

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 26, 1900.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: Paid strictly in advance \$1.00; Paid before expiration of year 1.50; Paid after expiration of year 2.00.

Democratic County Committee for 1900.

Table listing names and addresses of Democratic County Committee members for 1900, including J. K. Johnson, Chairman, and various ward representatives.

Ward Caucus Meetings. The Democratic voters of the Borough of Bellefonte are hereby notified that the several ward caucus meetings will be held on Saturday evening, January 27th, at 7:30 o'clock.

North Ward caucus will meet in the office of Fortney and Walker. South Ward caucus will meet in the Register's office, in the court house.

The Local Political Situation. It is a theory that confronts the local politician up to this time. Tonight the Republicans will take the first step and tomorrow night the Democrats will complete the work of resolving it into a condition.

The four important offices of burgess, tax collector, over-seer and treasurer are to be filled, as well as several ward vacancies in council and on the school board.

W. HARRISON WALKER Esq., will undoubtedly be the Democratic nominee for burgess and it is almost a certainty that EDMUND BLANCHARD Esq., will be pitted against him. Both are young lawyers and a pretty fight is likely to be the result.

For tax-collector HUGH S. TAYLOR will have no opposition for a renomination and would have had no opposition for election had not a few misguided Republicans practically forced G. W. REES into the field.

For overseer of the poor the Democratic nominee will probably be the present incumbent, DANIEL EBERHART, while SAMUEL GAULT, J. W. HOUTSER and R. S. BROUSE will contest for the nomination of the Republicans, with the fight between GAULT and BROUSE. The latter will probably win, as it is part of the new harmony scheme to put a QUAY man on the ticket somewhere and BROUSE is picked out as the most available one.

Present borough treasurer COOK has expressed no intention of giving up his job and, of course, that means that he has to be renominated. The Democrats will probably pit W. H. RUNKLE Esq., against this official of fifteen years standing.

In the various ward offices very little interest is being taken, though it is being whispered around that concinnation favorable to the Edison Electric Co. will have the preference. The story goes that a new street lighting contract is to be made and as the one made last year had all the options in favor of the lighting company it is not unlikely that an advance in the rate will confront the new council when it comes to contract for street lighting.

The only other offices over which there is any talk at all are those of justice. In the North ward T. F. ADAMS will probably be the Democratic nominee, with either W. H. MUSSER or H. H. HARSBERGER against him. In the South and West district JOHN KEICHLINE is the only man in the field up to this time, though they say that A. LUKENBACH would accept a nomination and make a fight for the office.

Whatever the results may be it is always good politics to make the fights at the primaries. Don't wait until a man is on your ticket and then go to stabbing him, but see that he doesn't get on, if you are opposed to him. Then, if after making a fight against him at the primaries, you find yourself beaten accept it gracefully, for he has shown greater strength than you and most necessarily be that much nearer the wish of the majority.

The Monument Fund Helped Along. The report of the grand jury on Wednesday, in which it recommends the appropriation of \$5,000 by the county towards the soldiers' and sailors' monument fund is the most substantial help that movement has yet received. It was the second grand jury to recommend the outlay, so that under the Act of May, 1895, the county commissioners are now "authorized" to complete or aid in the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of all deceased soldiers and sailors of the county.

With this nucleus, the appropriations already made by the Centre County Veterans' Association and the help the public schools are expected to give the work may be expected to go forward at once. While the commissioners are not bound to pay the sum they are "authorized" to do it and the movement is so popular with the people that they may be expected to do their full share.

The recent action of the Superior court in affirming the decision of Judge LOVE holding former sheriff CONDO responsible for the burning of the GOODMAN property at the time of the arrest of WM. ETTLENGER, the Woodward murderer, has caused considerable agitation among the people of Centre county. It will involve the sheriff and his deputies in losses to the amount of nearly fourteen hundred dollars and the glaring injustice of it is that they are to be made suffer for having done their duty.

The twenty-eight million members of religious denominations in the United States a little less than a third of them are Catholics, less than a fourth are Methodists, about one seventh are Baptists and the denominational representation runs from that down to the Schwenkfeldians, of whom there are three hundred and six in the county.

Barking at the Heels of the President. A zealous prohibitionist, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, not unknown for his radicalism in this region, lately charged in the good city of Boston that President McKinley "on a certain private occasion drank champagne." The Philadelphia "Press" foolishly takes up half a column defending the President from the treacherous crime, and seeks to prove it a lie. The charge whether true or false, was a bit of meddling impertinence and should have been passed over with contemptuous silence.

