

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion county.
For Congressman-at-Large,
J. C. BUCHER,
of Union County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress—AARON WILLIAMS,
For State Senator—J. C. MEYER,
Subject to the action of the District conference
For President Judge—C. M. BOWER,
For Legislators—(JAMES SCHOFIELD,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.
For Jury Commissioner—JOSEPH J. HOY.
For Associate Judge—THOMAS F. RILEY.

Practical Help for Those Who Need It

For some years past there has appeared in the daily issues of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY'S paper a notice headed "Orders for Record Coal." To the casual reader it is of no interest, and he scarcely stops to consider what it means; but its meaning is known to hundreds of poor people in Philadelphia to whom it has a beneficial significance.

The coal supplied by the Record, to which this notice refers, is furnished to a class of people who can ill afford to pay the high prices for their fuel which is too often imposed upon consumers by the combination of coal dealers. This coal can be had by needy purchasers at figures that barely cover the cost, there being no intention to make a profit.

Those who are unacquainted with the disadvantage of the poor of large cities in the purchase of coal know nothing of the oppression to which they are subjected in procuring this indispensable article. Buying small quantities, as they are compelled to do, they are usually made to pay more than double price by the retailers. It is for the relief of this class, it is to shield from extortion the poor purchaser whose few buckets of coal, bought from the retailer's cart in the street, cost proportionately thrice as much as the rich man's car of coal—it is for the benefit of such as these that the Record supplies fuel at a price barely sufficient to cover expenses. People whose circumstances enable them to buy coal at the market rates find their orders for Record coal unattended to. The benefit is intended for the needy.

This practically charitable department of Mr. SINGERLY'S great newspaper establishment has been diffusing its benefits for about six years, as we see by a recent report of its operations that in 2139 days it had distributed 244,361 tons of cheap coal where it would do the most good. Certainly its object is not to make money, for there is no margin for profit. It is surely not intended for political effect, for it was established years before Mr. SINGERLY was nominated for an office, and besides, the Record never produces political effect in that way. If we look for a motive for this benevolence, we will find it emanating from the same humane and enlightened spirit that has made the editor of the Record the enemy of a tariff system that has been particularly unjust and oppressive to the poorer class. We will find it springing from the same disposition that has led his newspaper to denounce the "pluck-me" stores that are the instruments of robbery practiced upon working people, and to expose the "Squeakers" school system that abused and starved the helpless children of deceased veterans. It is his ingrained enmity to the wrong, injustice and oppression to which the needy and defenceless are customarily subjected, that has prompted the action of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY in this matter.

Hon. S. R. PEALE, of Lock Haven, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the 16th district. The Democratic convention of Clinton county had endorsed him without his soliciting it and as he has no desire to go to Congress he refuses to enter the field. Mr. PEALE is advocating purity in politics now, and condemns the pernicious practice of buying and selling political support as if it were so much of a commodity in trade.

McKinley Logic and Ethics.

While the tariff bill was in the Senate at the mercy of half a dozen treacherable Democrats working in the interest of protected monopolies, President CLEVELAND took occasion, in a letter to Chairman Wilson, to reprove their conduct, stigmatizing their curtailment of tariff reform as infamous.

It infamy ever appeared in the conduct of public men it made its appearance in the limitation to which those Senators were determined to confine the reform promised by the Democratic party in the prevailing tariff system; yet they succeeded in enforcing their determination. They were able to force the party to take their bill with reform circumscribed, or to have no bill at all.

Nothing could have been more infamous, and it was properly stigmatized by the President. But the supporters of McKinleyism are now resorting to a species of logic that would involve the President in this infamy because he allowed this bill to become a law. The New York Sun and Tom Reed are indulging in a syllogism something like the following: The President said that the conduct of the Senators who insisted upon a bill that did not carry out the full measure of the promised tariff reform was infamous; those Senators succeeded in forcing the passage of that bill; the President did not veto it; therefore the President shares in the infamy he condemned.

