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The Democratic County Committee Meeting.

There was a very encouraging response to chairman BOWEN'S call for a meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Monday afternoon and when the meeting was called to order it was found that there were forty members present. The principal work done was the reappointment of representation in the next county convention, based on the result of the last presidential election, allowing one delegate for each fifty votes and in some cases fractions there of. The smallest fraction gaining a delegate being in the case of Millheim borough where one was apportioned for the odd twenty-seven votes.

The apportionment, as compared with the old, is as follows:

Table with columns for Districts and Old/New counts. Rows include Bellefonte, Centre Hall, Howard, Millburg, Philadelphia, South Philadelphia, College, Unionville, Seneca, Boggs, W.P., College tw, Cartin, Ferguson, Gregg, Haines, Harris, Huston, Liberty, Marlon, Miles, Patton, Penn, Potter, Rush, Snow Shoe, Spring, Taylor, Union, Walker, Worth.

After the adoption of this work Col. D. F. Fortney presented the following set of resolutions, which were adopted by the committee:

1st.—That words cannot express the contempt the Democracy of Centre county feels for the men in the General Assembly now in session who elected as Democrats have been recreant to every duty and trust confided in them by their constituents and declared that these men are not worthy the name of Democrats and should be ceremoniously read out of the party and be forever debarred from taking part in its conventions or enjoying its patronage.

2nd.—That with the Democrats of the State we rejoice in the election of so pure, clean, and able a Democrat as the Hon. William T. Cresay to the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. He is at once a leader that inspires hope and gives assurance that afflictions will not be made, by Democrats, with the corrupt rotten and despotic machine which now controls the politics of the State.

3rd.—That we are much gratified over the course pursued and the record made by Hon. William C. Heinle, Senator from the 34th Senatorial District. His well known reputation for honesty and integrity among his neighbors and friends was to him a guarantee that in the discharge of his duties as a Senator he would be faithful, honest and upright. In a Legislature, corrupt beyond measure, bent only upon doing that which would strengthen the machine and fasten its hold upon the people of the State, surrounded with bribery and abundant opportunities to betray the trust confided in him by the people, he has preserved his integrity, honesty and faithfully discharged his duties, and added lustre and honor to the people of the district he so ably represents. We could also thank the many newspapers of the State who have recognized the integrity of Senator Heinle and so highly complimented him for his services to the party as well as to the State.

In response to the call for speeches Senator HEINLE responded and then the meeting adjourned.

Knew What They Were Talking About.

Away back in the sixties, while Gen. JAMES BURNS, of Lewistown, was at the head of the Harrisburg lobby, when in a communicative mood one day he said to a party of friends, that prior to the time that lobbying became a business at the state capitol the rings and corporations, whose interests he was paid to watch, expended most of their corruption funds in securing the election of Members who would serve their interests; that later they had discovered that it was cheaper to buy a Legislature than to elect one, and that that discovery created the position he then filled. But, continued the old man, "this kind of a place will not last long; the same interests that keep me here will soon discover a less expensive way of securing what they want, or preventing what they do not want, than by buying it through a Legislature." When asked how that could be done, he replied "by capturing and controlling the courts."

Some five or six years ago, when Philadelphia's "dandy" mayor secured a verdict of \$45,000, against the Times, for libel, a gentlemen closely identified with the politics of that city made the prediction, to the writer, that "from this time on until a settlement of this case can be made, or it is finally determined by the courts, the Times will be compelled to be a QUAY paper." When asked what he meant or why he made such an assertion his reply was, "don't you know that this case will go to the Supreme court and don't you know also that QUAY owns and controls that tribunal, body and breaches?"

Judging by many things that have transpired since Gen. BURNS made his prediction, and by the late decision of the Supreme court in which Mr. QUAY'S Governor, and Mr. QUAY'S Attorney General, and one of Mr. QUAY'S Judges are sustained as against the constitution, against precedents, against the power of the Legislature and the demand of the people all, we are about convinced that Gen. BURNS and the other gentlemen both knew exactly what they were talking about.

