

—Only three weeks until the election.

—Are you going to attend the election to help rebuke the gang that tried to muzzle the press?

—After Pennsylvania gets through fixing up her public roads what a cinch it will be for the hobos.

—About the only person the tax gatherer doesn't worry this time of the year is the small-pox victim.

—Game is scarce enough, but the hunter who didn't get lots yesterday—according to his own story—is scarcer.

—In the good year 2003 the Water street wall will still be standing as a monument to the sagacity of the present council.

—There are several fellows in Bellefonte who still have it in for the person who told them that two can live cheaper than one.

—It is the easiest thing in the world to get married, but the hardest to undo, if you find you have married the wrong person.

—The Altoona Gazette alludes to the development of that city in a way that will lead most readers to believe that it is all the chestnuts.

—Congress is to meet in extraordinary session on November 9th. It is not expected that anything extraordinary will be done, however.

—The record breaking rain fall last week might have been due to the immense amount of water that was squeezed out of U. S. steel, common.

—Are you going to vote for the press muzzler or will you vote for men who are on record as being opposed to such outrages on the freedom of the press?

—ANDREW CARNEGIE doesn't seem to be worrying much about where U. S. steel is, but that is largely due to the fact that ANDY always was "a wise guy."

—Indianapolis, Ind., turned down its Republican mayor on Tuesday and elected a Democrat. There is no mistaking the Democratic tide that has already set in.

—The Seaside Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Atlantic City, has gone into the hands of a receiver. How'd you like to be the ice man? He'd rather be a plumber now.

—The government estimates of the country's corn crop places it at two billion, three hundred million bushel and it is about the only thing we know of that water hasn't hurt this season.

—The Press says, "Philadelphia Needs the Wabash!" What's the matter with the Pennsylvania and the Reading. Aren't they doing enough to her councils in the way of free transportation?

—It took THOMAS C. PLATT, of New York, two years to discover that he couldn't get along without a wife. Tom's perspicacity is evidently not the secret of his success as a politician.

—There is some consolation for the victims of the U. S. steel slump. The country is full of CARNEGIE libraries, where all may go and learn to do better things than stock gambling.

—Labor and capital had a great day in Chicago yesterday and the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, equal to the emergency, delivered himself of a capital speech over which he evidently labored hard.

—An Indian named Wakes-up-Last was killed in a drunken row at Browning, Montana, on Sunday. It is hardly probable that Wakes-up-Last will ever wake up at all any more, still yet, once again.

—The Boston Americans have beaten the Pittsburgh Nationals for the base ball championship of the world. Thus it will be seen that Boston can do something more than discuss BROWNING and KEATS.

—Some one has figured out that it would take the entire population of the United States one hundred days to shell this year's corn crop by hand. We are perfectly willing to continue writing slings with our hands, however.

—Get out the full vote in the county this fall. It is a mistake to imagine that any election is unimportant. It is the duty of every good citizen to take his part in the direction of government and the only way that can be done is through the ballot.

—Governor PENNYPACKER's oratory was applauded by the club women at Carlisle on Tuesday night. They doubtless realized that they could afford to be magnanimous, for we'll bet everyone of them thought themselves capable of talking him dumb.

—The Republican machine of Philadelphia has the brazenness to levy a tax of two per cent on the salaries of public school teachers in that city for campaign purposes, after what has happened in that city. Verily impudence and graft will succeed where honesty fails.

—We don't want to be regarded as starting the calamity howl before it is really due, but it is amusing to read such indications of the approach of hard times as the flip-flop Connellsville Courier published on Saturday, when it said: "Monessen has not been the only town in Western Pennsylvania to suffer during the slight cessation of business." "Slight cessation of business" is good. If, perchance, there should be a Democratic President at Washington and a Democratic Congress in control this same Connellsville Courier would not be speaking in such gentle terms as "slight cessation of business."

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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Pennypacker's Grave Offense.

