

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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20,000 Majority in Bryan's Own State.



Henry Watterson has Displayed the Greatest Work of a Great Brain in Quitting the Bollocks for a Private's Rank in Democracy. Kentucky Democratic by 20,000.



The Returns from Ohio a Rebuke to McKinley and His Hanna.



116,153 Votes in Pennsylvania for Sewall is a Pointed Slay at Hastings and his Spend-thrift Administration.



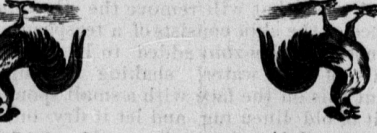
85,308 Plurality for Van Wycke in New York City and a clean Sweep all over the State.



20,000 for the Bryan Judge in Colorado.



The Mother of Presidents the Mother of Democracy. Virginia is Ours by 50,000.



Two Little Coxons for County Chairman Gray and Jesse Cleaver.

The General Result Favorable to the Democracy.

No hope was entertained of the Democrats being able to overthrow the strongly entrenched Republican machine in this State, but there was reason to expect that as a consequence of the general misrule and disgracefully corrupt methods in Republican state government there would be a material reduction in that party's usually immense majority, and the result of the election on Tuesday has justified that expectation.

When there has been a falling off of more than a hundred thousand from the Republican majority at the last Governor's election, and the Republican plurality is many thousands less than was the majority last year, when McKinley carried the State by nearly three hundred thousand for gold monometallism and a monopoly tariff, it must appear that the Democrats, with free silver endorsed in their state platform, have made a substantial gain in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the apathy of an off year.

It is true that with such a record as that made by the Republicans in the state government it is astonishing that they should be able to poll as large a plurality as they did at the recent election, but there has not yet been sufficient time for the people to fully experience the injury of the McKinley national policy. Its monetary contraction and tariff oppression will have their effect next year on the popular vote.

But it was in New York that the Democratic banner was crowned with a most signal victory. The great metropolis has been redeemed from the control of sham reformers who were the mere instruments of a corrupt Republican boss. Greater New York starts her new municipal career under the rule of the party to which it has been declared to rightfully belong by a magnificent plurality of over 80,000. The election of a Democratic mayor, with an entire Democratic city government, puts New York back in its old place as the leading Democratic city of the union.

The Empire State participates in the splendid triumph of its great metropolis. McKinley's majority of 300,000 in the State has been wiped out and in its stead is a majority of over 50,000 for the Democratic state candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals.

Surely the result in New York city and State is a forecast of national victory for the Democratic party.

The contest in Ohio for the overthrow of HANNAISM was a close one, and although it may require an official count to determine the political complexion of the Legislature in which is involved HANNA'S return to the Senate, yet the fact that McKinley's last year majority of 40,000 has been reduced over one-half and the Democrats had to contend with the power of the new administration in McKinley's own State, against a boodle fund unprecedented in the history of political contests put into the State by HANNA, the result is virtually a Democratic victory.

The Democracy have done gloriously in other quarters.

They have brought New Jersey back into the Democratic column.

Virginia gives more than an old time Democratic majority.

The Republican majority in Massachusetts has been largely reduced, as has also been the case in Iowa, where that party loses twenty-one members of the Legislature, and gets through with a majority of less than 20,000 for its state ticket.

Maryland, that last year gave to McKinley a majority of 16,000 probably elects a Democratic Senate and House, thus securing the return of Senator GORMAN to the U. S. Senate.

Kentucky gets back into the Democratic column by over 20,000 majority and in the face of the fact that the gold Democrats had an independent ticket in the field.

Nebraska stands by the Democratic platform by a larger majority than last year.

New Jersey wipes out the Republican majority it gave McKinley but a year ago and elects enough of Senators who will hold over to secure the next House and Senate and thus make certain of the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

Surely over these results the Democracy have reason to rejoice.

They point encouragingly to Democratic success in 1900.

Similar Cuban Policies.

While the situation in the island of Cuba has undergone some change since the present administration has been in power it is not to be attributed to the exertion of any influence different from that which the CLEVELAND administration brought to bear upon the Cuban question.

There is an evident weakening of the Spanish supremacy in the island. The insurrectionists have gained in the fact that they have been able to hold their ground against the utmost exertion of their enemy.

