

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 13, 1895.

ECHOES.

card beyond the hills a clear voice ringing
Each summit towering there
Gave forth an answering sound;
And yet so changed it was by repeating,
It seemed some other soul had caught the
greeting
And tossed it back with mocking air
And hurried leaping bound.

II.
I heard a word of gossip, lightly falling,
A little word, but gone beyond recalling,
So swift from lip to lip it flew,
Caught in the social game;
But when the echoing sound came backward
stealing
Each voice had added somewhat in revealing,
So that a listener scarcely knew
The author of the tale.

—Ann B. Patton.

Atlanta's Great Show.

It will be Second Only in Size to the World's Fair at Chicago—Finishing the Buildings—Piedmont Park Will Have a Real "Farm and a Midway"—The Opportunity of the South.

On the 18th of this month there will be opened at Atlanta, Ga., the Cotton States and International exposition, an affair that has attracted considerable attention from its inception, but which is, even now, not comprehended in its entire magnitude by 1 per cent of the people of this country. It is an exposition of southern parentage, but it is not a southern exposition. We have become so accustomed, in the north, to thinking of the south as a country where there is nothing to be seen—save in Florida and New Orleans—that it is almost impossible for us to realize that there is a great people down there who have more energy, stick-to-it-iveness and vitality than many northerners. The south has been a sealed book to us for years. We picture it as hot and mephitic, but when I say that the city of Atlanta stands at the highest elevation of any large city on our continent excepting Denver, you will realize that its climate is one of more mildness and of a more temperate nature than Pittsburg, for example. And it is one of the beautiful cities of this land, too.

Immediately after the close of the World's Fair at Chicago Atlanta, the political capital of the state of Georgia, as well as the commercial capital of the new south, was stirred with the idea that a great exhibition there, in the center of the growing south, would be one of the marked events in the history of our country. Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of the Atlanta "Constitution," was the originator of the idea. He reasoned that the south's opportunity had come, and that it was the duty of the south to embrace it at once. There has been an idea among the citizens of the great and growing north that the south was conservative to retrogression, and that the principal characteristic of the inhabitants was indolence. It took like wildfire. Everyone seemed to see the opportunity, to see the thing through, and open the south for practically the first time. Mr. Collier, the president and director-general, is a prominent banker, is about 47 years old, has ample means, and a great deal of influence. He has had considerable experience in matters of this kind, having been the chief "motive power" in the Piedmont exposition of 1887, which paid all expenses and had \$50,000 left over. Under his direction there has been collected in Atlanta and the immediately surrounding country over \$2,000,000 to complete the grounds and buildings, the former, however, having been already in good shape.

Of course the women came in for a share of the work. This was to be a peated from the presence of Mrs. Lottie M. Gordon, one of the board of women managers of the World's Fair, and who has been rightly styled "the most popular woman in the south." The ladies of Atlanta took up their share of the undertaking with as much energy as did the men, and elected Mrs. Joseph Thompson president of the board. Mrs. Thompson, like Mrs. Palmer, is the wife of a wealthy hotel proprietor, was educated at the same school that trained the Chicago lady, and like her, is a very beautiful woman. Mrs. Gordon, who is a sister-in-law of the Georgia senator of that name, was made president of the woman's congress, and made a member-at-large of the board. I do not think that I have ever met a woman who possessed more executive ability, coupled with as great a capacity for hard work and as much tact, than Mrs. Gordon. Her connection with any enterprise is a guarantee that it will be creditably carried through with.

The board chose for the site of the exposition Piedmont park, about two miles from the center of Atlanta. The park, already in a state of improvement, picturesquely placed on rolling ground, and with plenty of water to be converted into lakes, lay ready to the hand of the improver, unlike Jackson park at Chicago, which was, mostly, a great sandy waste.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the architect of the exposition, Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, for his wisdom in the general scheme of laying out the grounds. He realized that, coming so soon after the Chicago fair, the Atlanta exposition would be compared to the former, and the only hope for a favorable comparison lay in making a wide difference as possible. He was given a certain space of ground, well improved, containing a lake and plenty of vegetation. On this space of ground he has planned a display of buildings and landscape gardening which, while it does not for an instant invite comparison with the work of the lamented John W. Root at Jackson park, is a work of great merit in itself. All architectural display, so far as it has been possible, been kept far away from the classic designs that made the White City famous. The single exception is in the fine arts buildings. This, from the

fact that its walls have not the advantage of the usual profusion of windows which can be utilized for a part of the scheme of decoration, was wisely kept to a conventional, and classic style, the mechanical and forestry buildings have been made in conformation with the pavilion style, with yellow pine finish, conical towers and pointed roofs, in profusion. The woman's building, about which there is always more or less controversy, has been designed by Miss Elise Mercier, of Pittsburg. It is a comfortable, home-like building, where, doubtless, the women will feel much more at home than they could have felt in the immense structure at Chicago.

