

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., November 4, 1910.

Berry's Duplicity is Proved.

Citizens Who Heard Pledged to Support Grim Swears to Fact

William H. Berry will never be governor of Pennsylvania, but can easily prove a claim to be the champion preparator in the public life of the country. Mr. Berry never hesitates in making a statement on account of the fact that it is not true. If it suits his purpose and he thinks he can fool the people, he lets it go anyway.

After the nomination of Webster Grim for governor by the Allegheny convention Mr. Berry met his recent antagonist in the corridor of the Hotel Allen, congratulated him upon his nomination and pledged his support for election. His convention manager, Eugene C. Bonniwell, had previously moved to make the nomination unanimous, and the hopeful Democrats were in a happy frame of mind with this assurance of harmony.

But it didn't last long. That incurable microbe of ambition soon got to work in Berry's system and he began working for a nomination on an independent ticket of some sort. It didn't make much difference to him what kind. Then he publicly denied that he had promised to vote for Grim, though half a dozen reputable men heard him do so.

Among them was S. Miley Miller, of Gettysburg, chairman of the Democratic county committee of Adams county, who stood within a few feet of Berry and Grim when they met. Mr. Berry said: "I congratulate you on your nomination and will do all for your election I can." This statement of fact is supported by the following affidavit made by Mr. Miller:

"Adams County, Pa., Gettysburg, ss. Before me personally came S. Miley Miller, who, after being duly sworn, according to law, deposed and says: That he is a resident of Gettysburg, Adams county, and chairman of the Democratic county committee of Adams county, which position he has held for the last six years in succession. That I was present at the Allegheny convention, and am personally acquainted with Hon. Webster Grim and Hon. W. H. Berry. That after the convention adjourned I was in the rotunda of the Allen House, standing close to Senator Grim. Mr. Berry approached Mr. Grim, took his hand, congratulated him on his nomination and assured him of his support at the election and made use of the following language substantially: 'Mr. Grim or Senator Grim, I congratulate you on your nomination and will do all for your election I can.'"

"Further deponent sayeth not. 'Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of October, 1910. 'JACOB A. APLER, 'Recorder of Deeds.' (Seal.)"

Mr. Berry is equally careless of his reputation for veracity in accounting for the money he borrowed on bogus security from Colonel J. M. Guffey. He has given several stories in relation to that matter, each differing widely from the other. At first he said he used the money to finance the capitol graft investigation. Now as a matter of fact, he didn't spend any money on the capitol graft investigation, but when chided for tardiness in pressing the investigation, complained that he had no funds available for that purpose and that the Republican auditor general and governor would not appropriate any.

Thereupon two gentlemen of ample means, residents of Harrisburg, offered him all the money needed for the purpose on the chance that the legislature would reimburse them, but he never called for the money. Other reasons that he has given for borrowing from Colonel Guffey are equally false. Among them was a statement that he used the amount to guard his person from threatened attacks of emissaries of the Republican machine who had been employed to murder him. It would be impossible to conceive of anything more absurd than this. The truth is that he borrowed the money to invest in an enterprise which turned out badly, as anyone with a modicum of judgment could have told him in advance it would.

In Pottsville, the other day, Mr. Berry said that Colonel Guffey was amply secured for the loan. He was secured by shares in the Berry Engineering company, which is now in the hands of a receiver and probably not worth a penny on the dollar. At any rate the amount of it which Berry had assured Guffey was ample security for \$15,000, was sold by the bank which held it for \$700, notwithstanding the fact that on the morning of the sale Mr. Berry publicly announced that it would be redeemed within two weeks. That was eight weeks ago, and it has not been redeemed yet. These are only a few of the falsehoods which Berry has put into circulation since the opening of his campaign of false pretense.

Both. "What are you talking about? A thing can't be a great help and a great drawback at the same time." "I don't know. How about a mustard plaster?"—Boston Transcript.

Under Pressure. Isn't it queer that when a man really wants to go somewhere he can do as much work in half an hour as would ordinarily take him half a day.—Portland Express.

Strikes Everything and Adds Vastly to Expenses of the Household.

The bride and bridegroom next door are beginning to keep house. They have been shopping for the outfit for the kitchen. And the Payne tariff tax law schedules cover all phases of such an event, writes Charles Johnson Post in the New York World.

The stove is tariff taxed 45 per cent. The frying pan 40 per cent, the saucepan 40 per cent, the pudding tins 40 per cent, the kettle 40 per cent, the coffee pot 40 per cent, the baking pans 40 per cent, the colander 40 per cent, the flour sifter 40 per cent, the iron spoons 40 per cent, the griddle 40 per cent, and the egg beater 40 per cent.

They like waffles, so the waffle irons are taxed 40 per cent also.

Then there are pails—wooden pails tariff taxed 35 per cent, and a fibre pail also 35 per cent.

There must be a garbage pail of tin, tariff taxed 1 1/2 cents a pound.

The kitchen knives and forks are cheap, serviceable affairs and are tariff taxed on a penny apiece and 15 per cent additional on up. But the tariff tax law provides that they must never pay less than a duty of 40 per cent.