Chaplain Shields Dismissed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David H. Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States, to take effect on Feb. 1, and Rev. Edmund T. Eastbrook, of New York, has been selected for appointment to the vacancy. The action in the case of Chaplain Shields was the result of court martial proceedings. He was tried at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in consequence of the use of intoxicating liquor, and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed.

Death of John Ruskin. Great Critic Finally Succumbs to Influenza and Old Age. Was Eighty-One Years of Age. He Had Been in Very Poor Health for Some Time. Influence of His Writings Upon English Art. Service to the Modern Schools. LONDON, January 20.—John Ruskin died at his home at Brantwood today. He had been steadily failing in body and mind for many months.

has considerable command over all the enemy. Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there today.

"We heard very heavy firing all this morning. The bombardment here is slack, but the Boer big gun on Mount, Balwana is still firing."

A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says: "Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared."

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, it is reported that fourteen British officers will be exchanged for fourteen Boer officers.

Believing as he did that the industrial basis of modern society is vicious and un-Christian in its make-up, he did not content himself with starting in 1871 a semi-socialist society called "The Guild of St. George," which died as the Brook Farm colony in America did; on coming into a handsome inheritance he distributed the equivalent of \$85,000 among his poorer relatives.

The story of Ruskin's marriage to and separation from Miss Euphemia Gray, now Lady Millais, is a curious one, deeply indicative of his sincerity and unselfishness—and, it might be said, eccentricity. It is said that he proposed the marriage on terms avowedly platonic and that on discovering that the relation did not satisfy a young girl's heart, he was most willing to arrange for a divorce.

Ruskin was a most prolific writer. A full list of his works is given in the "Gleanings of Europe," besides those already mentioned, "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," "The Queen of the Air," "Fors Clavigera," "The Lord's Prayer and the Church," "Praerogative, a Biography," "Political Economy of Art," "The Two Paths," "The Crown of the Wild Olives," "Aratra Pentelici," six lectures on elements of sculpture, 1872; "Ariadne Florentina," six lectures on wood and metal engraving, 1872; "Love's Meinie," lectures on Greek and Etruscan art, 1873; "Morning in Florence," "St. Mark's Rest."

Each has numerous physical and geographical advantages and disadvantages that may be fairly said to offset one another with the reservation that the most difficult part of the Nicaraguan route has never been thoroughly examined and is the subject of much controversy.

The Nicaragua project is tied up in some complex way with a bankrupt syndicate of American politicians and political capitalists. It has been planned, and worked at, but the route has never been properly surveyed, and the estimates of the cost vary from \$75,000,000 to upward of \$125,000,000.

Each House of Congress now has before it a bill to open to him, presumably as a "starter." And he may spend this money practically as he may see fit.

At the present time the first Commission which ever had the facilities for thorough investigation of isthmian routes is at work trying to see on which is the better, and what canal over the Nicaragua route would cost, so far as cost can be foreseen where knowledge of the factors is at best so limited. But the Nicaraguists are determined that there shall be no delay.

They say that, regardless of the relative commercial merits of the two routes and no matter how much the Nicaragua Canal will cost, the Government must build it as a military measure.

It can be approached, only over bare, open slopes, the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

It is an attempt will be made to-day to send Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It

has considerable command over all the enemy. Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there today.

"We heard very heavy firing all this morning. The bombardment here is slack, but the Boer big gun on Mount, Balwana is still firing."

A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says: "Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared."

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, it is reported that fourteen British officers will be exchanged for fourteen Boer officers.

Believing as he did that the industrial basis of modern society is vicious and un-Christian in its make-up, he did not content himself with starting in 1871 a semi-socialist society called "The Guild of St. George," which died as the Brook Farm colony in America did; on coming into a handsome inheritance he distributed the equivalent of \$85,000 among his poorer relatives.

The story of Ruskin's marriage to and separation from Miss Euphemia Gray, now Lady Millais, is a curious one, deeply indicative of his sincerity and unselfishness—and, it might be said, eccentricity. It is said that he proposed the marriage on terms avowedly platonic and that on discovering that the relation did not satisfy a young girl's heart, he was most willing to arrange for a divorce.

Ruskin was a most prolific writer. A full list of his works is given in the "Gleanings of Europe," besides those already mentioned, "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," "The Queen of the Air," "Fors Clavigera," "The Lord's Prayer and the Church," "Praerogative, a Biography," "Political Economy of Art," "The Two Paths," "The Crown of the Wild Olives," "Aratra Pentelici," six lectures on elements of sculpture, 1872; "Ariadne Florentina," six lectures on wood and metal engraving, 1872; "Love's Meinie," lectures on Greek and Etruscan art, 1873; "Morning in Florence," "St. Mark's Rest."