Mr. Gilbert has combined utility with beauty in the building which will contain the business departments of the exposition, by making it a portion of the main entrance. It is exceedingly decorative, with its battlemented towers, and massive center gateway guarded by a huge portcullis, forming the main entrance proper. There will be ample room in the wings on either side of the gate for the office and quarters of the resident officials.

In the matter of intra-mural transportation, the Atlanta exposition will be well handled. A great many people imagine that this affair is but a small thing, and that the transportation around the grounds will be a matter of walking, if one is possessed of ordinary energy, but the fact is, the grounds are large, and to meet the demands of the modern crowds for quick transportation from point to point, an electric railway will make a partial, and possibly the entire trip around the grounds, running at an elevation for a part of the distance, and giving, in the several miles of its length, a great many fine views of the grounds. In addition to this, the lagoon which runs through the center of the grounds will be well supplied with steam and naphtha launches, gondolas and rowboats. Nearly all of the main buildings will be near this lagoon, so that it will afford a pleasant mode of going from one to the other. In addition to the transportation within the grounds, there will be a large terminal railway station, into which trains will be switched directly from all the railroads running into Atlanta. Excursions will run regularly from the union station in the city to the grounds, and the fine trolley-road system of the city will accommodate thousands.

The states of the Union have taken a great interest in this, "the south's great opportunity," as it has been called, and the attractions of special interest are many and varied. The southern countries have been asked to assist, and the Mexican government has responded with a village covering some three miles in length, in which will be shown the native modes of living, and the native manufactures, from Yucatan to the Rio Grande. President Diaz intends to do as much or more than was done by his country at the Chicago exhibition.

Guatemala intends to have a village of much the same character as that of Mexico, showing the customs of the country, and all the South American republics have responded liberally to the invitations given them. Mr. Macchi, who represents the exposition in Europe, announces that some of the exhibits, while not so large as a scale as the European displays at Chicago, will be fully as complete.

Of the state exhibits North Carolina—excepting, of course, Georgia—will have the most elaborate one, and she will transport her Chicago display exhibit, with some additions, to Piedmont park. Florida will redeem herself for her neglect at the World's Fair by a fine building near the Fourteenth street entrance, and the Pennsylvania commission has \$38,000 to expend. New York will have a building, Connecticut has made an appropriation, exhibits will come from Maine and Massachusetts, and even California will have a fine structure of the mission type to house for contributions.

The southern railroads will make special exhibits apart from the general transportation exhibit. That of the Plant system will be very elaborate, and Colonel Wrenn, of the East Tennessee, has announced his intention of eclipsing everybody.

The United States will expend about \$200,000, and their building is almost completed. It is not a handsome building, and like most government buildings, it possesses as many architectural faults as a good building does merits, but it will be prominent from the elevated site which has been assigned it, and, after all, it is a government building, so who cares whether it be good or bad.

There will be a midway at Atlanta. Along Bleckley avenue, at the southern end of the grounds, behind the machinery and forestry buildings, will be "Midway Treasures" where the seeker for amusement will find all those bizarre entertainments which made such a kaleidoscope show at Chicago. The electric theater will be there, and the Hagenbeck show, and a vaudeville hall, and even Buffalo Bill will gladden the hearts of the boys and pose as the typical American to the foreigners.

The negro will have a building all to himself, and, if I am not mistaken, this will be the first time in the history of the world that the negro has been given the opportunity to display his individuality, and to show what he, himself, can do. The building was designed in the colored people alone, every timber and stone having been laid by negro mechanics, the superintendent having seen to it that no white labor went into the construction. There will be an exhibit from the District of Columbia, including patents issued to negroes, upon which \$10,000 will be spent.

In contrast to this, the exposition board has planted about five acres of ground with cotton, distributed in the planting so that there will be ripe and growing cotton through the time of the exposition, upon which will be exhibited a machine, invented by Angus Campbell, of Pittsburg, which successfully picks cotton, doing, with two men and three mules, the work of 40 hand pickers.

The public will be taken care of by the exposition board themselves. The concession, at Chicago, of the duties of public comfort to a private company was not entirely satisfactory, and the Atlanta people, realizing this, resolved to do it themselves. So a committee of the board, called the Department of pub-

lic comfort, was organized, under the chairmanship of County Commissioner Forrest Adair, which will have headquarters in the city. An elaborate canvass of all the accommodations in the city has been made, and the board will handle the people and make no charge for its efforts to make them comfortable. This is the system which was so successful at the centennial in 1876. While Atlanta is a city of 110,000 souls, yet the probability is that on special occasions there will be fully that number of guests in the city, and some central board of control becomes absolutely necessary. With this board in control, I cannot see where there will be the slightest confusion in the accommodations for the visitors.