Governor PENNYPACKER appears to have adopted the "higher law" notion which influenced THEODORE ROOSEVELT when he was Governor of New York and guides Governor DURBAN, of Indiana, still. That is to say he refused, the other day, to honor the requisition of Governor HUNN, of Delaware, for a negro under arrest in Philadelphia charged with criminal assault on a white girl ten years of age. The reasons he gives for his action are that not long ago a negro was lynched in Delaware for a similar atrocity on a young woman. Therefore the surrender of the prisoner in question, he reasons, might subject him to the same summary punishment. The Governor of Delaware is a Republican and probably has no more prejudice against the negro race than the Governor of Pennsylvania. But the Governor of Pennsylvania takes upon himself the responsibility of refusing to extradite a felon.

Section two of article four of the constitution of the United States provides in the second paragraph that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." The constitution of Pennsylvania in Article seven, section one provides that "Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State and county officers shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States." Governor PENNYPACKER took that solemn oath.

It will be noticed that the provision of the constitution of the United States is without reservation of any kind. The language is mandatory. The person charged with treason, felony or other crime "shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up." The language of the State constitution quoted is equally unequivocal and positive. All judicial, state and county officers shall take and subscribe an oath that he will "support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States."

That oath obligates Governor PENNYPACKER to deliver up to the executive authority of Delaware any man accused of treason, felony or other crime. There is no provision that the constitution of the United States may be violated in case a burly negro has committed the most atrocious crime in the catalogue on a defenseless white child and is likely to be lynched for it. The Governor is not responsible for what happens subsequently and has no alternative except obedience to the federal constitution and his oath of office.

It may be that QUAY's enologist doesn't understand the obligation of an oath. It is possible that in his inordinate vanity he imagines that his own notions are above the fundamental law. But in that he is gravely mistaken. In violating his oath of office in this respect he is as much a perjurer as the conscienceless wretch who for a pecuniary consideration swears falsely in a court of justice and he deserves the punishment quite as much. In refusing to extradite the guilty negro Governor PENNYPACKER commits perjury and he should be impeached and punished for the crime.

John Hay's Diplomacy.

There is hardly a possibility of averting a war between Russia and Japan and as PATRICK HENRY remarked on a memorable occasion "the next breeze which comes from the East may bring the sounds of clashing arms." The trouble is about Manchuria. Russia refuses to evacuate that Chinese province, according to promise, and Japan interprets her occupation of the territory as not only prejudicial to the interests of the land of the Mikado but as actually menacing to the peace of the land of flowers, tea and bamboo.

This incident recalls the fact that long ago the courtiers of the present administration were singing praises of the diplomatic achievement of Secretary of State JOHN HAY, because he had managed to get Russia to consent to an evacuation of Manchuria. That was all that is necessary, they said, to opening the doors of China to the commerce of the United States from which great wealth would be certain to flow and wonderful prosperity result. It marked Mr. HAY, they added, as one of the most consummate diplomatists of the present or any other age.

But he doesn't appear to have accomplished much in the matter of opening the doors of China to our trade if the evacuation of Manchuria was an essential prerequisite, for the Russian minister in China has frankly served notice on the Pekin government that Russia will never evacuate Manchuria but will hold it for all time as the legitimate spoil of conquest. If that be true it must be said that Mr. HAY's pretenses as a diplomatist have dwindled to the most meagre proportions and that so far as that achievement it amounts to nothing.

Judge Grosscup's Idea.

Judge GROSSCUP, of the federal court for the District of Chicago, is greatly disturbed with the fear that the corporations of the country may not be properly taken care of. The Judge has invariably done his best to avert any such misfortune to the corporations and on several occasions has perverted the law so as to serve them. He was the originator of that peculiar judicial atrocity which made it a crime for striking employees to persuade other workmen to join them in strikes in order to force acquiescence in their demands and he has in various other ways endeavored to give the corporations the best and workingmen the worst of strike conditions. But his new alarm has brought forward the most dangerous suggestion of the lot.

