

# Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Belleville, Pa., Sept. 14, 1894.

P. GRAY MEER, 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.

## The New Nominations For Congressmen-at-Large.

The Democratic State Convention, which reconvened at Harrisburg on Tuesday to fill the vacancies on the State ticket caused by the death of ex-Senator STON, and the declination of Judge BUCHER, nominees for Congressmen-at-Large, did its business expeditiously but well. Two gentlemen were nominated, both of whom give strength to the ticket.

In selecting a candidate from the western part of the State HENRY MEYER, Esq., of Pittsburg, was chosen. He is well known in his section for his ability, and esteemed for his personal qualities. His position is prominent among the Democrats of Allegheny county who maintain the Democratic cause and contend for Democratic principles against an overwhelming adverse majority. He stands in the front rank of the lawyers at the Pittsburg bar, and in those abilities which are required to make an efficient Representative he is equal to the best that the Republicans have on their ticket. The other nominee is Mr. THOMAS COLLINS, of our own county, whom it is unnecessary for us to introduce to the people of this county, who know him so well and so favorably; nor is it necessary for him to have an introduction to the Democracy of the State, for there is no man in the ranks of the party in Pennsylvania who has devoted more of his time and means to the Democratic cause with a purpose as unselfish as it has been unintermitting. Although not an aspirant for office, there has not been a state or national contest for years past in which Mr. COLLINS' influence was not felt in the interest of the Democratic party.

As a business man he enjoys a most enviable reputation, and no man has a fairer record as an employer of labor. His business as a contractor has connected him with some of the heaviest work not only in this State but in others, requiring the employment of thousands of men, with whom he has never had any trouble in regard to wages. Labor never suffered any oppression at his hands nor any curtailment of its just dues; and if all the men that have been in his employ and received fair and considerate treatment at his hands should vote for him their votes would be sufficient to turn the election in his favor. The money he has made by operations that have given employment to labor has not been withdrawn from active usefulness by being invested in stocks and securities, but it has been kept at work in operations that have furnished employment, and are to-day furnishing employment to large numbers of men. At this time, when the interests of labor enter so largely into politics, the workmen could not elect to Congress a man upon whom they could depend more safely than THOMAS COLLINS.

—Wool is five cents a pound and wheat four cents a bushel higher than they were the day the McKinley bill was repealed. That was but two weeks ago. Possibly there are idiots in the country who will still try to make farmers believe that Democratic legislation was intended to reduce the price of their products.

—It doesn't matter a bob-ee to the people of Centre county what the outcome of the Republican Judicial conference may be. They intend to vote for BOWER, and whether LOVE or LOVELL comes out ahead at Tyrone is not bothering them a particle.

## Hastings Ignores State Issues.

In the speech with which HASTINGS opened the campaign State issues were conspicuously absent. He didn't even as much as allude to them, and yet they are the only ones that are of material consequence in a State election. Judging from the themes which he handled in his oration one would be almost led to believe that the General thinks that he is running for President, and that the subjects which will require his official attention in the event of his election will be tariffs and such like matters of national importance.

The common run of voters who have read his speech looked in vain to discover what he had to say about State matters, and they found themselves un-informed as to what he would do in administering the affairs of the commonwealth. He had much to say about the beauties of McKINLEYISM; he enlarged upon the national policy of the Republican party, and directed the thunder of his eloquence against the CLEVELAND administration; but it would have been more satisfying to the Pennsylvania citizen if some of his talk had been devoted to issues involved in the State election.

For example, he might have said something about the enforcement of the State constitution, much of which has been allowed to remain a dead letter. That part of it which requires a fair and regular apportionment of the State, and also another part, which imposes certain restrictions upon corporate power and aggrandizement, has been persistently ignored and defied by the party that controls the politics of the State. Would it have been out of place for a candidate for Governor to have alluded to this abuse and to have said what he intended to do about it to the extent of his official capacity should he be elected?

The new election law has been perverted from its original objects and made inadequate to the full protection of the ballot box against bribery and intimidation. Could not a gubernatorial candidate have very properly spoken on this subject, and would it not have been very satisfactory to the people if he had given his views on a matter of so much importance as the purity of the ballot box?

