

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 24, 1894.

F. 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,
ROBERT M. FOSTER,
For Jury Commissioner—JOSEPH J. HOY,
For Associate Judge—THOMAS F. RILEY.)

The Gallitzin School Case Decided.

A question of considerable importance to the common school system of Pennsylvania was involved in a suit in the Cambria county court, brought by the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics against the school board of Gallitzin borough to restrain that board from employing members of the Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Joseph as teachers in the public schools of that borough. The point taken by the plaintiffs in the suit was that the employment of such teachers was contrary to the object of the common school system of the State, which did not sanction sectarianism in the schools, and in conflict with the State constitution, which prohibited money raised by taxation for school purposes from being used for the propagation or encouragement of any religion, or church doctrine.

The case was brought before Judge BARKER at Ebensburg, who on Monday rendered his decision. He held that while the constitution forbids the school funds from being used for the propagation of any denominational doctrine, it must not be understood that Christianity is to be excluded from the public schools, but the Christianity inculcated must not be founded on any particular tenets. It is doubtful, he says, whether it is wise or proper on the part of school directors to employ members of this or any other order to teach in the public schools in the garb of their order. As this is the complaint brought in the suit, the religion of the teachers being indicated by the garb of a Catholic order, the Judge said that he could find nothing in the law or the constitution, either expressed or implied, that would warrant him in deciding that the mere teaching in a public school by members of the Sisters of St. Joseph, wearing the dress of their order, would constitute that school a sectarian school in a sense that would make it unlawful and warrant the court in interfering. Therefore decision was rendered against the plaintiffs in the case.

The British Bugaboo.

"They are lighting bonfires and sending up balloons, so to speak, in all the manufacturing towns of Great Britain" on account of the passage of the tariff bill, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

We hardly expected to see the old British bugaboo trotted out so soon after the passage of the bill, but here it is, already brushed up and brought forward for service in the campaign.

What is the use to continue this line of foolishness? As long as McKinleyism was a question before the people it served the purpose of its supporters to resort to such humbug in order to affect the minds of the gullible class of voters; but McKinleyism is a dead issue, and it will only require a few years to prove that the Democratic policy of lower duties has been a benefit to manufacturers, to wage earners, and to consumers.

In the face of this fact the British bugaboo is rather a ridiculous apparition.

There is every probability that ex-United States Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia county, will be the Democratic nominee for Congress to succeed Hon. S. P. WOLVERTON, who has declined a renomination. Mr. Buckalew is not only one of the purest Democrats, but he is also one of the ablest men in the State, and will be a worthy successor to the present able and useful representative of that district. It is by the election of such men that the character of Congress is elevated, and there is no question that the delegation from this State can stand considerable improvement. The place vacated by so good a representative as WOLVERTON requires to be filled by a man of BUCKALEW's character and capacity.

He Should Withhold the Suit.

Farmer WILLIAM STANLEY, of Indiana, intends to make amends for the present low price of his wheat crop by suing Representative WILLIAM D. BYNUM for alleged deception practiced upon him by that Congressman who predicted that farmers would get \$1.25 for their wheat if CLEVELAND should be elected. The suit is to be brought for the difference between \$1.25 and 45 cents in the value of his two crops of 5600 bushels.

Some amusement may be derived from such nonsense as this, but seriously speaking, STANLEY ought to have known that the election of CLEVELAND could not immediately remove the bad effects of Republican tariff legislation. It would require some counter Democratic legislation, and time would be necessary for that purpose. STANLEY was foolish to expect that wheat would bring much more than 45 cents while the restrictions of the McKINLEY tariff were keeping it out of the foreign markets, and he should have sense enough to know that BYNUM meant that the wiping out of Republican tariff laws, as a consequence of CLEVELAND's election, would bring the price of wheat up to \$1.25. They have just been wiped out. We would advise STANLEY not to push his suit just now, but to wait about a year, when he will be likely to find the price of wheat entirely satisfactory.

A strong effort was made to give women the right of suffrage in New York by a provision to that effect in the new constitution that is now being framed by a constitutional convention, but it would seem that the framers of the organic law in that State are not prepared to invest the sex with such a privilege and power. The proposition in the convention to submit the question of female suffrage, as a separate measure, to a vote of the people, was defeated by a vote of 97 to 58. There were many advocates of such an extension of the election franchise, it having been urged upon the convention not only by a large class of respectable and influential women, but it also had a strong male support, but it is a fact that the majority of the women of the State were entirely indifferent on the question, while some of the most intelligent were opposed to having their sex invested with right to vote.

