

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
For Congressman-at-Large,
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN
J. C. BUCHER.
Democratic County Ticket.

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

Will They Have a Candidate in the Field.

Will the Republicans venture to put a Presidential candidate in the field in 1896? Intoxicated by the inconsequential result of local elections that have occurred within the last year, they easily deceive themselves with the belief that the popular vote is about to reverse the verdict of 1892, and that their party will be restored to power at the next general expression of the people. Their mental condition while thus intoxicated is such that they are unable to form a correct conception of the situation of their party. They are not sufficiently sober to understand where it is at.

The Republican party staked its fortune on the tariff game. All its cards, from ace to king, were played on that issue, and the game has gone against it. It claimed that the prosperity of the country was maintained by its high tariff measures. It persuaded the working people that their living depended upon the continued enforcement of its protective policy. It went periodically to the voters with an appeal to support the party whose tariff system, as they alleged, protected labor, increased wages, ensured industrial prosperity, and prevented a collapse of all business and manufacturing interests—an appeal coupled with a warning against the free trade designs of the Democrats whose only object was represented to be the enactment of tariff legislation that would destroy every industry and pauperize every workingman. It deluged the people with the mere anticipation of Democratic tariff legislation was enough to paralyze the business of the country.

This has been the game, upon which its political fortune was staked, but having been beaten at it, what is the situation which the Republican party finds itself in? The Democrats will pass their tariff bill which their enemies have represented as sure to bring ruin in its train. Less than a year's experience will show that it has not ruined the country. In far less than a year restored industry will testify against those who so misrepresented the effect of the Democratic tariff policy. A general improvement of business will give the lie to the McKinleyites who pictured the Democrats as conspiring against the business interests. A general resumption of industrial operations will expose to public contempt and derision the lying politicians who taught the people that a Democratic tariff would paralyze the arm of labor and take the bread out of the mouths of the workingmen.

There can be no possible economic impediment to a full restoration of business activity between this time and the next Presidential election. All the conditions conspire to bring it about. The markets are bare and need replenishment. The over-supply produced by the unnatural stimulation of McKinleyism is nearly exhausted and the mills must go to work. There is an economic necessity for the wheels to be put in motion and they will move. The energy and industry of an enterprising people will not remain suspended to accommodate the dolorous predictions of Republican calamity howlers. The hum of industry and the profitable operations of business will be going on two years hence from one end of the land to the other, all under a Democratic tariff which the Republicans had pictured as the reason of industrial destruction.

Will not this be a beautiful situation in which to trot out BILL McKINLEY, TOM REED, BEN HARRISON, or any other candidate on a McKinley tariff issue, and in the name of heaven what other issue will the Republicans be able to muster up? It would not be surprising if, under such circumstances, they should not put any ticket at all in the field, but should try to hang themselves on to the Populists.

A United Party.

The name of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY at the head of the Democratic State ticket means a united party. It removes a cause of weakness from which the Democracy of the State as an organization has long suffered. For some years past factional differences, particularly in Philadelphia, have impaired the strength which it would have been able to exert at the polls if it had been united. The signal defeats recently sustained have occurred not because the party was inherently weak, but because it was factiously divided. When one faction was deterred from existing itself because the other faction was in the lead, the result as against the common enemy was necessarily ineffective.

No candidate at the head of the ticket could be better able to allay these internal troubles and remove them as an impediment in the State campaign, than the distinguished tariff reform editor whom the Democrats have nominated for Governor. He is not a selfish adherent to the party, nor has he ever been a seeker for political preferment, and therefore has never antagonized opposite feelings and interests. His party service has been personally disinterested. His efforts have been chiefly in behalf of a great economic principle. He has belonged to none of the factions, but has always endeavored to compose their differences and allay their strife. The State administration has been given his hearty support without his considering it necessary or expedient to collide with those who have opposed it.

Nowhere as much as in Philadelphia has the party suffered from factional contention. The factious spirit that has prevailed among the Democrats of that city has been a perpetual cause of weakness to the organization in the State, and an ever occurring discouragement to the Democrats of the country districts. To adjust the antagonisms growing out of this jarring disposition, and to substitute harmony for the strife of faction among the Philadelphia Democrats, has been the constant effort of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY. His role has been that of a peace-maker. If the factions in that locality have been brought to a better understanding and are more disposed to fight the enemy than each other, it is largely due to his recent endeavors to bring the party in that city into a harmonious union.