Then there are other State issues, such as the unequal imposition of taxes upon the farming community, the discrimination practiced by railroad companies, the disregard with which employing companies and corporations treat the law which requires the semi-monthly payment of wages and prohibits the "plucking" store extortion and various other matters of importance to the tax-payers and working people of the State, all of which would have been proper and timely subjects for a candidate for the chief office in the State to have spoken about, but which did not draw a single word from candidate HASTINGS.

The position of the Democrats of Pennsylvania on these questions is clearly defined and distinctly understood. The views of their candidate for Governor on every one of them have been repeatedly and unmistakably published in his newspaper, rendering it unnecessary for any one to be ignorant of his sentiments in regard to State taxes, the protection of the ballot, the discrimination of carrying companies, the payment of semi-monthly wages and the "plucking" store iniquity. The people would have been pleased to learn from candidate HASTINGS own words how he stands on these questions, but instead of giving them the desired information in his speech he switched off on McKINLEYISM.

—If a few pretending Democrats down in Clinton county have found it an easy job to sell out the party in their Congressional district and to hand that county over to the Republicans, they will discover it to be a very different undertaking to betray and defeat the Democracy of this Senatorial district. There are too many true Democrats within the limits of the three counties to allow the machinations of the gang that sold out MORT. ELLIOTT, four years ago, to play a similar game now.

—If the Republicans of this Senatorial district expect to profit by the candidacy of Mr. WOODS CALDWELL, they will very likely waken up disappointed. It is one thing to be a self-nominated candidate. It is quite another, under this new system of voting—to show that every one who wants has the right to have his name printed upon the ticket.

—C. M. BOWER has hoed his own row through life so far, but from now until the election he will have every man in the district, who wants to see a good judge presiding over our courts, assisting him to the best of his ability.

## He Will Get All the Fight He Wants.

That some very wild talk should be indulged in at the recent meeting of Republican Leagues at Harrisburg was entirely natural, considering the disordered condition of the Republican brain on the tariff question. It has been knocked silly by Democratic tariff reform, and is incapable of forming a correct idea as to "where it is at." Therefore no one who was present on the occasion had reason to be surprised at President JACK ROBINSON's getting off the following rant in addressing the assembled leaguers: "The whole Republican party is animated with a desire to get at the common enemy—to get at the ballot-box and give the Democratic party the worst slugging ever it got."

It is quite clear that these fellows are counting largely upon the effect which the "calamity howl" will have upon the campaign, but with all the evidences of returning prosperity, with the public mind assured that a revival of the industries is attending the operation of the Democratic tariff, what will the howl amount to without the calamity.

A year ago that kind of campaign tactics could be worked with advantage. The public mind was confused as to what was hurting the business interests, and a large class of voters, who never look below the surface for the cause of effects which they experience, were easily made to believe that the Democratic administration was responsible for the business depression. A few months trial of the new tariff, however, will largely dispel that delusion, and a year will knock it higher than a kite. Unfortunately the time between the passage of the tariff bill and the next election is short, but even in that brief period one mill after another, going into operation, with a general confidence in the revival of business will place the "calamity howl" in rather a ridiculous attitude as a campaign factor.

Bold JACK ROBINSON, who professes to be itching to pitch into the Democratic party and give it "the worst slugging ever it got," like many another bluffing spoiling for a fight, is likely to find his party coming out of the scrap with a bloodier nose than he anticipated.

## A Notable Omission.

General HASTINGS' speech at Harrisburg, which was intended to be the keynote of the State campaign, is distinguished by a very notable omission. It says nothing about the \$40 per capita circulation demanded by the platform on which he is running for Governor.

The General is elaborate in extolling McKINLEYISM, and exerts the utmost power of his eloquence in portraying the ruin wrought by the Democratic tariff reformers, but not a word is devoted to the scheme of providing currency to the liberal amount of \$40 for every inhabitant of the country, which constitutes so attractive a feature of the Republican State platform.

People who have regard for a sound currency and look with disfavor upon Populist schemes of inflation, view with no small amount of apprehension the "wild cat" declaration of the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the money question, while others look at it in no other light than as campaign clap-trap intended to catch the votes of those who erroneously believe that prosperity is promoted by plenty of cheap money. It was expected that candidate HASTINGS would explain the meaning and purpose of the \$40 per capita plank in the platform, but he disappointed public curiosity on this subject by not saying a word about it in his speech.

