

**Democratic Watchman**  
Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.  
Belleville, Pa., Sept. 3, 1897.  
P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR.  
The Democratic State Ticket.  
For State Treasurer, MICHAEL E. BROWN, of Indiana county.  
For Auditor General, WALTER E. RITTER, of Williamsport.  
The Democratic County Ticket.  
For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL.  
For Jury Commissioner—J. J. HOY.

The Daily News is worrying for fear the Centre county institute of public school teachers might be taken to Phillipsburg. Our contemporary seems prone to make a mountain out of a mole hill. While Belleville would be pleased to extend her usual hearty welcome to the teachers of the county, when the time comes for them to meet in institute session, we can see no reason why our people should be asked to hold out any other inducement than that of cordial hospitality and courteous treatment after they are here.

**The Democratic State Convention.**

A Bold, Fearless Stand for Silver. The State Central Committee and the Convention Votes Hurray Out and Goes Wild Over Bryan and Silver.  
The Democratic state central committee met in Reading, on Monday night, and began the great fight, that was finished in the convention next day, by voting to displace Mr. Harrity from his seat on the national committee by a vote of 53 to 26. The committee met in the rooms of the American club, by direction of the executive committee, to consider the question of vacancy in the national committee. The proceedings were exciting from start to finish, and at one stage a policeman was called upon by state chairman Garman to eject Timothy O'Leary, of Pittsburg, for interrupting the speakers. O'Leary is not a member of the committee. State chairman Garman presided, except for a short time, when he surrendered the chair to W. R. Brinton, of Lancaster, to speak upon the resolution.

Immediately after the meeting was called to order John B. Keenan, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution: That a vacancy be created and now exists in the membership of national Democratic committee, by reason of the voluntary withdrawal from politics and participation in the elections of the committee of the late incumbent, William F. Harrity, and that Mr. Harrity, not being in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party, James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, who so loyally supported William J. Bryan, is hereby selected to fill the vacancy.

Magistrate Charles P. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, said the committee would make a mistake if it adopted this resolution on the eve of the battle for Governor.  
It was the duty of the organization, he said, to bring about a condition of affairs that means aggressiveness and harmony in the party and the democracy cannot go before the populace with the expectation of winning victories with a divided party organization. Mr. Donnelly denied the right of the state committee to create a vacancy in the national committee.

Thomas C. Barber of Union, argued against the resolution. He said the party is after Pennsylvania and not after discord. Mr. Keenan replied that Mr. Harrity should have resigned from the committee before the national convention, when he decided not to take part in its councils. When he refused to do so, Pennsylvania would have been forced out of the national councils of the party, he declared, and will not have so long as it is misrepresented.

Charles S. Duncan, of Adams, rebuked Mr. Garman for his attack upon Harrity and the Democrats who refused to support the Chicago ticket and for his attack upon the Chicago ticket and for his attack upon the Chicago ticket and for his attack upon the Chicago ticket.

Ayes—Hawley and Kohler, of Allegheny; King, of Armstrong; Potter, of Beaver; Kerr, of Bedford; Rothmel, of Berks; Henderson, of Berks; DeWitt, of Bradford; Lockwood, of Butler; Staples, of Cambria; Hookley, of Cameron; Howard, of Cambria; Greasy, of Clearfield; McCoy, of Crawford; Savage, of Columbia; Orr, of Dauphin; Fulton, of Delaware; Smith, of Erie; Miehart, of Franklin; Seitz, of Fulton; Smith, of Greene; Stiles, of Jefferson; Kepler, of Juniata; Brinton, of Lancaster; Porter, of Lawrence; Davis, of Lebanon; Freas and Boyd, of Luzerne; Nickles, of Lycoming; Connelly, of McKeen; Reiss, of Monroe; Staples, of Monroe; Howerly, of Montour; Kemmerer, of Northumberland; Delahunt, of Philadelphia; Cargill, of Susquehanna; Gallagher, Sullivan, Alexander, of Venango; Mair, Warren, Irwin, Keenan and Latta, of Washington; Platt, of Westmoreland; Bacon, of Wyoming; Eppley, of York.