The bread and cake box is tariff taxed 45 per cent. The flour box 45 per cent, and likewise 45 per cent on the little boxes that hold the spices and the little things of the kitchen.

The chopping block is tariff taxed 25 per cent and in addition one-third of a penny.

The earthenware bowls are taxed 55 per cent. A lamp chimney 60 per cent.

The refrigerator is tariff taxed 35 per cent and the hamper 50 per cent.

The ironing board is protected by a 35 per cent tariff, the irons by a tax of eight-tenths of a penny a pound and the zinc sheet for the kitchen table 1 1/2 of a penny a pound.

An earthen teapot is tariff taxed 60 per cent.

The dish towels not less than 30 per cent, probably more, but the law says they must not be less.

The skewers for the roasting meats one cent for twenty-five skewers. Nothing is too small for the tariff taxers to overlook.

An earthen pipkin is tariff taxed 55 per cent, the same rate as for the casserole dishes that figure in the more elaborate kitchens.

The kitchen mop is tariff taxed 35 per cent, with a separate tax for the handle and attachment.

The washboard is tariff taxed 35 per cent and the kitchen chairs also 35 per cent.

The oilcloth on the floor is tariff taxed 6 cents a square yard and in addition 15 per cent.

And the kitchen apron that the young bride puts on to manipulate all of the above is tariff taxed 25 per cent.

Berry May Be Useful After All. [From the Philadelphia Record.] Although Mr. Berry has no chance whatever of being elected, there is a possibility that he may be useful to the cause of political reform. If it be true that Mr. Blankenburg's committee is getting replies to its inquiries mainly favorable to Mr. Berry it means simply that mostly Republicans are replying. There is no indication that many Democrats prefer Mr. Berry to Senator Grim; there is no reason, either of principle or expediency, why they should. The probability is that most of them are not paying any attention to inquiries whether they prefer Mr. Berry or the senator.

Of course, no self-respecting Republican, even if a thorough-going partisan, can vote for Mr. Tener after all the disclosures. He was a nonentity to begin with, and he has been shown to be something of a good deal more difficult than that to elect. And yet a great many Republicans cannot quite bring themselves to vote a regular Democratic party ticket. There must be a considerable class of these Republicans who have too much principle to vote for Tener and too much partisanship to vote for Grim. A third party ticket would come in very conveniently for them.

We strongly advise every one who wishes to beat the Penrose machine to vote for Grim. That is the only straightforward and sure way of accomplishing the political reform this state needs. But we do not believe any considerable proportion of the Democrats will vote for Berry, while it is not impossible that enough Republicans will vote for him to cut deeply into the vote counted on by the Republican managers for Tener. In that case Berry's candidacy might divide the Republican vote and give the election to Grim.

There is no reason in the world why every opponent of Senator Penrose's political management should not vote for Mr. Grim. Good government in this state demands the maintenance of a minority party which may easily become a majority party, and this can never be the case with the elements of a third party movement. But it is increasingly probable that Berry's vote will be drawn almost wholly from the Republican side, in which case he will inadvertently serve the cause of good government as represented by Senator Grim.

A Threatening Comet. M. Camille Flammarion, the great scientist, after many years of study, arrived at the conclusion that the world will in the twenty-fifth century come across the path of the comet Bella. On this occasion a collision will take place, and Bella being infinitely greater than the earth, a shock may be expected which he calculates will be 865 times greater than the shock caused by the collision between two trains, each traveling at sixty-five miles an hour.

Eccentric Count Bertrand.

Count Bertrand, who lived in Paris, was a very eccentric man, and to one of his eccentricities he ascribed his long life. Once a year he would be taken himself to bed and stay there for three months. On these occasions he would see no one but his servant, who brought him his meals, and even him he forbade to speak. Just before the Germans began the siege of Paris the count went to bed, and the servant, true to his injunctions, said nothing of the events going on around him. One day the bread proved so bad the count demanded an explanation, whereby, of course, he learned that Paris was encompassed by the enemy. Springing out of bed, the count paced the floor, repeating, "What should a Bertrand do under such circumstances?" Suddenly he stopped, exclaiming, "We should go to bed!" and to bed he went and stayed there until the siege was over.

Willie Objects. Among the representatives in congress is one whose lack of personal comeliness is the basis of personal banter from his facetiously inclined colleagues.

"Why, Willie," said one of them to the four-year-old son of the congressman, "how much you resemble your father?"

"Yes, sir," responded Willie, with an air of resignation. "Everybody says that, but I don't think I deserve it."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Getting a Start. "Did you secure tickets for the play, hubby?" inquired the New York wife. "I hear they are in demand."

"They are, but I managed to get seats for two months from tonight. And, by the way—"

"Well?"

"You might begin to get ready now."—Kansas City Journal.