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No Dodging This Responsibility.

If the Democratic and Independent members of the Legislature intend attempting to secure ballot reform, it is high time they are making a move in that direction. It is to these two forces that the people look for relief from the unfair and fraud protecting election laws that now disgrace the Commonwealth, and if they show no more interest in the matter than they have so far, or no more determination to fulfill the pledges made to the public, than they have yet exhibited, there is little hope of any change or any betterment of present disreputable conditions.

Over three months of the legislative session have gone by and less than one month's time remains to secure this much needed and universally demanded legislation, and yet neither the Representatives of our own party nor those of the Independent Republicans, know what they want on this subject or have determined upon what changes in the present laws they will demand.

The fact that Mr. QUAY and Mr. GUFFEY have not been able to get together and agree upon a bill is no excuse for the inaction of the Legislature on this matter. Neither of these gentlemen were chosen by the people for this purpose. It is not their duty, nor can the failure to secure or at least attempt to secure ballot reform be properly chargeable to them.

It is the men who draw salaries as Legislators; who were elected to make and amend our laws; who promised, that if chosen to the position, they would use every energy to secure what the people desired in the way of bettering election laws, who will be, and who should be, held to a strict accountability for their failure in this matter.

There is no dodging this responsibility, Mr. Legislator. You have given your pledge to the people. They expect YOU to fulfill that pledge. Had you not better waken up to the situation.

Clearfield county has become substantially Republican in complexion and with the change there has been a steadily increasing debt. The county is now bonded to the amount of \$142,900 and the poor tax has jumped from one-half a mill in 1896 to two and one-half mills in 1901. The wasteful fellows are now agitating a new jail and the citizens of the county are rising in righteous indignation against the project.

Aguinaldo Interviewed.

Tells of His Hopes and Desires—Pleased With Treatment, Hopes to Secure Peace and to see Prisoners in Guam Released.

MANILA, April 15.—A representative of the Associated Press visited Emilio Aguinaldo this afternoon at 56 Salano street, whether he was removed from the Malacanang, and found him in a large room upstairs, furnished with a table, a typewriter, three seats and twenty chairs. His wife, who was entertaining a number of Filipino women friends, sat at one end of the room, while Aguinaldo, smoking a cigar, and the opposite corner.

Others present were Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mallory, of the Forty-first volunteer infantry, who has charge of Aguinaldo; Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of the Third artillery, and Mr. Fisher, General MacArthur's private secretary.

Aguinaldo, whose bearing was courteous and dignified, was dressed in white, looked well and altogether made an excellent impression.

Legardo, who recently returned from the United States, was telling him about the trip, and he seemed intensely interested, smiling frequently and asking numerous questions. He inquired particularly as to what President McKinley said, and seemed anxious to know what was thought of him in the United States.

He was rather reluctant to talk for publication and considered every question carefully before he made reply. He said he was doing all he could to assist in the pacification of the Philippines and expressed himself as surprised at what the Americans had accomplished. When he was first captured, he went on to say, he was greatly astonished to find that a majority of the Filipinos entertained the opinion that American sovereignty was preferable to independence, but now he was inclined to believe that way himself. He explained that since the dissolution of the insurgent Congress and the declaration of all intents and purposes independently. They recognized him as commander-in-chief sending him reports occasionally, and he issued some orders; but for the last 7 months communication had been difficult and he had been almost disconnected.

"I am now firing in the strongest possible manner," said Aguinaldo, "that all insurgents should surrender and swear allegiance to the United States." He expressed the opinion that Tinio, Luloan, Malvar and other representative insurgents will surrender as soon as they come to understand the nature of the amnesty offered them. He said that he hoped that when the work of pacification was complete and conditions were settled, the prisoners in Guam would be released.

After referring in grateful terms to the courteous treatment accorded him by the military authorities, he declared his conviction that the civil government which would follow pacification would realize the hopes of the Filipino people.