President CLEVELAND's delay in signing the tariff bill comes from a necessity connected with the case. The new law, when once it is perfected by his signature, will go into operation at once, as the time for it to begin is not fixed for a definite future date, but is worded to take effect on the 1st of August of thereafter. As it will begin to operate immediately after the President signs it, his immediate signature after its passage would have put it in operation before the collectors of customs would have received corrected copies of the law by which to be regulated in the collection of the new rates of duties. The President has ten days in which to sign the bill, or to allow it to become a law by failure to veto it, and during this time the collectors can be supplied with the new law by which they are hereafter to be governed.

Hon. BRYAN, of Nebraska, is a bright member of Congress and a hustler. He has made some able speeches in that body during the last session, all of which he has had printed in pamphlet form and intends to distribute them among his constituents as campaign documents, it being his intention to be a candidate for re-election. It is a commendable way of electioneering, as it gives those who are most concerned a chance to see what he has said and done in his representative capacity. He is a free silvertite, but at the same time he has been one of the ablest tariff reform advocates on the floor of the House. His constituents will do themselves good service by re-electing him.

"Senator GORMAN does not sleep well these nights. He ought to take off his Havemeyer collar before he goes to bed." This ungrateful gibe we find in the Philadelphia Press, and it is a very shabby return for the service which GORMAN rendered the Republicans in helping them to maintain the tariff advantage of the Sugar Trust. But it is the way traitors are always treated. When BENEDICT ARNOLD betrayed his country he was as much despised by the British as he was hated by the Americans.

The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin says that the Democratic party is owned by the sugar trust. What silly talk! The ownership of the trust extends to but four or five supposed Democratic Senators. Fortunately they have been able to secure for the trust but half the advantage it derived from the McKINLEY tariff.

Every man in this country who shall hereafter build a house or barn, or use lumber in any way, will feel the benefit of untaxed lumber emanating from the free list in the Democratic tariff bill. To householders and farmers untaxed salt will be an appreciable saving, and every man and woman who buys woolen garments will be benefited by free wool, while the woolen manufacturer will receive a new impetus from having his raw material relieved of an unnecessary and oppressive exaction. A great boon to the people is compressed in the list of free raw materials.

Within the last ten years Great Britain has decreased the ratio of import duties, while the rest of the world has increased it nearly one-fourth—Philadelphia Press.—In other words England has been perfecting her free trade system within the last ten years, while other nations have been increasing their tariffs; yet it is seen that in that period old England has beaten them all in the increase of manufactures, foreign exports, wealth accumulation, and relative increase of wages.

In a recent interview ex-President HARRISON said: "It would be in very poor taste and bad form for me to draw comparisons between my own and Mr. CLEVELAND's administrations." It is entirely unnecessary for him to draw such comparisons, for the people are doing it for themselves, and are assisted in forming their conclusion by the financial wreck and industrial depression which the HARRISON administration left behind it.

Ex Governor BEAVER was at the Mt. Gretna farmers' exposition on Tuesday and opened the political campaign with a statement of the position of the protective tariff party. If the ex-Governor is candid he will admit that its position is a rather embarrassed one, and that its embarrassment will increase as the good effects of a reduced tariff continue to be demonstrated.

Revival of Business.

The Wheels of Industry Begin to Turn in Various Districts.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The uncertainty over the tariff having been settled, business in this city is preparing to take a boom. The Atho & Illingworth Steel Company and the New Jersey Steel Works Company to-morrow will start on full time, and all the old hands have been instructed to report for work. The factory of the Atho & Illingworth Company will be run day and night, and twelve shifts will be put on. This means work for over 600 men.

Over a thousand men are employed at Edwin Lister & Co.'s factory. The working hours were reduced a month ago, but last week new men by the score were put on.

Contracts are coming in to the Balbach Metal Refining Works, and to-morrow morning 600 men will be busy at work there.

After a month's vacation 900 men have resumed work in the Celluloid Works at Newark.