Such foolish logic won't work. It is not calculated to deceive anybody. It is the same as saying that where a promise has been made, intended to confer certain benefits, and some of the parties to the pledge prevent its terms from being fully carried out, the others are culpable for living up to their promise as far as they are able to do so—that for the sake of general consistency they should have also been false. This is a specimen not only of McKinley logic, but of McKinley ethics as well.

It is rather rough on the McKinleyites that the President did not act in this matter in a way that would have better suited their views and interests. How much better their situation would be to-day if he had vetoed the bill. What disappointment, discouragement and defeat a veto would have brought to the Democratic party. To have acted in a way so beneficial and satisfactory to the trusts and the Republicans. President CLEVELAND would have had to be a fool, but it is there is anything that he isn't, it is that.

Every thoughtful citizen and honest politician regards the practice of gerrymandering as one of the greatest of political evils. Its effect is the destruction of fair and equal representation, and it is the source of abuses that have seriously effected the politics of the country. All good citizens would like to see it suppressed, but the Republicans seem to be so in love with it that they are striving to make it a permanent practice in New York by means of the new constitution that is being framed in that State. They are trying to incorporate a provision in that instrument that will perpetuate the gerrymander which they now control. In Pennsylvania, through Republican management, gerrymandering is practiced in defiance of the constitution, and in New York they want to make it constitutional.

The United States Acquires in the Request of Chinese and Japs.

Instructions for the Consuls.—They Are Notified to Give Their Friendly Offices in the Protection of Chinese Subjects in Japan and of Japanese in China.—A Report That Two Japs Had Been Given Asylum in the American Consulate in Shanghai Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The acquisition of the United States in the request of both combatants in the eastern struggle to stand by as a mutual friend to each, which was mentioned in these dispatches at the outbreaks of hostilities, has assumed definite official shape. The state department has directed all diplomatic and consular officers in those countries to use their friendly offices in the protection of China's subjects in Japan and Japanese subjects in China. Instructions giving the scope of the protection to be afforded have been sent to these officers. The term "good offices" granting of the right of asylum in the United States legations and consulates and officers in the American foreign service are not to have the functions of consular officers of either China or Japan.

All the Chinese consuls in Japan and the Japanese consuls in China have gone back to their respective countries and their interests are now practically in the hands of the American officials. A report that two Japanese subjects had been given asylum in the consulate general of the United States at Shanghai is contradicted by the consul general. He called the state department to-day that he had not harbored the Japanese in question, and it is probable that he merely tendered his good offices in their behalf.

If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN office is the place to have it done.

Ghastly Heap of Dead.

Over a Hundred Charred Bodies Have Been Gathered at Hinckley—Few Can Be Identified—It Is Now Believed People There Could Have Been Saved—A Refuge Was Close at Hand.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 3.—The hospital patients demanded the attention of the physicians all night, and the only druggist in Pine City was kept busy until daylight filling prescriptions and supplying lotions. By morning all were in a state of comparative comfort and there were none whose hurts were deemed fatal. The town hall was kept open all night, and coffee and plain fare served all comers. The court house, the school house and many a private home was thrown open. Every blanket was called into service. The women and children were given the better quarters and the men stretched out in rows on the floors of the two public buildings.

Before 7 o'clock in the morning the construction train, loaded with material for the repair of the bridge across the Gladstone river at Hinckley, came up from Rush City. A couple hundred loaves of bread and other light provisions were placed on board. About 11 o'clock the bridge was sufficiently repaired to admit the passage of a train and an engine, freight car and caboose, with a plentiful supply of food and a meager store of coffins was sent north.

At Hinckley the 30 or 40 caskets and boxes, with their gruesome contents, still lay alongside the track, where they were placed last night. No attempt had been made to dress or embalm, and they were already growing very offensive. Fortunately the day was cool and cloudy, and grateful showers fell at intervals. The remains of the dead, however, were in such a horrible condition that decomposition rapidly set in. From these bodies the officials of the St. Paul & Duluth road had removed and carefully preserved every trinket and article of jewelry, even shoes and scraps of clothing, placing these from each body in a receptacle numbered identically with the casket.