Nays—Duncan, of Adams; Fagan, of Allegheny; Long, of Bucks; Mulhearn, of Carbon; Taylor, of Chester; Cavanaugh, of Chester; Smith, of Clinton; Shearer, of Cumberland; Healy, of Elk; Henderson, of Huntingdon; Lowery, of Dauphin; Reedy and Vost, of Montgomery; Kline, of Lehigh; Donnelly, Hicks, Dittman, Boyle and Tyschinsky, of Philadelphia; Moran and Dentz, of Schuylkill; Hornberger, of Snyder; Barber, of Union. Total 53.

The members of the committee from Mifflin, Pike and Potter counties were absent. On motion of D. A. Orr, of Harrisburg, chairman Garman was directed to report the man Jones, after which the committee adjourned.  
The executive committee met Monday evening and selected Congressman Dan Emmert, of Reading, as temporary chairman, and Robert W. Erwin, of Washington, permanent chairman of the convention; Matt Savage, of Clearfield; Wm. Murphy, of Philadelphia; John B. Larkin, of Pittsburg, and R. Van Horn, of Wilkesbarre, secretaries.

**THE CONVENTION MEETS.**  
READING, Pa., Aug. 31.—Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming county, for auditor general; M. E. Brown, of Indiana county, for state treasurer, and a platform that says something in every sentence of it is a part of the work accomplished by the Democratic State convention to-day. By a de-

cisive vote the convention concurred in the action of the State central committee and named James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, for the place on the Democratic National committee, held by William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia. The latter's friends were outnumbered by more than two to one, and he went down amid cheers for William J. Bryan.

The action of Mr. Harrity's case was unquestionably the feature attending the passage of the resolution against him than at any time during the day, although the declaration of principles was received with great enthusiasm.  
Mr. Harrity's friends admit their defeat and to-night announce that they have no grievance. They say they will submit to the will of the majority and turn in for the ticket, though they do not believe the convention acted wisely in disposing of the old leader. Mr. Harrity's enemies, who have fought him incessantly for years, are wreathed in smiles to-night and patting one another upon the back. The delegates are fast leaving the city, and all will be gone before noon to-morrow.

The convention began promptly at noon. In calling the gathering to order State Chairman John M. Garman observed that there was an almost complete attendance by the delegates, that the house was well filled and that the convention should transact its business as speedily and with as little debate as possible. He said the executive committee had decided that Congressmen Daniel Ermentrout, of Reading, and he took great pleasure in introducing Mr. Ermentrout. He was given a hearty ovation.

Chairman Ermentrout promptly named the officers of the temporary organization. These were the same as already published with the exception of Matt Savage, of Clearfield, and John B. Larkin, of Pittsburg, among the secretaries. The roll then ordered called. It was then shown that the fifth district delegates had been challenged. Several other contests were shown by the reading. A contest was developed in Luzerne county. When the Twenty-fifth district of Philadelphia was reached there was considerable trouble over two sets of substitutions for the seat of George Coyle, of that district. Peter Gallagher and John J. Curley both had substitutions. The secretaries were about to place Gallagher's name on the roll when Curley and Charles Donnelly, of Philadelphia, protested.

Gallagher finally relinquished any claim to the place, and Curley was placed on the roll. He was one of the Harrity lieutenants, and the victory sent Harrity stock up several per cent, though it seemed from the applause that greeted various remarks by Chairman Ermentrout that the anti-Harrityites were in the majority.  
It was just a few moments after the roll call, when the committees were being made up, that the real fight of the convention occurred. John T. Lenahan, of Luzerne, claimed to have been selected by 13 of the 19 delegates of his delegation as a member of the committee on credentials. This was disputed, and the chairman refused to make him a member of the committee. Lenahan demanded a further hearing, and wanted to take a poll of the delegates, but this was ruled out of order, and the chairman was just about to place another name on the committee, when the 13 members left their seats and marched down in front of the stage.

