

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

The Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson.

Democratic District Ticket.

For Congress, J. L. SPANGLER, Subject to the Decision of the District Conference.

Democratic County Convention.

Assembly, ROBT. M. FOSTER, State College.

For Senator—W. C. Heinle.

The Senatorial conference for this, the 34th, district met in Lock Haven on Wednesday, the 7th inst., and placed in nomination as the candidate of the Democracy, W. C. HEINLE Esq., of this place.

Mr. HEINLE is too well known in this section to need either words of introduction or commendation from us.

Union Advised by the Democratic Candidate.

Mr. JENKS' open and manly declaration that all sincere opponents of machine rule, Democrats as well as anti-QUAY Republicans, should unite in the election of anti-machine members of the Legislature, is the expression of a true reformer who comprehends the full extent of the work that is to be done, and it has had a good effect in arraying honest citizens, irrespective of party, in a movement for a better order of Legislators.

Acting upon his suggestion the Democratic Legislative conventions in Allegheny county, last week, declared in favor of such a union of anti-machine elements.

The outspoken declaration of Mr. JENKS in favor of union against QUAY has had an excellent effect upon anti-QUAY Republican journals.

"The Democratic candidate thus shows that he not only perceives and appreciates the evils of Quayism, but that he knows there is a certain remedy for them.

This is quite a different tone from what the Ledger employed in speaking of Mr. JENKS immediately after his nomination, it having entirely abandoned the idiotic machine invention that QUAY influenced the nomination of the Democratic candidate.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, sinking all its Republican partisanship on this question, views Mr. JENKS' union proposition as favorably as does the Ledger, saying:

Mr. Jenks has now openly and positively pledged himself to favor the union of Democrats and Independent Republicans on anti-Quay candidates for the Legislature, and "all good citizens, regardless of party," will depend upon him to carry out his declaration in good faith and in all earnestness.

Life should meet each other in a spirit of concession and compromise, should bury all petty jealousies and local rivalries, and make a united and determined effort to accomplish the end in view.

These expressions from reputable Republican sources indicate a disposition to unite with true Democrats against the corrupt politicians who are misruling the State, and strengthens the prospect of purer politics and better government for Pennsylvania.

The Machine's Moral Depravity.

The expressions of Republican machine leaders prove the low order of their political morals. Though it is festering with corruption they fail to see anything wrong in machine rule.

Candidate STONE, for example, is unable to understand why there should be public dissatisfaction with the last Legislature; but even if there should be occasion to condemn it, which he won't admit, he declares that, as it is dead and gone, there is no reason to be making a fuss about it, but that the people should elect another Legislature which in all probability would be as much under the control of the machine as the last one.

As this view, of the most corrupt body that ever assembled in Harrisburg in a legislative capacity, is taken by the man whom QUAY has selected for Governor, it is easy to imagine in what light he would regard the duties that would be imposed upon him as the chief officer of the State.

Another illustration of the depravity of machine sentiment in regard to profligate State expenditure is furnished by the argument of Republican chairman ELKINS that as the State revenues are raised chiefly by taxes on corporations the people have no reason to kick if money obtained from that source is extravagantly and recklessly used.

There could not be a more fallacious plea for the corruptions practiced by the QUAY gang. The public money, from whatever source it may come, is the people's money, and it should be carefully and economically used for their benefit, and not squandered for the gratifications and enrichment of machine politicians.

Democratic Victories.

On Tuesday last State elections were held in both Arkansas and Vermont. You don't see any Republican roosters crowing over the results. In fact one can scarcely know that an election had been held in either of the states if Republican papers had to be depended upon for the news.

In the former, the Democrats swept every thing—maintaining their usually large Democratic majorities, for State, district and local tickets, sending a solid delegation to Congress, giving their candidate for Governor an overwhelming majority, and electing nine-tenths of the State Senators and Representatives.

From Vermont the returns are given in the following dispatch, which shows the political current to be running in the same way up in that Republican State, that it is down in Democratic Arkansas.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 7.—The result of yesterday's biennial election in Vermont shows many great surprises, the Republican vote having fallen off to an unprecedented extent from four years ago. The Democrats have not only made a gain for Governor, but have elected 33 Representatives in 179 towns heard from at noon to-day.

Returns from 172 cities and towns give the following vote for Governor: Smith (Republican), 30,628; Molony (Democrat), 12,286; Wymant (Prohibitionist), 751.

A Republican Frost at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, September 7.—The Republican State campaign was formally opened to-night in Carnegie Hall, where speeches were made by gubernatorial Candidate William A. Stone, State Chairman, John P. Elkin, Webster C. Davis of Missouri; Senator C. L. Magee and others.