Out in the little cemetery a mile east of town was a scene which words are powerless to describe. The little spot on the top of a rough sandy knoll, where nature is seen at her worst, and absolutely no attempt toward artificial embellishment has been made. Now, with the blackened fire-scarred stumps and trees all about, it presented an appearance of awful desolation. But in the centre of the opening was the crowning horror. In an indiscriminate heap lay more than 90 corpses, women and children. Some were merely others only browned by the heat; some bloated until the abdomen cracked open. Skulls were burned open and brains escaping, and all were twisted and cramped in agony. Men were quickly at work digging a shallow trench along the south end of the cemetery. The sandy soil was as hard as flint. It had been baked to a crust by weeks of drought and almost solidified by the fire. The work progressed slowly.

Off in the corner of the clearing two smaller graves were being dug. One was for Mrs. Wm. Grisinger and her two baby girls, 6 and 3. The husband and father had recognized them in the ghastly heap and was hard at work preparing a final resting place apart from the trench. The other grave was for the Best family, whose numbers make their destruction notable even in this time of death. John Best, Jr., was digging the pit, with the friendly assistance of two neighbors. Laid in a row, decently covered, were the bodies of John Best, Sr., Mrs. Best, Fred Best, aged 23; Bertha, aged 17; Mrs. Annie E. Wisel, a married daughter, and her 3-year-old daughter Minnie; Mrs. Annie Truttman, of Diamond Bluff, Wis., a visitor, aged 26; and Victor Best, aged 8. Two other sons, George, aged 25, and Willie, aged 21, are missing, and are certainly dead. And of this whole family of three generations only the sorrowing grave-digger and his wife and child, who took refuge in a dugout, are left.

The only others who were recognized were Charles Anderson, cashier of the bank; Mrs. Wm. Ginder and her daughter Winifred, aged 6. One or two others were imperfectly identified, but it was largely guesswork. Enough rude boxes were knicked together to contain most of these bodies, and they were rapidly laid away under the sand, but not before other bodies began to come in.

In the swamp across the Grindstone where these corpses were found yesterday were about 35 others which were brought in this morning, making a total of upward of 130 dead in this little space of four or five acres. Down near the river was found the body of Thomas Kane, a Duluth operator at Hinckley. He stuck to his key until the depot was burning over his head. Up the St. Paul & Duluth right of way were found three or four more bodies. Among those who perished north of town was Mr. H. Ricketson, of No. 2316 Polk street, N. E. Minneapolis, who was here visiting his son. He went out in a wagon with Kane, Kane, of Rock Creek, also a visitor here, and both perished, though the horses came out unscathed.

Only an Office Left.

Sandstone Devastated, and Fifty Bodies Lie About the Streets.

SANDSTONE, Minn., Sept. 3.—All that remains of what was once the prosperous village of Sandstone is the small shack used by the Sandstone company for an office. Crowded into this building and the ferry house were found over 200 people who had lost their homes and everything they possessed except their clothing.

All those saved at Sandstone were in the river while the cyclone of flames passed, and managed to escape only by wading in the water as far as possible and then throwing water over each other's heads. The coming of the flames sounded like thunder, and with such rapidity did they come that people who lingered to save property or neglected to seek safety in the river perished in the flames. As far as could be learned between 40 and 50 bodies were scattered about the streets burned to a crisp. The relief committee had paid but little attention to bodies, as the living requiring immediate attention. The town boasted of a water works system, but as some of the citizens remarked: "The

whole of Kettle river would not have had any effect on the solid sheet of flames."

At Sandstone Junction, H. Linds' wife and five children perished. Linds was fatally burned, but is still alive. Mr. Greenfield's wife and six children, of the same place, were burned. The bridge watchman, Demuth, of Sandstone, was so badly burned that he committed suicide before the rescuing parties arrived.

Increase of Death Roll.

