

Belleville, Pa., Feb. 17, 1899.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic County Committee for 1899.

J. K. Johnston, Chairman, Secretaries: Boyd A. Mussen, S. D. Gittel.

Table with columns: Precinct, Name, P. O. Address. Lists various precincts and their representatives.

You Still Have a Chance to Get the Watchman for \$1.00.

On the 15th of December last we started out to increase the number of subscribers to the WATCHMAN, 1000 by the first of February...

Ordinarily the price could not be furnished at the price offered, but the proposition is such that we can save in another way all that may be lost in sending out the paper at less than its actual cost...

These payments must be made in advance. At the end of the time for which these subscriptions pay, the paper will be discontinued...

You all know what the WATCHMAN is. You know its worth, and reliability, both politically and locally.

We offer you now, and for the time specified, not only the best, but the CHEAPEST paper in the county.

Will you be one of the 230 new subscribers? Remember your subscription will begin the day you send in your dollar and it pays in full for one year.

This opportunity is offered until the 1st day of March, 1899.

The Carnegie Library for the Pennsylvania State College.

The memorial which was presented to the Legislature on January 29th, praying for an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Pennsylvania State College in order to effect the fruition of a proposition made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie...

Pennsylvania has been so lamentably recalcitrant to the trust that she assumed through the land grant act of 1862, upon which The Pennsylvania State College was founded...

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

LANCASTER, Pa., February, 12.—A fatal wreck occurred this afternoon at Galahersville, three miles west of Downingtown. The second section of the fast line crashed into the rear of another passenger train...

when they will waken up and demand that their one distinctive state institution of learning, to which the public school system is the stepping stone, be treated and fostered as it should be and as the act by which it was created by the federal Congress contemplated.

Washington, February 13.—Shortly before midnight Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from Major General Otis, reporting the capture of the town of Iloilo by the American forces under General Miller on the 11th instant.

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MANILA, February 13.—4:05 p. m.—The Twentieth Kansas and the First Idaho volunteers have been recalled from the marshlands north of Malabon and the former regiment is now entrenched in front of Calocan. The American line forms a complete circle twenty-two miles in length, nearly five miles from the north almost to Panay, and south Manila. There has been no change in the disposition—of the troops except that the Fourth United States cavalry has relieved the First Idaho volunteers, and a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry has been stationed on the left flank to prevent the rebels sneaking along the beach. The enemy are busily throwing up trenches on their left, sharpening their rifles and pointing their shotguns in the jungle covering their operations.

Several Americans were wounded in the trenches today. Second Lieutenant George A. Seaman, of battery B, Utah artillery, was shot in the leg while standing Kansas volunteers were wounded slightly. Last night private Brinton, company E, and private Stevens, company G, of the Kansas regiment, were wounded. All the enemy's dead at Calocan have been buried—137 last Saturday and 300 yesterday. The United States cruiser Charleston has moved off the coast and is now off Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino government, at a distance estimated at about eight miles.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Reuter's Telegram company, limited, has received the following dispatch from Manila, dated February 13, 3:45 p. m.:

"After the capture of Calocan, a Spaniard who had been a prisoner there, came to the Americans holding up his hands and said that the Filipinos had offered to release the Spaniards, especially the artillerymen, if they would fight against the Americans at \$4 a day. Most of the Spaniards refused and even those who accepted the offer did so in the hope of affecting an escape."

The Honorable Andrew Carnegie, who has been for several years a member of the board of trustees, and is therefore familiar with the facts and conditions of the case, in a written communication to the board, offered to donate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection and equipment of a library building for the use of said college, on condition that the State should make an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars for maintenance, without diminishing on that account its annual appropriation for other purposes—using the following language:

"The college is doing such great work for the State that I do not think any individual should contribute money to it for additional buildings, unless the State agrees to maintain them. It is a duty which the State owes to its bright young men who attend the college of their own State instead of going to other States for their education. Born Pennsylvanians, they grow up Pennsylvanians."