—Senator MANDERSON, of Nebraska, wants the tariff taken out of politics. That is just what the Democratic party proposes to do by furnishing the country with such a fair and equitable tariff, as will satisfy the people and give nobody a good reason to want to tinker with it. Tariffs of the McKINLEY variety are the kind that causes dissatisfaction with a majority of the people and sets political parties to fighting about them.

—Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER advertises that the Democratic tariff has compelled him to reduce the price of everything he sells. We thank Mr. W. for his honest confession and congratulate the people, particularly the laboring men and farmers, that the beneficent effects of Democratic legislation are being felt and acknowledged so soon.

—Your State or county tax amounts, at the most, to but a few cents. If paid you feel so much more like a man on election day. Don't forget to attend to this.

## A People's Candidate for Judge.

In C. M. BOWER, Esq., the nominee of the Democrats of the 49th judicial district, the people of Centre and Huntingdon counties see a man whose qualifications for the exalted position of president judge are beyond question. His unanimous nomination by the conferees of the two counties, comprising the district, is evidence that his party has every confidence in his ability to uphold the honor of our courts of justice should he be elected to preside over them.

Just what opposition there will be to Mr. BOWER's election is not now known, as the Republicans are still wrangling about the selection of a candidate. However, the out come of the contest between LOVE and LOVELL may be, the effect on his candidacy will be immaterial. Should he have LOVE as an opponent the dirty work of the latter's henchmen in this county, when he defeated Judge FURST at the primaries, will turn many votes away from him. Should LOVELL be chosen by the Republicans his unfitness for the office would make him an easy mark for Democrats to shoot at.

The question is not so much one as to the shortcomings of the possible Republican nominees, but rather of the exceptional qualifications of Mr. BOWER. His character has always been irreproachable, he has grown from childhood to a high position at the bar, before the eyes of the Centre county people. He is an active member of the Reformed church and has always been known as an unstinted giver to charities and other christian work. As a lawyer Mr. BOWER has long been recognized as a leader at the bar here and his election would insure a promptness and equity in the conduct of court affairs that has not been known for years. His methodical ways commend him to the voters as being a man who will see to it that the court work is kept up to date and not left run behind several years as is now the case.

He is a pure, clean man whose ability is unquestioned and whose strength makes the out come of the Republican convention of little consequence.

## Our Candidate for Senator.

The action of the Democrats of the 34th Senatorial district in nominating MATT. SAVAGE, editor of the Clearfield Public Spirit, as their candidate, at the conference held in Tyrone last Friday night, has given the Democracy another leader about whom it can rally with a united effort.

Mr. SAVAGE is a man well known in newspaper, political and grange circles throughout the State. His paper has ever been a fearless exponent of sound Democratic doctrines and his association with the party has been as an untiring worker for the supremacy of its principles.

He is a self made man, having risen from the vocation of a country school teacher to the position of prominence he now holds solely through indomitable pluck. The opposition which is said to exist to his candidacy in his own county is simply the product of jealousy. He has always been the friend of the mining classes and in consequence there are said to be some—opponents of the wage earners—who look upon him with disfavor. Such tales, however, will have no effect when the character of Mr. SAVAGE becomes known.

His nomination was effected by Centre's uniting with Clearfield thus giving him two counties against Clinton's aspirant, Mr. WOODS CALDWELL. The result of the conference gives us a candidate between whom and the Republican nominee there can be no comparison. The latter being in no way qualified to represent this district in the Senate.

Mr. SAVAGE can depend on a large vote in this county.

—The object of the Democracy of this State should be not only to hold every district that now sends a Democrat to Congress, but to gain a few, if possible. In this way they will help to emphasize Pennsylvania's demand for free raw materials for the benefit of her manufactures and her working people.

—ARNOLD wishes now that he had had paralysis of the tongue, twelve years ago, when he was abusing BEAVER from every stump that he could get a chance to talk from. He finds that time flies fast, and that the vaporings of a crank are treasured up against him.

—Those who sincerely desire to keep the tariff out of politics and prevent further injurious agitation on the subject, can help to do it by putting their feet on the party that wants to revive the McKINLEY iniquity.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

—Individually the Democrats of Pennsylvania are infused with the proper spirit, but there will be lack of effective action if there is not thorough organization. This should be attended to in every voting district. Now is the time to perfect that work. Delays are dangerous.

