

Johnstown Weekly Democrat.

VOL. XXVIII.

JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890

NO. 10.

HOW IT IS LIKED.

What Republican Papers Have to Say About the Nomination of Delamater. Pittsburgh Leader.

Senator Quay "vindicated" himself yesterday by forcing the nomination of George W. Delamater as the Republican candidate for Governor. There is not, and there cannot be, anything more than the feeblest pretense that the nomination conforms to the sentiment of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, considered as a free agent and without reference to the machine government of which it is the victim. Delamater is a figurehead for Quay. Any of the opposing candidates is personally more popular and more respected than he, and that this fact is recognized by citizens of all classes, irrespective of partisanship, is attested by the storm of protest against the nomination which has gone up from Republicans.

The Democrats can make the struggle a close one if they choose. Their only hope at all is the nominating of a pure, honest candidate—one who is known to be free from objectionable associations and capable of discharging the functions of chief executive of the commonwealth without fear or bias. Such a man is Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, who, during his previous term of office, demonstrated his absolute integrity, trustworthiness and independence of thought and action. With such a man as Pattison the Democrats could make the contest exceedingly close, but even with Pattison to oppose him, we feel that Quay can safely land Delamater. Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

The Republican State Convention yesterday was a most grotesque affair. A Republican Convention which had 204 members was made up according to the first ballot thus: The field, 120; Delamater 84. These delegates were thought to be representatives of the Republican voters, inasmuch as they were chosen at primary elections, and in many cases these elections were held after the merits of the several candidates had been thoroughly discussed. An Adjutant General, a member of Congress, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and a veteran soldier citizen thought they could have something to say about the nomination of Governor.

This is where the first grotesque effect is seen. A boy listening to the ticking of a telegraph instrument and a man in a smoking-jacket and slippers down in Beaver were convention and delegates all in themselves. The delegates were torn from their moorings and rushed to new alliances by the arbitrary will of him in slippers. The will of the voters was annihilated; this, too, was grotesque. Delegates sworn to Montooth in Allegheny deserted him at a critical moment, when victory was possible, in response to the command of Quay; and delegates from Philadelphia deserted Hastings when he might have won by steadfastness, because of orders from Quay. Delegates elected and instructed for special candidates were voted by Quay for others. A boy was the pilot who steered the convention on the rocks where it lies. This, too, was grotesque.

The most remarkable coolness prevailed after the nomination. Men of influence utterly refused to have any connection with the candidate elected, Gen. Hastings refusing to take the responsibility of the campaign.

The political agony is over, and Delamater gets the Republican nomination. Of all the candidates before the convention he was the only objectionable one, and the only one who was bitterly, and upon substantial grounds, opposed both within and without the party. But he had the grip on the machinery and got there.

To carry the elections is, however, quite another matter. Hastings, Montooth or Stone would have won easily. Delamater, on the other hand, is handicapped from the start by intense antagonism, partly on factional, largely on public grounds; by open predictions from prominent Republicans that "any Democrat can beat him;" and, most serious of all, by a record at Harrisburg which places him under the greatest suspicion, if it does not absolutely prove, that he is more distinguished there as a useful and conspicuous agent of powerful corporations than as a valuable servant of the public. The weightiest complaint in illustration is that in the interests of the Standard Oil Company, he killed the Billingsley bill, which was intended for the relief of the oil producers.

As Delamater stands, he is a weak and undesirable candidate. But the Republican majority in Pennsylvania is so great that even a weak and undesirable candidate may be elected if the Democrats do not put up one who is singularly strong and acceptable. They have such a man in Pattison—a tried, trusted and capable gentleman. Pattison once before won over the Republican majority, and gave excellent and fearless service as governor. The public will wait with curious interest now to see whether he is to run again. If so, it will be safe to look out for the closest and most exciting race so far seen in Pennsylvania politics.

DELAMATER IT IS.

The Crawford Man Nominated on the Third Ballot.

THE HASTINGS AND MONTTOOTH MEN BREAK OVER.

The Mailed Hand of M. S. Quay Makes Itself Felt With the Expected Results—The Organization of the Convention and the Platform.

Special to the Johnstown Democrat.

HARRISBURG, June 25.—The first three ballots in the Republican State Convention held here to-day resulted as follows: First ballot—Hastings, 64; Delamater, 84; Montooth, 30; Stone, 15; Osborne, 8; McCormick, 3.

Second ballot—Hastings, 61; Delamater, 99; Montooth, 20; Stone, 16; Osborne, 2; McCormick, 2.