The Judge would have the federal government take over to itself by congressional legislation absolute control of corporations and deprive State Legislatures of all power concerning them. He gives two reasons in support of his proposition, both bad. The first is that State Legislatures can't always be controlled and those in Democratic States are never amenable to corporation influences. In this connection he inferentially argues that congress can always be depended upon to do the right thing. The trusts could easily afford to contribute sufficient funds to control congressional elections, if they could be exempt from obligation to contribute to legislative elections. But so long as State Legislatures can legislate on corporate questions the trusts are obliged to look after legislative elections.

The second reason alleged by Judge GROSSCUP in support of his monstrous proposition is that if corporate legislation were limited to Congress the interpretation of corporate laws would be confined to federal courts and under that arrangement the corporations would have a pudding. Such Judges as GROSSCUP would make short shrift of striking employees and their complaints, whatever they might be. Government by injunction would then become the rule instead of the exception and it would soon become as much a crime to strike as it is now to rob a bank or commit a murder. Meantime we are drifting in that direction and unless the party of monopoly and militarism is voted out of power there is certain to be a speedy end of constitutional government.

Snyder and the People.

In less than three weeks the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to determine a most important question concerning their welfare. They will be asked to choose between a subservient tool of the corporations of the State and an able and courageous champion of the people, a man to fill the office in the government of the State the occupant of which determines all questions of right and wrong between the people and the corporations. There is not a rational man in Centre county who would allow Senator WILLIAM P. SNYDER to sit as juror in a case between himself and the Pennsylvania railroad, however small the amount involved. Everybody knows that, right or wrong, he would decide in favor of the corporation.

The Auditor General is not only the juror in all cases in which the Pennsylvania railroad, the Standard Oil company or any other corporation is in contention with the people of Pennsylvania, but he is the judge and advocate. Whatever he says with respect to the obligations of corporations is the law, if the corporation assents to it. If the corporation feels aggrieved it can appeal to the courts. But the people have no such right of redress. The Auditor General fixes the matter absolutely. He can make a railroad company pay all it owes on the basis of a fair valuation or he can let it off with a moiety of what it ought to pay and the people have no right of appeal. No other officer in this or any other State has such immense power.

Yet Senator QUAY has chosen for this great office a man who during eleven years' service in the Legislature has never once raised his voice or cast his vote in the interest of the people as against the corporations. Every measure of spoliation of the people for the benefit of the corporations has had his earnest and active support. Millions of dollars worth of property have been voted to the Pennsylvania railroad during the period of his service in the Legislature and his vote and influence has invariably been with the corporations and against the people. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the people are now asked to put him in a position in which he may do their interests greater harm than before. If they are wise they will not make such a blunder.

—As a cabinet maker Mr. BALFOUR can scarcely be regarded as even a good apprentice.

—The Lock Haven school board is arresting truants in that city. It would be a good plan if some of the boys who are to be found loafing about our streets daily were made to feel the importance of the compulsory education law.

New Use of the Surplus.

With a surplus of \$17,000,000 in the State Treasury the Republican machine contemplates the approach of the election with considerable complacency. That vast fund has been judiciously distributed over the State. Every dollar has been put where it will do the most good and the machine managers are confident of the result. The usual laborious and somewhat tedious methods have not been followed this year. The chairman of the state committee spent the time amusing himself in search for big game in British Columbia which is usually devoted to the work of the campaign. But he is not worried about the vote. The surplus is expected to do the work.

An examination of the list of state depositaries will show why Senator PENROSE is confident of victory at the approaching election notwithstanding his failure to make the preliminary canvasses and perform the routine work. Wherever a little stimulus is needed a commensurate deposit has been made and the bankers thus favored are expected to do the rest. The activity of a banker is a potent influence in politics. Customers or others, absolutely safe, but needing an accommodation can readily be converted to the idea that it is a good thing to please the banker. A borrower who is forced to ask for a renewal is easy game for the banker who wants to hold the deposit.

