Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894.

Another Session of the Democaatic State Convention Necessary.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee, 14 South Market Square Harrisburg, Pa., August 23, 1894—To the Democratic Electors of Pennsylvania.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held August 22, 1894, notice is hereby given, that the members of the Democratic State Convention, which convened in Harrisburg on Wednesday, June 27, 1894, will meet in State Convention, in the Opera House, Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, September 11, 1894, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Representative at-Large in Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Hannibal K. Sloan, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

"SEC. 7. In the event of the death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated by any Democratic State Convention or in the event of any vacancy occurring in any office, which vacancy is to be filled by an election by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania, the Democratic State Convention composed of the Delegates who constituted the last preceding Democratic State Convention shall have power to nominate a candidate for the office affected by such death or withdrawal or by such vacancy if the same is to be filled at an election to be held prior to the next regular or stated meeting of the Democratic State Convention: *Provided* that if such death, withdrawal or vacancy shall occur within thirty days of the time fixed for the general or special election to fill any such office, the Democratic State Central Committee shall have power to nominate the candidate."

JAMES A. STRANAHAN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee

OLIVER R. SNYDER,
Secretary Democratic State Central Committee

Mr. Wilson's Views.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, the chairman of the house ways and means committee, authorized the other day a denial of the statement that he was one of the several democratic leaders who urged President Cleveland to sign the tariff bill.

"I never believed from the day the bill passed," said Mr. Wilson "that the president would sign it. I felt certain he would not veto it, but he would allow it to become a law without his signature. If I occupied his position I should have done precisely as he did. Holding these views, I couldn't consistently have asked him to affix his name to the bill."

"What do you think of the president's letter to Mr. Catchings?"

"I think it an admirable letter, both in sentiment and in phraseology."

"Suppose," Mr. Wilson was asked, "the next house should be democratic, will another tariff bill be brought in during the Fifty-fourth congress, and the work of reducing customs duties continued vigorously?"

"The work of tariff reform," replied Mr. Wilson, impressively, "will be continued by easy graduations and by special reductions from time to time until we have accomplished our purpose. This work will be performed, however, in such a manner as neither to disturb the business conditions of the country nor to affect either the employer or the employe.

Mr. Pullman Talks.

George M. Pullman appeared before the national labor commission recently a voluntary witness. The president of the company bearing his name said the reasons for reducing wages were purely a matter of business, as the manufacturing department was losing money. He saw no reason why the company, although it had this year declared a dividend of $2,800,000, should raise the wages in a department that was losing money. Mr. Pullman said that for months at a time they didn't have an order for a car and finally, to prevent the shutting down of the shops and the consequent suffering that would entail on the employes, the company bid for cars at a loss of from $300 to $400 a car. Mr. Pullman said that it cost about $50,000 to keep the men in work as long as they were. Continuing, Mr. Pullman said: "I explained all this to to Mr. Heathcote, the leader of the strikers, who said to me: 'We want the wages of 1893.' I informed him that was impossible. I told him it would be a most unfortunate thing if the wages of 1893 were restored; that there was only six or eight weeks work here as it was and there was none in sight at the rate on which the wages of 1893 were based."

A Strange Disease.

Apparently Supernatural, It Attacks a Young Virginia Girl.

Miss Anna May Barnes, of Claremont, Surry county, Va., has been in a most remarkable state of mind for the past month, and none have been able to diagnose her disease. She was first taken down with a nervous prostration, caused, it was thought, by becoming excited at a religious meeting. She was seized with violent convulsions, and many times was thought to be dying. She has had as many as 52 spasms in a single night. During the first of her illness she was occasionally delirious, and her actions reminded one of a person with delirium tremens. She would imagine she saw her own coffin, and plead tearfully to be taken away from the cause of her horror and fright.

Before the town people had heard of the death of Dr. Randall at Oakford, she stated that the old man had passed away, accurately described the room in which he died, and repeated the inscription of the plate on the casket. Since then she has lingered between life and death, been pronounced by her physician several times unable to live but a few hours, yet to-day she is apparently strong in body. Her mind, however, seems to be completely transformed, and her actions savor strongly of the supernatural. She seems to be a being of some other world than this.

——Napoleon Bonaparte was nicknamed the Little Corporal.

Great Engineering Feat.

A Great Tunnel to Drain Floods That Caused $25,000,000 Damage.

The great tunnel, five miles long, that will drain the flooded mines of Ebervale and Herleigh, near Hazelton, Pa., will be completed this month. It has required three years and a half to drill it. The flooding of these mines, it is estimated, has entailed a loss on that part of the Lehigh Valley of at least $25,000,000 during the eight years since it occurred. The history of this disaster and the gigantic engineering feat to remedy it are interesting.