**ALMOST A GENERAL FIGHT.**  
Chairman Ermentrout was denounced as unfair, and there were cries of "Fair play" when one of the secretaries, John T. Murphy, of Philadelphia, grabbed the gavel from the chairman's hands. This was the signal for a general onslaught. Ermentrout's friends rushed to his assistance and attempted to regain the gavel. Two sergeants-at-arms caught hold of Murphy and attempted to eject him from the hall. The Luzerne and Philadelphia delegations, together with stragglers from various portions of the hall, rushed onto the stage, and attempted to stop the proceeding. The police were called in, and while they were ejecting Murphy, the general fight on the stage began.

John C. Bane of Washington, Mr. Lenahan, of Luzerne, and many of the Berks, Philadelphia and Lakawanna delegates joined in the scrap, besides the stage spectators. There was a general fight all over the stage for a few minutes, and Chairman Ermentrout was forced to retreat. A general uproar occurred and the entire police force was called in. Then the excitement quieted down, and after the committees were named the convention took a recess of an hour, during which the various committees met.

**THE AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Chairman Ermentrout said he thought he should make a statement when he called the convention to order at 3 o'clock. He said he hoped the delegates would see to it that no such riotous scenes as those of the morning were allowed to occur. So far as Secretary Murphy was concerned, he said he would see that he was not again allowed upon the platform.  
Lev. McQuiston, of Butler, wanted somebody to volunteer to give Murphy's full name. He wanted the name for the purpose of criminal prosecution, he said.  
Robert M. Gibson, of York, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, submitted his report recommending Robert W. Irwin, of Washington, for secretary; W. H. Murphy, John B. Larkin and R. Van Horn, assistant secretaries.

Only two "nays" greeted the approval of the report.  
The permanent chairman was greeted with loud cheering by the delegates, and his speech, which indicated that he would be perfectly fair and impartial in his rulings, was frequently punctuated by applause.  
The climax of the convention was reached suddenly. It came with the report of the committee on resolutions, of which James Kerr, of Clearfield, was chairman. In a few minutes the great audience was wild with enthusiasm at the principles as reported by the committee. Each clause and sentence was greeted with great cheering, which showed that the whole platform had been adopted with wild scenes of enthusiasm had it not been for the tenth section.

It was in that that the committee had chosen to place the anti-Harrity issue, and it practically consisted of the resolution adopted by the state committee. The fight was on, and for a moment the other principles of the platform were forgotten. The trying moment had come, and Mr. Harrity's strength was to be tested.  
**TO HARRITY'S RESCUE.**  
Charles Donnelly, of Philadelphia, was on his feet before the last words had passed from Kerr's lips. He was about to offer a minority report, but chairman Irwin understood him, and announced the plea upon which the debate would be had. He said there would be only two speeches on the tenth section. One of them should be made by a selected friend of Mr. Harrity,

while the other, he said should be made by a delegate selected by "our side."  
Mr. Donnelly finally made himself understood, and presented the report of the minority membership of the committee. He said the minority was in favor of every clause of the platform and every sentence of it, excepting only the tenth section. The minority report, then, he said, provided only one change, the elimination of that objectionable section. He moved the adoption of the rest of the majority report, and called for the yeas and nays on the tenth section.

This request caused another interruption of the proceedings. Chairman Irwin seemed not to have noticed it, and the delegates seated in the vicinity of the Philadelphia and Montgomery section called Mr. Donnelly to the attention of the speaker. Mr. Donnelly began his speech in behalf of Mr. Harrity. He pleaded with the delegates to confine their work to state issues, and not attempt to create a factional division by offering an insult to Mr. Harrity and his friends by passing the tenth section of the platform.