The Annual Rooter. "Do you know the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"

"Yes, indeed," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "All I have to do to see the difference is to observe Charley at the beginning and at the end of a baseball season."—Washington Star.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FEARED CONSUMPTION

Entirely Cured. Interesting Case. W. H. Burch, Bingham, Pa., writes: "I was in a terribly run-down condition, my lungs were weak and sore, and I had a dull, heavy pain between the shoulders. I lost flesh very rapidly, and feared I was going into consumption. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured. I now weigh 210 pounds and never felt better."

In cases where a strengthening, toning, appetite-giving medicine is needed, Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected thousands of cures. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today, in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs. 55-141

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts or exercising powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER TWO. RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:—

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State he shall have resided therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER THREE. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia

Constitutional Amendments

vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall be made, the number of judges in such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER FOUR. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 8. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE NINE, SECTION EIGHT.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and development of Philadelphia for the construction and improvement of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reconstruction of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be extended in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Patents.

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Hair Dresser.

FOR THE LADIES.—Miss Jennie Morgan in her rooms on Spring Street, is ready to meet any and all patients wishing treatment by electricity, treatments of the scalp, facial massage or neck and shoulder massage. She has also for sale a large collection of real and imitation shell and jet combs and ornaments, small jewelry, belt and belt buckles, hair goods, and is able to supply you with all kinds of toilet articles, including creams, powders, toilet waters, extracts, and all of Hudnut's preparations. 50-18.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 17, 1909.

| READ DOWN | | STATIONS | | READ UP | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|
| No 1 | No 5 | No 3 | | No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
| a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. |
| 17 05 | 6 55 | 2 20 | BELLEFONTE | 9 10 | 5 05 | 9 40 |
| 7 15 | 7 05 | 2 30 | High | 8 57 | 4 52 | 9 27 |
| 7 29 | 7 18 | 2 45 | HECLA PARK | 8 45 | 4 41 | 9 15 |
| 7 39 | 7 28 | 2 55 | Hubersburg | 8 33 | 4 30 | 9 03 |
| 7 53 | 7 23 | 3 11 | Hubbardsburg | 8 20 | 4 19 | 8 51 |
| 8 07 | 7 28 | 3 25 | Snyderstown | 8 06 | 4 08 | 8 39 |
| 8 21 | 7 34 | 3 39 | Chiondola | 7 54 | 3 57 | 8 27 |
| 8 35 | 7 37 | 3 53 | Lamar | 7 42 | 3 46 | 8 15 |
| 8 49 | 7 40 | 4 07 | Clinton | 7 30 | 3 35 | 8 03 |
| 9 03 | 7 43 | 4 21 | Kriders Siding | 7 18 | 3 24 | 7 51 |
| 9 17 | 7 46 | 4 35 | Chiondola | 7 06 | 3 13 | 7 39 |
| 9 31 | 7 49 | 4 49 | Mackeyville | 6 54 | 3 02 | 7 27 |
| 9 45 | 7 52 | 4 63 | Dunkley | 6 42 | 2 51 | 7 15 |
| 9 59 | 7 55 | 4 77 | Salona | 6 30 | 2 40 | 7 03 |
| 10 13 | 7 58 | 4 91 | MILL HALL | 6 18 | 2 29 | 6 51 |
| 10 27 | 8 01 | 5 05 | | 6 06 | 2 18 | 6 39 |

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.)

11 40 8 51 Jersey Shore..... 3 09 7 52
12 15 9 30 Arr. WAMPORF Lve. 2 35 7 20
11 29 11 30 Lve. Reading Ry. Arr. 2 30 6 50
7 30 6 50 PHILADELPHIA 18 36 11 30

10 10 9 00 NEW YORK..... 9 00
(Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m.
p. m. a. m. Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m.
Week Days.
WALLACE H. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, Jan. 6, 1910

| WESTWARD | | STATIONS | | EASTWARD | |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------------|----------|--------|
| Read down | | | | Read up | |
| † No 1 | † No 2 | † No 1 | † No 2 | † No 4 | † No 6 |
| D. m. | a. m. | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. |
| 2 07 | 10 20 | 6 35 | Coleville | 8 40 | 12 40 |
| 2 12 | 10 23 | 6 35 | Morris | 8 57 | 12 37 |
| 2 17 | 10 27 | 6 45 | Krumm | 9 07 | 12 27 |
| 2 21 | 10 30 | 6 45 | Hunter's Park | 9 21 | 12 21 |
| 2 26 | 10 34 | 6 55 | Filmora | 9 38 | 12 28 |
| 2 32 | 10 40 | 6 55 | Brinary | 9 54 | 12 24 |
| 2 35 | 10 45 | 7 05 | Waddles | 10 07 | 12 20 |
| 2 40 | 10 57 | 7 15 | Krumm | 10 17 | 12 07 |
| 3 20 | 11 10 | 7 25 | State College | 10 20 | 12 00 |
| | | | Struble | 8 45 | 3 30 |
| | | | Bloomsdorf | 7 40 | |
| | | | Fine Grove Mt. | 7 55 | |

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Clothing.

Your Kind of Overcoats Priced Right

The Handsomest and Largest Assortment in Centre County, it's no ordinary showing. We would like you to see them.

Allegheny St., Bellefonte.

Clothing.



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