

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 21, 1894.

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—**MATT. SAVAGE,**
For President Judge—**C. M. BOWER,**
For Legislators, **JAMES SCHOFIELD,**
ROBERT M. POSTER,
For Jury Commissioner—**JOSEPH J. HOY,**
For Associate Judge—**THOMAS F. RILEY.**

Balancing the Books, or a Few Facts Showing How Little Some People Have to Growl About.

*** By a mutual arrangement between Clearfield and Centre counties, the position of State Senator has been held by either one of them since 1856, with one bare exception, S. R. Peale, of Clinton, who had but a single session.

Andrew Gregg of Centre served from 1856 to 1861; Wallace of Clearfield followed from 1863 to 1868; then Shugart of Centre; then Wallace; then Boyer of Clearfield; then Peale; then Alexander of Centre; then Wallace, then Betz, of Clearfield, and lastly Meese of Centre. Within the last twelve years S. Woods Caldwell and T. C. Hipple, of Clinton have each twice gone before the conference with the endorsement of the Clinton Democracy and upon each occasion they have been "turned down" by the rotating process adopted by Centre and Clearfield counties. In all these years the Democracy of Clinton has proved loyal to the candidates named, by voting and working to secure their election.—Renew Record.

We are charitable enough to try to believe that Mr. SHAFER, who edits the Record and doubtless penned the above, wants to be right, and for this reason conclude that if he had known more about the matters of which he writes he would have said less. There are excuses for his ignorance of affairs pertaining to the history, and work, and success of the Democracy of this section during most of the years to which he refers, for the reason that, comparatively speaking, he is new to Democratic work and Democratic efforts, and that since his connection with the Democratic party—a matter of not very many years—he has not particularly bothered himself by taking an interest in its affairs, or by the efforts he has put forth in its behalf. For this reason Mr. SHAFER'S ignorance of the political history of the district is excusable, if the deception that it would produce, if not exposed, is not.

It is possible when Mr. SHAFER made the charge of collusion between Clearfield and Centre to share the Senatorial nominee between them during the last thirty-eight years, that he did not know that for eighteen years of that time,—from 1856 to 1874,—they were in different Senatorial districts and could share nothing. He should have known, however, what every other Democrat in the district knows, who takes part or interest in nominating conventions, that in not a single instance, except one, since these two counties were joined in a Senatorial district did the conferees of Centre cast a vote for Clearfield's candidate, until after a nomination was secured and that nomination was to be made unanimous. The exception was that of Senator WALLACE'S first nomination in this district, when the candidates of Centre and Clinton were withdrawn and his nomination made by acclamation. He should have known also that in every instance, of which he complains of Clearfield receiving the lion's share of nominees, it was Clinton's vote that gave it to that county.

It was Clinton's vote that nominated Senator WALLACE every time he was the nominee of the district, except the one time noted; it was Clinton's vote that, in spite of the fact that Clearfield had had the Senator for all the preceding years, nominated BOYER to follow WALLACE; it was Clinton's action and vote, after it had been recognized by the nomination and election of PEALE, that crowded Centre's nominee—the lamented and honored ALEXANDER—off the ticket, and again gave the nominee to Clearfield, in the person of Senator WALLACE, and following this it was Clinton's conferees, that refusing to recognize any rights that Centre had, bargained with the conferees of Clearfield, in 1856, that if they would desert the candidate presented by their county, and present the name of Mr. Betts

that they would vote for and nominate him, in return for which, Clearfield was to nominate Mr. HIPPLE for the succeeding term.

So much for Mr. SHAFER'S "mutual arrangement," or collusion between Clearfield and Centre, on the Senatorial question.

Now as to a few other political facts. For nearly all the years complained of by the Record as the time the Democracy of Clinton were being "turned down" and their rights over-ridden by neighboring Democrats, Centre was connected with it Judicially and Congressionally. During these thirty-eight years, Centre assisted it to nominate and elect to Congress, ALLISON WHITE twice, and L. A. MACKAY twice. We assisted it to nominate for the same position and did our best to elect THEODORE WRIGHT once, CHARLES CORSE, once and L. A. MACKAY once. This county voted with Clinton to nominate and did its full share to elect Judge MAYER twice covering a period of 20 years as President Judge. Making in all for that county, seven nominations for Congress, two for President Judge and one for Senate, during the period complained of; while Clearfield had eight nominations for Senate, and one for Congress; and Centre three for Congress, one for assistant Law Judge and three for Senate.