Business at the New Jersey Zinc Works is better than ever, and 1000 men are working on full time.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 19.—The furniture manufacturing business in this locality is booming. The Williamsport Furniture Company yesterday received a large order for a fine grade of goods, to be sent to England.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19.—The Amoskeag Corporation announces that on August 27 all the machinery of the company, now idle, will be started with a full complement of help and the entire plant will run 60 hours a week. The mills employ nearly 10,000 persons.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 19.—The iron and steel industries, which practically constitute this county's manufacturing business, have picked up in almost every instance. The increase in the pay-rolls indicate several things—more men employed, more hours at work, and, in some cases, increased wages.

READING, Pa., Aug. 20.—The Reading company has issued orders to work double turn at its car shops in this city. Recently there has sprung up a great demand for box and gondola cars. The company has about 3,000 shop cars lying on its various sidings and in order to supply the trade it has been found necessary to work over time.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—A large number of men resumed work here to-day. The big Riverside Tube Works went on full time, after six months of partial idleness, and the Wheeling Steel plant also resumed operations.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 20.—Work at the Edge Moor Bridge Works has become so brisk that new hands are being employed daily and much night work is done.

WHERE TO ATTEND SCHOOL.—The prosperity of Palm's National Business College, 1710 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is attractively set forth in a handsome printed catalogue just issued for the coming year. All the departments of the college are clearly described, and the best methods of securing a practical business education lucidly explained. Palm's College gives a complete business education at the minimum of cost and time, and assists its graduates in securing situations. Handsome circulars can be had for the asking. Write for them.

Carnot's Assassin Executed.

LYONS, Aug. 16.—The execution of Santo Caserio, which took place at 4.55 this morning, was witnessed by a number of people. The windows in the vicinity were crowded with ladies, who were dressed in fashionable toilets.

When the preparations of Diebler, the executioner, had been completed, he twice tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4.25 o'clock. The troops then closed in around the guillotine.

When daylight arrived the square and the streets nearby were thronged with people. Diebler and his assistants doffed their working clothes and put on their coats of black. Then, escorted by a squad of gendarmes, the executioner and his men entered the prison. M. Raux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him, "Courage, Santo, the hour has arrived."

The condemned man with a great effort raised himself, his face turned livid and his hand and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless at his fate. This trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the utmost difficulty.

When Santo appeared, walking with extreme difficulty, his open shirt displaying his breast, frail and bony, his eyes were first fixed on the guillotine, and then wandered to the troops and crowd. He uttered the cries, "Courage, mes camarades," "Vive l'anarchie," but the sound issued feebly from his closed teeth, and was scarcely audible beyond the troops. The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the bascule. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light, and his executioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward.

He made another frantic movement, obliging Diebler to come to the assistance of his men and placed Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Diebler pressed the handle and released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of vertebrae, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust, and the body was rolled into another. Bravos sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

When the basket was opened the head of the victim presented a disgusting spectacle. At the point where the knife had cut through the neck, the skin had rolled back in ridges on the back of the head, showing the effects of the strain to which the body had been subjected by the victim's struggles at the moment of the fatal stroke. The remains were thrust into a coffin, the head being placed between the legs of the corpse, and without ceremony the coffin was thrown into the grave and quickly covered with earth.

Santo Caserio was born of poor but honest parents in the little town of Motta-Visconti, Lombardy, on September 8, 1873. He was the youngest of six children. In early life he was remarkable for his beauty, and was much in request for religious processions. When he was 14 years of age he was apprenticed to a baker at Milan. At this period of his life he is said to have been exceedingly docile, with a distinctly religious tendency.

Two years ago, however, he fell under the influence of the anarchists, and, profiting by the leisure allowed him in the daytime, he read the inflammatory literature of the party very largely and attended their meetings regularly.

He killed President Carnot by stabbing him Sunday evening, June 24, Carnot having come to Lyons to open the industrial exposition. The assassin's trial began in Lyons August 2, and lasted only two days, and Santo was sentenced to death. Two days later the pardons committee confirmed the sentence.

Still Opposing the Nuns.

Young American Mechanics Condemn Judge Barker and Appeal.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 21.—At a district convention held here to-night by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, resolutions were adopted condemning Judge Barker, of Cambria county, for his action in dissolving the injunction prohibiting nuns from teaching in the public schools. The convention was largely attended.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—The Junior Order United American Mechanics officials are disappointed with Judge Barker's decision in the Gallitzin school case, and will appeal to the Supreme Court in order to have the matter definitely settled. In case the decision of the Court is against them, they will endeavor to have a law passed that will cover the disputed points on sectarianism in public schools.