A Great Flood Sweeps Many Millions Away.

Pittsburg's Big Losses. In that District Alone they are Two to Three Millions. Fifty Thousand Workers Idle. The Enforced Closing Down of Big Industries Causes a Temporary Cessation in Production.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Pittsburg and Allegheny are slowly emerging from the murky flood, the rivers receding nearly a foot an hour. Conservative estimates of the total damage in this district are between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, while 50,000 workers are suffering from enforced idleness.

While there have been greater floods at this point, there was never one that caused so much financial loss and discomfort. This was due to the dense population caused by the recent rapid growth of the two cities, and to the fact that all the manufacturing plants on the river banks were in active operation, most of them working night and day until the rising water put out the fires and drove the workers to higher ground.

The loss to the railroads entering Pittsburg from flood, land-slides, wrecked bridges, heavy snow and the interference with traffic is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. On the Fort Wayne the worst trouble was a snow blockade between Salem and Massillon, O. This began Saturday morning and did not extend east of New Castle, but at Youngstown, O., it was two feet deep and the drifts in the cuts north of that city were up to the locomotive headlights. The wreck of an Erie train blocked the road so that deep drifts formed undisturbed.

The submerged districts in Pittsburg and Allegheny are a scene of abject misery. Cellars, and in some instances, the first floors of stores and dwellings are covered with water. Where the flood has subsided it has left behind a greasy yellow silt two to three inches deep. The damage to furniture and buildings in Allegheny is estimated at about \$100,000. It will take two months of hot summer weather to thoroughly dry these houses. In Pittsburg the loss to residences will amount to about \$250,000. At Carnegie borough, six miles from Pittsburg, the loss is estimated at \$40,000.

At Beaver Falls, Pa., the damage by the flood and storm was considerable and several squares in the north end of the town were converted into a lake. At one place the wedding of Thomas Elmes and Miss Clara Carter was to have taken place, and the driver of the carriage had to wade to the house of Miss Carter and carry the groom, the bride, the groomsmen and bridesmaid to the church for the marriage.

The storm has left a zone of ruin 200 miles in diameter. Cities 70 miles from Pittsburg were tied up by one of the worst snow storms ever known. While the snow fell from 18 inches to three feet deep, which is not extraordinary, the snow was so wet that it clung in weighty masses to poles, bending them to the earth. It settled on steep and street railroads like wet sand, stopping all traffic, and making pedestrianism a feat for only the hardy. The fall was so heavy and spontaneous in some places that the residents declare it seemed like the bursting of a snow cloud.

A remarkable feature of the storm is that but few fatalities directly attributable to this cause have been reported. A railroader, caught in a wreck caused by a landslide, and the death of an old woman from shock are the only ones known so far. There may be many others, but as communication is out of from many populous places it will be the end of the week before the total can be footed up.

THE WORST IN SIXTY YEARS.

Erie, Pa., April 22.—The snow storm of Friday night and Saturday and the sleeting storm of Sunday night was the worst known here in 60 years. It surpassed the famous blizzard of March, 1888. There is 12 inches of snow on the level, and during Saturday nearly every trolley line in the city was knocked out. Yesterday traffic was resumed irregularly. The thermometer was at no time below 32 degrees, and yesterday rain fell.

BLINDING SNOW STORM AT MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, Ky., April 22.—The residents of Front street, in this city, began moving from the street yesterday afternoon on account of the high water. A blinding snow storm raged all afternoon. Trains from the east are from four to six hours late. Backwater has caused much damage, extending out into the country for miles.

A CONNECTICUT TOWN THREATENED.

Winsted, Conn., April 22.—The safety of this town and the lives of many inhabitants are seriously threatened by the condition of Highland lake, which is now so swollen by the recent rains that its overflow is imminent. Notices have been issued to the residents along four streets to take to the hills as soon as a general alarm is given.