Each has numerous physical and geographical advantages and disadvantages that may be fairly said to offset one another with the reservation that the most difficult part of the Nicaraguan route has never been thoroughly examined and is the subject of much controversy.

The Nicaragua project is tied up in some complex way with a bankrupt syndicate of American politicians and political capitalists. It has been planned, and worked at, but the route has never been properly surveyed, and the estimates of the cost vary from \$75,000,000 to upward of \$125,000,000.

Each House of Congress now has before it a bill to open to him, presumably as a "starter." And he may spend this money practically as he may see fit.

At the present time the first Commission which ever had the facilities for thorough investigation of isthmian routes is at work trying to see on which is the better, and what canal over the Nicaragua route would cost, so far as cost can be foreseen where knowledge of the factors is at best so limited. But the Nicaraguists are determined that there shall be no delay.

They say that, regardless of the relative commercial merits of the two routes and no matter how much the Nicaragua Canal will cost, the Government must build it as a military measure.

It can be approached, only over bare, open slopes, the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

It is an attempt will be made to-day to send Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It

has considerable command over all the enemy. Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there today.

"We heard very heavy firing all this morning. The bombardment here is slack, but the Boer big gun on Mount, Balwana is still firing."

A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says: "Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared."

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, it is reported that fourteen British officers will be exchanged for fourteen Boer officers.

Believing as he did that the industrial basis of modern society is vicious and un-Christian in its make-up, he did not content himself with starting in 1871 a semi-socialist society called "The Guild of St. George," which died as the Brook Farm colony in America did; on coming into a handsome inheritance he distributed the equivalent of \$85,000 among his poorer relatives.

The story of Ruskin's marriage to and separation from Miss Euphemia Gray, now Lady Millais, is a curious one, deeply indicative of his sincerity and unselfishness—and, it might be said, eccentricity. It is said that he proposed the marriage on terms avowedly platonic and that on discovering that the relation did not satisfy a young girl's heart, he was most willing to arrange for a divorce.

Ruskin was a most prolific writer. A full list of his works is given in the "Gleanings of Europe," besides those already mentioned, "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," "The Queen of the Air," "Fors Clavigera," "The Lord's Prayer and the Church," "Praerogative, a Biography," "Political Economy of Art," "The Two Paths," "The Crown of the Wild Olives," "Aratra Pentelici," six lectures on elements of sculpture, 1872; "Ariadne Florentina," six lectures on wood and metal engraving, 1872; "Love's Meinie," lectures on Greek and Etruscan art, 1873; "Morning in Florence," "St. Mark's Rest."

Each has numerous physical and geographical advantages and disadvantages that may be fairly said to offset one another with the reservation that the most difficult part of the Nicaraguan route has never been thoroughly examined and is the subject of much controversy.

The Nicaragua project is tied up in some complex way with a bankrupt syndicate of American politicians and political capitalists. It has been planned, and worked at, but the route has never been properly surveyed, and the estimates of the cost vary from \$75,000,000 to upward of \$125,000,000.

Each House of Congress now has before it a bill to open to him, presumably as a "starter." And he may spend this money practically as he may see fit.

At the present time the first Commission which ever had the facilities for thorough investigation of isthmian routes is at work trying to see on which is the better, and what canal over the Nicaragua route would cost, so far as cost can be foreseen where knowledge of the factors is at best so limited. But the Nicaraguists are determined that there shall be no delay.

They say that, regardless of the relative commercial merits of the two routes and no matter how much the Nicaragua Canal will cost, the Government must build it as a military measure.

It can be approached, only over bare, open slopes, the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

It is an attempt will be made to-day to send Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It

A Letter from the Philippines.

The following letter is the joint product of John H. and Perry Simler, sons of Capt. Harry Simler, of Philadelphia, who are now serving with Co. I, 17th U. S. Inf., in the Philippines. The letter was written to their sister, Mrs. Forest L. Bullock, of Milesburg, and we publish such extracts from it as will be of interest to their friends, in general, at home.

HATAMBANG, Dec. 2nd, 1899. * * * * * Having had no chance to write since we left Angeles, on November 5th, we now take up our pen and the tissue like rice paper that doesn't weigh so much as to make postage—if we had to pay any—expensive to tell you a little more about our doings away from here.