As a hospitable city, I know of none on this continent which can equal Atlanta. On great occasions, all the people, from the greatest to the least, from the richest to the poorest, open their doors to the stranger within their gates. The old southern spirit of hospitality has not been smothered by the advent of northern commercialism, and the Atlantans are as open-hearted, and the women are as fascinating, and the men as much filled with a high sense of honor and spirit of chivalry as in the ante-bellum days. This from a northerner.

When the people realize the magnitude of "The South's Greatest Opportunity," when they comprehend that this is the opening of the chestnut burr for the new south, they will flock to Atlanta—to Georgia, and they will find Georgia's arms wide open to receive them, and the best that is Georgia's placed at their command. And, judging from the reports coming to me every day from the land of cotton, the greatness of the cotton states and international exposition will be dimmed only by the luster of Chicago, and that even then, the light of the former will be of so different a hue that it will hold its own in the memories of the people as one of the greatest achievements, not only of the south, but of our whole nation.

J. H. G.

Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

DURQUE, Ia., September 8.—Five persons were blown to instant death and three injured by an explosion of dynamite at Specht's Ferry, ten miles from this city on the river side, at 7 o'clock this morning. The dead are Edward Latsch, wife and two children and Hans Bjornstad. The injured are: Mabel Latsch, aged 15, still unconscious, but may recover; Matt Faber, will die; Ed Bench, eye knocked out.

The government is building wing dams on the opposite side of the river and stone is being quarried there for the purpose. Latsch had a large log shanty where the quarrymen are boarded and in one end of this shanty there were stored 150 pounds of dynamite.

After breakfast a son of Latsch was firing at a target near the entry and was told to stop by the foreman, but he went on and soon the explosion occurred. The concussion was felt for miles. The shanty was blown into splinters and the Specht residence and depot were badly damaged. A special train was at once sent from here which brought the injured to the hospitals.

—The only bird that sings while flying is the lark.

—Half-hearted service is the coward's tribute.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Eagleville and Howard Odd Fellows had their picnic near the former place, last Saturday, spoiled by rain.

AN OLD PAPER.—On Saturday were shown a copy of the *Bellefonte Patriot* published by Henry Petriken, in April, 1822. The paper was found among the effects of the late Aaron Williams and was in a fair state of preservation. In its columns are advertisements of the Treasurer's, P. Cambridge, sale of unseated lands, most of which seemed to be situate in Spring, Logan and Bald Eagle townships, the latter two not being families' names in the make up of the townships of the county now.

In another part of the old paper we noticed the announcement that the Governor of Pennsylvania had appointed Jacob Way, of Half Moon, and Hugh Riddle, of Howard township, to be justices of the peace. The letting for the first Methodist church building in Bellefonte is advertised by James McGhee, Geo. Henning, Wm. Ward, E. Purdue Jr., and James Crawford, as trustees. Under the description published it was to be a stone structure 45 feet long, 35 feet wide and 16 feet high.

Another interesting item is the advertisement of an administrator's notice on the estate of James Dunlop, the founder of Bellefonte. J. G. Lowrey and James Harris were his administrators.

William Turner, of Patton township, announced to the public that he had discovered an excellent quarry for mill stones and would thenceforth "make them reasonably."

John M'Kee advertised new goods at his store "for cash or country produce" and wound up as follows: "N. B. The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags, bees-wax, tallow, deers horns, or cow horns at his store."

Samuel Blair advertised that he had begun manufacturing spinning wheels, fancy Windsor and rush bottom chairs at his factory in Penns valley between Earleytown and Keller's Mills.

Besides these many other items that are interesting, from the fact that they show the customs of the country in those early days, appear in the paper.

Atrocities by Spanish Soldiers.

Women and Children Assaulted and Battered—Thirty-Seven Brutally Slain—Age, Sex and Condition Were Wholly Disregarded by the Bloodthirsty Spaniards. A Senorita Who Refused to Renounce Her Cuban Sweetheart Tortured into Insensibility and Then Her Body Riddled with Bullets.

Atrocities by Spaniards as revolting as those committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur have just been reported to the Cuban revolutionary party in New York. Enrique Trujillo, editor of *El Porvenir*, received a letter to-day from Juan Maspons Franco, chief of staff under General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. It is dated "Headquarters in the field, August 3," and sends details of the capture and recapture of the city of Baire and the death thirty-seven inoffensive Cubans—mostly women and children—by the Spaniards under Commander Garrido.