Such is the auspicious situation that finds this peace-maker at the head of the ticket, as the leader of the Democrats in a contest which will involve the great principle of tariff reform of which he is one of the ablest, and certainly one of the most unselfish advocates. This situation ensures a united party in Philadelphia and the largest Democratic vote that city has given in many years. Here is encouragement for the country Democrats to exert their fullest strength, for they can be assured that their efforts will not be neutralized by a slump in the city vote. Do not these circumstances point to a great achievement by the Democracy of Pennsylvania with WILLIAM M. SINGERLY as their candidate?

What the Head of the Ticket Represents.

Several weeks before the meeting of the Democratic State convention the WATCHMAN said:

"What could be more exactly adjusted to the fitness of things than WILLIAM M. SINGERLY's name at the head of the Democratic tariff reform ticket in the coming State campaign."

We are entirely too modest to claim that the suggestion induced the action of the convention that resulted in the nomination of Mr. SINGERLY. Our remark was but a premonition of the popular Democratic feeling in the State which demanded, for a contest in which the tariff would so largely enter, a leader conspicuous for his quality as a tariff reformer—a feeling which naturally materialized in the selection of one who as an enemy of tariff abuses and iniquities was earliest in the fight and never turned his back to the foe.

The very nature of the contest with opponents pledged to the support of a monopoly tariff system, made the nomination of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY eminently fitting—a fitness almost amounting to a necessity. On a platform that arraigns a Republican tariff for being the cause of "the derangement of business, the disturbance between labor and capital, the reduction of wages, the unequal distribution of profits in economic operations, and the gross disparity in social conditions," what could have been more suitable than the nomination of the man who for years had been the unwearied and unwavering antagonist of a system that produced such injurious effects, and untiring in exposing the fallacies and abuses of a high tariff policy. In a contest against McKinleyism, which this State campaign, in

large measure, will be, the person nominated for Governor by the Democratic convention is the complement of the platform it enunciated.

The tariff reform Democracy of the State can be expected to muster their full force under such a leader. There can be no doubt as to the construction that will be put upon their vote. They can be assured that their expression at the polls will be interpreted as a condemnation of McKinleyism and an endorsement of the Democratic policy of tariff reduction and reform, of which the candidate at the head of the ticket has been one of the earliest and most earnest champions.

The Arraignment of a Great Culprit.

There are actual and vital State issues involved in the pending political contest in this State, which will be prominently brought forward and insisted upon by the Democratic party. The Republicans endeavor to evade them, and prefer to conduct the campaign on their exploded and disproved tariff pretensions. While the Democrats will eagerly meet them on that issue, they will not allow their enemy to escape the condemnation due them for the mirable and mal-administration which they have so long maintained in this good old, but politically abused Commonwealth.

The Democratic platform contains a severe arraignment of the dominant party for the abuses of legislation and administration which have attended its political supremacy in the State. It brings that party before the tribunal of the people as a culprit charged with having disregarded and violated the constitution, not merely in a single instance, but continuously, intentionally and systematically, in failing, for a partisan purpose, "to make Congressional, Senatorial, Representative, and Judicial apportionments, as commanded by the constitution," and in refusing to pass the legislation necessary to protect the public from unjust discrimination by corporations as is required by the organic law. It arraigns this political culprit for failure to equalize taxes which have become burdensome to one class of citizens to the advantage of another; for putting the State moneys in the keeping of favored depositories, and shaping the ballot law for the express purpose of facilitating fraud and assisting corruption.

These are some of the counts in the indictment against the organized political iniquity known as the Republican party of Pennsylvania, sufficient to bring it punishment, and if the people are true to themselves, and the Democracy maintains a united and aggressive attitude in the campaign, a verdict of guilty on this indictment will be rendered in November.

In answer to an inquiry of some of his friends who were anxious that he be a candidate for Congress in this, the twenty-eighth district, ex-Senator WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, has made public this reply: "Neither my business affairs nor my health permit such candidacy. There is scarcely a conceivable condition of political affairs that would induce me to accept or to re-enter active political life at this juncture."