Third ballot—Hastings, 58; Delamater, 105; Montooth, 19; Stone, 15; Osborne, 2; McCormick, 2.

Necessary to a choice, 103; Delamater is therefore nominated.

The convention then took a recess and during the recess Montooth will probably be persuaded to accept the second place.

HARRISBURG, June 25.—The Republican State Convention was called to order this forenoon at 10 o'clock by Chairman Andrews. George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, was made Temporary Chairman.

The several committees were appointed, when the Convention took a recess. Upon re-assembling, the permanent organization was effected by the selection of Walter Lyon, of Allegheny, as Chairman.

After a recess of two hours the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted with a hurrah:

THE PLATFORM.

Once more the Republicans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, send fraternal greetings to their party brethren throughout the nation, and congratulate them and ourselves upon the victory won in 1888 by the purity of Republican principles and the patriotism of Republican citizenship.

For the Chairman of our National Committee, Mr. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign, and commend his bearing under the slanders which his successful leadership of our party has purchased for him. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrages of his fellow citizens, and as Senator of the United States, he has won and retains our respect and confidence.

In keeping with the sympathy and the duty of our party we make the following declaration of principles for the betterment of political government and the benefit of our fellow-citizens:

We believe that every lawful voter has the right to cast a free ballot at every public election, and have it properly counted and certified; and we call upon Congress to adopt such legislation as will prevent a suppression or falsification of the votes of our fellow citizens at elections for officers of the National Government and will end political slavery throughout the nation.

Our care for the welfare of those who upon the field of battle carried triumphantly the principles of Republican faith will end only when the last loyal soldier of the civil war shall have entered into his honored rest, and we ask Congress to grant a per diem service pension to every Union soldier and sailor who served in and was honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States.

This claim which the citizens of the border counties of our Commonwealth make up on the General Government for reimbursement for the loss they sustained in their homes and property at the hands of the enemy during the last war is one which National patriotism should respect and honor, and we urge upon our Congressmen the use of every proper effort to have it quickly and completely satisfied.

We endorse the tariff bill called the "McKinley bill" in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives, and we denounce the criticism passed upon that bill in the English Parliament as an unwarranted interference by a foreign nation with the right of the American people to protect American industries.

We reaffirm one of the earliest principles of our party when we declare that American workers should, like American manufacturers, receive National protection, and we request of the General Government the strictest enforcement of the laws forbidding entrance into and the employment in this country of pauper and contract laborers of foreign nations.

We urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of passing such legislation as

will prevent the importation and sale of oleomargarine and of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth contrary to our acts of Assembly regulating and restricting the same, and empower every State to enforce its local laws regulating thereto in the manner and in accordance with the intent and purpose with which they were enacted.

Ballot reform is, and will remain, the watchword of our party in every State, and we especially congratulate our political brethren in New York upon the fact that although their Democratic Governor could reform, he could not wholly defeat their efforts to secure a free ballot for every American voter throughout their State. We charge the members of the next General Assembly with the duty to pass such laws, and, if necessity should arise, to provide for such changes in the constitution of our State as will insure to every voter perfect secrecy and freedom in exercising his right of suffrage.

For almost thirty years the finances of this State have been under the control of our party. During this time we devised a system of taxing corporations, which serves as a pattern for and has been taken as a guide by many sister States in their efforts to collect revenue for public purposes. We have paid off the debt which the Democratic party of this State created during a time of peace; we have almost extinguished the debt which the Democratic party of the Southern States inflicted upon us during the civil war, and years ago we lifted from the lands and homes of all our fellow citizens the burdens of State taxation. But the depression under which our agricultural interests now suffer has made the present system of taxation bear too heavily on them, and we therefore pledge ourselves to lighten that burden and as far as possible to equalize taxation.

To that end we recommend that the surplus revenue derived from State taxation be used to lessen the taxation now laid upon real estate for local purposes by applying it, so far as it will in legislative wisdom avail, to the increase of the appropriation for the support of the common schools, and to making appropriation for the care of the indigent insane for the expenses of the jury system, and of holding the general elections. If thereby there should be necessity for enlarging our surplus revenue, we favor a just and equitable increase in the taxation of property of corporations.

We recommend that the local system of taxation be so reformed as to permit the taxation of money capital for local purposes to such an extent as to enable the local authorities to reduce the rate of taxation upon real estate to an equitable basis.

We require of the General Assembly vigilance in making appropriation of the public money, and of our charitable institutions receiving State aid the strictest economy in expenditures.