The meeting was called to order, half an hour later than the appointed time, there were not 500 people in the hall. Three-fourths of these were delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the State Republican league of clubs, city and county pay roll men etc.

Criminal Carelessness.

More Inhuman Treatment of Soldiers—Incompetence Management and Inadequate Arrangements. Killing More Brave Men. Salt Horse and Beans Fed to Sick Men. Brave Fellows go Insane From the Want of Attention.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 4.—There may have been excuses for the lack of supplies, for want of proper food, for shortage in medicine, for the exposure to which our sick soldiers were subjected to and to the meager attention paid them while before Santiago; but what kind of an excuse, can those in authority give for the incompetency or carelessness that subjects the starving, fever stricken invalids of the army, who are being brought home, to the hardship and murderous treatment that awaits them both on board the government transport, and at the camps to which are forwarded? Two transports arrived here from Santiago early this morning and were unloaded this afternoon. One of them, the Roumania, carried 600 convalescent troops from the hospital at Siboney.

Some of these men tell frightful stories of their sufferings en route. The conditions were such that two of the soldiers went so violently insane that they died at sea. In addition to these there were five other deaths. All of these unfortunates were buried at sea.

SHE CAME UP ALL RIGHT. The ship that accompanied the Roumania was the Unionist, but as the latter carried only 80 men, and all of them were mechanics, no one was reported.

In addition to the 600 convalescents on the Roumania she carried Company K and L of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. The Roumania sailed on the 29th of August. One day out from Santiago two of the sick men died and were promptly buried at sea.

One the third day Private Paul W. Friedman, of the Seventy-first New York, had been taken from the yellow fever hospital aboard the ship, grew insane. His condition became rapidly worse until the following day, when in his mad struggles he bit through a large artery and soon bled to death.

POOR FOOD CAUSED IT.

His comrades say that the reason he went insane was because he did not have anything to eat that was fit for a sick man. Although he was attended, the hospital attendants persisted in giving salt horse and beans to his cot three times a day. This dish soon grows disgusting even for a well man when he has to eat it three times a day. Private Friedman protested, but it was useless. The pork and beans still kept coming.

VICTIM FOESAW HIS DOOM.

"The afternoon he lost his reason," one of his comrades said, "Friedman said to me: 'If I don't get something that I can eat, I will go crazy.'"

And sure enough—even before the victim himself anticipated it the prophecy came true. For four days the mother and brother of this boy have been awaiting the arrival of the Roumania. They had received the word that the object of their affection was on a transport. When she put into dock Friedman's brother stood outside the quarantine lines watching patiently. He had secured a furlough for his brother, but he came not.

A visit was then paid to the information bureau. Asking a clerk there if he knew anything of his brother's condition or whereabouts, he received the following answer: "You are the one hundred and fifth man who has asked for information here to-day. What's his name?"

OFFICIAL'S BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

Turning to a file the clerk fingered for a minute and then remarked in an indifferent way: "Friedman went crazy on September 2nd, died the following day and was thrown into the ocean. Anything else I can tell you."

The brother looked as though he was going to drop. Great tears in his eyes and his lips quivered as he replied: "No, thank you; that is all."

He then staggered over to the depot, where his mother was in waiting to receive her soldier boy son. The scene was a heart-rending one. In addition to Private Friedman another man went violently insane on the troop ship Roumania and died. He was Joseph Franz, of Company B, Sixteenth United States infantry. His comrades say that he simply went crazy because he did not receive the proper food and attention.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, Sept. 5th.

Neglect was responsible for the death of two soldiers here to-day, who, if the proper precautions had been taken, might still be alive.

These victims of mismanagement were taken from the transport Roumania to the detention hospital along with 350 others who were sick. The officials at the hospital were not notified to be ready to receive such a large number of patients. The result was that sick men to death were compelled to lie on the dewy ground in the early hours of morning, and two succumbed to exposure and exhaustion.

The names of these victims are Dorgan Broomer, private, Company F, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Albert Pickworth, private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan. Both were suffers from typhoid fever and had extremely high temperatures.

IN POOR SHAPE FOR SUCH TREATMENT.

The conditions that confronted them were trying for men even in fair health. None of the passengers on the transport had been properly fed and all were in bad shape. The debarcation of Broomer and Pickworth there, when no accommodation had been made for them, simply meant death, swift and certain.

PLEADED IN VAIN FOR A DRINK OF WATER.