Up to January, 1886, the coal mining villages of Ebervale and Harleigh, three miles from Hazelton, were among the most bustling and thriving towns in the Lehigh region. They were named after the two vast collieries to which they owed their existence and over which they were built. The mines are among the deepest in the valley. In that year there was a big flood in the creek and the water broke into the Harleigh mine. The entire stream poured into the tunnels and chambers and rushed to the Ebervale mine. In time the water not only filled the mines to their roofs, but also overflowed from the shaft mouths and made lakes on the surface.

It was impossible to pump them dry. The two villages were deserted by their 3,000 inhabitants. Business places, residences, shops were given over to decay. Never in the history of cole mining in the anthracite field did such absolute desolation and ruin follow disaster as came to Ebervale and Harleigh.

For years it was thought the great mines would be lost forever, but four years ago it was suggested that the mines might be drained by tunneling the mountain between Butler valley and the valley of the Nescopeck river, turning the water into the latter stream.

Charles F. King, of Schuylkill county, undertook the big job and in March, 1891, began to drive the big tunnel. It is seven feet deep by 11 wide. At the depth of 1,400 feet it passes through nearly 20,000 feet of solid rock, the two branch tunnels being drilled through 6,000 feet of solid rock.

Old Ocean at Atlantic City.

It is a grand view one gets of the ocean at Atlantic City. In the day time for the foreground of a most pleasing marine picture the spectator has the beautifully-kept lawn, with flowers of a hundred hues; the middle composition consists of the famous Atlantic City board-walk and the constantly moving panorama of life upon it, while beneath are dozens of children playing in the sand; beyond old Ocean furnishes a background of ceaseless motion, with the white sails of pleasure craft, the darker ones of fishing smacks and the long low hulls of steam merchantmen, as they ply to and fro on the horizon, which has never been successfully protrayed on canvas. At night the scene is more sombre, and yet more majestic. The flashing lights of electricity and lamp fail to distract attention from the slowly rising moon and the grandeur of the heaving waves beneath it.

——Liquidation is the term used by financiers to denote the process of paying debts. Of course, it follows that such debt paying may be voluntary or forced. The people of the United States have been going through a process of liquidation since the war. Eighteen hundred and eighty-one was the year when a marked decline in values commenced. With here and there a short stay of proceedings, the decline from exaggerated war values toward the extreme has been steady and relentless. All this decline would mean but little if we did not have to pay for $100 an acre farms with 60-cent wheat. The man who bought a one thousand dollar lot when his shop products brought 50 cents more on the dollar than he can now sell them for, and put up a house costing then $1.500, worth now $1,000, and gave a mortgage on that house and lot, must work three days to pay his debts to every two days he would have had to work had no decline in value occurred. So when I hear a man attributing the stringency of the time to some event of the day, like the tariff question, or the silver question, I set him down as a superficial thinker. These questions only aggravate a depression that had to come and will have to remain until we get virtually out of debt. If we build more railroads than we can run at a profit, borrow money of foreign capitalists, live up to or beyond our means, buy more of other nations, as we did in July, than we sell to them, we make the period of legislation longer and our burden more burdensome.

——Opening a watch case with a knife or fingernail is needless in our day. The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., furnishes free a handsome watch case opener which makes, besides, a pretty charm for the watch chain. If you can't get one from your jeweler, send to Philadelphia. This Company is the largest of its kind in the world, and makes all kinds of cases. Its speciality is the Boss filled case. Jas. Boss invented and made the first filled case in 1859, and many of the cases then made and worn since are still intact. Later the Boss patents passed into the hands of the Keystone Company, which has the sole right to make these cases. It has also the sole right to use on its cases the patent Non-pull-out bow or ring, which prevents loss of the watch by theft or injury to it by accident. The Keystone Company does not retail, but all jewelers sell the Boss and other Keystone cases.

——Harvey Carpenter, of Grassy, Morgan County, Ky., raised a gourd, which when cleaned and dried held twenty-one gallons and one quart of water. A gentleman of Mt. Sterling came into possession of this gourd, and not long afterward he chanced to meet his friend, Mr. Sutallie, and asked him what he would charge for a gourd full of cider. Mr. Sutallie, being a clever man, wouldn't, of course, charge a friend anything for so small a favor, and told him to send on his gourd, but was surprised to find that his promise had obligated him to give away more than a half a barrel of his good cider. But he is a man of his word, and he sent the beverage.

The Income Tax.

The income tax provision in the tariff bill begins to operate on January 1, 1895, and continues until January 1, 1900. The tax (two per cent.) is to be levied on all incomes above $4,000. It is to be paid not only to all who reside within the country, on incomes derived from any source, but by citizens of the United States residing abroad, and by all residents of foreign countries on incomes derived from property situated in the United States or from business carried on here. The tax is on the income of the year previous to that for which it is levied. Therefore the first tax will be levied on incomes received in 1894.