HEAVY SNOW IN TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, April 22.—Snow continued to fall all day throughout the greater part of eastern Tennessee. On the mountains, where it has not been melting, the snow is reported to have reached a depth of nearly two feet. The rivers are out of bounds. The Tennessee at this point is 15 feet, and rising rapidly.

It Looks Crooked.

From the York Gazette.

It is reported from Washington that the President will make the Cuban delegates who are coming to the interview him understand that Cuba will not be permitted to sell bonds to Europe. In some esoteric way the Monroe doctrine is alleged to be involved in this position. Is there any law or rule against American bonds being owned in Europe. In what way is the case of Cuba different? Is the United States so weak that it fears that it will not be able to prevent some European power from gaining possession of Cuba by means of these bonds? To a man up a tree it looks very much as though the United States government is backing up the interests of American speculators.

Mad Because He Wasn't Puffed.

From the Johnstown Tribune.

England furnishes one of the most unique developments in libel suits. A lawyer there recently sued a newspaper for persistently omitting his name from its reports of important cases in which he was professionally engaged, though mention was made of all the other attorneys concerned. The Court, however, for some reason or other, refused to countenance this attempt to prove literally that silence was golden for the lawyer, and granted a nonsuit.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Three Free Trips to the Great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The Watchman's Unparalleled Offer of a Summer Outing.

Opportunity Open to All, Young and Old, Rich and Poor. The Chance of a Life Time to See Buffalo, the Great Exposition and Niagara Falls Without a Cent of Expense.

The great Pan-American Exposition which will open at Buffalo on May 1st is expected to surpass, in many ways, the marvellous of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Already the attention of the entire civilized world has been directed to that is being especially designed to usher in the New Century.

Are you going? If not, why not? The trip need not cost you a cent. The WATCHMAN will send you as its guest for a week and guarantee you one of the most delightful times you have ever had.

The only conditions are these: You must get a few new subscribers to the WATCHMAN between now and July 1st. At that time the three persons who have secured the greatest number will be awarded the WATCHMAN'S trips.

There is no trickery in coupons in this plan. All we want to know is the names of the persons undertaking to secure the trip. As they send in new subscriptions they will be credited with them and on July 1st the announcement of the winners will be made, with the number secured by each one. This will show to all contestants that the award has been fairly made.

No matter how many new subscribers are secured, the prizes will be awarded just the same. If a person sends in only two enter the contest he or she will be sent to Buffalo just the same as if hundreds of new ones had been secured.

The chance is open to every person in Centre county. And a very little trouble might win some one of them such a trip as they have never taken in their lives before.

1st Prize. To the person securing the greatest number of new subscribers to the WATCHMAN at \$1.00 per year in advance between now and July 1st, 1901, we will give railroad transportation to Buffalo and tickets of admission to the exposition grounds during the entire week. Winner to select the time of going.

2nd Prize. To the person securing the second highest number of new subscribers to the WATCHMAN before July 1st, 1901, we will give railroad transportation to Buffalo and tickets of admission to the exposition ground, good for one week, during the great Pan-American Exposition.

3rd Prize. To the person securing the third highest number of new subscribers to the WATCHMAN, at \$1 per year in advance before July 1st 1901, we will give railroad transportation to Buffalo and return at any time during the great Pan-American Exposition.

Supreme Court Declares Stone's Veto Was Legal.

Tribunal Sustains His Action in Cutting Down the School Appropriation. Upheld the Lower Court. Governor Has the Power to Set Aside Any Part of An Appropriation. Dissenting Opinion Was Filed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Supreme court today sustained the action of Governor William A. Stone in the matter of his veto of part of the appropriation to the public schools made by the Legislature. The appropriation was for \$11,000,000 for the two years. The Governor cut this amount \$500,000 for each year. The case came before the Common Pleas Court of Centre county.

It was contended that the Governor, while he might veto the entire item, could not decrease the amount appropriated in that item and approve the item to the extent to which he had fixed that sum. It was further contended that the Centre county Common Pleas court had no jurisdiction in the matter, because all its officials must be brought in the Common Pleas court of Dauphin county. Judge Love of Centre county overruled both of these contentions, and refused to grant the mandamus. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme court.