The surplus in the State Treasury belongs to the people. If it had been permitted to remain in their pockets their families might have enjoyed some additional comforts and the sufferings of a sick child might have been mitigated. Or taken from the people if it had been applied to the necessities of the public charities and other benevolent institutions it might have been made to serve a useful purpose. But it has been gathered into the treasury and divided among the bankers for use as a fund to debauch the ballot and corrupt the voters of the State. Such a perversion of power is the gravest crime. The perpetrators of it ought to be punished by the overthrow of their party at the polls.

—The four hundred and two Medal of Honor men of the United States passed resolutions commending General MILES at their reunion at Gettysburg on Tuesday. Gen. SICKLES tried to kill them but the men whom congress has voted the bravest of our Nation passed them over his head and proclaimed to the world that they endorse MILES, even if he is snubbed by such paper soldiers as ROOSEVELT and Root.

Mr. Dalzell Stands Pat.

Representative JOHN DALZELL, of Pittsburgh, has already gone to Washington to prepare for his work as a Representative in Congress and solicitor for various corporations on the floor. Mr. DALZELL always goes to Washington a month or so before the session begins for the purpose of looking over the ground and getting things ready. This time he began that work by paying a friendly visit to the President. At the expiration of his conference with the Chief Magistrate he complacently announced that there will be neither financial nor tariff legislation during the extra session and probably not in the regular session, which begins on December 1st.

Representative DALZELL is a "stand-patter" of the most confirmed type. He is counsel for nearly all the steel and iron corporations and companies in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh and is confident that his clients have nothing to gain by tinkering the tariff. As a Representative in Congress his constituents are in a different situation of course. They are taxed heavily in order that the steel barons and iron princes and coal and coke kings may multiply their vast profits. But the salary of Congress is only a trifle compared with the attorneys' fees which come regularly from the rich corporate clients and, besides, his clients can buy the support of his constituents anyway.

But the constituencies of other Congressmen suffer because Mr. DALZELL's rich clients are satisfied with existing conditions and desire to "stand pat." In every other congressional district in the State there is suffering because Mr. DALZELL takes care of his clients at the expense of his constituents. But that doesn't matter much either to himself or his clients. As Mr. VANDERBILT once stated it, "to hell with the people." Mr. DALZELL and Mr. ROOSEVELT have more important matters to consider than the sufferings of an overtaxed public. DALZELL's counsel fees amounts to nearly \$100,000 a year and that would be enough to live comfortably on, even if taxes were twice as high.

—Cambria county has just paid to the city of Lock Haven \$400 for the care and burial of a child of the Newall family during an attack of small-pox. The family were located in Lock Haven at the time of the disease, but as their legal residence was shown to be in Cambria the latter agreed to settle the bill of \$553 by paying \$400.

Storm Sweeps Along Coast for Miles.

Torrential Rain Pours Down on New York and all the Surrounding Country. An Enormous Amount of Damage is Done.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Torrential rain, commencing early yesterday morning and continuing with scarcely any intermission until late this afternoon, during which time the unprecedented precipitation of 10.04 inches was recorded at the local weather bureau, today laid New York city and all the surroundings under a flood, causing damage that will amount to many hundred thousands of dollars. Tonight the rain has ceased, but a coast storm is reported approaching, and a threatened hurricane renders it unsafe for vessels of any class to leave port.

RAILROADS ALL CRIPPLED.

Suburban steam and trolley lines, with hardly an exception, were crippled by floods and washouts, and in the early morning rush hours thousands of suburban residents were unable to reach their offices in this city. Those who were fortunate enough to cross the ferries found further progress blocked by the submerged condition of the water front streets, across which they were ferried in trucks and wagons.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 9.—The heavy rain for the past 36 hours is causing considerable damage to property in the city and vicinity. The Susquehanna river has risen 10 feet since last evening and continues to rise at the rate of 4 inches an hour. At Brookside, a northern suburb, the water flooded the houses and several families had to move out.

Fourteen families in North Wilkesbarre were forced out of their homes at 10 o'clock tonight. The Central and Delaware & Hudson railroads are affected by the high water. At Parsons, three miles from here, tracks are covered in places with water and the bridges are threatened to be carried away. It is still raining at 11 o'clock and a serious flood is threatened in the Wyoming valley.