Considering the fact that Clinton has but half as many Democratic voters as Clearfield and but two-thirds as many as Centre, its ten district nominations, to Clearfield's nine, and Centre's seven, is not calculated to give grounds for complaint by its people, or reasons for sore-heads to growl over.

—Mr. R. A., better known as ROBERT ANANIAS KINSLOE, who publishes a little paper out at Philipsburg, this county, and which is known to and read by but few people, takes four columns of its space in last week's issue to tell why its support is given to HASTINGS. He could have told it all, and with much more truth, in four lines, as follows:

"Hastings is my brother-in-law, and the Republican State Committee has paid me \$200 to try to hoodkink the miners of the bituminous coal region."

The Maine Election Analyzed.

As usual, when a big and boasted Republican victory in Maine is sited down it is found that it doesn't amount to much. A great fuss is being made over the recent election in that State because the Republican plurality is larger than usual, and it is attempted to convert it into a matter of great significance, as showing a revulsion against the Democratic party on account of the tariff. But what do comparative figures show? They show no increase in the Republican vote, but rather that there were 10,334 less than at the election of 1888. This looks as if a good many Republicans were not sufficiently exercised about the Democratic tariff to go to the polls. A larger number of Democrats than usual also refrained from voting, there being 30,710 less than in 1888, the year when the heaviest vote on both sides was cast.

So it would appear that the recent large Republican plurality in Maine is not attributable to an accession to the Republican vote, but to the fact that a larger percentage of Democratic than Republican voters stayed away from the polls.

Democratic indifference in this case was due to dissatisfaction with the management of the campaign, the distribution of the Federal patronage, and the discouragement that always attends a party that knows its fight to be an uphill one. The removal of the tariff on lumber no doubt had some effect in a State like Maine, but the cheapening of building material is something that will be a benefit to the Democratic party in nine States out of ten. General Republican success is by no means indicated by the large Republican plurality in Maine this year, the vote having but little significance as to the tariff issue.

—The famous message, "Dear Beaver, don't talk" has been revised and "Dear Hastings" is permitted to talk because he has the faculty of talking without saying anything.—Milton Record.

Such talk as this is certainly not very complimentary to DANIEL or to the man who is generally given credit for writing his speeches.

—When you read this notice remember that it is written for you especially. If you have not paid your taxes go and do it at once. Your manhood demands this, your party requests it, and your self respect on election day, will be preserved by heeding this reminder.

—After seeing the first flopped issue of the Bituminous Record GILKISON will begin to think that \$200 was a pretty big price for such a slash.

—It must be because of its family connection that the Republican State committee has invested \$200 in brother-in-law KINSLOE'S Record as the price for its services during the campaign. As a relation to Gen. HASTINGS it has a right to get in on the ground floor when Republican campaign funds are being distributed and is possibly entitled to the amount it received. As a political investment, however, its just that much money thrown away.

—It might be better for Gen. HASTINGS to continue his campaign on his war record and the "iniquities of a Democratic tariff," rather than upon his acquisition of coal property and his action toward the miners, since he became an operator, as proposed by brother-in-law KINSLOE. But then some people never know when they are well off and "our Dan" may be one of the unfortunates whose fool friends are bound to bring trouble upon him.

—It is not probable that the move for cheaper postage, that is now agitating city merchants, will avail them anything in the rates they are paying Uncle SAM at present. Since the first class postage rate was reduced from three to two cents the postoffice department has had an annual deficit. Under such circumstances the government would hardly reduce the rate further.

