

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., May 15, 1903.

F. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Bellefonte N W	Jno. Trafford	Bellefonte
" W W	Geo. E. Meek	" "
Centre Hall Boro	W. F. Bradford	Centre Hall
Howard	Ab. Weber	Howard
Millsburg	George Noll	Millsburg
Millheim	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Phillipsburg 1st W	John Lukens	Phillipsburg
" 2nd W	Ira Howe	" "
" 3rd W	Ed. G. Jones	" "
S. Phillipsburg	J. D. Dulcher	" "
State College Boro	M. S. McDowell	State College
Unionville	Geo. W. Rumberger	Fleming
Benner Twp. N P	J. P. Reardon	Bellefonte
" S P	J. F. Hoy	" "
Boggs Twp. N P	Ira P. Confor	Yarnell
" W P	G. H. Lyman	" "
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College	Ed. Collins	Lenont
Curtin	William Quay	Romola
Ferguson	Wm. H. Fry	Pine Grove Mills
Gregg Twp. N P	Geo. W. Ream	Penns Cave
" W P	Frank Fisher	Penn Hall
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" E P	E. M. Boone	Feidter
Half Moon Twp.	Starron	Boalsburg
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Huston	F. W. Miller	Hubersburg
Liberty	B. S. Brown	Blanchard
Marion	J. W. Orr	Walker
Miles Twp. E P	W. W. Hackman	Rebersburg
" W P	A. J. Hadel	Madisonburg
Patton Twp.	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Penn	F. M. Carson	Potters Mills
Potter	J. D. Keller	Centre Hall
" "	W. J. Spangler	Tusseyville
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" "	S. O. Snavely	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe E P	J. D. Brown	Snow Shoe
" W P	Wm. Kern	Moshannon
Spring Twp. N P	Belleville	Bellefonte
" S P	Henry Gentzel	Pleasant Gap
Taylor Twp.	Jno. L. Dunlop	Bellefonte
Union	Hanna	Hubersburg
Walker Twp. E P	S. K. Emerick	Fleming
" W P	J. H. Beck	Nittany
Worth	M. D. Miller	Hubersburg
" "	W. P. Albert	Shaffer
" "	G. C. Woodruff	Port Matilda

Grady-Sains Libel Law Approved by Governor.

Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth Attached His Signature to the Obnoxious Measure Tuesday and Gives His Reason for Approving the Bill, at Great Length.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—Governor Pennypacker approved the Grady-Sains libel bill at 4:30 this afternoon, and at the same time issued a long statement giving his reasons for his action. The bill, which was in the Governor's hands for more than one month, goes into effect immediately and repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the new act.

The Governor says in his statement that the questions raised by the bill are of very grave importance and affect a large business interest, the freedom of speech and the press, the right of the citizen to be informed concerning current events and the conduct of government, as well as his right to protect his reputation and home from the injuries that result from careless or negligent, as well as malicious and false reports.

In his opinion, they are of importance for the further reason that, which ever way decided, the fact that they are raised indicates a widespread dissatisfaction with existing conditions and their correct decision is likely to have an effect within and without the Commonwealth. They are deserving, therefore, of the most careful consideration and the conclusion, unaffected by any personal feeling and unwayed by any fear of personal consequences, ought to be reached upon the high plane of what will be for the good of the people.

The Governor says that few persons have read or have had the opportunity of reading the provisions of the bill, and in order that opportunity may be given he quotes the language in full. He claims there is nothing in the terms of the measure which prevents any newspaper from making such comments upon legislative measures or upon the official acts of state, municipal, county or public officers as are proper for the information of the public or are in the line of legitimate public discussion.