The resources of the latter are becoming exhausted. There is an increasing deficiency in their financial means of carrying on an exhaustive military operations, and every day it is becoming more difficult to supply

The recruits needed to maintain the Spanish force on the island.

This is the condition of affairs in Cuba that renders the situation less encouraging to the Spanish government than it was six months ago. It is on this account that there is an appearance of a change of policy on the part of the Spanish authorities. A relaxation of the brutal force that was employed against the insurgents is now observable. WEYLER'S barbarity has in a measure been repudiated by his recall, and a more conciliatory disposition manifests itself in the offer to give the Cubans an autonomous government if they will abandon their rebellious course and return to their old connection with Spain as loyal subjects.

This is certainly a change from the situation that existed earlier in the year when WEYLER ravaged the island like a barbarian and displayed a determination to crush the rebellion by methods that shocked the civilization of the age. But to what extent is the McKinley administration to be credited with exerting an influence conducive to this change? There is no evidence from outward appearances that it has pursued any other policy in regard to Cuba than that which directed the action of President CLEVELAND. The obligations of neutrality have been similarly enforced by both administrations. The one has exercised as close a restraint upon filibusters as the other. If CLEVELAND paid attention to every complaint of the Spanish minister about violations of the neutrality laws McKinley does the same. Neither administration has put itself to much trouble in righting the wrongs done to Americans in Cuba. The outrage perpetrated upon doctor RUIZ, when CLEVELAND was President, remains unredressed by McKinley, and Senator CISENEOS was released from the horrors of Spanish imprisonment not by the interference of the powers at Washington but by the daring enterprise of the proprietor of an American newspaper.

While the Cuban problem is being solved by the progress of events it appears to be the policy of President McKinley to let it drift the same as CLEVELAND did. But it is remarkable that what the Republican jingoes denounced as wrong when done by CLEVELAND is in their view entirely right when it is McKinley that does it.

Hanna Would Imprison Bryan.

Nothing could more strongly indicate the arrogance of wealth and the presumption inspired by successful boodle methods in politics than the conduct of MARK HANNA during the recent Ohio election. He assumed the air of an autocrat to whom the allegiance of Ohio was due by right of purchase. Every word and action of his during the campaign clearly indicated his conviction that the country was under obligations to him for the election of McKinley, and that the right to control the votes of his State was due him for having supplied the money that carried the last presidential election.

It is natural that a man who takes so low a view of politics, reducing it to a question of money, should be insolent and unreasonable in making his demands, and he being of that base nature, it is not astonishing that he should have been so presumptuous as to have declared that WILLIAM J. BRYAN should be punished with imprisonment for daring to make speeches in a State which HANNA appeared to regard as his political property. In one of his harangues, some days before the election, the boodle boss of the Buckeye State charged Mr. BRYAN with having come into his State for the purpose of arraying the poor against the rich, declaring that "any man who makes statements tending to incite the people against their fellowmen ought to be in the penitentiary."

It would thus appear that in the opinion of this industrial monopolist and political huckster, who was guilty of the great crime of corrupting a presidential election, a public leader who dares to come into Ohio and speak against the rapacious combination of venal politicians and predatory monopolists who are robbing and oppressing the people is a disturber of the peace and deserving of imprisonment.

How much more advantageous it would be for the greedy promoters of trusts, the syndicates of avaricious money changers, the absorbers of tariff benefits, the subsidy grabbers, and the looters of Pacific railroads, all of whose rapacious interests are represented by this man HANNA, if there were no leaders of the people to arouse public opposition to their thievish schemes, and if such enemies as WILLIAM J. BRYAN, whose voice is raised against their system of plunder, could be adjudged guilty of inciting the poor against the rich and be thrust into prison.

An oligarchy, with the trust magnates and money lords in control, would supplant our popular institutions if the band of interests of monopoly and privilege could succeed in filling the prisons with those who should dare resist their scheme of governing the many for the benefit of the few.

The Present Status of the Money Question.

Since the rather wild election excitement is over it may not be ahead of time to give some attention to the money question which will employ the minds of the American people with an increasing degree of interest from this time on until there shall be a more definite settlement of it by the result of the election in 1900.