**CALLED HIM A TRAITOR.**  
It fell to the lot of Levi McQuiston to make the speech in favor of the adoption of the anti-Harrity report. It seemed the delegates were growing and he was frequently applauded. He said the true Democracy of the State should not remain in a position of honor a man who had not been true to Democratic principles or in accord with the candidates and platform. Then the question of taking a separate vote on section 10 was proposed. There were calls for it everywhere, and the roll call first ruled that it should not be. The friends of Mr. Harrity became wild with excitement. Even the delegates unfriendly yelled that it was only fair that such treatment should be accorded Mr. Harrity and his friends. Mr. Irwin was obstinate and shook his head in the face of the growing storm.

But Chairman Garman appreciated the circumstances. It seemed trouble could not be averted if he adhered to his original ruling, so the state chairman slipped up and insisted that they roll be called. Chairman Irwin assented, and the roll call was restored to order and the red-faced delegates who a moment before had been clamoring for attention and crying out against what they termed an injustice returned to their seats.  
Mr. Irwin appointed Charles Donnelly, of Philadelphia; Joseph Howley, of Pittsburg, and Matthew Long of Luzerne, tellers. Chairman Irwin instructed the delegates who favored the passage of the report of the majority to vote "no," while those who favored the adoption of the minority report of that not containing the 10th section to vote "aye." Then the roll was called.

**THE VOTE ON HARRITY.**  
The first vote, that of C. S. Duncan, of Adams county was an "aye," and the Harrity people looked hopeful. Adams county gave Mr. Harrity three votes, while only one was cast against him. Then the first district of Allegheny county was called and the convention was quiet as a henhouse. George A. Koehler, of Allegheny, the first to vote "nay." The predominance of votes for the original resolution cheered on the opposition to Harrity, and every "no" vote was wildly cheered. The noes from Armstrong increased the excitement. Beaver gave three noes and one aye.

While the secretaries were counting the vote Chairman Irwin announced that since the convention had voted sympathetically to the striking coal miners of the Pittsburg and other bituminous coal districts, some substantial evidence of it be given. He then called for contributions to the cause, and said Casper Mayer would receive donations at the Masonic house all evening.  
"The secretaries have counted in their count," said Chairman Irwin when he had made his announcement. "They find that 290 of the delegates voted for the report of the majority of the resolutions committee and only 131 delegates voted for the minority report as presented by the gentleman from Philadelphia," he said.

Three cheers for William J. Bryan were then commenced, and lasted for nearly 10 minutes. In the midst of the excitement a resolution was offered making the adoption of the original platform unanimous, and Chairman Irwin called for the "nays" votes, after which he announced that the platform had been unanimously adopted. Then there were more cheers for Mr. Bryan, and several of the Harrity leaders began to leave the hall.  
Chairman Irwin announced that the real business of the convention was about to begin, and he called for the names of candidates to fight the Quaker and corrupt politics at the polls. Charles McCone, of Dauphin county, was the first delegate to accept the invitation to make a nomination. He is a young man with a strong, clear voice. He nominated W. K. Verbeke, of Harrisburg, for auditor general. His declaration that Joseph Mr. Verbeke had been in politics all his life in that Gibraltar of Republicanism, Harrisburg, he had never been beaten in a political contest, was frequently cheered.

**RITTER WAS CHEERED.**  
Franklin Holloway, of Lycoming, Mr. Ritter's own county, made the speech nominating Walter E. Ritter. His announcement that Mr. Ritter was the caucus chairman of the Democratic members of the general assembly was warmly but 30 years old was received most warmly.  
On motion of Joseph Howley the nominations closed at this stage and the roll was called. The full vote of Allegheny county was cast for Mr. Ritter. Adams also gave its full vote, as did a majority of the eastern and western counties. Through the delegates from Mr. Verbeke's and surrounding counties gave him their votes. The announcement that Mr. Ritter had won out so handsily caused general good humor, and a second later Mr. Ritter's nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