Continuing, he says: "The bill in its application is not confined to officials, but affects as well the citizen or business man, whose conduct constitutes no part of the right of the public to information. The corporation officer, who has been falsely charged with crime; the manufacturer, who has been falsely accused of being a drunken hawler; the woman whose domestic griefs have been unfeelingly paraded, or whose chastity is improperly suspected; the student, who has been falsely accused of murder; the clergyman, who has been cruelly maligned; the quiet citizen, whose peace of mind has been disturbed by the publication of evil gossip; the merchant, whose credit has been affected by groundless rumors; the sufferers from reckless, but not necessarily malicious publications are given the right, not to prohibit publication, but to recover damages which they have sustained, provided they prove negligence or lack of care on the part of the publishing newspaper. All of these are instances of what has in fact recently occurred.

"Within a few days, in a leading article on the first page of a daily journal, upon large headlines, upon a rumor of unknown source as to the name of a suggested appointee to the position of probonoitary of the Supreme court, and no appointment had been made, and no utterance, official or otherwise, had emanated from any member of that court, that high tribunal was subjected to a covert assault upon the words, 'Machine after the control of the Supreme court.' A mayor of our chief city has been called a traitor, a Senator of the United States has been denounced as a yokel with a sodden brain, and within the last quarter of a century two Presidents of the United States have been murdered, and in each instance the cause was easily traceable to inflammatory and careless newspaper utterances.

"A cartoon in a daily journal of May 2nd defines the question with entire precision. An ogly little dwarf, representing the Governor of the Commonwealth, stands on a crude stool. The stool is subordinate to and placed alongside a printing press, with wheels as large as those of an ox team, and all are arranged as to give the idea that when the press starts the stool and its occupant will be thrown to the ground. Put into words, the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the government. No self-respecting people will permit such an attitude to be long maintained. In

England a century ago the offender would have been drawn and quartered and his head stuck upon a pole without the gates. In America today this is the kind of arraignment which 'goes before a fall.'

The Governor says that, if "such abuse of the privileges allowed to the press is to go unpunished, if such tales are permitted to be poured into the ears of men and to be profitable it is idle to contend that reputable newspapers can maintain their purity.

He also says that many years' experience on the bench has led him to the conclusion that crimes are widely propagated not by the malice but by the recklessness of the press, and that in certain classes of crime, among them murder, the accused were at times convicted or acquitted before they reached the court room. He claims that the damages provided for by the bill follows the ordinary rule of damages for want of reasonable care, and that no harm can come from the provision in the bill requiring the names of the owner, proprietor, publisher and managing editor shall be published with each issue of a newspaper published in Pennsylvania.

He argues that the omission of the word "weekly" from the provisions of the bill was wise, but in no wise fatal, and that, if hereafter a newspaper should be issued every other day or twice a day and thus not be included in the descriptive words used, it would, as well as the journals published weekly, be covered by the general enacting words and be subject to the provisions of the act. After discussing briefly the question as to whether or not the bill passed the house of representatives in regular form, the Governor concludes his statement as follows:

The proposed legislation has been regarded by a large proportion of the reputable press with great misgivings, it is natural that this should be the case. The future is ever uncertain and the easy way to avoid the dangers ahead is to stand still. This is nevertheless not a wise course. The boy, conscious of many lapses, who is invited to a stern father into a private room, enters with a dread, and yet the purpose may only be to arrange for the coming holidays. When the gardener comes with his hoe into the garden, which has been left to run wild, it is safe to say that it is the mullein and not the pea which is likely to suffer. This bill may not be the best possible legislation, but the purpose is commendable and, should experience show it to be defective, something better may be devised. It ought to be cordially and cheerfully accepted by the reputable press, for they have a special interest in its becoming a law. Where the tares occupy the ground, the wheat perishes. It threatens them with no danger. Seeking to utter the truth and not the falsehood, what have they to fear? "Into our courts, where learned judges administer the law with fidelity and justice are drawn from the masses of the people, well fitted to determine who is the wrongdoer, they are not likely to be summoned, or, if summoned, they may go with entire safety. This much is certain. Since the laws of God and nature are immutable and inexorable, unless means are found to uproot some of the tendencies of modern journalism, confidence, already badly shaken, will be utterly lost and the influence of the press, which has been so potent an agent in the development of civilization and in securing civil liberty, will be gone forever.