The scenes during these few hours were horrible. Those who had just arrived were begging piteously for food and water, but the hospital attendants were too busy making room to get them under shelter to pay attention to their plaints. From a soldier who was by Private Pickworth when he

died, I learned that his last words were "For God's sake! Give me a drink of water."

It was given him, and when they picked up his prostrate form to lay it on a mattress, they found he was a corpse.

The detention hospital officials say they are not to blame for the terrible condition that prevailed in their camp for a few hours. They clear their skirts by saying that the large number of sick were rushed upon them without warning.

Startling Facts for the Tax-Payer!

A Looted Treasury and a Bankrupt Commonwealth as Results of Machine Rule. Total State Expenses Over \$15,000,000, Now, as Against \$4,500,000, Under Democratic Control.

HARRISBURG, September 7th. There are two problems of serious importance facing the treasury officials of Pennsylvania to-day. The first is how, for the sake of the Republican machine, by whose favor they hold office, the fact that there is a practical deficit of nearly \$3,000,000 in the State treasury can be disguised or explained satisfactorily to the voters.

The second is, how they can get the additional money which will be absolutely needed for the coming year's expenses if machine rule is to be continued, or unless an anti-Republican Legislature shall be chosen in the fall and shall proceed, immediately after convening, to stop all the steals and cut off all the extravagances.

As to preventing the people from learning that there is a deficit, that is an ugly one, and that it will sooner or later produce no end of embarrassment both for the State and its creditors, that is simply impossible.

The facts are too plain. The ordinarily intelligent man has but to take up the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General and glance for a moment at the figures to satisfy himself as to their melancholy and disgraceful truth. Each year, for the four years last past, the appropriations have exceeded the estimated expenditures, and the actual expenditures have been greater than the estimated income by from two to four millions of dollars. For the year 1898 the Treasurer's estimated income, leaving the Sinking Fund out of consideration, was \$11,191,628, while he found that in going over the 1897 appropriations and adding to their totals the overdue payments on previous appropriations, there would be needed, during 1898, again omitting the Sinking Fund items, the enormous sum of \$17,346,823. That sort of financing, continued for a few years, would bankrupt even a Standard oil trust.

Corruption and waste have been conspicuous in Pennsylvania's state governmental matters for very many years, but it was not until BEAVER'S administration began, in 1887, that the looters got things down fine and entered upon their stealing and squandering by wholesale.

Undoubtedly there were moneys unnecessarily expended from 1883 to 1886 inclusive under Pattison, but the totals were nevertheless comparatively modest. The following, taken from the reports of the Auditor General, show the total expenditures during that period, on current account—that is, less interest, loans redeemed, and U. S. bonds purchased:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1883: \$1,236,976; 1884: \$3,383,515; 1885: \$,068,782; 1886: \$,497,751; Total: \$18,107,024; Average each year: \$4,526,756.

During the same period there were State loans redeemed, including the premiums paid thereon, aggregating \$3,290,427, and United States bonds purchased under the Humes act amounting to \$5,305,814. These items are not included in the above totals.

As an exhibit of how the machine has learned to get away with the taxpayer's money since then, the following statement of the yearly expenditures under HASTINGS, added to the actual surplus left over from 1894 in the general fund, and the deficit that will show at the close of the year 1898 if the State Treasurer's estimates are reliable, will be found edifying:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1894 surplus: \$3,807,747; 1895 actual expenditures: \$13,402,092; 1896 actual expenditures: \$11,904,517; 1897 actual expenditures: \$12,768,515; 1898 estimated expenditures: \$17,073,452; The probable deficit: \$2,762,854.

Total: \$40,820,027; Average per year 1895-98: \$15,205,006; Average per year 1883-86: \$4,526,756.

So that the last administration has cost the State more than ten and a half millions of dollars each year over and above the yearly cost of the first Pattison administration. Again I say that financing of that sort would quickly bankrupt even a Standard oil trust.

What are they going to do about it? They don't know themselves. And, except for the disastrous effect it is apt to have upon the prospects of Republican success in November, when the facts become generally known, as they certainly will, they don't care much. They are just now most concerned regarding the threat of certain school districts to the State's right to hold moneys that have been appropriated to them and that are due under the terms of the law. If that test should be made and the decision be against the State, it would not be surprising to see the treasury issuing

orders at no distant day, instead of cash, in payment of salaries and other current expenses. Of course, if that result can be avoided, it will be; and in the hope of avoiding it, the treasury officials are now busily engaged in devising schemes to get more money out of the corporations as tax on their capital stock &c. This will be done by raising the assessments, as made in the Auditor General's office, and if that plan will not work, then they will be prepared with a bill to accomplish it, which they will urge upon the Legislature next winter.