The Cubans had not been in possession of the town long, however, when a body of Spanish soldiers under General Garrido—known on account of his cruelty as "Valmaceda" and one of the greatest tyrants that ever ruled Cuba—appeared, having been summoned to reinforce the garrison. They drove the Cubans out and were so enraged at the sight of the dead and wounded that they saw on the ground about them that they began a slaughter raving the Port Arthur massacre in point of bloodiness. The Spanish troops slaughtered all who happened in the way, not even sparing inoffensive citizens attempting to flee.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Patricio Garriche, a Cuban citizen, who was at work at the time, is mentioned as having been killed. Senora Manuela Vera was compelled to look on while the soldiers butchered her 6-year old daughter, Juana, after which they ended the mother's frenzied grief by putting a bullet through her brain.

The house of Senora Alejandrina Riboto, a widow, was visited and \$1000 in American gold was stolen. General Garrido said he took the money because it was being kept by the widow for the children of other points. For full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York; T. P. Valle, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 40 34 31

WILD FOR BLOOD.

The Spaniards were wild for the spilling of blood. Every human creature who came in their path was ruthlessly slain. Within five minutes the streets of Baire were deserted by the panic-stricken natives, but the Spaniards followed them into their houses and killed them in their own rooms.

Age and sex were wholly disregarded by these liveried butchers. Old and young women, children—even infants—were slaughtered. Shocking indignities were offered to the unfortunate victims before and after death. The Spanish soldiers stamped on the bodies of those whom they had slain and ground their heels into the faces of many who were still living.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FATE.

Senorita Dolores Madera, a beautiful girl of 15, betrothed to one of Captain Rabi's lieutenants, was seized on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly stabbed with bayonets, and brutally insulted.

One of Garrido's captains commanded the girl to renounce her Cuban sweetheart and swear loyalty to the Spanish Government. She scornfully refused, whereupon the captain struck her across the face with his sword, inflicting a terrible gash. With blood streaming down her face she taunted the Spaniards with their cowardice. Thereupon the maddened soldiers seized her, bound her hand and foot, threw a noose around her neck, and hanged her to a tree. The torture of Senorita Madera was prolonged as much as possible. While she was still alive, but no longer conscious, her body was riddled with bullets.

CRUED BY THEIR OFFICERS.

A Frenchman named Lanet was visited by the maddened troops, who destroyed his estates, valued at nearly \$5,000,000, but spared his life. He has brought the matter to the notice of the French Consul. The difference between the Chinese Port Arthur and the Cuban Port Arthur is that the Japanese soldiers, incited by the sight of their slain countrymen, could not be held back by their officers, whereas the Spanish troops were urged on by General Garrido, who is said to have distinguished himself above all his men for cruelty.

General Franco concludes his letter: "That was our recompense for the magnanimous treatment accorded to them in our rooms."

It is believed by Cubans here that the news of these atrocities has reached Havana, but that the authorities there has suppressed it.

HOME AND ABROAD.—It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease. Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

—If every man who takes a policy on his life kept it up life insurance would be twice as high as it is. The men who pay a few years and drop out are the sources of profit to the companies.

TO THE DELICATE AND MALARIOUS.—The most invidious are convinced of the virtues of Aunt Rachel's Malarial Peruvian Bark Bitters upon a trial of them. Their base is Speer's Port Wine, with herbs and roots so favorably known to the Medical Profession and the community at large as the best cure for Malaria. They are all that can be desired by the most feeble victims of Malaria. Physicians prescribe them.

—Microbes recently killed a Vienna bank clerk who, in counting a roll of bills, moistened his fingers with his lips.

Life's often lost from little ills which might be saved by little pills. That is to say if you suffer from biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia or torpid liver use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Getting the Old Man a Job.

A good story is told of Mr. Ward, of the firm of Ward & Stucker, of Harrisburg, the lowest bidder for the Jefferson street sewer. A man applied for a job and he was placed in a ditch. The man did good work, and that evening asked Mr. Ward for a job for his brother. The next day both did good work and that night the first applicant asked for a job for his father, saying the old man could do as much work as the two sons together. Mr. Ward's answer was prompt: "Alright, send the old man around and you boys stay at home."

Tourists.

A Golden Harvest. Is now assured to the farmers of the West and the Northwest, and in order that the people of the more Eastern States may see and realize the magnificent crop conditions which prevail along its lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry has arranged a series of cheap (3c) Excursions for August 29, September 10 and 21, for which round trip excursion tickets (good for return on any Friday from September 13 to October 11 inclusive) will be sold to various points in the West, Northwest and Southwest at the rate of about one fare.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

Bountiful harvests are reported from all sections of the west and northwest, and an exceptionally favorable opportunity for home-seekers and those desiring a change of location is offered by the series of low-rate excursions which have been arranged by the Northern Western Line. Tickets for these excursions, with favorable time limits, will be sold on August 29, September 10 and 21 to points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and a large number of other points. For full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York; T. P. Valle, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 40 34 31

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN		READ UP	
No. 5	No. 3	No. 2	No. 4
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