"With a serious sense that the event is of more than ordinary moment, with full knowledge of the importance of the press and of its value to mankind through all past struggles, and with the hope and belief that the greater care and larger measure of responsibility brought about by this law, tending to elevate the meritorious and repress the unworthy, will promote its welfare while benefiting the community, I approve the bill.

"I am Chester Wolverton. Everybody in New Jersey knew me at one time. Chester Wolverton was a leading figure in the bitterest political fight in New Jersey. He was a bright young lawyer, with a large practice in the Hudson county courts, when he was elected to the Legislature in 1885. He was re-elected for two succeeding terms. He was one of the Democratic leaders in the lower house when the memorable contest for United States Senator to succeed General William J. Sewell took place in 1887.

The Legislature was almost evenly divided politically, the Democrats having a narrow margin when aided by two Labor members from Passaic county. The choice of the Democratic caucus was Leon Abbott. The two Labor members refused to vote for General Sewell, the Republican nominee. The result was a deadlock. Then there was a change when Wolverton and Dr. William H. Baird, of Warren county, bolted from Abbott and voted for Leon Abbott. The Republican swung solidly to Blodgett, and he was elected. Wolverton lost his law practice.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Lying on a sidewalk, evidently suffering, was a tramp. He was sent to the city hospital. There it was found that the man had broken his right arm by a fall three days ago. He had given no attention to the injury.

The sufferer presented a sad appearance. His clothing was old and torn. Asked who he was, he replied: "I am Chester Wolverton. Everybody in New Jersey knew me at one time."

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New President of Colombia Opposes Canal.

Barraquin Forced to Resign and General Reyes is Seated. May Reject Our Proposal Almost Certain to Cause a Delay in Ratification of the Treaty, Even if He Does Not Kill it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—A serious turn in Panama canal affairs came today, when it was learned here that President Barraquin, of Colombia, had been forced to resign and that General Raphael Reyes, the second vice President, would succeed him. The new man is no friend to the canal scheme.

It is known for certain that the extra session of the Colombian Congress has been called for June 20th, but Reyes' accession to the Presidency may change everything just at the time when it was believed ratification was in sight.

There are three elements opposed to the canal treaty. One is against the United States having perpetual control, another holds that the indemnity and annuity is insufficient, while the third is the revolutionary clique that fears the consequences of the State securing \$10,000,000 as once. This element sees the finish of its plotting against the Republic should the government come into the possession of so large a sum.

While General Reyes has never been active in any one of these parties, he is believed to sympathize with the revolutionists, a fact that does not augur any good for the United States.

MAY HOLD UP THE TREATY
It was Barraquin's intention to send the Canal treaty to Congress immediately upon its assembling, but General Reyes may withhold it until the time for the regular session, July 20th, when there is no telling what the political attitude of the country may be.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, knows nothing as yet of the attitude of the present majority of his country's Congress, but he is aware that some reorganization of the finances is essential and he fears that this may be taken up before the Canal treaty is reached. The \$10,000,000 to be paid by the United States would be tempting under most circumstances, but General Reyes' influence may be sufficient to counteract the financial benefits.

Powerful influences both in this country and Colombia have been at work for weeks to defeat the treaty. Of late it has been felt that the outsiders were rapidly gaining, and the reported resignation of Barraquin goes to confirm this idea.

SELBACH FOR ADMINISTRATION.
The friends of the Nicaragua canal project here, who have never given up their lingering hope that they might yet succeed, have been up to-day greatly encouraged by the reports coming from Bogota. The Administration itself has been confident that the Panama route will be secured, either by the ratification of the treaty or in some other way, and has gone on with its preparations accordingly. But of late it has been felt that some other way would be adopted, possibly extraordinary means, such as it would be preferable not to utilize. An executive ratification of the treaty law by the President of Colombia is a typical suggestion of a method of this kind. It would be much more satisfactory, however, to have the treaty ratified by the Colombian Congress, and this, it is hoped may yet be done.