In view of the foregoing considerations and the fact that such steps may be taken as many others of equal and even greater importance, which readily suggest themselves but are omitted here for the sake of brevity, your memorialists most respectfully request and urge that such steps may be taken as will secure to the State College and to the youth of Pennsylvania the immeasurable benefits to be derived from the proposed donation; and it seems not improper to suggest, further, that the acceptance of said donation on the condition proposed will be a direct contribution to the State in fulfilling the purposes for which Congress has so liberally provided and in making its college more worthy of the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The associated press dispatch announcing the capture of Iloilo by the American forces, General Miller of Iloilo, on the 11th instant, was the first news received in this city of the fall of the second largest city in the Philippines. The announcement was promptly communicated to the President and at the White House and it was read with gratification. Half an hour later the official intelligence of the fall of the city came in the cable dispatch from Brigadier General Otis, Adjutant General Corbin promptly authorized to be made public. There is a feeling of intense satisfaction among such of the administration officials as were aware of the situation, as considerable apprehension has existed; not however, as to the ability of the Americans to take the place when they decided upon this step, but as to the loss of life which this might incur. The tension between the opposing forces at Iloilo has been for some time at the dagger point and collision between them at any time would not have been surprising.

It is felt here that General Miller has conducted himself with great circumspection in treating with the natives, as their attitude has been anything but conciliatory, and petty annoyances have been resorted to by them to provoke the Americans. About a month or so ago the officials in the Philippines deemed it wise to dispatch a expedition to Iloilo because of rumors that the natives were gathering in that and neighboring localities and were threatening to take the city. General Miller, who was on duty with the major general commanding the troops at Manila, was selected for this duty and several regiments of infantry were forwarded, conveyed by an American man-of-war.

Before they reached Iloilo the Spaniards, who then occupied the town, had surrendered to the insurgents, who immediately occupied it. When the troops attempted

Iloilo is Ours.

Captured by United States Forces on Saturday.—Rebels Set Town on Fire—Flames Were Afterward Extinguished by the Americans.—We Sustained No Losses.—The Governor of the Place Was Warned, but Not Obeying, the Vessels Opened Fire and Troops Were Landed.—Telegram Comes From Otis.

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In a Blizzards Grasp.

Belleville Snow Bound and Nearly Frozen to Death. The Old Inhabitant Doesn't Remember the Like of It.—The Storm Was General.

The greatest, biggest, heaviest, fiercest and severest snow storm of the nineteenth century is at an end and everybody is able to breathe a little easier to-day. Nothing like we have just passed through has ever before been experienced by the oldest inhabitant of this "neck of the woods" and it matters not whether any one is beyond the 100-year mark either.

For over forty-eight hours the snow came pouring down, and in every succeeding minute of those hours the storm seemed to put on new life and strike with greater fury. It came with a blizzard that increased in velocity until it reached a climax in a hurricane. It knocked everything into a cocked hat,—business, traffic, mails and schools, and turned all calculations topsy-turvy.

It is estimated that at least fifteen inches of snow fell and it drifted to such an extent as to make the roads and pavements impassable in many places. The drifts varied in depth from two feet to nine and ten feet, and along mountains and in cuts where railroad runs the depth reached as much as fifteen feet.

Many families found themselves completely shut in and they had the strange experience, pictured often times in comic albums, that of digging themselves out. Those who own business places in cellars closed their things and dug themselves in. This illustrates how exceedingly troublesome peculiar antics they can just congratulate themselves and put on the medals as having been extraordinarily favored.

Passenger Traffic Stops.

Pennsylvania Service Practically Demolished Because of Snow Bound Tracks.

The great Pennsylvania railroad was snow bound from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh, Middle and Philadelphia divisions temporarily suspending business Monday, two former at 6 p. m., and the latter at 1 p. m. A similar state of affairs has not existed in a decade.