There are two classes of incomes recognized by the bill—the incomes of individuals and the incomes of corporations. The taxable income of a corporation is all its income above its operating expenses, including the sums paid to shareholders. The tax of two per cent. is paid by the corporation. Therefore that part of an individual's income which is derived from dividends an the shares of a corporation that has paid the tax is deducted, on his return from his own taxable income.

EXEMPTIONS THAT ARE ALLOWED.

There are exemptions allowed by the bill in computing an individual's income besides the $4,000. They are as follows: The necessary expenses of conducting a business, all interest paid or due within the year, local taxes, losses in trade or from fires, storms or shipwreck, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; worthless debts, and incomes on which the tax has been paid by corporations.

As to corporations, charitable, religious and educational corporations are exempted, as are states, counties and municipalities, building and loan associations, saving banks having no stockholders, receiving no more than $1,000 in a year from any one depositor, and dividing all the yearly profits among the depositors except a contribution to a ten per cent. surplus. Mutual companies, including insurance companies, are all exempt.

Every person having an income of $3,500 must report it to the collector of internal revenue for his district, or his deputy. Salaries received from corporations are reported by the corporations to the collectors of the recipient's district. The tax on the salaries of officials of the United States is to be deducted by the paymaster.

DUTIES OF THE COLLECTORS.

The collector may require a return to be verified by oath. The collector or his deputy may increase the amount of income reported if "he has reason to believe that the same is underestimated." If there is a neglect or refusal to make a return, or if a return is fraudulent, the collector or his deputy shall himself make a list, by examination of the person taxed, or other evidence. A fifty per cent. penalty is to be charged for neglect or refusal, and 100 per cent. penalty for fraud.

A person may declare that he has not $4,000 of income liable to be assessed or that he has paid his income tax elsewhere. If the collector or deputy is convinced that the declaration is true he may grant an exception. If a return is increased by the collector or deputy the person taxed may offer proof that the increase is unjust, but the officer will not be obliged to take the facts shown as conclusive, and it is within his discretion to refuse relief. An appeal from his decision may be taken to the commissioner of internal revenue.

If a corporation does not file its statement a fine of $1,000 is to be levied on it and two per cent. a month is to be charged on the amount of tax due until it is paid. The tax is payable on July 1 in each year. If it is not paid within ten days after that a penalty of five per cent. is to be charged, together with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month.

——More honest woolen wear and less of shoddy will be one of the results of the Wilson bill: In the shape of broken combines it is estimated that American consumers will save not less than $15,000,000 on their purchases. The woolen schedule alone is an item in tariff revision of the greatest benefit, as the average of the McKinley tax on this product was 98 per cent. which the new rate pares down to 39. There is a marked reduction in duties on glass and earthenware and by Senator Smith's unintentional mistake the pottery trust is cut down in its operations in a manner that pottery workers will appreciate, but woolen yarns reduced from 278 per cent. to 30, woolen shawls from 150 to 30, knit fabrics from 136 to 35 and blankets from 136 to 35, means a revolution that will bring rich gains to the pockets of the working classes.

"The American girl is the best thing we have on this side of the Atlantic," said Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, who is known in both countries, as the creator of the American girl in art. "I have seen the French girl and the English girl at their best," he continued, "but they do not compare with the American girl. I cannot tell you why. The moment you begin to define beauty or to explain its secret you get into deep water. But there is something about the delicate heads and the fresh, cool necks of our girls that struck me the moment I got back. The English girls all look like sisters and cousins."—*Illustrated American.*

——The Goddess of Liberty on top of the Capitol dome at Washington has been equipped with electric lights. There are few places in the country where more lights is more urgently needed and more studiously avoided.

——The famous "Little Church Around the Corner," the Church of the Transfiguration, in New York, recently received a check for $66,000 on its collection plate.

Japan now has the advantage of fighting in a country the government of which is favorable to her. The king of Corea has espoused the cause of the Japanese and appealed to them for assistance to expel the Chinese from the country. The aid, that Corean forces render Japan may be small, but the moral support they are able to give is a desided advantage to the Japanese.

——"I have always had a presentiment," said Miss Pahsay, "that I should die young."

"But you didn't have to, did you, dear?" replied Miss Artless, stroking her pale brown hair tenderly.

——Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

——A contemporary notes the threatened disappearance of the apple, and calls upon farmers to give more attention to this valuable fruit. The apple, truly, seems to be dying out, and the cause of its demise is the man with the shot gun. He kills the birds that kill the insects that destroy the apples.