The Supreme court's decision was rendered in an opinion by Justice Mitchell affirming the judgment of the lower court. Justice Mestrezat filed a dissenting opinion. The Governor is an integral part of the law-making power of the State, declares that he has power to disapprove of any item of any bill appropriating money, and that the part or parts of a bill he disapproves shall not become effective unless passed over his veto in the regular way.

"The Constitution," he continues, "makes no exception of school bills or any other, and such exception would permit easy and clear violation of the prohibition in section 4 of article 9 against the creation of a State debt exceeding \$1,000,000 in the aggregate at any time to supply deficiencies in revenue."

LOWER COURT SUSTAINED. "Moreover, the appellants have entirely overlooked or misconceived the effect of a partial veto, such as was given in the present case. If the disapproval of part and the approval of the rest were not valid acts then there was no appropriation at all, and the money already received by the schools was illegally paid. For there was no executive approval of an appropriation of \$11,000,000."

STONE PLEASUED WITH DECISION. HARRISBURG April 22.—Governor Stone upon learning of the decision of the Supreme court said:

"I am glad the Supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Love. I believe it will be a benefit to the State and will permit the executive to protect the credit of the State by preventing appropriations beyond the State's revenue."

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The decision of the Supreme court was rendered on the appeal taken from the judgment entered by Judge Love, in the Common Pleas court of Centre county, in favor of the defendant in the case of the Attorney General at the relation of Patton township against State Treasurer Barrett. This was an application for a mandamus upon the State Treasurer to compel him to pay to Patton township the proportion of the appropriation made by the Legislature to which the township was entitled for the support of its public schools. The suit was begun because the State Treasurer had refused to pay more than the appropriation due it on the basis of the amount fixed by the Governor, which was \$1,000,000 less than had been appropriated by the Legislature for two years.

It was contended that the Governor, while he might veto an entire item, could not decrease the amount appropriated in that item and approve the item to the extent to which he had fixed that sum. It was further contended that the Centre county Common Pleas court had no jurisdiction in the matter, because all its officials must be brought in the Common Pleas court of Dauphin county. Judge Love overruled both of these contentions and refused to grant the mandamus. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme court and the State Treasurer was compelled to pay to Patton township the proportion of the appropriation made by the Legislature to which the township was entitled for the support of its public schools.

The appeal was argued on March 11 last, and yesterday the Supreme court's decision was rendered in an opinion of Justice Mitchell affirming the judgment of the lower court.

—Culhane, Chase & Weston's minstrel's are booked for Garman's next Monday night.

A DIDITIONAL LOCALS

THE APRIL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Though the attendance at court seems to be growing less, with each succeeding year, this week has been of sufficient interest to attract more than the usual number of strangers to town; the most of the interest and curiosity centering in the Irvin abortion case which involves Ferguson township residents.

Court convened on Monday morning with Judge Love on the bench. The usual routine of organization, presenting papers and petitions, and hearing reports of constables having been gone through pointed forward by the plaintiff. As fast as they were reported the court took them up and disposed of them as follows:

John D. Anman who was indicted by his wife, Mrs. Annie M. Anman for assault and battery and threats, was acquitted and the costs imposed upon him by the jury whereupon he was sentenced to the same by the court.

Capt. Jno. A. Hunter, vs Geo. Taylor of Half-moon township. This issue grew out of a certain oral agreement whereby the defendant rented from the plaintiff a farm from April 1st, 1900. It appears from the evidence in the case that when a settlement was to be made the plaintiff had certain claims against the defendant which were disputed by Mr. Taylor. Payment of account was rendered by the plaintiff and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff by the justice of the peace for the amount claimed. The defendant brought a writ of injunction to prevent the plaintiff from collecting the amount. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Commonwealth vs Geo. Sikora, a foreigner, arrested by his wife Anna Sikora for desertion and assault and battery, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$30.00 and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs Henry Hoover and Jonas W. Anman, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, a nol. pro. was entered by the district attorney as to Anman, and Hoover entered a plea of guilty. The court sentenced Hoover to pay a fine of \$1, the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory according to the rules and regulations of that institution.