—Our people, at Tyrone last Friday, did not see how nicely the "new rule" worked until they got into conference with a county that had twelve representatives to their nine.

—MR. WOODS CALDWELL, of Lock Haven, has never been accused of being a fool. Consequently there will be no candidate for Senate in this district by that name this fall.

—HARRY CURTIN wishes now that he had dealt differently with the farmers down Nittany Valley a few years ago.

## Collins and Meyer the Nominees.

The Democratic Candidates for Congressmen-at-Large.—Nominated by Acclamation.—B. F. MEYER, of Harrisburg, Presided Over the Convention and Delivered a Stirring Address on the Political Situation.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The Democratic state convention reconvened here today to fill the vacancies on the state ticket, caused by the death of Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana county, and the withdrawal of ex-Judge Bucher, of Union county, the nominees for congressmen-at-large.

In the absence of Attorney General Hensel, permanent chairman, of the recent convention, who was detained by an important court case, Benjamin F. Meyer, of Harrisburg, presided.

## NOT MANY DELEGATES PRESENT.

There was a small representation of delegates, and the work of the convention was gone through without any unnecessary delay.

At the close of Mr. Meyer's speech which was an able defense of the Democratic party and a scathing arraignment of the Republican tariff policy, the committee on resolutions presented the following, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That this convention has heard with profound grief of the death of Hon. Hannibal K. Sloan, its late nominee for representative at large in congress.

He was an estimable citizen, a brave soldier in the army of the union, a senator faithful to his constituents and to the state, a Democrat devoted to the principles of the party. His death is a loss to the Democracy of Pennsylvania and to all the people of the commonwealth.

## PLATFORM REAFFIRMED.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the platform and principles upon which the candidates of the Democratic party were nominated on June 27, 1894. We approve the Democratic administration of President Cleveland and Governor Pattison. We cordially commend the consistent attitude of the president toward tariff reform, administrative reform and sound financial policy. We refer to the fact that the repeal of the McKinley tariff and the abolition of high protective duties are being speedily followed by improved business conditions and restored public confidence, and that the steps already taken toward lower custom duties have resulted in the revival of business the restoration of manufacturing, and the stimulation of trade. We, therefore, confidently appeal to the voters of Pennsylvania for their support of the candidates placed in nomination by this convention.

Thomas Collins, of Belleville, and Harry Meyer, of Allegheny, were unanimously chosen as the new candidates for congressmen-at-large.

## WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

Thomas Collins, of Belleville, Centre county, was born in Cambria county about 65 years ago. He is an extensive railroad contractor and builder. He had the contract for the great Brazilian railroad built by the English government in the latter seventies.

Henry Meyer is a native of Pittsburg, where he was born about 42 years ago. He is a graduate of Yale college, a prominent member of the Allegheny bar, and has a large practice. He has been his party's candidate for the senate and for auditor general.

## Soldier's Home Scandal.

Commandant Keatley and Adjutant Wells Suspended Pending Investigation.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 8.—As the result of a week's investigation by Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home Commandant John H. Keatley and Adjutant Fred Wells are suspended from their respective offices. Treasurer Batakin and Commissioner Birchard, respectively, were appointed protem to the places made vacant. It is claimed by members of the board that the suspensions are made pending a thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution by an expert committee. The commissioners have been in secret session since last Sunday. They found the books of the home in a serious muddle. Irregularities and discrepancies were apparent in the records of financial transactions, and Commandant Keatley's accounts show him to be in arrears several hundred dollars, possibly over \$1,000.

The disclosures have prostrated Colonel Keatley, but he avers that he will satisfactorily account for everything as soon as able to go through his books. Temporary Commandant Batakin says a most searching investigation will be speedily instituted and the business affairs of the Home probed to the bottom.

Reckless management of this State institution is openly charged and the trouble has been brewing for months. Commercial and Grand Army Circles are stirred up over the relations, but many have faith that the suspended officers will yet be exonerated and possibly reinstated.