The long time consumed by the roll call caused a number of delegates to leave before the vote for state treasurer was taken. Charles Murray, of Indiana, nominated M. E. Brown, of Blairsville, in a neat speech setting forth the qualities and great popularity of his candidate. The Westmoreland, Allegheny, Greene, Fayette and Washington delegates rose several times united in a cheer for Mr. Brown.  
Captain J. B. Keenan, of Westmoreland, quickly seconded the nomination of Mr. Brown, and said he would have the undivided support of the Democracy of Westmoreland county, where he is well known, and where he is identified with numerous business enterprises.  
C. A. Light, of Lebanon, nominated Mayor Jacob Weidell, of Reading, for state treasurer.

The roll-call showed Brown had received 228 votes, against 127 for the mayor of Reading. The delegates all rose and gave three cheers for the platform and the ticket, and the suggestion of chairman John Garman that the nominees should receive the united support of every good Democrat in Pennsylvania.

The work of the convention was about complete. It was on the point of adjourning when Mr. Garman thanked the citizens of Reading for the hospitable treatment, and James Kerr offered a resolution that the state executive committee should have power to fill any vacancy that might occur because of death or resignation. With three cheers again the convention adjourned.

**THE NOMINEES.**  
Walter E. Ritter, of Williamsport, nominated for auditor general, was born in Muncie Creek township, Lycoming county, June 29th, 1860. He was educated in the common schools, the Muncie normal school and Lock Haven state normal, graduating from the latter institution in 1881. At the age of 17 he began teaching and was for one year principal of the Hughesville public schools, and for three years principle of the schools of South Williamsport. He was registered as a law student in 1884, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He was chairman of the Democratic caucus.

Michael E. Brown, nominee for state treasurer, is a native of Indiana county. He is about 45 years old. He was born near Blairsville, his present home, and in that town he is interested in large abattoirs and storage houses, from which all the entire meat supply of Indiana county is drawn. His father was John Brown, one of the Indiana pioneers. The nominee's career in state politics dates back to 1879, when he was a delegate to the state convention. Before that time he had been burgess of Blairsville. He was afterward a delegate to the convention that nominated Patton for his second term, and was later a member of the state committee. Until recently he was a staunch supporter of Wm. F. Harrity, but his friends say they parted company during the last presidential campaign.

Hammon Sechler one of Centre county's delegates was a member of the committee on credentials.

**The Bars up on Chinese.**  
Washington Authorities to Be More Stringent Regarding Their Admission.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Gage and attorney general McKenna issued a joint circular to-day to collectors and customs officers and United States attorneys and marshals relative to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. In the circular secretary Gage says:

"In order more effectively to prevent the irregular admission to this country of Chinese persons claiming to be of American birth through the submission of testimony believed to be fraudulent, it has been decided to allow such persons upon their admission at the port of first arrival to proceed to their destinations, where they may be arrested and more vigorously prosecuted than appears to be at present practicable."  
"The department's attention has been called to instances where Chinese persons suspected of being irregularly in the United States upon being interrogated have produced certificates signed by a United States commissioner stating that the persons had appeared before him and been adjudged to be lawfully in the United States, as they were citizens. State and federal courts are prohibited from admitting Chinese to citizenship, and the question whether children of Chinese parents, born in the United States, are citizens, is now pending in the supreme court. In this country who are unable to produce laborers' certificates of registration or evidence of their status as bona fide merchants or laborers in transit to other countries should be arrested by Chinese immigrant inspectors and delivered to the proper legal authorities for the determination of their right to remain in the country."

Attorney General McKenna directs the officers of his department to co-operate in carrying out these instructions to custom officials, and instructs attorneys or their assistants to appear at all hearings to represent the government's interests.

**A Town Swept Away.**  
Three Vessels Also Missing on the Western Coast.  
NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 30.—Advices from Guaymas state that a severe hurricane visited the gulf of California and Lower Mexican coast on the 22nd inst. At Las Guaymas, the region for miles around was inundated, and the town swept away. Three lives are reported to have been lost, and a great damage was done to crops.