But little has been done by the McKinley administration towards the fulfillment of the pledge in the Republican national platform that there should be an endeavor to secure an international agreement in behalf of bimetalism. A commission has been sent to Europe, ostensibly in the interest of silver, but it is evident that its sending was but a perfunctory performance, and that President McKinley cared but little whether it effected anything or not. The commissioners may have been sufficiently in earnest, but it doesn't look as if the President was serious in the matter.

It turns out that our bimetallic missionaries have signally failed in the object for which they went abroad. Their failure has been attended with the humiliation of having been badly snubbed by the English gold-bugs. They have been made to understand that the Lombard street money-changers find the gold standard such a profitable thing for their interest that they can't be expected to surrender it however much it may be injuring the United States. The world owes money-lending England some fifteen or thirty billions, and as the demonization of silver has about doubled the interest which her debtors have to pay, in no way are the English capitalists disposed to forego this advantage by the adoption of bimetalism which would scale down the interest-bearing power of their money and bring it to about the level of what is just. In snubbing our commission they have given their American debtors to understand that SHYLOCK proposes to exact the fullest pound of flesh.

There is no indication that this gives President McKinley much concern. It does not appear that the commission received any earnest backing from him; in fact no backing at all, for it is a fact that the bimetallic commissioners had hardly started for Europe before secretary GAGE began arranging for the reorganization of our currency system on a permanent basis of gold monometallism, with the retirement of the greenbacks and the issuing of gold bonds for their final redemption. It can't be expected that this administration will do anything for silver, although pledged to it by the party platform. The people will have to do it for themselves in 1900.

An Attempt to Dodge Responsibility.

The tendency of corporations to divest themselves of responsibility to the public, from which they receive their right to exist, is one of the phases of the constantly increasing corporate encroachment upon the rights of the people.

CHAUNCEY DREYFUS has given the latest instance of this disposition to evade corporate responsibility. He is the president of the New York Central railroad upon which occurred the terribly fatal accident at Garisons, some weeks ago. If the casualty could be ascribed to any remissness in the management, or was chargeable to the impaired condition or defective construction of the road, the company would be bound to make such reparation to those injured by the accident as the payment of damages would afford.

But the astute CHAUNCEY advances a claim in regard to the cause of the casualty that would relieve his corporation of pecuniary responsibility for the injury done. He assumes that the accident was caused by dynamites who used an explosive to weaken the roadbed, their object being to plunder the train that would consequently be wrecked. If he can secure the acceptance of this claim, thereby exempting the corporation from responsibility, it would have a great effect in the question of damages. The rich corporation would save thousands of dollars, but there would be no compensation for the injury to the victims of the accident.

This scheme of the president of the New York Central is evidently an after thought. The explanation of the cause of this fatal occurrence, that was given by officers of the road immediately after it happened, attributed it to the weakening of the roadbed by the water of the Hudson river which had been affecting it for forty years. Such a cause would render the company amenable for neglect in not exercising greater care in detecting such an impairment of the roadbed. But damages would have to be paid for an accident resulting from such an avoidable defect, and therefore CHAUNCEY proposes to save the money of the wealthy corporation by shifting the responsibility upon imaginary dynamites.

The way that the courts have been brought under corporate influence would not make it very surprising if president DREYFUS' theory of the accident would receive official approval.

Cornelly Has Been Sentenced.

JAMES CORNELLY, convicted at the August session of having set fire to the armory of Co. B, in this place, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years and six months in the western penitentiary, at solitary confinement and hard labor.

CORNELLY appeared before the court for sentence, last Monday morning, and before it was pronounced his counsel, former-judge First, made a plea for clemency in the matter of the sentence.

As to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner there is still as much, if not more, question in the minds of the people of this community as existed before the trial. The case excited more than usual interest in the trial and it will be recalled that the entire prosecution was built up on the testimony of A. W. GILLESPIE, the young detective from Pittsburg. There was nothing of a corroborative evidence presented and as the character of GILLESPIE had been "successfully impeached" it was the general impression of those who were watching the trial that the verdict of guilty had little justification. Inasmuch as it was wholly based on GILLESPIE'S testimony, for that is all that was incriminating, the integrity of the detective should have been shown to be beyond reproach. Instead of that we find him to be a man whom citizens of his own town have sworn that they would not believe on oath. Bellefonters, themselves, have seen him maudlin drunk on our streets and the very night before the jury convicted CORNELLY on his evidence he was standing on the steps of the Brant house, with a drawn revolver, swearing that he would "blow" one of the young men of Bellefonte "full of holes."