—Love's friends assert that Lovell is unfitted for Judge because he knows but little of law and less of its practice. Lovell's adherents retaliate by declaring LOVE unfitted for the position in consequence of his deep-seated personal and political prejudices and his notorious laziness. Both are right, and are to be thanked for telling the truth while it is yet time to prevent the evil each seeks to inflict upon the district.

—The Nevada Republicans want U. S. Senator JONES to resign, because he has deserted them and become a Populist. Just what object there is in having him get out is rather hard to see, as the Republicans can not hope to elect a successor to him, because the Populists are too strong in Nevada and JONES, turn-coast as he is, is the nearest a Republican that Nevada will send to the Senate for some time.

—There is no trouble about Judge RILEY'S chances of election. He has filled the place to which he will be returned, and filled it so well that no man raises his voice against him, nor is there a voter in the county with gall enough to allege that he has not made a most upright, unbiased, faithful official. He is the kind of a judge the voters of the county want and are sure to choose.

—When blathering ARNOLD, who is distinguished mostly for his "diarrhoea of words" and "congestion of ideas," comes to figure up the results of his campaign he will discover that his vilification of Gov. BEAVER, twelve years ago, was neither forgotten nor forgiven by the friends of that gentleman.

—Gen. HASTINGS'S new organ, brother-in-law KINSLOE'S Record, is not such an entrancing or sweet-toned affair as to seduce any Democrat into dancing to its music.

Wool Advances Under the New Tariff.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The good effects of the new tariff bill on the wool market are coming more rapidly than even its most hearty supporters had dared to wish. The Wheeling Register, through its special correspondents in eastern Ohio, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania, has made inquiry concerning prices and demands, and the result has been far more than satisfactory to the friends of the free wool measure.

The correspondent at Woodfield, O., the center of a large wool-raising country, represented in Congress by A. J. Pearson, whose place was jeopardized by his vote for free wool, reports that Alexander Harmon sold 10,000 pounds of wool within a week at 26 cents, and was offered as much for the remainder of his clip. This he refused, believing he can do better before the first of the year. Clint & Pfalzgraff, also of Monroe county, have sold their wool within a week at 23 cents, it being a less desirable clip than that of Harmon. Miller & Co. of Bealsville, O., are offering 20 and 21 cents, but are getting no wool. The wool men are set against anything short of 23 cents. The report from Washington, Pa., is that washed wool is selling and has been for a week at 20 and 21 cents. Markel & Co. of Monongahela, are offering and have instructed their country agents to take up 350,000 pounds at from 20 to 25 cents, according to grade.

Several instances where wool has sold in the West Virginia panhandle at from 20 to 23 cents are reported. Most of the wool buyers are Republicans and the fairytale raisers have told wool raisers within the past three months are remarkable. They have used every means to bulldoze buyers into selling at from 15 to 17 cents and have been able to get some wool at those figures.

China Needs Time.

It Will Require Two Months to Get Her Troops Into Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—Dr. J. A. Scott, of New York, who, for the past two years has been in charge of the hospital attached to the Methodist mission in Tien Tsin, China, arrived on the steamer Oceanic. "If China can stand off the Japanese for a time there will be no question as to the outcome of the war," he said. "China will have an overwhelming victory. If, on the other hand, Japan forces the fight and lands 200,000 troops in Corea without loss of time, there is every reason to suppose that the odds will be in favor of the Japanese forces."

"The reason for this is that this is the rainy season in the northern provinces of China. The roads are flooded and China cannot transport troops. She can take her soldiers from Tien Tsin, a distance of 138 miles north by rail, but there is a march of 1,000 miles to get into Corea. That will take two months. If China can hold her own until she can get her troops into Corea the victory is hers. The Japanese would be overwhelmed by numbers."

"Tien Tsin is thirty miles up the river," he said, "and the river is so shallow that no war vessel could make its way very far up the stream. In the first place the Japanese war vessels cannot get over the bar. When the merchant vessels have to load their cargoes on lighters outside the bar and take advantage of the highest tide to get over, it is not a safe experiment for war vessels to try to pass. Again, there is a line of torpedoes to pass, and should the Japanese land their soldiers on the river bank they could never travel over the miles of marsh land that lines the river below Tien Tsin. The river is also protected with forts, so that it is perfectly safe."