BIGLER CAMP MEETING.—The Camp meeting at Bigler, Pa., commences this year August 17th, continuing until August 26th. All Beech Creek railroad passenger trains will stop at the camp grounds during this time, and on Sunday, special Beech Creek trains will be run from Philipsburg and Mahaffey, to the camp meeting. It is well known that the Beech Creek road is the only one that directly reaches the camp grounds, landing passengers immediately at the gates. Excursion tickets on sale daily.

BEECH CREEK PICNIC.—On account of the Beech Creek R. R., employees picnic at Hecla Park, on Saturday, August 25th, the usually low rates of fare from Bellefonte to Hecla and return will be authorized and in addition to regular service special trains will be run as follows: From Bellefonte for Hecla Park at 10:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. From Hecla Park for Bellefonte at 11:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

Returning to Washington.

The President Returns from His Trip to Buzzard's Bay.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The light-house tender John D. Rogers, who with President Cleveland aboard, who had just returned from Buzzard's Bay, appeared off the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City this afternoon. She lay out in the stream about ten minutes and then proceeded slowly to the pier of the Adams Express company, just north of the Pennsylvania depot. The landing was made at 3:10 o'clock. When the boat came up to the pier the president was setting in a large arm chair on the upper deck aft. He was smoking a cigar and was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly and Captain Evans, of the United States navy. They remained chatting together until the lines were made fast. Then the members of the party all came forward to the gang plank and stepped ashore together.

There were six policemen on the pier and they immediately formed a circle about the president. Then the party walked to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. The president was much sunburned. Dr. O'Reilly was asked what President Cleveland's condition was. He said he was much improved since he left Washington; that the few days outing he had had greatly helped him. He said the president expressed himself as feeling better than he had in a good long time.

The president got into the private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which was attached to the congressional limited train. This pulled out of the depot at 3:32 o'clock for Washington. Secretary Lamont met President Cleveland at the Jersey City depot and accompanied him to Washington.

Death Ended Her Pleading.

James McIlvoy Shoots His Wife to Death Near Gallitzin.

GALLITZIN, Pa., Aug. 18.—In Tunnel Hill borough this evening James McIlvoy was fighting with his brother. His wife, frightened at the encounter, seized her husband's arm and begged him to desist. He warned her to let go, but she persisted in her pleadings. Then the husband broke away and shot her. The wound was deadly, and it is doubtful if the woman lived more than a few seconds, or whether she was alive when he shot her again. It is charged that he fired four shots at her. At least two of them struck her, anyone being sufficient to cause almost instant death. Tunnel Hill is east of Gallitzin, 10 miles this side of Altoona, and the place where the shooting occurred is said to be isolated.

Justice J. P. Stevens called a jury to hold an inquest there. One of the shots penetrated the base of the neck, severing arteries and filling the chest cavity with blood, and another bullet cut the top of the left lung and lodged next to the spinal column. McIlvoy and his brother Joseph were arrested and taken to the Ebensburg jail to-night. The wife of McIlvoy was well known in that region. She was a daughter of Samuel Gray, prominent and esteemed citizen. The town became so wild with fierce excitement that haste was shown in hustling McIlvoy and his brother to the jail, where they will be much safer to-night than they would have been in the local lockup.

The South Prosperous.

At No Time Since the War Have Farmers Obed Less.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Letters from nearly 200 southern bankers, scattered all the way from Maryland to Texas, in regard to the crop prospects and business conditions in the south, are published in this week's issue of the "Manufacturer's Record." With but one or two exceptions these letters report an unusually satisfactory outlook for the agricultural and general business interests of the entire south. The decline in the price of cotton two or three years ago forced southern farmers, who could not continue to borrow money in advance on their crops as freely as before, to pay more attention to the raising of their own food supplies. The results have been a steady decrease in the indebtedness of the southern farmers, brought about by the enforced economy of the last two years, and almost without exception the reports from the bankers say that southern farmers owe less money than at any time since the war. Added to these favorable conditions they have the prospect of the largest aggregate crops, taking grain, cotton, fruits and all else into consideration, ever produced in the south.

Faith to Unlock His Jaws.

Mr. Bechtel Believes He Was Miraculously Cured at Camp Meeting.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Aug. 21.—With indications that he was at least greatly benefited in Monday's thrilling experience at the altar of the Mennoite camp meeting, in Spring City, Morgan S. Bechtel, of this place, believes that the faith and anointing, which at first made him unconscious, will completely unlock his nerves, senseless jaws. He is the man who had the nerve and sinews cut from them two years ago and who on Monday was anointed with olive oil on the forehead at the Mennoite's camp, and fell unconscious. Since he regained sensibility he has been steadily gaining.