Over 650 Human Beings Known to Have Perished.—Whole Families are Dead.—The Greater Part of the Lost Women and Children and the Greatest Percentage of the Dead's Occurred Among the Settlers—Appalling Scenes in the Fire Swept Country—Scouring the Woods for Bodies of the Settlers.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—The death roll resulting from the forest fires increases and now over 650 are known to be lost, the greater part women and children. The greatest percentage of deaths occurred among settlers, where whole families were swept out of existence in the twinkling of an eye. Not in any one direction, but in every part of the fire swept district the finding of bodies hourly swells the list. At an early hour this morning a party of thirty experienced woodsmen left on a special conveyance to scour the woods for bodies of settlers in out of the way cabins and clearings. They are expected to bring back appalling reports. In a stretch of territory twenty-six miles long, and from one to fifteen miles wide, not a single human habitation has been left standing except a section house at Miller, and in every part of the track of the flames bodies of men, women and children, horses and cattle were found. The position of everybody found outside of Hinckley shows that shelter of some kind was sought by the agonized sufferers, and the dead were found in holes behind overturned stumps, trees, marshy depressions and in every water course.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO SEE THE HORRORS.

S. A. Thompson, who went out on the burial train yesterday, has returned. All the way down the trainmen almost had to throw people off who wished to go along and take in the grave sights. At Finlayson a party headed by Ed Finlayson dropped off and went east several miles, visiting among other places the Billeadeant farm, where the bodies of three children were found. The rest of the family had gone to Sandstone. A party headed by Fred Reynolds dropped off near Skunk lake and got the bodies of Mrs. Lind and five children, whose home was half a mile west of the track. The train picked up the bodies of Littel and Elder, two operators of the North American Telegraph company, who had been sent out to the scene of the trouble. The train picked up ten bodies besides that of General Passenger Agent Rowley, of the Winnipeg, near the track. It was learned that Pine Lake, a settlement seven miles west of Finlayson, was untouched, but nothing has been heard of Sand Lake, a settlement away from the railroad, and it is feared it has gone up in smoke. Another body was discovered in a hole at the edge of Skunk lake, but it could not be gotten out.

SEVEN BODIES IN A CELLAR.

At Miller, A. A. Farrington and Robert Forbes headed parties and started for Sandstone and have not since been heard from. Thompson himself headed a party that picked up seven bodies in the Westerland cellar, half a mile west of the wreck. Another party, headed by Lynch, got the bodies of Ed Greenfield's five children a half mile south of the wreck, near the track. A large man was picked up over Hinckley hill, who was recognized by his brother-in-law as Dennis Ryan, watchman of the Hinckley saw-mill. The burial train reached Hinckley at 6 p. m. The coroner of Pine county said there were 187 bodies already picked up in Hinckley alone, with more to follow. They were piled up in boxes and coffins near the track, like so much cordwood.

Smoke Obscures the Sun.

Great Forest Fires in New York State—No Rain Has Fallen for Weeks.

DODGEVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The sun has not been seen here for nearly a week so dense is the smoke overhead from forest fires, both north and south. There is so much smoke, however, that many people believe a large proportion of it comes from the great fires in the west. The United Press correspondent drove twenty miles north of here to investigate and found not less than a dozen fires burning in the woods. Most of them were north of the Canada lakes in the neighborhood of Garoga, but they have not yet reached the valuable spruce timber tracts lying south Garoga. The fires are being fought stubbornly by the farmers and it is believed they will not spread into the spruce belt.

The fires are burning in Oak mountain, near Doveraux, with a prospect of taking off most of the timber. There is no telegraphic communication north of here and no details as to the damage can be obtained. Reports have been received, however, of extremely disastrous fires in Lewis and Ulster counties. There has been no rain in this section, with the exception of one light shower for many weeks, and the soil is extremely dry. Unless rain falls soon the damage in the Adirondacks will be enormous.

Democratic Victory in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—Returns from thirty-three counties indicate increased Democratic majorities over two years ago, although the total vote will likely be 20 per cent. less on account of the new election law. It is estimated that the Democratic state ticket is elected by at least 25,000 majority. Returns show a decrease in the vote for both the Republican and Populist tickets, while the Populist ticket is third in the race.

—Do you read the WATCHMAN.

Opposed to Japan.

The Koreans Have Begun a Guerrilla Warfare Against Them.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai to-day says that the Japanese Marquis Saigonoje landed at Chemulpo, Corea, on August 28, and congratulated the King of Corea upon having obtained his independence.