"No passenger trains to go out of Altoona until further notice," was the extraordinary announcement that was bulletined at 8 o'clock Monday night at the passenger depot and one that told the story of the complete demoralization of passenger traffic. Neither did any trains arrive from the east since Monday morning excepting train No. 3, known as Pacific express, which arrived at Tyrone eleven hours late on the regular at Elizabethtown, seventeen miles west of Lancaster. Four coaches constituted the train and it was started over the Pittsburgh division on the schedule of train No. 1, drawn by four locomotives. It had only proceeded as far as Allegheney, nine miles west of Altoona, when it plunged into the snow drift and was held fast, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the engineers of the train to extricate it.

The Johnston accommodation train, which left Altoona immediately after fast line, was also drifted in at nearly the same point. The passengers of the train stuck in the snow at Allegheney were brought to Altoona on Philadelphia express.

The limited express, mail, fast mail, Pittsburgh express and fast line were all caught in the storm east of Philadelphia and were annulled on the Middle division, as were St. Louis express, oyster express, western express and southwestern express. It suspended although heroic efforts were made to keep the lines open.

From the west, mail express was the last train to reach Altoona before midnight Monday. It came in forty minutes late and was promptly annulled over the Middle division, general superintendent Wallis deciding not to attempt to move any trains while the storm raged so fiercely.

The passenger depot in Altoona resembled a storeroom Monday night, because of the variety of coaches contained in it, they ranging from the dirty looking express car to the palatial Pullman palace car of the famous Pennsylvania limited express. Great piles of snow were arranged at intervals in heavy neat sheds which imparted to the appearance which it actually represented—that of a tied-up passenger service.

Travelers on the Pennsylvania limited were taken care of at the Logan House during Monday afternoon and night. On the branch railroad trains were running on disarranged schedules occasioned by snow drifts and slippery rails.

Storm Paralyzed Business at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—The snow storm has paralyzed business in Harrisburg. The street car lines are closed and not a passenger train has arrived or left the city since noon. All the passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been annulled. Traffic has been suspended on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads entering in the city. Atlantic express train here at 11 o'clock this afternoon from Pittsburgh and has since been sidetracked in the railroad station. A locomotive is attached to either end of the train to keep steam in the cars. Many of the passengers left the train and are spending the night at the hotels. Only one train has reached here all day from Philadelphia and it arrived eight hours late.

Freight travel on the Pennsylvania railroad is paralyzed and all the stock has been unloaded at the city stock yards. There is much suffering among the poor of the city. The Harrisburg Benevolent association has issued a special appeal to the people to contribute coal for the use of the poor. The schools were closed to-day on account of the inability of janitors to heat the buildings. Many of the stores closed at noon on account of the lack of trade. The snow is drifting and in some places it is ten and twelve feet deep. It is not so cold tonight as it was during the day, although it was still snowing at 10 o'clock.

Nine Killed by an Avalanche.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—An entire Italian colony was swept out of existence this morning at Silver Plume. An avalanche descended north of the town and buried six families. The number of dead and missing is placed at fourteen. Six bodies have been recovered. The place is inhabited by miners who work leased properties. The avalanche started at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and in its course swept by the Cory shaft house, and toward the machinery and a boarding house on the side of Pelican Gulch, some 500 feet above Cherokee. On toward the little settlement at the base of the mountain the avalanche rushed.

From the town it looked as if the whole side of the mountain was dropping into the valley. Snow was thrown to a height of hundreds of feet in masses that resembled the smoke from a forest fire.

Thorough Blizzard in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The storm which has been raging since Saturday night increased in violence to-day, becoming a thorough blizzard. Snow fell all day and is still coming down. A bitter northwest wind drives the snow in clods here and there, sweeping the sidewalks here in some places and in others piling up three feet snow drifts. The street cleaning department, after struggling for thirty-six hours to clear the principal streets, gave up the trial of snow, and the surface railroads have stopped altogether and suburban street railroads are blocked. Many neighboring towns are cut off from New York altogether. Few trucks and delivery wagons were seen on the streets to-day. Few persons ventured from their homes to-day unless obliged to do so. Courts had to be closed because of the cold and the special Lincoln Day natives at the theatres were slimly attended.