A great deal of deceptive clamor has been raised about the tariff bill being manipulated in the interest of trusts, but there is not a trust that would not vastly prefer to have the McKinley tariff go right on with its operation. McKinley got up his bill for the special benefit of the monopolies, and no other tariff regulation will suit them half as well.

Where Singerly Was Brave.

Seconding the nomination of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY for Governor in the Democratic State convention, and speaking of his advanced views in regard to tariff reform, Magistrate WILHERE, of Philadelphia, said: "He has won a reputation for bravery by demanding free raw material, despite the fact that he is an extensive manufacturer."

It was Mr. SINGERLY's business sagacity that convinced him that nothing could be more beneficial to manufacturers than to furnish them with their material free of tariff taxation. He will scarcely claim credit for being brave in demanding that which commended itself to his common sense as an advantage to his own interest as a manufacturer as well as to the interest of all other manufacturers.

But where Mr. SINGERLY displayed heroism in his tariff reform position was in his newspaper enterprise. He made his paper the exponent and advocate of an economic policy that antagonized the prevailing high tariff sentiment of the community in which it was published. It was a daring venture to ventilate his anti-tariff views in the midst of a population whose minds had been befogged and bedevil-

ed by the doctrines of the high protectionists. He did this long before CLEVELAND had crystallized Democratic sentiment and concentrated Democratic effort in a grand movement for the correction of tariff abuses. But he was convinced of the correctness of his purpose, and the wonderful success of his newspaper has fully vindicated and abundantly rewarded the courage of his conviction. He should be additionally rewarded by an election as Governor in a contest whose result should be an endorsement of the principle which he has so long and bravely and successfully advocated.

The Great Strike Still On—The Situation Improved.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The most important developments in the labor situation during the past twenty-four hours is to be made to invoke the federal laws against the members of the General Managers' association, and that with this end in view a conference will be held to-morrow between W. W. Irwin, of Minneapolis, the principal counsel for the men arrested for participation in the Homestead riots, and a number of local attorneys who have made the laws of the United States a legal combination and conspiracy a special study.

Mr. Irwin, so it is authoritatively stated, is now on the way to Chicago in company with a prominent member of the Knights of Labor who was sent from this city to enlist his services in behalf of the union.

This move on behalf of the striking element receives additional weight from the general impression that prevailed around the federal court section of the government building to-day, and which was tentatively endorsed by Judge Grosscup and District Attorney Milchrist that justice would be meted out impartially to all violators of the federal statutes whether they were railroad brakemen.

When Judge Grosscup was asked to-day whether the special grand jury was empaneled, simply to inquire into the offenses of the employees, or whether it was within its scope to inquire into probable violations.

There were fewer white ribbons to be seen to-day and ten times as many patriotic emblems. Many banks and other institutions and buildings, not content with hoisting the stars and stripes on their fronts, decorated their ground floor fronts with monster flags. The military encampments on the Lake front and at the government building attracted large crowds, but they were eminently good natured and chatted socially and with heartiness with the regulars that were off duty and mixed with them.

At the stock yards the blockade was effectively broken. Business was resumed on every road and all was hustle and bustle in the miles of pens and along the tracks.

The first incoming cattle train in two weeks steamed into the yard at daybreak and by 4 o'clock sixty-nine cars of live stock were brought in by the Burlington, forty by the Northwestern and fifty by the Santa Fe. The military was on guard at every important point, but there was no need of its services.

For the twenty-four hours ending this evening not a single fire or police patrol alarm was turned in from the district and Police Captain O'Neill, who is in command of the district, officially reports that the police are in full command of the situation, and that there appears to be no further use for the troops. At the same time any attempt to withdraw the latter will be met by the general opposition of the packers and other business interests, and even if present conditions should continue for several days to come, it will be regarded as necessary to hold the military in reserve.

The anticipated tie-up of business, a result of the sympathetic strike order issued by the representatives of the allied trades and the appeal to the Knights of Labor of Mr. Sovereign, did not materialize to any visible extent. The most radical reports keep within the fact that he so far responded within 15,000, while conservative estimates do not go much beyond that number. It is claimed, however, that many of the unions are so situated that they cannot shut down at an hour's notice and that the full effects of the tie-up will not be apparent before the end of the week.