The dispatch adds that the Japanese hold at present the provinces of Seoul, Hwangho and the country around the treaty ports. The remainder of the country is said to be in possession of armed bands of Koreans.

It is stated that the feeling against the Japanese in Corea is increasing and that the natives are commencing to rage guerrilla warfare against them.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A quiet wedding ceremony was solemnized at the home of Sheriff and Mrs. J. P. Condo, in this place, at noon last Sunday. It was the marriage of James Roush, of Penn township, and Miss Mary Condo, a sister of the sheriff. Rev. Kennedy, of Tioga county, officiated.

MAY PURCHASE THE CAR WORKS.

The firm of Jenkins & Lingle, of this place, is dickering for the car works property here. Their lease of the ground on which their present shops stand expires in Feb. '96, so they are thinking of finding a new location where they will have more room for their extensive operations.

It is altogether probable that the deal will be made by which this firm will become owners of the car works property.

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

David Finnegan, and Mrs. Rebecca Ickes, both of Patton township.

James W. Roush, of Penn township and Mary L. Condo, of Bellefonte.

Newel J. McCalmont, of State College, and Dollie C. Fye, of Pine Grove Mills.

John Kennedy, of Lewistown, and Mary Jane Owens, of Burham, Millin county.

Henry C. Shultz, of Liberty, Tioga Co. and Maggie Winslow, of Liberty township, Centre county.

THE DEATH OF DORIE SPANOGLE.

We are called on to chronicle the sad accident by which Dorie Spanogle lost his life, the particulars of which, as near as we can learn, are given in the following:

He was born near Gatesburg, this county, on Oct. 13th, 1871 and consequently was aged 22 years and 9 months at time of his death. He was adopted when but a child by Mr. Henry Spanogle, residing near Port Matilda, who regarded him with a parental feeling begotten by obedience on the part of the boy. His christian name was Myers, before his adoption, his mother now being married to Mr. Levi Reese, of Worth township, who took a deep interest in having his remains brought home for burial.

At the age of 18 years, when his term of service expired with Mr. Spanogle, he sought employment elsewhere working near his home until the spring of 1891 when he started for Davis, West Virginia, for the purpose of driving team at which he met his death. Having in his charge a pair of vicious horses which caused his death in a manner yet unknown to his friends. His remains were brought to Black cemetery, Port Matilda, where he was laid to rest beneath the clouds his boyish feet had trod. Rev. J. P. Sarvis, pastor of the M. E. church, officiating in an appropriate manner.

DEATH OF MRS. SARAH GRAY.

Last Thursday, just as this paper was going to press, Mrs. Sarah Gray, widow of the late Samuel P. Gray and mother of Durbin Gray, who at the time of his death, eight years ago, was one of the most trusted and highly respected lawyers of the Centre county bar, died at her home, near Grays' church, in Half Moon, in the 87th year of her age.

Aunt Sarah, as she was known to the whole community, was a grand-daughter of Peter Gray, one of the first settlers of Patton township, who came from Fredrick county, Md., in 1780 and located on what is now known as the Meek farm. Her father, Peter Gray the 2nd, lived and died on the Gray farm right by the church and she is the last of his family of six children: Peter B., Eliza Martin, Jacob, John L. and Mary Ann Meek. Sixty some years ago she married her cousin Samuel Gray and much of his success in life was due to her faithful co-operation and her cheerful, gentle disposition. Since his death she has spent the winters with her daughter at Fillmore and the summers at her own home, and until two weeks before her death was in her usual health.

Of her four children only two are living, Rev. Tarring Gray, of Mt. Carmel, and Mrs. Caleb Kephart, of Fillmore, who has herself been dangerously sick for the last three weeks. For seventy-three years she had been a member of the Methodist church and in all these years the fervor and simplicity of her faith, the nobility and unselfishness of her daily life and the sunniness of her disposition was a constant inspiration to others. After the funeral services were held, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, in Gray's church, she was laid to rest in Gray's burial ground, near Stormstown.