CANAL COUNSEL DENIES \$12,000,000 OFFER.
NEW YORK, May 11.—Concerning the report from Panama that the Panama Canal Company had offered to the Colombian Government \$12,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 the company is to receive from the United States for the canal property, Edward B. Hill, counsel for the Canal Company, said today:

I have never heard of such a thing. Colombia has never demanded such a payment. We do not expect to pay such a sum to Colombia. She will receive \$10,000,000 in cash and an annuity of \$250,000 from the United States. The United States has not yet paid the \$40,000,000 to the Canal Company for its rights. I presume it desires first to advance the treaty negotiations."

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Stick Ticket-Scalping Game Unearthed at Harrisburg.

Conductor Said to Have Finched Cardboard Instead of Passes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—Pennysylvania railroad detectives have unearthed a ticket-scalping game here which shows that the company has been systematically robbed for some time. As a result Henry Katz a clerk, charged with ticket-scalping, receiving stolen goods and selling railroad passes, is held in default of \$1000 bail.

Chief of the Railroad Secret Service Bureau D. Miles Rigor and A. C. Sedgwick, of Philadelphia, began work on the case five months ago. It was believed that a conductor of the Northern Central railroad had been collecting passes without cancelling them, through a clever ruse.

CONDUCTOR'S CLEVER RUSE.
Through passengers from Washington to Harrisburg, it is said, would present their tickets to the conductor between Washington and Baltimore, and the conductor would punch them as is required by the railroad company. On the second collection of the tickets, however, the conductor, it is alleged, merely punched a piece of cardboard which he held in his hand in lieu of the ticket, and on third collection he is declared to have pocketed them. This left the tickets good between Baltimore and Harrisburg.

The conductor, whose identity has not been made public, is supposed to have sold his tickets to Katz or someone else in this city. Carrying out this theory, the secret service men succeeded in purchasing about a dozen partially used railroad tickets from Katz.

PAWNBROKER ALSO ARRESTED.
Katz had been given his tickets from a pawnbroker named Abel Cohen, who was also arrested to-night.

The railroad detectives that he has been purchasing tickets from pawnbrokers for two years, and when closely pressed gave their names.

Although it is not known definitely how great is the value of the tickets which Katz is charged with having sold, the charges include not only the sale of a large quantity of Northern Central tickets, but also tickets on other branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Philadelphia & Reading, as well as free passes on a number of roads.

LORENZ'S METHOD.
Surgeons Discuss Its Value. Considerable Divergence of Opinion as to Whether It is Better Than Operative Surgery.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the discussion of Dr. Lorenz's methods by the American Orthopaedic association today, Dr. E. H. Bradford, of Boston, said that he believed the demonstration of Dr. Lorenz's methods had been of distinct advantage to the medical and surgical professions in this country, and thought that in the treatment of children under 7 years for congenital hip disease, the Lorenz method was the best.

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, of New York, expressed his high regard for Dr. Lorenz, experience were necessary in order to obtain successful results from the employment of his methods.

Dr. Rosewell Park, of Buffalo, one of the surgeons who attended the late President McKinley, did not approve of the breaking of bones and the impairment of tissues incident to the operation of Professor Lorenz.

Dr. Moore, of Minneapolis, through the term, "bloodless surgery," applied to Lorenz's method, was unfortunate, as it appealed strongly to parents who wished their children to be cured without the use of the knife. The fact was that a clear incision would be less bloody than an operation by the Lorenz method.

Dr. McKenzie, of Toronto, dissected attention to the fact that Professor Lorenz had not claimed perfection for his method. He had maintained modesty that 25 per cent. of double dislocations could be reduced through his operations.

The discussion was carried on in the best temper and all of the speakers expressed sincere regard for Dr. Lorenz, both personally and professionally. Upon this the society was congratulated by Sir William Hingston, of Montreal, who declared that Dr. Lorenz conferred on mankind a great service by his skillful work.