DISASTROUS RAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The heavy rain storm which set in Thursday morning continues tonight. During the last 36 hours 3.1 inches of rain have fallen. The storm is accompanied by a high wind, which reached a maximum of 36 miles an hour this afternoon. Beyond the flooding of a few streets caused by choked up sewers, no damage of any consequence has been done in this city or vicinity. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers are above normal, but nowhere near the danger point.

At Atlantic City, N. J., four inches of rain fell between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. today. At Delaware Breakwater the wind reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour. Hurricane warnings are up along the coast from the Delaware capes north.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The following notice was posted at the Pennsylvania railroad station here today: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of the high water at Trenton, N. J., the train service between Philadelphia and New York city will be temporarily abandoned, except to Bristol, Pa."

No trains have reached this city over the Pennsylvania railroad since midnight last night because of the flood at Trenton, where the tracks of the company are under six feet of water. The flood at that point is caused by the high water in the Delaware river backing up the waters in the Assanpink creek. The Pennsylvania railroad company has not had any other report of damage along its lines.

At the Delaware Breakwater today the wind is still blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The heavy seas are breaking over the telegraph lines, but thus far no disasters to shipping have been reported.

A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange says the life saving station at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., reports that the Townsend's Inlet hotel was undermined by the high sea this morning, and is breaking up. The hotel was a small frame structure and was in an exposed position.

The storm along the coast prevails with the same fury as was reported yesterday, and has apparently not moved from the territory affected by it during the past two days.

Property has been damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars in this city and vicinity by the rain and wind. Scores of buildings were flooded and washouts reported on nearly all railroads. Both the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers are swollen far above normal, the latter stream causing serious damage to mill property along its banks.

It is estimated that 6,000 textile workers are idle in Manayunk because of the flood. Along the lower Schuylkill there are several places where the water swept over the retaining wall and inundated the Fairmount Park drive, or, further south, hurried the railroad tracks. Service has had to be temporarily abandoned. Traffic on the Philadelphia and Reading railway between New York and Philadelphia was impeded by the high water in the Raritan river. The officials feared that the bridge across this stream might be weakened by the flood and trains were transferred to the Lehigh Valley railroad tracks. In this way trains were able to complete their trips, though not on time.

A washout occurred on the Northeast Pennsylvania branch of the Reading at Buckingham, about twenty miles from here, delaying traffic several hours.

At the weather bureau it was stated that 3.14 inches of rain had fallen since 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At Manayunk the Schuylkill river is fourteen feet above normal, which is two feet lower than the highest point ever registered.

CIRCUS TRAIN INUNDED.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—A heavy flood which last night caused the suspension of through traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad had subsided some at 10 o'clock today, but not sufficient to permit the running of trains. There is no interference with traffic between New York and this city, but no trains are running between New York and Philadelphia.

Five trains that should have passed through Trenton last night are stalled

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Governor Pennypacker Tuesday appointed Austin Curtin, of Boland, Centre county, and S. K. Schwenk, of Philadelphia, members of the Vicksburg battlefield memorial commission.

—The managers of the National and American league clubs are after some of the local players for next season, says the Williamsport News. Big offers are being made. Clymer, Bressler, Lush, Maitland and Weigand are the most sought after.

—A disastrous fire occurred shortly before 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at Drury's Run, in which the West Branch hotel was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. This hotel was one of the finest in the county, and was owned by Jerry Foley.

—The body of Mrs. Mary Lorenz, aged about 72 years, was found floating in the creek near Strath Haven Inn, at Swarthmore, Tuesday morning. She had wandered from the home of her son-in-law, George W. Ball, and in all probability committed suicide.

—It is said a strange disease has broken out among swine in Bedford county and many fine hogs are dying. The malady is what is known as the hog plague. Nothing has yet been found to stay the progress of disease, which in some respects resembles hog cholera.

