrested on the charge of murdering Miller. It has developed since the arrest that Couch administered the laudanum then took Miller's ring, money and watch and fled to Tyrone where he was arrested later. He was a barber in Huntington and had just finished serving a six months term in prison for forgery. He only intended giving Miller enough of the drug to put him to sleep for the purpose of robbery, but now he will have to answer the charge of murder.

Rowan was brought to Bellefonte next morning and given a hearing before justice Keichline, who remanded him to jail for court. He is about 20 years of age and hails from the vicinity of Philipsburg. Some time ago he ran off with another man's wife out there and brought her into Unionville where they remained until the husband came after his bird, then Rowan stole the horse and fled.

When searched here he had a small diary on his person that belonged to editor Kurtz, of the Democrat, or to commissioner's clerk, R. F. Hunter, but neither of them could imagine how it came into the possession of the thief.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

The value of insuring in a good reliable company is seen in an open letter published in this issue by Mrs. Josephine Cruise. It shows how much cheaper and yet how secure was her husband's insurance in the Mutual Reserve than it would have been in any other company. Hursthal Smith, of Clearfield, is the district manager, and he is pushing the business of this wonderful company to enormous figures.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Issued during the past week.—Taken from the docket.

Martin M. Keller, College Twp., and Nora M. Remmy, Spring Twp. George R. Parker and Mary C. Schofield, both of Bellefonte.

W. W. Krisher, of Cherry Run, and R. A. Grimm, of Sober. Rev. Geo. E. Lambert, of Grove City, and Flora Moyer, of Centre Mills.

Thomas Crowley, of Philadelphia, and Laura H. Wright, of Milesburg. Dr. A. W. Hafer, of Bellefonte, and Laura M. Hess, of Harris Twp.

John Hartsock, of Buffalo Run, and Myrtle E. Robinson, of Huston Twp. Alfred M. Wasson, of Lemont, and Sarah C. Pierce, of State College.

Guy C. Linn and Carrie M. Gehret, both of Bellefonte.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Thursday mornings papers contained the following dispatch:

HARRISBURG, June 21.—About midnight Governor Pattison and Adjutant General Greenland arrived from Philadelphia and some startling dispatches regarding the strike situation at Punxsutawney were placed in their hands. Sheriff Gourley wired that the foreign miners had taken possession of the Wolston mines and he could not control the strikers. After a conference of the governor and others it was decided to send the Fifth and Sixteenth regiments to the scene and orders to this effect were issued. Before they had been forwarded, however, they were countermanded, it being decided to await further information which cannot be received before 7 o'clock a. m.

It caused the greatest excitement here for it had been the general impression that the strike had about ended and when at noon Lieut. Col. Mullen and Capt. W. F. Reber, Co. 5th Reg. N. G. P. received telegrams to report at Bellwood for a rendezvous with their commands everyone was on the qui vive.

Nothing more definite could be learned than that the disturbance in the vicinity of Punxsutawney had become so serious as to necessitate the ordering out of the 5th and 16th Regs. Co. B. left here at 5:12 for Bellwood, the rendezvous, thence the entire command will proceed to Punxy.

There is no telling how long the boys may have to stay there as the strikers will probably behave just as long as the militia remains on the ground. But as soon as it leaves they will undoubtedly go back to their old tactics, if the strike is not ended meanwhile.

A HORSE STOLEN—THE THIEF IN JAIL.

A large dapple gray horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. J. T. Holt, near Unionville, on Sunday night. A saddle and bridle were then procured from the stable of Grant Hoover and the thief, mounted on his stolen steed, made his escape.

On Monday morning a stranger appeared at Mill Hall wanting to sell a beautiful gray horse at a ridiculously low price. This excited suspicion and the chief of police at Lock Haven was notified. Being unable to make a sale at Mill Hall, the stranger proceeded to Felmlee's sale stable in Lock Haven, where a job had been put up to catch him. Pursuant to instructions from the police Mr. Felmlee offered a check for \$25.00 for the horse. It was accepted, but upon presenting it at the Trust Co's office the stranger was informed that no funds could be had until next day. By keeping him in town awaiting payment the police hoped to gain time in which to hear from surrounding towns, for they had had no orders to arrest the man and only supposed he had stolen the horse because he wanted to sell it so cheap.