The steamer Canaris is supposed to have been lost. The schooner Ramble is missing. The captain of the Salvatierra reports that just as the storm arose he was close to large American schooner loaded with lumber, from the coast of Santa Rosalie. She disappeared in the fog and her fate is unknown.

**Veteran Club Picnic.**  
The annual reunion of the Centre county veteran soldiers' association, will be held at Hecla Park, Saturday, September 11th, 1897. In order to accommodate the veterans and their friends desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets from Rising Springs and intermediate stations to Belleville and return, at single fare for the round trip, tickets limited to day of issue. Special return train will be run to Rising Springs on that date, leaving Belleville 7 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations. 42-34-2t.

**80,000 Spanish Troops.**  
Large Reinforcements to be Dispatched to Cuba and the Philippines.  
MADRID, Aug. 30.—At a cabinet council held to-day it was decided to summon the next class of 80,000 recruits, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.  
The ministers when questioned denied that the council was occupied with the subject of colonial reforms or with political questions.

**Niagara Falls Excursion.**  
The last low rate summer excursion of the season will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, to Niagara Falls via the Central R. R. of Penna. Train will leave Belleville at 7:30 a. m., stopping at intermediate points. Fare for the round trip \$5.50. Tickets good for return passage within five days, exclusive of going date.

**Cornelly Convicted.**  
The Jury Was Out About Ten Hours.—Acquitted of Firing the Electric Light Works and Convicted of Trying to Burn the Armory.—Not a Popular Verdict.  
The old court house in this place was crowded, last Friday morning, to hear the argument in the case of the Commonwealth vs James Cornelly, indicted for having burned the station of the Edison electric illuminating company and having attempted to burn the armory of Co. B, both in Belleville.  
The examination of witnesses closed on Thursday evening and the full gist of their testimony was published in the issue of the WATCHMAN last Friday morning. When court convened that morning the argument was opened. Former judge A. O. Furst spoke nearly two hours for the defense and was followed by W. F. Reeder Esq., for the Commonwealth. Judge Love concluded his charge just before noon and the jury retired.  
After it had organized a ballot was taken on the question of guilt in the matter of the electric light fire. The first ballot resulted in a vote of 11 to 1 for acquittal and the second made it unanimous. Four ballots were necessary to dispose of the one count on the armory fire. The first was 8 to 4 for conviction and the fourth showed that the four jurors had changed their minds and that Cornelly was to be held responsible for the attempt to burn the armory only.  
Upon the announcement of the verdict there was a temporary furore in town. Some expected it and were glad, others didn't and were sorry. The intense interest that had been manifested throughout the trial worked itself out in arguing the merits of the verdict and little groups of people could be seen standing everywhere discussing it.

Messrs. Furst and Taylor, attorneys for Cornelly, moved for a new trial at once and the court gave them ten days in which to file their reasons. It did not take them that long to do it, for on Saturday the following document was filed with the prothonotary:

And now August 28th, 1897, defendants move for a new trial by leave of court, and urge the following reasons therefore, asking leave to file any additional reasons upon the filing of the charge of the court and the testimony and offers and rejecting of evidence:

1st. The court erred in the charge to the jury in saying that in their opinion the reputation of Gillespie, the detective, was not successfully impeached, this remark being made by the court toward the close of the charge after the review of the testimony.

2nd. The court erred in rejecting the offer to prove by the defendant when on the stand as a witness in the cause, that his relations to the prosecutor, the owner of the motive and could have none, either of malice, spite or revenge to induce him to burn the building or set fire to the same.

3rd. The court erred in refusing to permit counsel to ask the defendant when on the stand what his relations were to Co. "B" occupying the said building as an armory. Both of these offers having been made for the purpose of rebutting the fact that there could be an inducement on the defendant's part to set fire to the building; and thereby show the improbability of the alleged fact of burning by defendant.