## End of a Life of Exile.

The Comte de Paris Passes Away at Stowe House.—He Fought Under McClellan.—His Gallant Services Won America's Gratitude.—Twice Driven Into Exile by His Country.—A Historian of the Great Rebellion.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The funeral of the Comte de Paris who died at Stowe House on Saturday, will take place on Wednesday at Weybridge. At Weybridge there is a Roman Catholic chapel in which the bodies of Louis Philippe and his wife were placed before being transferred to Dreux. It is now believed that the body of the Comte de Paris will, by permission of the French government, be eventually transported to Dreux. At Weybridge the remains of the Comtesse de Nemours, uncle of the Comte are buried.

The death scene was most touching. The Comtesse de Paris closed her husband's eyes, and all the princes and princesses, in the order of their rank, stepped forward and kissed the hand of the dead man.

The body of the Comte de Paris reposes on the bed on which he died. The tri-color flag over the triumphal arch at the entrance of the park at Stowe House was hoisted shortly after the comte's death.

The Comte de Paris was born August 4, 1838. When he was but 4 years old his father was killed in a carriage accident. In early infancy his mother led him and his brother into the chamber of deputies, only to be expelled therefrom amid great confusion. Compelled to flee, they found refuge at Esenach in a country house belonging to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

They subsequently joined the exiled king and queen in England. On the death of Louis Philippe in 1850 the comte became the pretender to the French throne. He was educated under the supervision of his mother, who died while he was in his 20th year. Visiting Spain soon afterward he for the first time saw his cousin and future wife, Marie Isabelle, daughter of Duc de Montpensier.

Accompanied by his brother, the Duke de Chartres, his uncle, Prince de Joinville, and his cousin, Pierre Philippe, Duc de Penthièvre, the comte came to this country, landing Sept. 14, 1861. The rebellion was well under way and waiting for heroism. Although his intentions of entering the Union army were then not generally known, he was received while on a tour of sight seeing with much warmth and enthusiasm. Returning from a trip to the chief cities of the Union he presented his sword to General McClellan, commander of the army of the Potomac, and he was appointed with his brother, Duc de Chartres, on the general's staff with the rank of captain. Modesty and obedience marked the duke's service and won his chief's respect. Associated with him as a fellow aid was General Horace Porter.

His life thereafter was uneventful until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. True to his patriotic instincts he offered his sword to France, but it was declined. Late in 1871, however, he obtained a seat in the national assembly and was afterward commissioned colonel and placed on the retired list of the army.

Two years later the count, as head of the Orleans branch of the royal family of France, met the Count de Chambord, chief of the Bourbon branch, which is the elder, and formally recognized him as the head of the French royal house and king, de jure of France. Ten years afterward the Count de Chambord died, and the Comte de Paris was recognized without question by the Legitimists as heir to the throne.

During his exile in England and Spain the count devoted his leisure to historic and economic authorship, his Spanish estate becoming the center of the family circle of Orleans relatives. After the downfall of Napoleon one of the first acts of the men who then controlled the destinies of France was to permit the Orleans princes to return to their native country and to restore the estate confiscated by Napoleon III. Some \$3,000,000 was voted to them as an indemnity for the revenues they had lost during their long exile. Of this sum the Comte de Paris got his full share, and he also came into possession of his ancestral estate of En, near the seaport of Le Treport, in Normandy. Later however, with his family, he was again expelled.

The Comte de Paris visited this country a second time in 1890 to refresh his memory on the old war scenes. He was received by Collector Erhardt at the port of New York with a welcome in the name of the president of the United States. Enthusiastic demonstrations awaited the visitor everywhere, especially in Philadelphia. A touching episode was his visit to the tomb of General McClellan at Trenton, whither he was accompanied by George B. McClelland, Jr. It was raining, but scorning a proffered umbrella he knelt with bowed head and clasped hands at the foot of the grave, engaged in silent prayer.

With his death his royal pretensions fall to the inheritance of his oldest son, Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, who accompanied the count on his second visit to this country, and was arrested a few years ago for returning to France in defiance of the expulsion act. His eldest daughter is queen of Portugal.

## Returns From Maine.

Cleaves Will Have a Very Large Majority Over Johnson.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from 280 towns give Henry B. Cleaves, Republican, 54,713; James F. Johnson, Democrat, 23,863; L. C. Bateman, Populist, 1,614; Ira C. Hersey, Prohibitionist, 2,723; Republican plurality, 31,100. In 1892 the same towns gave a Republican plurality of 10,894.

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