The situation to-night is that of an armed truce. The railroad men, by watching every move of their adversaries, say that they are satisfied with the situation and that their policy is absolutely "no surrender." The union officers and directors also profess to be equally satisfied and adopt the same motto. Each side is waiting and wondering how long this condition of affairs can possibly continue. Meanwhile, with a sufficient force of military to command the situation, immunity from serious riot or disorder may be regarded as literally assured.

Cleveland's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At a late hour last night President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois and especially in the city of Chicago within said State, and

WHEREAS, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed part of the military forces of the United States, and

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid against aiding, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged

in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock noon, on the ninth day of July instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end; but the stern necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent and law-abiding citizens. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed at the city of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

MAY BECOME GENERAL.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At four o'clock this morning a meeting of ninety-eight leaders of trades unions representing hundreds of thousands of men was held. It was decided to order a general strike on Wednesday unless Mr. Pullman agrees to arbitrate before noon Tuesday.

Eugene V. Debs Arrested.

The President of the American Railway Union With a Number of Other Strike Leaders, Charged With Obstructing the Mails and Hindering the Execution of the Law—The Prisoners Admitted to Bail.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, George W. Howard, Vice President; Sylvester Kellier, Secretary; L. W. Rogers, director and editor of the Railway Times, and James Murwin, an engineer, who is said to have thrown a switch on the Rock Island road some time ago, endangering the lives of many persons, were arrested yesterday afternoon on warrants sworn out pursuant to indictments issued by the Federal Grand Jury which convened to-day at twelve o'clock. The full list of indictments are as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kellier, L. W. Rogers, James Murwin, Lloyd Hotchkiss, A. Paizybak, H. E. Elin, James Hammond, William Smith, John Westbrook, Edward O'Neill, Charles Nailor, John Duffy, William McMullen, E. Shelby, Fred Ketcham and John W. Doyle.

All, with the exception of the first four named, had been arrested and arranged before United States Commissioner Hoyne prior to the returning of the indictments and are out on bail in \$10,000. They are accused of interfering with the business of the United States, obstructing the mails and also of preventing and hindering the execution of the laws of the United States.

THE ARREST OF DEBS.

Although to some extent it had been anticipated, the arrest of President Debs and his associates was the sensation of the day. The President of the American Railway Union and his colleagues were brought in quietly and without any of the lurid fires or outbursts of popular indignation that sensationalists had predicted. The federal grand jury, composed almost entirely of out of town residents, occupied less time than had been expected in reaching the decision that the evidence presented for its consideration was sufficient to justify the return of true bills against the leaders of the union. No other result had been expected by those who listened to the charge of Judge Grosscup.

ARRESTED MEN GIVE BAIL.

The arrested men took the situation in a nonchalant mood. No glittering of steel bayonets or tramp of military forces marked their progress to the government buildings, nor were there any handcuffs brought into requisition. They came like free citizens, joked and laughed and enjoyed the hospitality of the district attorney's office while waiting for bail, put their signatures to bonds as a matter of personal recognition and then returned to their headquarters to resume the work that had been temporarily interrupted.

Their reappearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheers and greetings from the crowd in waiting which had been venting its fury over the arrests by denouncing the action of the government and hurling imprecations upon the heads of the federal officers responsible for the proceedings.

Miners Troubles in Philipsburg.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., July 11.—Several mines at which the compromise rate had been paid for a week past, suspended work this morning, and at Wighton's Troy mine the men went on strike until all the miners had been offered the same rate.

The situation is more complex that at any time since the beginning of the suspension. Three hundred men from Munson marched to Morrisdale where Wighton's shaft is located and who were being run at the company compromise rate. They told the men who were working that if they did not quit and stand out with them until they were offered the same price they would go to work at 40 cents.

District President Bradley and W. B. Wighton will be in the region to-night and will try to better the situation.

An air shaft at the Baltic mine was burned to day.

MINES SHUT DOWN.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., July 11.—Mt. Vernon No. 5 and Mt. Vernon No. 6 have shut down again, having been in operation but a few days under the compromise rates.