The Whiskey Trust Makes the Rifle.

PEORIA, Ill., August 22.—The whiskey trust has succeeded in borrowing all the money it needs for the present and to-day deposited over \$1,000,000 in one of the city banks. This was borrowed in small lots and parties are offering the trust money in all directions. There are now more than sixty gaugers employed here re-gauging and to-day collections of internal revenues amounted to \$531,921.25, the largest in the history of any office in the state. All the trust houses are shut down but one, and this will soon follow suit.

The Income Tax.

The income tax, as established by the new tariff bill, is to be paid on the "gains, profits and income" for the year ending the 31st of December next. The section imposing the tax reads as follows:

"That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year, by every citizen of the United States, whether residing therein, whether said gain, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above \$4,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States."

The other sections relate to the enforcement and collection of the tax, penalties, etc. As has been often explained, there is no tax on an income below \$4,000. If the taxable has an income, say, of \$5,000, he will pay two per cent, or \$1,000 and so on.

Gardner Seen in Pittsburgh.

Detectors on the Track of the Fugitive Altoona Bank Cashier.

ALTOONA, Aug. 22.—The arrest of Harry Claybaugh, assistant cashier of the Second National bank, was quickly followed yesterday afternoon by another sensation, the receipt of a telegram from the Gilkinson detective agency at Pittsburgh, stating that Gardner had been seen in that city and asking for an order for his arrest. This was given at once but his capture has not yet been announced.

The investigation of the looted bank is still in progress by Examiners Coffin and Henkle and it is given out that other arrests are likely to follow as the books show evidence to warrant such action. Mr. Claybaugh upon being approached after his arrest refused to make any statement except that he would make startling revelations when his case came up for trial, and the impression was given that these revelations would implicate Bank Examiner Miller.

Cranks Visit Harry.

One of Them Demands That the Secretary Cash a \$200,000 Draft.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 11.—Two harmless cranks walked boldly into Secretary Harry's private office this morning and gave the secretary considerable trouble to get rid of them. One said he was from Franklin and handed Mr. Harry a piece of paper on which was written: "Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 23, 1894. James B. Harry will pay to James Stoughton the sum of \$200,000 and charge to the account of Robert E. Pattison."

The visitor demanded the money, and when it was refused he offered to compromise for \$500 and finally for \$100. To get rid of the intruders Mr. Harry promised to cash the draft next week. The strangers left the office quickly, and although the police have been looking for them, they have not been found.

Couldn't Choose a Chairman.

Schubkill Republicans Dominated by Ex-Greenbackers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 21.—According to programme, the Republican candidates met in ex-Congressman C. N. Brumm's office this morning and were in session for nearly two hours without coming to an amicable arrangement as to who should be the county chairman this year.

All but three are ex-Greenbackers and most of them wanted one of their ilk made chairman. There were strong arguments brought to bear in favor of Major Samuel A. Losh; but the meeting broke up without making any choice. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday, when a chairman will certainly be selected.

A Plague of Grasshoppers.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Farmers of Steuben county are much alarmed over the appearance of grasshoppers in large swarms. Owing to the extreme dry weather their numbers are increasing rapidly, and in many places they are attacking all kinds of vegetation. Many fields of buckwheat for a distance of two rods around the outer edge look much as if it had been used for a race course, the buckwheat being eaten off close to the ground. Farmers in many instances have been compelled to cut their oats green in order to save them. The pests seem to be working eastward.

Work Must Serve Out His Term.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—George F. Work, who was instrumental in the wrecking of the Bank of America, will have to serve out his term. Governor Pattison yesterday refused to approve the pardon. The governor could not see why mercy should be shown to Work. The recommendation for a pardon was signed by all the members of the pardon board with the exception of Secretary Harry who declined to sign the paper after examining the reasons. The commutation Work carried insures him against losing his citizenship.

Takes Effect When Signed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The new tariff bill will go into effect at midnight of the day it receives the approval of the president or becomes a law by operation of the ten days limitation, and not from Aug. 1 as provided in the measure. An examination of the authorities made at the treasury department shows that a law cannot take effect for a date prior to its enactment, and the federal supreme court has sustained this law under the ex post facto provision of the constitution.