These are the only testimonials we have for a man who has sworn away another's liberty for a period of five and one-half years. The WATCHMAN does not pretend to pass on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but it does insist that a sorry parade of justice has been made in Centre county in the trial and conviction of CORNELLY.

Judge GORDON, of Philadelphia, only recently addressed the following scathing denunciation of the unreliable work of private detectives in a case trying before him in that city. He was condemning the evidence given by detective SICOX:

"It would be wrong," he said, "to allow the facts of this case to pass without the strongest judicial condemnation. It is shocking and alarming to contemplate the fact that the administration of criminal justice in any part should be in the control or guidance of convicted and unregenerate criminals. I have now had before me three cases in which persons who have been acting in the capacity of private detectives. One had been convicted of burglary, one of larceny, and another of obtaining goods by false pretenses. And the present applicant is now under indictment for a similar crime. 'All of these lawless men had crept into the administration of the law under the name of private detectives, and all of them had abused their powers, violated the law and invaded the liberty and rights of citizens, even to the extent of committing fresh crime. Not only that, but when the licenses of some of them had been revoked, they had immediately been employed by other detectives as 'managers,' as in the present case. Nothing could be more repugnant to the principles of justice, independent of the security of the citizen than such a condition of affairs. I said it is alarming, and the term is not too strong. The citizen may well tremble when he knows that unrepentant convicts become the agents of the law for the service of process, the detection of crime and the arrest of persons. As detectives these men are authorized to serve warrants in criminal cases and this fragmentary authority is what gives them the official character necessary to make them potent agents of evil. Irresponsible, unscrupulous, independent, they sneak and push and intrude into the lives and homes of citizens, and as spies, propagators of litigation, suggestors of evil, and holding the threatening process of the law in their hands, they harass and plunder and oppress. I sincerely hope that the act of assembly authorizing the creation of such dangerous auxiliaries of justice will be revoked or amended at the next session of the Legislature."

An appeal has been carried to the superior court and a stay has been granted through which an application for a new trial will be made. It is returnable on the second Monday in February, so that it will not be known whether a new trial is to be granted until that time. If it is not granted the sentence will date from last Monday.

As True as Gospel.

From the Eldorado, Kansas, Republican. No man who lives on meat was ever known to lick his wife or ask for a divorce. Adam got into a row, right off, because he had no hog meat, butter or black bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast, the morning of the fight; the French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they were out of meat. No war can be successfully waged without hog meat. Americans are the most frisky people on earth, because they eat the most hog meat. Ingalls would have gone back to the Senate had he not lived on oat meal, baked apples and blind robbin. A vegetable diet woman is as cold and clammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the cheeks of your girls, vitality in their every motion and brains in their heads feed them meat. If you want your boy to get a job and hold it, go to the front and amount to something, give him bacon grease, ham fat or tallow three times a day. The world is full of cranks who are always setting up some new fad about hog soup & id corn fodder tea.

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Spawls from the Keystone.

—Snow fell at Clearfield on Saturday, the first this season.

—Two Lehigh Valley freight trains collided, Tuesday night, at Laury's station. The damage is estimated at \$15,000.

—The equal suffrage society, of Chester county, yesterday elected Mrs. Hannah Baker, of West Chester, president.

—Eight tramps took possession of a freight train a Pen Mar Wednesday and drove a crew off. Two of the party were arrested.

—A hanging lamp fell on Mrs. Henry Banishaw, at Bridgeport, Sunday night. Her clothes were ignited and burned from her body.

—Enoch Hardy, aged 17, was killed at McKeesport Saturday night by a trolley car used by an All-Hallowe'en party to which he belonged.

—Henry Seivert, after shooting twelve rabbits Wednesday, accidentally killed his \$75 dog with the charge which he fired at the thirteenth.