—The commissioners of Lycoming county have secured from the supervisors the number of miles of public roads in the county, which they report to be 1,836. Muncy Creek township contains the greatest number of miles 100, and Saladadburg borough the least number, 21.

—Charles Spaid, of New Berlin, committed suicide last week without any special reason. He was about twenty-five years old. Several days previous to the time he committed the deed, the young man suffered from an aberration of the mind, and was melancholy and depressed.

—Reuben Behm, of Williamsport, acting for the S. P. C. A., Thursday arrested 13 years' old John Warner, son of Henry Warner, of Pennsdale, for firing shot into the udders of two cows belonging to August Fry. Warner paid Fry \$75 for the cows and will also settle for the cruelty part.

—Mrs. William Minch, an aged widow who lives in a cabin at the edge of the woods near Mill Creek, at Wilkesbarre was found dead on the mountain near her home at midnight Tuesday night. Her little 8-year-old grandson, who went into the woods with her to gather fire-wood was found lying asleep beside her dead body.

—Freddie, 2-years' old son of John E. Haynes, of Williamsport, is dead as a result of drinking about an ounce of whiskey from a flask. The child had been ill, and the father was about to give it a dose of hot water and whiskey. While he was after the water, the child got the bottle of liquor and helped himself. Death ensued seven hours later.

—The State Factory Inspector's Department is taking steps for the eradication of child labor about the State, and the deputies have been working toward that end in almost every county. The children are compelled to show their certificates and even in such cases the youngsters' fathers have to prove that they are of legal age for working in factories.

—The trouble between the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke company and its men will likely be settled by arbitration. The miners have chosen T. A. Bradley, of Lilly, to represent them, while J. L. Mitchell, of Ebensburg, will look after the interest of the operators. They will meet in a few days to hear the grievances of the miners and also the operators' side of the fight.

—The Lewis family, of Centralia, a little town near Shamokin, is surely a sadly afflicted one as the entire household is now suffering from smallpox, the latest victims being their mother, father and grandmother, who have developed the disease. With these last three it makes ten in all nine of whom contracted the disease from a son and brother, who caught it in Philadelphia.

—On Thursday, the 15th inst., the new state law went into effect, forbidding the discharge of weapons propelling a metal bullet or pellet, whether powder rifle, air gun, spring gun or any other kind, in the streets and alleys of any city or borough. The penalty is a fine of \$5 for the first offense. For the second the punishment is fixed at \$15 fine, with an imprisonment of 10 to 30 days, with costs.

—A question involving the right of a school board to deny an education to a child residing in the district, but whose parents live elsewhere, is to be decided shortly by the Northumberland county, court. The Mt. Carmel borough school board has declined to permit a 10-year-old girl to attend school without paying tuition, as her parents do not live there, and the family with whom she lives has not adopted her legally.

—Twenty-six extra freight brakemen have been dropped from the service on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. The men are all from that end of the division. Orders for their lay-off were issued on Saturday and were immediately put into effect, the men being sent to Altoona Monday for their time. The latest lay-off resulted from the same causes as required the dropping of eight entire crews from the division about one week ago.

—At Antes Fort on Sunday, Charles Woomeer was severely cut about the face by flying glass hurled towards him by an exploding bottle of catnip which he was trying to open. Mr. Woomeer and his wife, who are residents of Jersey Shore, were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bastian at Antes Fort, when the accident occurred. It is feared that in addition to the cuts on Mr. Woomeer's face there is glass in one of his eyes.

—A new passenger station is to be erected by the P. E. R. at Lewistown Junction. The Junction has become an important station and the forty years' old structure that now does duty there is no longer adequate for the crowds that daily use it. The new station will be twenty by eighty feet, of fancy brick, one story in height. The general plan of all new stations along the Pennsylvania steam heat will be followed, with slate roof, lines cast in place and beaded glass windows, tile and cement flooring, gas and electric fixtures. The station will be built, it is understood, near the site of the present structure.

(Continued on page 4.)