To-day was a legal holiday with the banks and exchanges and an enforced one in the business districts generally. As there were no shoppers the big stores closed their doors and sent the clerks home. Tonight the streets, even in the theatre district, are almost deserted.

The snow fall in New York this month has been nearly two feet, or more than the entire fall for last winter.

Complete Demoralization of Railroad Service.

READING, Pa., Feb. 13.—Everything in the way of railway and railroad service is still completely demoralized. Reading is still cut off from the outside world and there are thirty inches of snow on the level. A coal famine is threatened among industries and householders. J. G. Mohr & Bros. hat factory, employing nearly 200 hands, was destroyed by fire to-night while the blizzard was at its greatest fury. The cause is unknown. Loss, \$90,000; partially insured.

Great Democratic Victory.

The Party Forces the Postponement of the McCarrall Jury Bill—Congressman Sibley Shows up—His Efforts to Work Against the Party's Interests Fall—Colonel Guffey's Splendid Management of the Battle at Harrisburg—The Story of the Past Week in the Political Drama Being Enacted at the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—Last week was an exciting one in legislative circles. It witnessed several new triumphs for the Democratic party and for its able leader, Colonel James M. Guffey. The most striking episode was the postponement of the McCarrall jury bill until March 21 next. This fluky bill, unopposed by the Democrats, was the subject of the trial of Matthew Stanley Quay. It is needless to say that this result was brought about by the Democracy working in harmony with the independent Republicans. Much of the legislative and parliamentary victory on the floor of the house was due to such able leaders as Dixon of Elk, E. G. Cramer of Columbia, Fow of Philadelphia and Haag and O'Brien of Schuylkill. It is to be regretted also that 17 Democrats voted against postponing action and practically in favor of the bill, the main object of which is to help Quay.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The fight over this bill, which was the most notable of the session, occurred between 5 and 7 o'clock last Thursday night. It was the policy of the Democrats and independent Republicans to fight by means of filibustering tactics, but the action of the Philadelphia judge in postponing the date of Quay's trial from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27 interfered with this plan. It was discovered that 5 and 7 o'clock last Thursday night would be impossible to hold up legislation until Feb. 27 by filibustering, although there is now and will continue to be a popular belief that any means that could be used to defeat this measure would be perfectly justifiable. A count of noses was held on Wednesday, and it was decided to let the bill come up in regular order the next day and make the issue then.

Accordingly when it came up Representative McElhaneey, of the independent Republicans, made a speech against it, and then George R. Dixon, of Elk, one of the ablest Democrats in house or senate, made a magnificent speech of nearly 20 minutes on the measure. In substance he denounced the bill as a fraud, with fraud written all over it. He declared that its sole purpose was to assist one man, and for this end it had been rushed through the senate and over into the house with lightning speed. The necessity for railroading the bill through was that the trial of Senator Quay came off about the 27th of the month and it was to make the law effective in his case that the bill was being rushed. He directed attention to the fact that laboring men had been beguiled by cunning tongues, who told them this bill would help them in certain trials for misdemeanor. This also was fraud, because it would do nothing of the kind. At the close of his remarks he moved that further action on the bill be postponed until March 21.

QUAY CROWD SURPRISED.

This sudden action was a surprise to the Quayites. They had not anticipated it, and immediately began asking for more time to consider the bill. They pleaded for the house to take a recess until 8 o'clock at night that the members might more thoroughly understand so important a measure. They Democrats and independents pointed out that this action in asking for more time was in strange contrast with the actions of Quay's friends in rushing the bill through to this point. They refused to postpone more time. The vote was taken to postpone and it was carried by the close margin of 93 ayes to 92 nays. The Democrats who voted with the Quay Republicans against postponing the bill were as follows:

Anderson of Schuylkill. Boyle of Luzerne. Christman of Columbia. Cole of Adams. Constein of Schuylkill. Dutter of Adams. Guenther of Schuylkill. Hoy of Clarion. Keegan of Fayette. Kaylor of York. Rosenberry of Montgomery. Skinner of Fulton. Smith of Clinton. Spatz of Berks. Tighe of Luzerne. Timlin of Lackawanna.