—Forks township, Northampton county, inaugurated a good roads movement on Tuesday by voting \$2000 to the improvement of the Delaware river road.

—James Burns, his wife and three children, on their way to Philadelphia, were discovered half famished in a box car at Altoona Wednesday.

—The state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet in the Harrisburg opera house on Thursday, November 11, at 2 p. m., to receive and welcome the delegates from national grange.

—In his descent from his hay-mow Joseph Wilmer, a Volant, Mercer county, farmer, became impaled on a wagon thill, which penetrated his abdomen, producing fatal injuries.

—Josiah W. Cramer, a fugitive from Franklin county justice, surrendered to the sheriff Wednesday, a mental and physical wreck. He was recently convicted of assault and battery on his daughter.

—Democratic county chairman Trescott, of Luzerne county, is investigating the allegation that nine bosses purposely worked employees until a late hour Tuesday evening to prevent them from voting.

—The Emporium man who died in the Klondike gold field recently was not Thomas Pelky, as previously published, but T. H. Belanger, another member of the party that went out from Emporium. Mr. Pelky is alive and well, and expects to arrive home next year.

—At Johnsonburg Thursday evening, Gust Ahbeck, the liverman at that place, shot himself in the right temple. The rash act was committed in the office of the stable. Mr. Ahbeck was a respected citizen, and no cause can be assigned for the suicide. He was 44 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

—John H. Kline, Jr., and Frank Smith, two Penfield hunters, were out hunting on Laurel Run and Kline pulled his gun after him when getting under a log. It was discharged and the load of shot lodged in his right arm. Dr. Kline, his father, and Drs. Hays and Smith exchanged the shot as far as possible and fear that amputation may be necessary.

—Peter Kaugusky, a Pole, who accidentally shot himself while hunting rabbits in Cambria county, died at the Phillipsburg hospital on Saturday afternoon. The accident occurred one week ago Sunday. The load entered his right shoulder. His wound had no dressing until he was taken to the hospital on Friday, and was badly infected. On Saturday afternoon an artery, which had become decomposed, burst, and death from hemorrhage followed. The deceased was aged 40 years and was employed as mine boss in S. I. Friand's colliery at Glasgow. He leaves a wife in Poland and a brother at Glasgow.

—Miss Fae Berkey of Duncansville, was arrested in Altoona Tuesday evening for shoplifting. Last Saturday evening she went into William F. Gable & Co.'s store and examined the capes but didn't buy one. After she had gone a sealskin cape valued at \$35, was missed. The theft was reported to police headquarters Monday. Tuesday evening about 6:30 o'clock Chief Foust caught the woman at Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street. She had the stolen cape under her arm. She was taken to Gable's store, where she burst into tears and said she had not intended to keep it, but had merely taken it home to try it. She was led to the police station, sobbing.

—Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Charles Zimmerman, a Tyrope boy, 18 years old, had a thrilling ride, with a miraculous escape from death. Zimmerman went up from Tyrope and spent the day in Altoona, and went to the lower yard to board a freight train to ride home. About two miles west of the city a brakeman came along and told the boy to get off. In attempting to dismount his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged along probably 100 feet or more before he succeeded in freeing himself. Zimmerman said he was dragged a mile. It doubtless seemed so to him. He was taken to the hospital there, suffering from a mass of bruises and lacerations to his back, a cut over his right eye and one on the top of his head. His injuries, however, are not serious. His accident may tend to discourage further riding on freight cars, so far as young Zimmerman is concerned.

—A special from Greensburg says for some time past there had been a big fish sporting itself in the waters of the Conemaugh which has defied all attempt at capture. It has created considerable excitement and every possible effort was made to take it, but all proved futile until Tuesday, when a man named Weddell succeeded in landing him near Livermore. After a terrific struggle Mr. Weddell brought the fish to the bank. It was a pike and measured five feet six inches in length and weighed thirty-five pounds. Owing to the stagnancy of the low water the fish had become weakened and his capture was not as difficult as it would otherwise have been. It was the biggest fish caught in this part of the country for years. The big pike of the Conemaugh has been seen at intervals nearly every season for years. Some said he was six feet long, others eight, and even twelve. He could never be induced to bite. This is probably the same fish.