4th. The court erred in not permitting defendant when on the stand as a witness, both upon examination in chief and in cross-examination, to refer to memoranda that he had in his possession, in which he had upon full investigation written out where he had been, and what he had done on each successive day from the time that Gillespie had come to Belleville, for the purpose of refreshing his memory. This offer was made not for the purpose of offering the memoranda in evidence, but as an aid to his memory, in refreshing the same that he might identify the correctness of the several days which were made important by the examination of Gillespie. Gillespie, when on the stand, refreshed his memory by written data to which he referred, without having shown when or where the same were made.

5th. The court erred in reading to the jury the case in —Pa., upon the subject of the testimony of witnesses bearing upon good character, who had stated that they had never heard the reputation of the person impeached discussed, thereby placing more weight upon the negative testimony of a like number of witnesses who had stated that they had heard his reputation discussed by many persons, and that the same was not good for truth and veracity. The court should have called the attention of the jury as well to the positive as the negative testimony. The charge of the court to the jury was inadequate and not a full presentation of the facts, and the part of the defendant, and especially was this so in a case of such grave character, and involving such severe punishment.

6th. The evidence was insufficient to convict.  
7th. The court erred in the charge to various witnesses, corroborating Gillespie the detective, whereas there was not a single witness corroborated him in relation of the facts concerning the armory fire. These facts were those who came after the alarm of fire had been given, and came in pursuance thereof; and the fact that the defendant lived at that time upon the diagonal corner from the armory was there, was not evidence in itself of guilt, and the court should so have said to the jury.

8th. This case having been tried in Belleville, where the alleged various burnings had called the attention of the public, and the defendant, a deep-seated prejudice existed in the minds of the people and invaded the court room; and the court should therefore have carefully and fully reviewed the evidence in the charge to the jury on the part of the Commonwealth, so that prejudice should not in any manner influence the verdict.

9th. The court erred in permitting the Commonwealth to stand aside jurors under the objection of the defendant the full jury having been first called into the box.  
H. S. TAYLOR,  
A. O. FURST,  
Attys. for Cornelly.

This document will probably postpone further disposition of the case until the October term of argument court.

**Grangers' Picnic at Centre Hall.**  
The 24th annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Grange park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 11th to 18th, 1897. The Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Renova, Catawissa, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg, Belleville and intermediate stations to Centre Hall and return September 11th to 18th, 1897, for return passage until September 18th, 1897, inclusive at single fare for round trip, no rate less than 25 cents.  
Special trains will be run from Lewisburg to Centre Hall and return from Belleville to Centre Hall. 42-34-2t.

**Samuel Sorbarger Shot Dead on the Streets of Williamsport.**  
The Murder the Result of Misunderstanding and the Free Use of Revolvers.—Hartnett Will Set up Self Defense as His Excuse.  
The mysterious unknown who shot Samuel Sorbarger at Williamsport early Tuesday morning has revealed himself. The Bulletin says that he came to the police headquarters in the city hall Tuesday night at 11.04 o'clock and gave himself up. He is Timothy Hartnett, who resides with his wife and a family of five children, the eldest ten years, and the youngest ten months, at 844 Second street. He is employed as watchman in the Pennsylvania railroad yards, and attends to the needs of the switch lights. Hartnett was dressed in his working clothes and answered the description given by Henry Johnson, the bell boy at the Park hotel. He is 36 years of age.

Monday night he had gone to lunch and on his way back to work, when he met Sorbarger and Johnson on Campbell street. He looked hard at Sorbarger because he thought he was a son of Thomas Brew. They exchanged some words, Sorbarger called him a name and drew his revolver. He was not personally acquainted with Sorbarger, although he had seen him in that end of the city where he (Hartnett) lives. The fact that Sorbarger displayed his revolver caused Hartnett to wish his arrest, so he started out in the hope of finding a policeman.