NO RAKE-OFF, NO SERVICE.
Trustees of State Institutions to Resign Owing to Law's Rigidity.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 11.—Following his strenuous duties this week in clearing up his legislative business, Governor Pennypacker will have a number of new appointments to consider.

A recent law forbids members of Board of Managers and Trustees of State institutions from furnishing supplies.

The trustees of certain State institutions have for years made a practice of selling supplies to them, and rather than lose the profits which they are alleged to have made by these transactions they have signified their intention to resign from the Boards.

MINISTERS WOULD BE JURORS.
HARRISBURG, May 11.—Harrisburg ministers want to know why they have been excluded from jury duty. If it is by law they want to know it, and it is by courtesy they want it known that they are willing to do their share in meting out justice to the innocent and the guilty before the courts.

To-day they adopted resolutions appointing a committee to inquire into the matter. The same committee will try to ascertain why numerous bills are ignored, notwithstanding the strong evidence submitted.

BECKHAM TICKET IS NOMINATED.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—Fairly complete returns from 50 counties in the Democratic state primary held yesterday indicate the nomination of the following principal state officers: Governor, J. C. W. Beckman, without opposition; Lieutenant Governor, William E. Thorne; auditor, S. W. Hager; secretary of state, H. P. Cheney; superintendent of public instruction, James H. Fuqua, Sr.; commissioner of agriculture, Hubert Vreeland; treasurer, Henry Dosworth.

CRESCENTO TO BE TAKEN TO EUROPE.
TOLEDO, O., May 11.—George H. Ketchum is preparing to take Cresceno, 2,022, to Europe this fall. If he does, one exhibition will be trotted in England for the benefit of the Colonel Winans, a person and business friend of Ketchum. The stallion will be shown in exhibition on the continent.

New Philippine Currency Will Cause Confusion.

Difference in Value of the Old and New Pesos.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There is some speculation as to the effects to follow the issue of the new silver coins in the Philippines in July. The new currency is intended to take the place of the Mexican silver, which will thereafter cease to circulate as legal tender or received in payment of customs. However, the Mexican money will necessarily be employed for many months, and in some parts of the archipelago for years as the principal means of exchange.

There is, therefore, anxiety as to the relation between the Mexican dollars and new pesos which the people are already calling "couants," after Mr. Conant, who was sent to the island by Secretary Root to study the fiscal conditions there and report on them.

Measured by gold, the Mexican dollar is now worth 35 cents. The new peso is worth 50 cents and has the guaranty of the United States Government to maintain it at that valuation. But in the ordinary transactions of the merchants there will be for a time some perplexity in using the two kinds of money side by side. The man who has been getting a salary of 100 pesos in Mexican will expect the same number of the new pesos. When he goes to pay his board he will find that his landlady will ask the same number of the new coins that she has been receiving of the old. The difference in the sum of \$10 is \$12.50.

In the remote country districts the difference will not be known or observed for a long time. Merchants in the cities will demand peso for peso. Rents will be held in the same rate, and salaries will be expected to keep up to the Mexican number in the new standard value.

The ignorance of the people, especially in the country will contribute to the confusion. The Chinese money lenders, bankers and merchants, with their proverbial shrewdness, are already preparing for a harvest in the difficulties likely to be produced.

MONITOR ARKANSAS A PRISONER.
Must Remain Near St. Louis Until Next Spring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Lieutenant Chester, one of the watch officers of the monitor Arkansas, which is lying at St. Genevieve, Mo., arrived here today and reported to the Navy Department that it will be impossible to move the vessel down the river before next spring unless there should be an unseasonable flood. Some of the crew will be transferred to other ships, which is a great attraction to the Western people, no other vessel having ascended the Mississippi since the Civil war.

The Arkansas went to St. Louis to participate in the Fair dedication. She is a new vessel and was to-day finally accepted by the Navy Department. St. Genevieve, where she is lying, is about 40 miles south of St. Louis.