If that Legislature is an anti-machine body, as is now hoped, it will address itself rather to lopping off expenditures than to devising new tax schemes.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

STRAWBERRY PAD.—Raising strawberries in the winter promises to become a fad with many of the ladies who take an interest in potted plants. They can be grown as easily, during the coldest weather as any other plants, and much enjoyment is had in giving them attention: Place a pot in the ground, allow a young runner to become rooted in the pot, and then cut the runner from the parent plant. If these plants are given the same attention in the house, in the windows, as ladies bestow on flowers, there will be early strawberries at a season when they can not be had from the outside bed.

THE BIRCH WILDEERS OF SPRING TWP.—The following is the list of teachers who will preside over the schools of Spring township the coming term, opening on the 26th inst. and continuing for six months.

Pleasant Hill.—Grammar, Thos. Barnhart; Primary, Miss Lena Baum; Pleasant Gap.—Grammar, W. H. Ott; Intermediate, Jas. Corl; Primary, Miss Bella Barnhart; Valentia.—Grammar, Wm. Chambers; Primary, Miss Georgianna Steele; Yocum.—Grammar, Miss Bertha Davidson; Primary, E. E. Owens; Fishing Creek.—Harry Gentzel; Heores.—Harry Hartsock; Gentzel.—Samuel Brooks; Ave Mann.—Grammar, H. G. Messe; Primary, J. Clyde Jodon; Pleasant Gap.—Grammar, W. C. Smeltzer; Primary, Roy Bell; Horstown.—Ambrose Sloteman; Mountain.—Homer Gentzel; Oak Grove.—J. F. Harrison.

SWALLOW AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS AT HECLA PARK.—Yesterday afternoon the long advertised and promised great meeting of the Prohibitionists of the county, came off at Hecla Park. It was a respectable gathering but not large, considering the curiosity there it is to see and hear candidate Swallow, and the amount of advertising that was done to get a crowd.

One thousand people is a very liberal estimate of the number present. They came from both counties—Centre and Clinton. Before the meeting was organized the Prohibitionists of this county met in convention and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, A. Y. Williams, Worth; W. H. Long, Howard; Prothonotary, Albert Bierly, Miles. This is all the ticket they made and we are not informed as to whether they expect to have congressional and senatorial candidates in the field or not.

The meeting was organized on the ball ground after dinner, with chairman Zeigler as President, and a goodly list of vice presidents, secretaries, etc. Rev. Swallow was the principal, in fact the only speaker. He paid particular attention to the rottenness and extravagance of the Republican party in the State, and dwelt earnestly on the great need of reforms to save the taxpayers from the robbery to which they are now subjected under the rule of the boss. His speech was well received.

FOSTER'S WEATHER PREDICTION.—We failed last week to furnish Foster's guess as to the kind of weather we may expect during the present month. So far we all know what kind it has been. Here is what he predicts it will be for the balance of the month.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. September 12th, will average below in Northern and about normal in Southern latitudes. The second disturbance of September will reach the Pacific coast about 7th, cross the West of Rockies country by close of the 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, Eastern states 12th.

Warm wave will cross the West of Rockies country about September 7th, great central valleys, 9th, Eastern states 14th. Temperature of September will average below normal in middle latitude East of Rockies, from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., and Kansas City to Washington, D. C. All around the section mentioned temperature of the month will average above.

A cool wave will occur in Northern latitudes about September 10th, and in localities, where frost usually occur early, light but unimportant frosts will occur.

Another cool wave will pass over the Northern states about September 22nd, accompanied by light frosts. Killing frosts are not expected in September, and late corn will probably have ample time to mature.

Most severe storms are expected not far from 4th and 26th, and will be of great force in Southern latitudes. Generally September 1898 will be a moderate month as to the weather, and on the whole favorable to crops. No great extremes in the weather are expected and the month may safely be set down in advance as favorable to all interests.

GRANGE PROGRAM.—The 25th annual encampment and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Centre Hall, on Grange park, will open September 10th.

Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 10.30 a. m., preaching by Rev. Faus, of the M. E. church. 2 p. m., services conducted by Mrs. Helen Johnson, of Erie.

6.30 p. m., Christian Endeavor meeting. 7.30, preaching by Rev. Rhoads, of the Evangelical church.

A regular program will be carried out during the week, opening on Monday evening with a Projectoscope exhibition in the auditorium.