A New Chang, China, correspondent gives an account of the recent murder of the Rev. James Wylie, a Scotch missionary in North China, and adds: The vicar, Li Hung Chang, has ordered an indemnity to be paid to the relatives of the victim. The murder occurred on August 10, at Liaoyang, and was perpetrated by Chinese soldiers on the way to Corea from Tien Tsin.

Democrats in Style.

Headquarters at Harrisburg Fitted Up in Fine Manner.

HARRISBURG, September 18.—The headquarters to the Democratic state committee in this city are fitted up in good style, and are decidedly the most comfortable and expensive the party in this state has ever had. The carpets, desks and tables are new, and the walls are hung with large photographs of Cleveland, Stevenson, Hoke Smith, Secretary Carlisle, National Chairman Harriott, Pension Commissioner Lochren, Candidates Singery and Rilling, and other Democrats. It is proposed to open branch headquarters in Philadelphia, and Chairman Stranahan expects to spend one day a week there, the rest of the time being given up to directing the work at headquarters here. It has been decided to open the campaign with a reception to the candidates on the state ticket Friday week at the headquarters of the Young Democratic club, Philadelphia. Addresses formally notifying the candidates of their nomination will be made by Attorney-General Hensel and James M. Beck, law partner of Secretary Harriott.

Chairman Stranahan is preparing a list of Campaign speakers. Candidate Singery will not take the stump because he is not a public speaker; neither is "Tom" Collins. The other state candidates, as well as Attorney-General Hensel, Magistrates Wilhere and Hughes, of Philadelphia; Chauncey F. Black, of York; Benjamin F. Meyers, Harrisburg; Robert W. Wright, Allentown; De Witt C. DeWitt, Bradford; Frank C. Osburn and William J. Brennan, Allegheny, will be some of the principal speakers.

Wisconsin Their Goal.

More People Desire to Leave the Coke Regions for the West.

A committee consisting of William Beilstein, Christopher Klutch and Heinrich Kalb, of New Haven, Pa., have gone to Douglas county, Wisconsin, to look into the condition of the country there as affording available livelihood for a number of families now living in the coke country in the vicinity of New Haven. A number of families have contributed to the expenses of the investigation, and if a favorable report is brought back they will emigrate to that country. Thirty-five families, composed of 175 persons, will undertake the venture first. Others will follow.

Mr. Beilstein states that the class he represents are thoroughly disgusted with their present surroundings and with the conditions that render it hard to secure a competent living. Their original occupation of farming does not suit them to work in the mines, and they pine for their earlier pursuits.

To Go Behind Returns.

Owens Men Still Claim That is Breckinridge's Plan.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—The official returns by counties show 259 plurality for Owens, but Breckinridge's manifesto is understood to mean that the district committee on Saturday will be asked to go behind the returns. Here at Breckinridge's home to day the Breckinridge and Owens men were equally divided on the Fayette county committee, and the only Settle man on the committee had the balance of power. Before the committee met to-day Evan Settle telegraphed his congratulations to W. C. Owens, and Settle's friend on the committee implied the count without going behind any returns.

The Owens men claim that the frauds were against them instead of in their favor, and that money is being used to get the district committee to reverse the returns of the county committee. There is over \$200,000 up in the district in wagers, and those who put up money are anxious for contest proceedings.

Fought a Battle.

The Japs Jump on the Chinese With Both Feet at Ping Yung.