CHESTER PAID TO PARTICIPATE IN FAIR DEDICATION.
Chester, Pa., May 11.—Over 130 of the 175 members of the Glendon Presbyterian church have signed a paper for withdrawal from the organization and will form a Congregational church. Efforts are being made to prevent the split, but it is highly probable that a new edifice will be built.

The movement received a great impetus on Sunday when two ministers of the Congregational faith—Rev. Drs. McAllister and McClain—preached, Rev. J. W. McComb, the deposed rector, will be called to the new church.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS
After May 23rd the train now leaving Bellefonte at 2:15 p. m. for Montandon, via the B. N. & L., will leave at 2 o'clock.

Col. E. J. Pruner, of Tyrone, is ambitious to represent the Blair-Cambria district in the State Senate and will be a candidate for endorsement before the coming county Republican convention in Blair. Col. Pruner made a good burgess for Tyrone, is a good citizen and in many ways is far above many of the men who are in the State Senate today.

At noon last Thursday Samuel F. Williams, of Phillipsburg, and Miss Bella I. Woomer, of Yarnell, were united in marriage by the Rev. G. A. Sparks of the United Brethren church. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woomer, in the presence of about fifty guests. Immediately after the ceremony there was an informal reception and then a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. Both the bride and groom have been school teachers. They will make their home in Phillipsburg.

DONATION DAY AT THE HOSPITAL.—Last Saturday was donation day at the hospital and while the list of benefactors is not nearly in proportion to the needs of the institution yet it is manifest that the interest in it is becoming general. The following list of the articles received will be supplemented next week by the W. C. T. U., which is furnishing the largest private room.

Mrs. J. L. Montgomery, tray covers.
Mrs. Schuyler—from Centre Hall Aid Society \$7.50.
Mrs. Joseph Ceador, bread supply for two weeks.
Mrs. Edwin Wasson, Waddle, 2 qts. of Concord grape juice, 6 glasses of jelly.
L. Enloe, of Millsburg, peach awing.
F. Nagney, clothes hamper.
Mrs. E. H. Richards, 3 pair towels.
Mrs. A. O. Furst, 1 doz napkins, 1 rug and 2 pillows.
Mrs. M. Fauble, 1 pair of pillows, 1/2 doz cases, 1 bottle of grape juice.
Mrs. A. Y. Wagner \$1.00, 4 pillow cases, 1 bottle of grape juice.
Mrs. A. Lockenbach, 1 pair of pillow cases, 2 jars of fruit, 2 glasses jelly.
Mrs. Thomas Donohy, 1/2 doz cakes of soap.
Katz & Co., 30 yds of curtain material.
Howard Creamery Co., milk tickets amount 50 quarts.
Mrs. W. W. Montgomery, bread spread.
Austin Curtin, 4 jars fruit, 2 glasses jelly, 1 lb chocolate, bottle of catchup, dried peaches.
E. F. Garmun, screen.
Mrs. George Potter, 1 pair of pillows, 1 can lard.
Mrs. John Noll 1 qt elderberry juice, 1 pair of sheets, 1 bed spread.
Mrs. F. H. Clemson, 3 sheets, 3 jars fruit, 4 F. H. Clemson, potatoes.
Mrs. Joseph Stronze, State College \$1.00.
Mrs. George Klump, 6 pair bottles of grape juice.
Miss Gella Armour, 1 pair of towels, 4 wash cloths.
Mrs. F. Gray Meek, 1/2 doz sheets, washing machine.
Mrs. John Lane, from card club 22 night gowns.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, A. G. Archey, during the past week.

John Quay and May Straw, both of Julian.
Michael P. Fisher, of Feidler, and L. Maude Wolf, of Woodward.
Willis Shuey, of Bellefonte, and Daisy Haines, of Wingate.
John H. Croft and Clara Heaton, both of Yarnell.
Robert M. Hood, of Lewisburg, and Rosa A. Apt, of Bellefonte.
H. G