A NOVEL PICNIC DAY.—A new departure in the way of picnics has been scheduled for Saturday, September 15th, when there will be a grand rally of the Y. M. C. A. S., Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Societies of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties at Hecla park. It will be the gathering of thousands of christian people for a day of worship in the woods.

The program of exercises will include addresses by noted workers in the various societies represented, choral singing by classes from Williamsport, Lock Haven and Bellefonte and many other features. Meyer's band and orchestra will be in attendance to accompany the singers and altogether it will be very much on the order of the mammoth meetings at Ocean Grove or Chataqua.

It will be the first thing of its kind ever attempted in this region and doubtless will attract a great crowd. Remember it is a basket picnic for everyone and all are invited. Special excursion rates on all rail-roads. The program is under the control of the Bellefonte Y. M. C. A.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—The death of the late Col. D. S. Keller recalls an interesting historical incident worthy of note. "The Reformed church in the United States" was originally largely established by descendants of "The Huguenots" and others like them who gave up country, home, and friends for their faith's sake, and who afterwards in the land of their adoption were ever found among the bravest and foremost to uphold her civil liberties.

Col. Keller's ancestors belonged to this. On his paternal side the family is supposed to have first settled in "The old Swede's settlements." Several generations later, we find two young men, Jacob and Christian Keller, enlisted in the Federal army under General Washington's command: Jacob in the "rank and file," Christian acting as secretary to General Washington.

Subsequently Jacob, stricken with yellow fever, was sent to a hospital in Philadelphia. Before he recovered and was discharged, the army had moved its quarters, and thus the brothers became separated.

The war ended and they had never met, each hearing and believing the other to be dead.

Fifteen years passed away, when one day on the streets of Philadelphia, the two brothers, nearly a square apart, recognized each other, ran, and embraced. They then discovered they had been living all those years within 90 miles distance of each other. Jacob afterwards, removed to Centre county, where he became better known as "Elder Jacob Keller," being one of the "pioneers" to plant the Reformed church in this section. His descendants are numerous and include many of the most substantial and influential families of the county. Col. D. S. Keller was a great grand son, and therefore inherited naturally, the patriotic loyalty and fidelity for which he was so distinguished.

C. M. BOWER, ESQ., OUR JUDICIAL NOMINEE.

The conference of the delegates of the 49th Judicial district to nominate a candidate for the office of President Judge, who will succeed Judge Furst whose term of office expires January 1st, met in Tyrone on Friday last. The following conferees being present:

Samuel Wian, Phillipsburg; A. J. Grist, Felling; H. A. Moore, Howard; Solomon Peck, Nittany; Wm. J. Singer, Bellefonte; J. Dauberman, Centre Hall; Geo. Eckle, Pine Grove Mills; John Hoffa, Coburn, and Geo. W. Keister, Aaronsburg. Huntingdon county was represented by the following: W. J. Forbes, Esq., H. W. Petriken, Esq., and Geo. M. Cresswell.

The conference convened at 2 o'clock p. m. and immediately upon its organization Mr. Petriken, of Huntingdon, placed in nomination the name of C. M. Bower, Esq. It was then moved that the nomination be made unanimous and by acclamation. The motion was carried, a committee being straightway appointed to escort the nominee into the room. Upon the appearance of Mr. Bower he made a neat speech thanking the counties constituting the district for the confidence reposed in him. The usual formalities followed and the conference adjourned.

Upon the arrival of the night train from Tyrone the successful candidate was met at the station by a party of prominent Democrats headed by the Coleville band. When he appeared on the platform round after round of cheers were given and he was escorted to a carriage. The procession then marched to his beautiful home, on east Linn street, where he took the opportunity of thanking those about him for such a manifestation of their good will. Messrs Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., J. C. Meyer, Esq., and Hugh S. Taylor, Esq., addressed the gathering.

The nomination of Mr. Bower was not an unlooked for action on the part of the conferees. It was rather a foregone conclusion that he would be our candidate, inasmuch as his name was the only one that had been presented. He needs no introduction to the public. His life and prominence are too well and favorably known. He has ever been a Democrat, sound and true, and his candidacy will meet with the approval of the party in all sections.