Meanwhile the stranger, who gave his name as Geore Rowan, purchased a pair of shoes and in that way got the check cashed. He then went to Forepaugh's circus, that exhibited in the town that night, and was there arrested by chief Keller, of the Lock Haven force, upon a warrant sworn out by Mr. Holt who had appeared and identified his property.

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THE MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Centre and Clearfield county's medical society, held in Philipsburg last Thursday, the following physicians were present. Drs. J. Y. Dale, Lemont; Thos. Tobin, Stormstown; Edw. Burd, Snow Shoe; M. G. Whittier, Houtzdale; J. L. Henderson, Osceola; Miller and Purnell, Ansonville; Stewart, Clearfield; Spackman, DuBois; Good, Osceola; Dunwiddie, McGirk, Lytle, Harman, Andrews, Henderson, Emigh, Buckingham and Potter, Philipsburg.

The guests were Dr. J. W. White, of Philadelphia; Drs. Ball and Watson, of Lock Haven; Drs. Miller and Harman, of Huntingdon, and Dr. Frea, of Williamsport.

Several papers on timely subjects were read and after the evening session a banquet at the Potter house was enjoyed by the society.

WILL THEY STRIKE OIL AND GAS?

At a meeting of the directors of the Salt Lick oil and gas company held at the Fallon house, in Lock Haven, last Thursday night, the members of the board were very sanguine of a successful termination of their venture.

It was decided to contract with a driller to sink the wells just as soon as a few leases for land can be closed up. As it is the desire of the company to get control of all the property lying along what is known as the "oil belt" before operations are begun at all, a few more leases secured will end the preliminary work and the drilling will be begun.

J. H. Holt Esq., was elected president of the company and R. C. Gilliland, of Pottersdale, was chosen to succeed Mr. Holt on the board of directors. President Holt, treasurer J. W. Smith, and secretary Moore Fredericks were appointed a committee to contract for the drilling.

If hopefulness counts for anything and indications have any foundation, then it will not be long until a wonderful new oil and gas field will have been opened almost at our doors.

JOHN MILLS HALE ESQ., DEAD.

The sudden death of John Mills Hale Esq., one of Philipsburg's prominent citizens and a man well known here, occurred at the Lafayette hotel, in Philadelphia, last Sunday.

Being warned by symptoms of impending paralysis early in May he went to Philadelphia to place himself under the care of Dr. Roland Curtin, a cousin, and a physician reputed of great eminence. Thence he went to Spring Lake, N. J. where the sea air benefited him for a time, but upon fear of a relapse he started to return home and stopping in Philadelphia he was stricken next day. His entire body was paralyzed and his organs of speech were affected also, but consciousness remained until his death.

The body was taken to Philipsburg on Monday and on Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Clerc, his aged pastor and friend, conducted the last sad services before the burial.

John Mills Hale was the second son of General Reuben Charles Hale and Sarah Jane Mills Hale. He was born at Lewistown, Pa., Feb. 18, 1839. His early education was received in the common schools of Lewistown and Philadelphia, to which latter place General Hale removed in 1853. In 1859 John Mills Hale entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 graduated. Immediately after his graduation he took up the study of law under the direction of his father, who was at that time quarter master general of Pennsylvania. In 1863 his father died and the family, including Mr. Hale, came to Philipsburg to live, and have ever since been residents. Mr. Hale continued the study of law under the tutorage of his uncle, Judge James T. Hale, and Adam Hoy. In April 1867, he was admitted to the Bellefonte bar and at once began the practice of law in Philipsburg.

In commenting on his manner of life the Philipsburg Ledger says the following: "He was a man of cultivated literary tastes, and extensive reading and travel in foreign lands had given him an exhaustless store of information. He had a passion for collecting autographs, rare coins and old prints and books. Early in life he began his collection and being possessed of liberal means, which enabled him to gratify his taste, he succeeded in building the largest and finest collection in the United States, standing third in value. Among his autographs are those of nearly all the kings and queens of England from the time of Alfred, beside autographs of many historical celebrities of the old world, including the reformers Luther and Melancthon and other famous people, with their portraits. A complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, autographs of all the presidents of the United States and all the American bishops of the Episcopal church. His collection of stamps and coins are equally rare and valuable, as is his collection of old books, prints and manuscripts."

Mr. Hale was unmarried and is survived by two brothers and two sisters. He was a man whose death the town of Philipsburg has every reason to mourn, as he was benevolent and heart and soul in every movement for the advancement of that place.