LONDON, September 17.—A Central News dispatch from Seoul, dated 6 p. m., the 16th, says a great battle had been fought at Ping Yung between the Chinese and Japanese troops in which the former were thoroughly routed. On Thursday a Japanese column from Pong San made a reconnaissance in force, drawing the fire of the Chinese forts and thus ascertained their positions. The column then fell back in good order with little loss. By Friday night all the Japanese were in a position for a combined attack upon the enemy. Battle was opened on Saturday at daybreak by a Japanese cannonade of the Chinese works, which was continued without cessation until the afternoon, the Chinese responding. The work with the heavy guns showed good practice. At about 2 o'clock a body of infantry was thrown forward by the Japanese and maintained a rifle fire upon the enemy until dusk. The Chinese defenses had suffered greatly, but the losses on either side were small, both Chinese and Japanese having taken advantage of all the shelter available. The Japanese troops, however, had gained some advanced positions. The fighting continued at intervals during the night, and in the meantime two Japanese flanking columns had formed a cordon around the Chinese. At 3 o'clock in the morning an attack was made by the Japanese columns simultaneously and with admirable precision. The Chinese lines, which were so strong in front, were found to be weak in the rear, and here the attack was a perfect success. The Chinese were completely taken by surprise and were thrown into a panic. Hundreds were cut down and those who escaped death, finding themselves surrounded at every point, broke and fled. Some of Viceroy Li Hung Chang's European drilled troops stood their ground to the eastward and were cut down to a man. The Pong San column swarming over the defenses in front completed the rout. Half an hour after the attack was opened the positions at Ping Yung were in possession of the Japanese. It is estimated that 20,000 Chinese soldiers were engaged in battle. The Japanese captured immense stores of provisions, munitions of war and hundreds of colors. The Chinese loss is estimated at 16,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Among those captured by the Japanese are several of the Chinese commanding officers, including General Tso Fung, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who was severely wounded. The Japanese loss is only thirty killed and 270 wounded, including eleven officers. Most of the casualties among the Japanese occurred during the first day's fighting, and very few were the result of the night attack. The Japanese forces are in active pursuit of the fugitives, who have thrown away their arms and readily yielded themselves prisoners. A desultory war may be carried on for some time to come, but unless China shall succeed in getting another army into the peninsula Corea will undoubtedly remain in possession of the Japanese.

A Leaden Reception.

Such Was Given Train Robbers on the Santa Fe Line Yesterday—Somebody Pouched and the Train Was Guarded, the Result Being a Regular Fusillade When the Cars Were Brought to a Standstill—The Engineer Was Shot Down.

GORIN, Mo., September 18.—The Colorado and Utah express on the Santa Fe was held up by robbers at 3:30 a. m. to-day. Owing to the fact that the railroad and express officials had a spy on the trail of the bandits when they stopped the train, they met a hail of buckshot and bullets, and it is said two lie dead in the woods, while two others rode for their rendezvous, twenty-one miles away, filled with leaden pellets. They were novices in the art of train robbery, and brutal ones at that, for they shot "Dad" Prescott, the engineer, before they even gave him a chance to hold up his hands. His wound, it is believed, will not prove fatal.

Train Robbers Captured.

MEMPHIS, Mo., September 18.—Two of the Santa Fe train robbers were captured near here this morning. They were brought to Memphis and lodged in jail. They are Charles Abrams and Link Overfield. They were caught by special agents of the Santa Fe road, who have been on their trail since the robbery was attempted and the desperadoes driven off.

Abrams is the man who shot Engineer Prescott. He is badly wounded and not expected to live. He received the charge of buckshot fired by the detective concealed on the tender after Engineer Prescott fell. Abrams was the leader of the gang and boarded the engine in advance of his companions and received the charge of buckshot full in the face. The force of detectives marvelled at the time that Abrams was able to move away six feet, much less escape to the woods, which he did. Detective Kanney, of the Santa Fe, says he is on the trail of the other two robbers and expects to capture both before nightfall. Engineer Prescott is not fatally hurt.

Girls on a Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—One hundred girls employed at Campbell's woolen and cotton mills, at Twenty-fifth street and Washington avenue, struck to-day against a reduction of 23 per cent. in their wages. The girls refused to entertain a proposition to compromise. Six hundred other hands are employed at the mills, and work will not be interrupted by the strike.

This Must be Carnegie.

Big Iron Manufacturer to Make Tin Plate in America.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The "Daily News" says that one of the wealthiest American iron and steel makers now in England states that he and several of his friends are so satisfied with the prospects of tin-plate making in the United States that they are forming a private company to commence the manufacture of tin-plate on a scale that will immensely increase the American output.