We have just completed a desperately hard march of almost 100 miles, during which we endured almost every hardship imaginable and had several engagements. The first was on Nov. 5th at Magalang, where we had eleven men wounded, but none killed. Our trophies were quite a number of the tawny skinned denizens of the rice dykes captured and killed. On the following day, the 6th, we were ordered back along the line—our company—to help guard the ration road and a day later, the 7th, we were ordered back to Magalang; remaining there over night, and on the morning of the 8th we advanced on Malabac. The insurgents promptly deserted the town on our approach and we took it without the shot of a gun. Then our Regiment was stationed between the two towns, covering a distance of about seven miles.

On the morning of the 11th we started out to take Concepcion. Our company was in advance and we had about four miles to march before turning off the main road toward our objective point. We had only gone a short distance when we met the enemy. They had great trenches, but could not hold them. Their line was formed like a letter V, with the apex toward our advance, and they laid quiet until we had approached the foot of a hill. Then our Regiment opened fire on either side of the road and kept on advancing, but on account of the rice fields being so swampy it was difficult for us to advance very fast. Our progress was slow but sure as American grit and we drove them back further and further. Their firing was very desultory and finally ceased altogether. Then we reformed on the road and started a more orderly advance, but we had gone only a short distance, probably two miles, one fine of which we traversed under fire, when they opened on us again from reserve trenches. We were quickly deployed and went at them with a yell. It was certainly terrible for a while, but they couldn't hold us off and finally went flying in all directions; leaving piles of dead and dying men behind.

During the charge I had one of the coldest calls I have had yet. A brass Remington ball passed between my haversack and my hip; striking my tin cup, ripped the side of it up and finally stopped along the bottom. I have it as a little relic of the campaign. After the charge our company being out of ammunition was ordered to the rear to wait on an ammunition train, but the rest of the column advanced and marched into Concepcion without another shot being fired. We followed them on through to Capas, where a short engagement followed.

After going to the rear our company became the escort of two ambulance wagons, two 2 1/2 field guns and two escort wagons, all of which were stuck in the mud. Well, you never saw such a job as we had. First we had to get them across a large river, then over a swamp a mile in width. Well, we got over the river, but we were like never to get out of that swamp. The horses were absolutely useless and most of our time and energy was taken up in helping one another out of the waist deep mud. And to make matters worse it finally began to rain the coldest, wettest rain we have had since being here. Finally, after about four hours of work we got through and found our course balked by another river that had been swollen so by the rain that the task of getting our wagons and guns over it was hopeless. A small detail was assigned to guard them over night and the rest of us marched on. We forded the river single file and as close together as possible so as to avoid accidental drowning. We were in the water up to our eyes. It was about 9:30 p. m. then so you can imagine how we felt. Worn out by the excitement of fighting most of the day, exhausted by our struggles in the mud, drenched by a cold, biting rain, and finally soaked by the water of that stinky river. We went into camp shortly after, but as we had left that morning with only a sandwich and it was an impossibility for our ration wagons to get up to us you may know how cheerless we felt drying our wet clothes about those cheerful camp fires.

We got no rations until the following night. Foraging yielded us a bag of rice, however, which we cooked and ate. Though it was only about half hunked and tasted a good bit like oats, it was good all the same and kept "the big ones" from eating up the little ones" down in our innards.

After laying in Capas two days we marched to Tarlac, which was supposed to be a Filipino stronghold. Col. Bell marched into the place on the 12th without exploding a gun. We staid there until the 25th when we marched on towards Paniqui, striking the town of Genora on the way. At the latter place the native band was on the street playing as we passed through, so we arrived at Paniqui that night, finding it to be friendly also. Late that night we left by rail for Bagambang, where we are still stationed, but for how long I don't know. I think the insurgent army is pretty well busted up, but there is no telling how long they will hold out as bands of guerrillas.

About the sweetest time we have had about here for some time was on Thanksgiving. We had corned-beef for breakfast, beans for dinner and raw tomatoes for supper but the latter we garnish with 8 spring chickens that the six boys in our mess captured and the six of us had a good meal that day.

There is absolutely nothing to buy in the small towns through which we pass so frequently, as the stores are all closed and we do not get a chance to get in to Manila, which is 100 miles to the south of us. John has been made a sergeant.

Yours,
JOHN H. AND PERRY SIMLER.

FOSTER'S PREDICTION OF WEATHER FOR THIS WEEK.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 14th to 18th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22nd, Eastern States 23rd.

Warm waves will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th; Eastern States 22nd. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23rd, Eastern States 25th.

Temperature of the week ending Jan. 29th will average below normal in the central valleys, and about normal on the Pacific slope and in the Atlantic States.

Sixth disturbance of Jan. will reach the Pacific coast about 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th great central valleys 26th to 28th, Eastern States 29th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th, Eastern States 31st.