HOW IT ALL ENDED.

The Closing Scenes of the Convention—The Ticket as Completed.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—Following is the ticket as completed last night by the Republican State Convention: For Governor, George W. Delamater, of Meadville; Lieutenant Governor, Louis A. Watres, of Scranton; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Thomas J. Stewart, of Norristown.

During the recess, following the nomination of Delamater, there was another attempt to persuade Major Montooth to take second place on the ticket, but he remained firm and declined all offers.

When the Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, Prof. Lyte, of Lancaster, was the first man recognized after Chairman Lyon had declared nominations to be in order for a second place. He placed before the Convention the name of E. K. Martin. Mr. Warren, of Lackawanna, presented the name of Senator Watres. Samuel E. Cavin, of Philadelphia, placed J. A. M. Passmore in nomination. Mr. Brown of Schuylkill, seconded the nomination of Passmore.

The nominations closed with Mr. Brown's speech, and the roll call was immediately ordered. By the time Allegheny county had cast its almost solid vote for Watres it became apparent that the Lackawanna man was the winner, and Mr. Brown withdrew the name of Passmore to simplify matters. The ballot then continued to the end with Watres and Martin as candidates. The ballot resulted as follows: Watres, 165; Martin, 36. Mr. Watres was declared the nominee, and his nomination made unanimous.

Thomas J. Stewart was renominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation, upon motion of W. R. Leeds, seconded by W. D. Porter.

Meanwhile Chairman Andrews had been substituted for one of the Crawford county delegates, and sprung the nomination of General D. H. Hastings for Chairman of the State Committee from January 1 next. The question was immediately raised whether the General would accept. Chairman Andrews and Permanent Chairman Lyon both stated that he would. With this understanding the election was made by acclamation.

Alfred Grady, of Philadelphia, then moved that all the gubernatorial candi-

dates of the day and the nominees be invited to appear before the convention. Mr. Gratz, Wm. Flinn, and Gen. B. F. Fisher were sent out to look up the gentlemen whose presence was desired. The only one they brought in was Delamater.

Senator Delamater read a speech accepting the nomination and when he had finished Maj. L. G. McCauley and Wm. R. Leeds announced the declaration of the chairmanship by General Hastings and moved its acceptance. Delamater appeared disgusted and Chairman Lyon looked around in vain for Chairman Andrews and Frank Willing Leech, apparently being at a loss what to do. Col. Carter, of Crawford, relieved his embarrassment by moving the re-election of Chairman Andrews, which was accomplished forthwith, and then the convention adjourned sine die.

MUCH MARRIED MRS. WESTON.

She Asks the Courts to Free Her of Her Nine Times Husband.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The divorce records of this term will be enriched by the entry of a very peculiar petition from Mrs. Stella Weston, the wife of the Rev. Charles Weston, a Wisconsin minister, who will contest the petition. Mrs. Weston took the preliminary steps this morning by instructing her lawyer to make out her remarkable story for presentation to the Court. The woman is thirty-two years of age, and has been married nine times, all within the space of eight years. Mr. Weston being her first and her ninth husband. He is also her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth husband, all her marriages having been solemnized with the same bridegroom. According to her statement the Rev. Charles Weston is a marriage maniac, that is, he is ever seeking to be married, never insisting upon a new bride, but being perfectly content with Mrs. Weston in that role. Owing to this matrimonial mania Mrs. Weston says her married life has been one long and harrowing honeymoon. They were first married at the little town of Millbrook, in Wisconsin, and according to the forms of the Methodist Church. Europe was selected for a honeymoon tour, and while in Dublin he told her he thought their marriage was not ecclesiastically perfect because the person who united them had not been ordained by apostolic imposition of hands. He held that this was absolutely necessary and made arrangements for another marriage in St. Patrick's Cathedral, of Dublin. She thought him over-scrupulous, but consented, and there was another wedding. On their return home in the steamer he discovered another flaw. He had learned that St. Patrick's Cathedral had once been a catholic cathedral; that the mass had been sung there, and that the cathedral had not been rededicated since it ceased to be used for Roman Catholic worship. This omission he held to be fatal and another marriage was ordered. Then he forced her to be married on board ship by a Presbyterian minister. Rev. James Munroe.