Denney for Assemblyman.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Democratic county convention this afternoon nominated J. B. Denney, of the East ward. Ebenburg, for assemblyman to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the withdrawal of Dr. George Wagner, of Johnstown.

Read the WATCHMAN.

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Gain By the New Tariff.

Canadian Manufacturers Will Move Their Works Over the Border—Protection Kills Trade—McKinnon, at Home Shifts Their Industry.—Free Raw Material the Deal.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Massey manufacturing company, of Toronto, employing 2,000 men, has determined to remove its factory to the United States, and is looking for a site near Niagara Falls, H. A. Massey says it is the new tariff law that has attracted him to these shores. He says:

"The Canadian government reduced the duty on manufactured goods from 35 to 20 per cent, but kept the duty on raw materials as high as ever, thus enabling the Americans to ship in here their manufactured articles very advantageously. Under such conditions we could not compete with the markets of the country. The new Democratic tariff will help our country immensely. By freeing raw materials. It will cheapen the cost of manufactured articles both for the manufacturer and consumer. It will draw to your side many manufacturing concerns in Canada, that want a wider market and a better opportunity to manufacture goods more profitably."

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—All the rolling mills in this city and its immediate vicinity have resumed operations with full forces and at full time. Increased orders is the reason given for the resumption. The Newport rolling mill company is working 250 men, with a payroll of \$4,500 weekly. The Mitchell, Tranter & Co's bar plate and sheet mill is running full time, with 460 men at work. The management looks for a steady, all-winter run. The Cincinnati rolling mill has 260 men at work, but is building an addition, and will put 140 more to work.

The L. M. Dayton unit, bolt and hinge mill has been sold to Joseph's & Co., and started up this morning with 350 men. As soon as repairs can be made 150 men will be added. This firm has bought and refitted the New Albany, (Ind.) forge and rolling mill, which will, after two years' idleness, be put into operation immediately.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Kerr thread mill, the Durfee and the Seconnet mills resumed operations this morning. All are running under a reduction in wages.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Tour to the South—The Last of the Season.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad company's tours to the South, for the season, will leave New York and Philadelphia on September 29.

This tour passes through the most beautiful sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, particularly fine at this time of the year, and the specific points covered are Gettysburg, Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, and the cities of Richmond and Washington.

The party will travel in special train of parlor cars, provided exclusively for their use, and the rate for the entire round trip, covering a period of ten days, and including all traveling expenses, is \$55 from New York and \$53 from Philadelphia.

For itineraries containing complete information as to routes, special train service, descriptive notes, etc., apply to or address Tourist Agent, 1195 Broadway, N. Y., or Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Last Tour of the Season to Niagara Falls.

September 27 marks the end of the Niagara Falls series of tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad this year. The extensive patronage accorded the previous trips, and the expression of satisfaction given by participants in the manner in which these tours have been conducted amply attest their attractiveness and the estimation in which they are held. A tourist agent and chaperon will accompany this last party and render invaluable service in the promotion of general comfort.

The remarkable rate of \$10 for the round trip from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore with proportionate rates from other points, covers the expense of transportation to and from this wonderful work of nature, especially magnificent and picturesque at this season, with the surrounding autumn coloring.

For details and information consult ticket agents of the company.

Canada Wants to Compromise.

OTTAWA, Ont., September 18.—In an interview to-day Sir C. B. Tupper declared it to be a fact that an offer of \$425,000 had been made by Secretary Gresham in lieu of the claims of Canadian sealers for seizure damages under the modus vivendi. This offer, he affirmed, was made to Sir Julian Pauncefote and no action had since been taken except that at the meeting of sealers interested, when they intimated their willingness to accept the sum offered. Nothing was likely to be done, however, until the time approached for the house of representatives to vote the money.

Breckinridge Gives In.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 17.—The best information is that there will be no contest to the nomination of Mr. Owens. Colonel Breckinridge said to an intimate friend to-day that he would abide by the official count J. Waller Rodes, one of his backers, has proposed to pay a wager, stating that he was satisfied of defeat.

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