The United Collieries company, which has been operating these mines, say they are not objecting to paying the 45 cents per ton, but say that the whole difficulty is that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will not handle their cars promptly for them.

Samuel P. Langdon, president of the United Collieries company, is also president of the Altoona and Philipsburg Connecting railroad company. This road will be completed as far as these

mines by August 15 and the company has given out that they will not resume operations till they can ship coal over the new road.

One Indignant Sheriff.

The High Officer of Clearfield County Objects to Certain Things.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., July 6.—The condition of affairs in the region is fast becoming desperate. All the large operators, with the exception of the Berwind White Coal Mining company and J. C. Scott & Sons, having resumed operations at the compromise price. These two firms have refused to pay the 45 cents per ton gross, or 40 cents per ton net, and yesterday morning J. C. Scott & Sons attempted to resume operations at the reduced rate.

About a dozen men went to work. In the afternoon about 400 miners went to the mines with the intention of compelling the men to quit work. James H. Minds, the general manager of the company, ordered the men to keep off the company's land, and after considerable discussion and after numerous threats were made the strikers disbanded. After supper they again went to the mines and affairs looked serious. No violence was done although the leaders of the strikers experienced great difficulty in restraining the Hungarians and Italians from making an attack on the black legs.

This morning thirty deputies were sent here from Philadelphia, and the sheriff was sent for to take charge of matters. The foreigners are desperate and trouble is looked for hourly.

Later information is to the effect that Sheriff Cardon arrived from Clearfield at about 12 o'clock and at once went to the scene of the trouble. He examined the papers of the thirty persons sent from Philadelphia, and discovered that their commissions did not authorize them to act as police except in the city of Philadelphia, and that they had no authority to act as deputies or police in this county.

He also found that no actual violence had as yet been done and refused to swear the deputies until there was some necessity of it being done.

The company have withdrawn the men they had working until Monday when they claim they will have sufficient men to operate the entire mines.

The sheriff also insists that the names of all persons sworn in as deputies be entered on the record and be actually under his control.

Coal Operators Stand Firm.

A dispatch from Philadelphia on Friday last stated that the bituminous coal operators of the Clearfield and Beech Creek regions to the number of about twenty five met at the office of Berwind White coal mining company there for the purpose of discussing the strike situation and taking action thereon. Edward J. Berwind, president of the Berwind-White company, acted as chairman of the conference, which began in secret at eleven o'clock.

The conference ended at one p. m. and the following resolution, which had been adopted unanimously, was given out:

Resolved, That we stand firmly for the rate of wages now in effect, viz., forty cents per gross ton for digging coal; also that any question of dead work and other detail of management be referred to the local operators, where they properly belong.

All of the leading coal operators of Central Pennsylvania with one exception were represented. The operators discouraged the sending of non-union men into the district to take the strikers' places, such a step being deemed inexpedient.

About fifteen of the representatives reported that the old men were returning to work at the forty cents per gross ton rate. The operators expressed the opinion that in ten days there will be a general resumption of work at the wages they offer.

All Maryland Mines Working.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Ocean mine, the only idle mine in the Maryland region, resumed operation yesterday with between fifty and sixty employees.

Postponed Until Friday.

CHICAGO, July 11.—All but three local trades unions have decided to postpone the strike until Friday.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A new post office just established at Heckla, this county, is known as Strunktown with Isaac Strunk as postmaster.

Joseph Funk, of Philipsburg and Miss Refna Berger, of this place, were quietly married in the Catholic church here yesterday morning. Rev. Father Mc Ardle officiated.

Mrs. David Meese, of Paradise, Buffalo Run, died suddenly yesterday morning and will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the United Brethren church at that place, a husband and five little children survive her. Deceased had been in her usual health as late as Tuesday.

A rumor found credence here yesterday that George Potter, the oldest son of John F. Potter Esq. of Milesburg, had been found dead in the woods in Potter county with his throat cut from ear to ear. Nearly three years ago he left home to find work and while known to have been in Potter county very little has been heard from him since. It is not known whether the unfortunate is a suicide or the victim of a murderer, or whether it is George Potter or not. Inquiry at the family home elicited the information that Mr. Potter was over in Penns Valley and none of the family knew whether George was dead or not. He was about twenty-one years of age.