At Second and Park streets on the north corner, the three met again. Sorbarger remarked that that was "that man again," and again drew his revolver from the inside pocket of his coat. Hartnett reached for his revolver, which was in his right hip pocket. He whipped it out and struck Sorbarger with it. He fired a single action with a centre fire cartridge of forty-four calibre. Several passes were made and Sorbarger swung his revolver into position to shoot. Expecting to be hit every moment Hartnett jumped into the street, raised the hammer and let go at random. He did not pull the trigger; he simply pulled the hammer back and it slipped.

Sorbarger screamed and ran. Hartnett did not know what became of Johnson. Hartnett returned to work and did not know of Sorbarger's death until 3 o'clock in the morning. He did not know what to do. He intended to give himself up and had a notion to do so at once, but he thought he would wait and visit his family first. When he arrived home and told his wife she became hysterical and would not hear of him giving himself up at once. His brother was told of the affair, and he advised him to wait. During the day they consulted their attorney, Charles J. Reilly, and as a result they turned up as above mentioned.

Hartnett said that he was not in the habit of carrying a revolver. He had loaded the weapon some time ago for the purpose of going down to the river to shoot at mark.  
Hartnett's friends say that he is steady and is not a drinking man. He has been in the employ of the railroad for the past five years and has not lost any time. He remained at the police station last night and he was interviewed by the district attorney this morning. He was held for a further hearing.

Sorbarger, when he left home Monday evening, called on Miss Vera Taylor, and during their walk, the young man who was jealous of the young lady, exhibited a revolver, which was told of to her. She was enough in it for both of them. At her request he put the weapon away. He went out Maynard street, where he was attacked by a gang of men, among whom was McEwen, the fellow with whom Sorbarger had had a quarrel on the night of July 3rd. When the men showed up to fight Sorbarger pulled out his revolver, when the gang scattered, although one of the number also drew a weapon and proposed a duel. Sorbarger visited several parties during the evening, all of whom he told of his trouble with the gang, and of the fears that he entertained that McEwen would do him bodily harm. He finally went to the house of Mr. Kieseling, where a party was being held. He left that place with Henry Johnson. On their way home Sorbarger, when he saw the unknown stranger staring at him, evidently thought it was his enemy, McEwen.

**Obituary.**  
After an illness of a short time, Lt. Col. Isaac Smith, a well known merchant in Philadelphia, died, on Thursday, Aug. 26th, at the Eagle Hotel, 226 North 3rd street.  
During the years of his life he was respected by all who knew him, and at his funeral it was also shown, that not only in a business capacity, but in private life he commanded the respect of his fellowmen.  
Self-made and from the intuition of his "parents" he derived that well known saying, "that do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you," not only his business management, but a true idea of man's duty to man.  
Col. Smith was a strict disciplinarian, not exacting any duties from those in his employ but what he was willing to share himself, and in the duties of the office he was ably assisted by the Messrs. Foster, his partners in the firm. He was in the enjoyment of good health until a short time ago, when under the advice of a physician he went westward, and spent a short time in Michigan with his niece, Miss Bickle. Upon his trip home, he was compelled, on account of indisposition to stop off at Buffalo.

Deceased was born, June 21st, 1828, and at an early age entered school. Being of a progressive mind he was soon graduated, and while yet young went into the coal and grain business at Selin's Grove, Pa., from thence to Philadelphia, where he started in the wholesale notion business. This, though successful, did not suit him, and he afterwards engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Associated with him in that business were the Messrs. William and Thomas Foster whose well-known place of business is at 209 North Del., Ave., and 208 Water street.

The interment was made from 227 North 3rd St., on Saturday, Aug. 28th, at three o'clock. The pall bearers were: S. Koller, James Huston, John Seltzer, G. W. Miller, M. K. Treichel, G. W. Loughlin, John Wartman, John P. Condo, John Herbine. Interment was made in West Laurel Hill cemetery, on the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill river. The executors of his estate are the Messrs. Thomas, William and Robt. Foster.

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