Commonwealth vs Cunningham McIntyre, charged with entering Thomas Deacon's store at Philipsburg and stealing \$19 in money. Verdict of guilty and sentenced to pay \$1 fine, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

Commonwealth vs Tobias Wetzel, charged with felonious rape. Case settled. This was the case from "Texas" in the vicinity of Millheim. Tobias attempted to assault the prosecutrix, a mulatto girl, whereupon she turned on him with a razor she happened to be carrying, home from a sharpener's and slashed him frightfully in the face.

Commonwealth vs Chas. James, charged with betrayal. Bill ignored and county paid the costs.

Commonwealth vs Mark and John Hartsock, charged by their step-mother with assault and battery. Parties from Huston Twp., settled.

Commonwealth vs Martin Hays, charged with assault and battery by William Powell. Hays pleaded guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$40 and costs of prosecution. Hays went to jail.

Commonwealth vs Alfred Baum charged by Rebecca Ewing with furnishing intoxicating liquor to one of intemperate habits. Case settled.

Commonwealth vs Richard Campbell, charged by Maud Dankle, of Mt. Eagle with betrayal. Plead guilty, usual sentence and Campbell went to live it out in jail.

D. W. Clark, vs J. E. Tibbens, appeal, plea "non-assumpsit," was settled.

J. S. McCargar vs Rob't Montgomery, being an appeal was settled.

In the case of C. T. Gerberich vs Anna H. Lipton, et. al. being a sci. fa. sur judgment. Defendants confessed judgment in court in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$686.75.

Clement Dale, guardian of Florence Dale, now for the use of Harvey Noll, vs R. J. Tipton, et. al. being a sci. fa. sur judgment. Defendant confessed judgment in open court in favor of plaintiff in the sum of \$552.36.

Commonwealth vs Cyrus Shope, betrayal, defendant entered plea of guilty and was sentenced as usual. He went to jail.

At the instance of the district attorney a nol. pro. was entered in the case of Commonwealth vs Chas. Schand, Milton Lyman and Samuel Bonmaster, who were indicted for trespass by the Millburg Water Co. They were bringing proceedings against Schand et. al. for cutting timber on land to which they had no title.

The court sentenced Steif Sobel, a foreigner who lives in Snow Shoe township, for selling intoxicating liquor to minors and without a license, to pay a fine of \$10.00 and to undergo imprisonment in jail for a period of ten days.

Commonwealth vs Jonas W. Anman, who was indicted for larceny. Bill ignored.

Commonwealth vs Chas. Rogers, for threatening to use fire arms, the costs were paid and the case withdrawn and marked settled. T. B. Hoy, a school teacher in Boggs township, was the prosecutor.

The court awarded subpoenas in divorce cases of Nora Snavely vs W. H. Snavely and Luzetta E. Edmonds vs Benj. F. Edmonds.

Harry Stuller of Philipsburg received his final discharge under the provisions of the insolvent law.

THE IRVIN CASE. All of the cases reported having been disposed of court adjourned at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning to await the action of the grand jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs E. L. Irvin, of Ferguson township, charged with attempt to commit an abortion and causing the death of the woman and child.

The grand jury wrestled with the bill until Wednesday afternoon, when it was returned as a true bill. Col. W. F. Reeder, attorney for Irvin, moved at once to quash the indictment but his motion was overruled and the case went to trial.

There was little trouble in securing a jury composed of the following gentlemen: Park Bullock, J. Will Conley, William Rhinesmith, Irvin Harvey, Frank Detweiler, W. E. Furst, James Corl, Gardner Grove, Edward McCalmont, William Cupp, Robert Wolf, and John Albright.