Attendance at one of Ingersoll's lectures where John Calvin was denounced, convinced him that this was illegal. Marriages by Baptists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians and Spiritualists then followed, and then, a year ago, his wife got weary, left him, and removed to this city, where she is now living with her sister. She has had letters from her husband telling her that he has ascertained beyond all possible doubt that a Congregational marriage is the only one that has the indorsement of heaven, and that if she will but consent to a wedding in a Congregational Church he will forgive her flight and promise that this shall be positively the last nuptials he will ask her to participate in.

The Murder of David Moore.

NEWBURN, June 26.—The David Moore lured to his death in Allen Park, Ottawa, Ill., and robbed of \$1,200, is a native of this city. He was the son of David Moore of the wholesale lumber firm of D. Moore & Co., who was one of Newburgh's foremost citizens, a man of wealth and influence, and the heaviest lumber dealer. Twenty-five years ago in this part of the State David succeeded to his father's business and failed. Subsequently he went to Chicago and then further West, continuing in the lumber trade as a salesman. One of his brothers is Thomas Moore, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn. David was about forty-five years of age.

Johnstown Talent Wins.

In the contest for the championship in music at St. Joseph's Academy, Seton Hill, Miss Rose Sloan, of this city, came out victorious. The test of skill was conducted by three eminent musicians who were strangers to the contesting young ladies, and took place a few days prior to the commencement, which was held on Wednesday. At the commencement Miss Sloan was awarded a gold medal for her proficiency.

Died as the Result of a Fall.

Squire John N. Strayer, a contracting carpenter, of Portage, fell from a building in that place on Wednesday and so badly injured himself that he died yesterday morning.

THE MINERS.

The Rescuers Reach the Mine—Delayed by Precautions—Great Anxiety—A Shutdown in the Coke Region.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 24.—At 6 o'clock this morning the little town was astir with the news that the Hill Farm mine had been reached. The news spread like wildfire, and in a half hour the newspaper men and physicians were plodding up the hill to the pit mouth.

When the mouth of the mine was reached it was learned that about 3:30 this morning a hole was broken through the coal into an opening on the other side. At once arrangements were made to keep out the air. The hole was bratticed up with muslin and a canvas door made. Then a test of the air was made, and it was found to be very good. An hour and a half was lost in waiting before the inspectors would permit the men to proceed. The shift working now is clearing the space in the opening. No one knows what is ahead, but if the maps are correct there should be but little trouble from the falls of slate and stone.

I saw Mine Inspector Keighley, who said: "We broke into an opening this morning. I at once had the hole closed. We lost an hour and a half waiting to have the air tested and the currents fixed. It would be fatal to turn in the air now. We have fifty men working, and I must protect them. That is why I am using so much caution. I hope to know the fate of the men before 2 o'clock this afternoon. Of course it may take longer."

"If the men survived the explosion, and the air in that entry in the Hill Farm mine is as good as the opening you struck, what are the chances of the men being alive?"

"Very good. Under such conditions I think we can bring some of them out alive. You can rest assured we will do the very best we can."

Every one was wearing a more hopeful expression this morning, the agony being almost ended, and it will be a most joyful day if the men are brought out alive.

A few moments later I saw District Master Workman Kerfoot. He has been at the mine since early this morning. He said: "I can only learn that the men have struck through the coal, as they have been doing all along. They don't know any more where they are now than they did yesterday. They can't know where they are until they strike the flat. Then they can tell something."

At 10 o'clock I visited the mine again. Inspector Blick had just come out of the mine. He looked very cheerful and said he felt much encouraged. "We are still working in the 'gob,' but have only a few feet to go till we reach the line."

"What about the hole you made through the coal?" I asked the Inspector.

"Well, you see we did break through and found the ventilation all changing. Of course this put us to our metal. We worked very hard to find where it came from. We don't know yet, but we do know that it did not come from the Hill Farm mine, and that it is not going that way."

"What progress are you making?"

"We are pushing things at a most lively rate. We are making better headway than at any time during the past three days. The 'gob' is loose, much looser than we have had for some time."

"How far are you from the line?"

"From 8 to 14 feet, and I think we will be there soon. The men are working like beavers and are anxious to get through. All of them are satisfied that we are doing the best we can."

District Master Workman Kerfoot this morning ordered out all the miners in the entire coke region. They are to meet at Scottdale to-morrow in convention. The subject to be discussed is the recovery of the imprisoned men, dead or alive.

Kerfoot is reported as saying that with his force he could have cleared away the entire surface of the hill in which the Hill Farm mine is located. The officials of the company say they would be glad to have their coal exposed. It is certain that Kerfoot will be kept out of the Mahoning mine. It is also ascertained that Inspector Keighley and his men will push along in the same direction they are going. The Inspector said he can get all the men needed, and would keep on the line for ten days if necessary.