Formal opening on Tuesday morning by the officers of the County grange. During the week the leading officers of the State grange will be in attendance and address the people.

Announcements will be made from day to day. Among those who will address the meetings during the week will be Senator Brown, of York; Dr. Atherton, President of the State College; Prof. Hamilton, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Rothrock, State Forestry commissioner; Dr. Fernald, State Zoologist, and Miss Emma Brewer, of Delaware county.

There will be a special entertainment every evening. The hours of meeting will be 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7.30 in the evening. You cannot afford to miss the entertainments in the auditorium.

TO THE GRANGER PICNIC.—There should be no trouble in your getting to the Granger's picnic, next week. At least the railroad companies have made rates so low and will run trains so plentiful that there should be no doubt about it. On Wednesday and Thursday, in addition to the regular trains special trains will run as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Station, Eastward, Westward. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Pottsville, etc.

Centre Hall (Grange Park)..... Leave P. M. 8.20; Arrive P. M. 9.54. This train will be run on Wednesday, Sept. 15, only.

Centre Hall (G. P.)..... Leave P. M. 8.20; Arrive P. M. 9.54. This train will be run on Wednesday, Sept. 15, only.

On all trains, a single fare for a round trip ticket will be sold.

METHODS OF DESTROYING THE HESSIAN FLY.—Dr. H. Fernald of the State College and Zoologist has sent out a short circular, suggesting methods in which the Hessian or "wheat fly," can to some extent, be exterminated. It is timely, and to those farmers who have not crowded the season and finished sowing their fall crop may benefit by the suggestions made: He says:—

There are two broods of this insect each year. The winged fly appears in August and September, and searches for the young winter wheat to lay its eggs on, and places them on the leaf blades, anywhere from one to thirty on a blade. In four or five days the eggs hatch and the young maggots crawl down the blade, enter the sheath and pass down to the joint. Here they stay, sucking the juice from the plant until about the end of November, when they turn brown, and harden. This is called the wax-seed stage. In this condition they pass the winter. In the spring, about the middle or end of April, they change to the full grown form, the winged fly. These, at once, begin to lay their eggs as before, and thus the cycle is repeated: the flies from this brood, appearing in August and September to lay the eggs on the winter wheat. This, in brief, is the life history of the Hessian fly.

TREATMENT. From what has been given, it is plain that there is no treatment of the seed which will do any good, nor is spraying of any possible use. Treatment here must be in other lines. The best thing to do for the protection of the wheat from the fly is:

1. Plant a small piece of wheat early in August so that it may come up early, and be found by the flies when looking for a place to lay their eggs. This piece will, of course, be full of maggots later. About the end of September plant this under, and do not use fertilizer. Here they stay, sucking the juice from the plant until about the end of November, when they turn brown, and harden. This is called the wax-seed stage. In this condition they pass the winter. In the spring, about the middle or end of April, they change to the full grown form, the winged fly. These, at once, begin to lay their eggs as before, and thus the cycle is repeated: the flies from this brood, appearing in August and September to lay the eggs on the winter wheat. This, in brief, is the life history of the Hessian fly.

2. Do not plant the wheat (except the small piece just spoken of), until about September 20th; by that time almost every fly will have died, and there will be none left to lay their eggs when the wheat comes up.

There is a tendency in Pennsylvania, as well as elsewhere, for the farmer each year to get his sowing done a little earlier than the year before. This is directly favorable to the fly. Wheat sown as late as September 20th, will make growth enough so that it will not winter-kill, and this method has been tried in states farther north than Pennsylvania for many years with success.

3. Some kinds of wheat are less attacked by the fly than others. Rolling the field, with a heavy roller, when the fields are smooth and free from stones, about the first of October, is of value in some cases. Let sheep graze on the fields as soon as two or three blades from each root appear, also helps; the sheep eating the eggs of the fly, along with the leaves. Crops on poor land usually suffer most; hence the use of fertilizer to enrich the soil, aids in keeping down the insect.

4. Where the fly is already in the wheat, cutting a little higher than usual and plowing the stubble under at once, will kill the insect before they have changed to the winged stage. Burning the stubble is also beneficial at this time.

SUMMARY. The fly must be killed or starved. To kill as many as possible, plant a small piece early, as a trap for the fly to lay its eggs on, then plow it under and thus kill the eggs from which the spring brood comes.

To starve the fly do not plant until about September 20th, so that the fly will die before it can find any wheat to lay its eggs on. If both these methods are used together, and if all who raise wheat in any region will work together to do this, but little trouble from the pest should occur.