Mr. Seldon Taylor, a civil engineer from Pittsburgh, was down the mine twice this morning. The last visit he paid was just a short while before 11 o'clock. The talk around the mine has been concerning the action of Col. Kerfoot in stopping the works throughout the region.

Mr. Taylor said: "Every one can say that Peter Wise has worked right along through this trouble like a man. He told me in talking of this order of Kerfoot's that he could not understand it. He said Kerfoot had no authority to issue such an order. He further added that every member of the Board of Knights of Labor who had visited the mine since the work of rescue began had approved of each step. It strikes me that this is pretty hard on Kerfoot."

"Just what good this convention which Kerfoot has called will do, is not known by many people. The law of the State

provides the Mine Inspector, in whose district such an accident occurs, shall take charge of affairs and go right ahead. If necessary he has the authority to call for the militia through the proper channel. Mr. Keighley is determined to push through on this line and Mr. Kerfoot may meet with more trouble than he anticipates should he attempt to take possession of the mine for the purpose of directing the work of rescue."

At 12 o'clock to day the air at the heading where the men were working was reported as the very best. The temperature had fallen from 100 degrees to 70. Work is proceeding rapidly and results may be expected most any time.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 25.—The coal line has been reached.

At 10 o'clock this morning fifteen feet of coal had been mined. Drills are going, and Inspector Evans has ordered a longer one.

It is expected that the men will be through in a few hours. There are about sixty feet of coal to go through, and the rate of speed is from six to ten feet an hour.

The visit of Secretary Robert Watchorn, of the Miners' Union, has most effectively squashed the kicking of the outsiders, who have been so very free in their criticisms of the manner in which the work was being done.

Col. Kerfoot, the District Master Workman, has rescinded the order calling for a close down of the region and a convention at Scottdale to day. No one will hear any more kicking from the men who have stood on the outside, with their hands in their pockets, while their comrades were inside doing all that could be done by men.

At noon there had been no definite change. Mr. Hazzard, at that hour, said that he thought the men would not get through the coal before early to-morrow morning.

The survey shows that by the line they are following they have sixty feet to travel. They can go at the rate of four to six feet an hour. Every foot advanced is with the greatest care and caution. Too many lives are at stake to make a false move.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 26.—The miners are driving nearer the imprisoned men in the Hill Farm mine, but they are yet a day's journey from them. There is absolutely no telling what the shifts are going to strike. Last night Secretary Watchorn was sure that the entry for which the men are driving would be reached by tonight. This morning when he went to the mine and found that the miners were still in the "gob," he changed his mind, and thinks it will be night before a drill hole is forced through into the entry.

Yesterday coal was struck, and the men dug away with a vigor and will. About fifteen feet put them through it, and then they ran into the "gob" again. It was "gob," too, of the stickiest kind. It was jammed together in an almost solid mass. Only seven feet was gone through by the shift which went in at 2 o'clock this morning and remained just a little over a foot an hour. Three different sets of timber were placed in position, and this also took time.

I saw Peter Wise this morning. For years he has had a reputation as an agitator, but in this disaster he was the coolest labor official who has been here. He was not only cool, but has been right down in that narrow passage way working and toiling with the rest of the men.

Mr. Wise said to me: "We are still in 'gob.' It was mighty tough work during the night. Now it is loose and sliding. This last is a sign that we are nearing something. It is the first time that this has happened to us, and we feel encouraged by it. I think we may find the entries on both sides worked up further than the maps show. If this is the case, then we will make more time than we anticipate when we strike the coal."

Mr. Hazzard was on the ground early this morning. "My advice," he said, "are that the men are pushing right along. They went through coal yesterday. It was a pillar of some kind, and I think when they strike the coal line they will have so much the less to go through. The maps show that there should be about sixty feet of coal."

"Do you think there is a possibility of the miners finding the coal on the line all cut away, Mr. Hazzard?"

"I do not. There is no opening through from our mine to the Mahoning mine. The line may have been cut into on each side, but not to any large extent. Of course, if this has been done, it means that men will have that much less distance to go when the coal is reached. I don't see, though, how they can have less than thirty-five or forty feet to go when they reach it. That means nine to ten hours' work. Then comes—what?"

The crowds which used to gather around the mine every day have all disappeared. The police have but little work to do, and the few who do come are friends and relatives of the men inside.

The tent is the place where most of the men now sleep, and it and the commissary department are the busiest places in the place.