

Pine Grove Mentions.

The rollicking students of our Pine Grove academy are now having a six weeks vacation, when the summer term will commence. Jacob Roan, A. M., is confident of a large attendance.

Mr. Milton Krebs, who has been attending a Dental College at Baltimore, is now spending his vacation with his father, Levi Krebs, not asserting that his best girl does not get her share of his pleasant smiles.

The citizens of Pine Grove Mills have recently received from Mr. G. W. Lyon a clear right title to the spring by which our people are supplied with pure mountain water, for which favor many thanks are due Mr. Lyon.

A musical concert will be held at Fairbrook next Saturday evening, the 22d inst. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental solos and duets, trios and quartets. New and excellent choruses, will be conducted by Prof. J. A. Weaver, one of the best drill masters in this section of the State.

The barn at Baileyville owned by the Tyrone Mining Company, formerly known as the Bryson barn, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week.

To my political friends who have so kindly made mention of my name as being among the prospective sheriffly timber in the coming campaign, I emphatically say no.

Our citizens are depending, and probably too much, on a Rail Road Committee, consisting of three of our very best men, whose duty it was to secure the right of way from Struble's Station to this place, and confer with the R. R. Company, and if possible secure the speedy building of the road.

Owing to the large deposits of ore across the mountain and the probability of the B. & R. R. being constructed across the mountain at some point near our town, Pine Grove Mills would be benefited thereby, as it lies in a direct line with the Stone valley ore fields, which can be reached by rail with a fraction less than three miles from Struble's Station, and the ore fields across the mountain could be reached within four miles from this point.

One day last week we had the pleasure of meeting at the St. Elmo that friend of good fellows, Robert Hammill Boal, of Bellefonte, who by the way has long been in the employ of the Messrs Collins as one of their principal engineers, if not the best.

On Thursday evening the 13th inst., the large country home of Frank Bowersox was beautifully illuminated, it being the occasion of the marriage of his third daughter, Annie, to Mr. Thomas Gray, son of Geo. W. Gray, of Fillmore.

Dr. J. Edward Ward, with his bride, arrived here Thursday last week, after spending a week of a honeymoon trip to Baltimore and the National Capital. They were driven to the home of his parents, Mr. Joseph Ward, on Main street, where a splendid reception awaited them, and a sumptuous feast was served.

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Mr. Rufus Evans, who lived at this place for a short time, but who recently moved to Bellefonte, died at his home in that place on Monday night of typhoid fever.

The suit brought against two of our school girls by several married men for a report they circulated, the prosecutors paid the costs, there not being enough evidence to hold them for court. It is reported that the one prosecutor expected to realize \$100 out of the case, expecting it to get into the first families of the town and get high money.

On Wednesday morning of this week there started up town a monstrous Bird that stopped in at the cobbler's. A young man who happened to be present was upholding the character of one of our town's young ladies, which it seems to delight in damaging every opportunity that presents itself, and having failed to poison the young man against her, the aforesaid Bird ejaculated that he would "put a kink below his eye."

The WATCHMAN correspondent was informed by the young man that the Bird did have and can have an opportunity to fulfill the threat made. But up to this writing it has failed to do so, and we will here say that we think it is well for it that it was not carried out.

Grover Cleveland's Wooing.

Mrs. Cleveland Tells Why She Said Yes to the ex-President's Fifth Proposal.

I am able to give some inside information about ex-President Cleveland's romance. At the time of the wedding the mouths of the President and his wife were those of clams concerning their love affair.

It seems that the men are somewhat in the right, and the lady who recently returned from a wedding trip to the Continent gives me some friends, a conversation which she had with Mrs. Cleveland not long ago. The story, as it comes to me, is quite spicy, and I do not vouch that the talk is verbatim. I give it as I hear it. This lady said: I met Mrs. Cleveland shortly after I landed in New York, and one of the first questions she asked me was to pray tell how long I was engaged before I was married.

"I answered her, and told her the story of our courtship. She listened with interest, and when I was through I concluded that I would learn something from her in return. I asked: "Mrs. Cleveland, I have seen a great many stories about your marriage and the most I have ever heard has been contradicted by you or your friends. I have told you my story, and now I want you to tell me yours. How long were you engaged to the President before you were married?"

"Mrs. Cleveland laughed and blushed, and said: "Oh, there are the most ridiculous stories told about us, but honestly they are hardly as funny as it really was. Uncle Grover proposed to me five times before I accepted him. First, when I was fourteen, and I just laughed at the idea, for he seemed so much older. Then again, two years later, when I went to college, and a third time when he was elected Governor of New York. I was by no means ready to get married and he left things go for a year, or until he was nominated for the Presidency. Then he asked me again, and I again refused. At last he was elected, and I promised to marry him in a year. Of course I always liked him better than any one else, and I always meant to marry him some day, but I'll own that the White House had something to do with hurrying it up."

For Freckles.

A young lady correspondent requests a cure for freckles. The golden-brown variety, that appears only in the summer, may be readily removed, but those of a more permanent kind are difficult to get rid of, and many can only be mitigated by an acid lotion and avoiding extreme exposure to the sun.

Take finely-powdered nirt(salt-peter), and apply it to the freckles by the finger, moistened with water and dipped in the powder. When perfectly done and judiciously repeated, it will often remove them effectively and without trouble. An excellent freckle-lotion may be made of two gallons of strong soapuds, to which are added one pint of alcohol and a quarter of a pound of rose-mary. Keep in a close jar, and apply with a linen cloth. Please remember that what will help in one case may be quite useless in another.—American Agriculturist.

The Difference.

When President Cleveland assumed office he found the Railway Mail Service altogether in the hands of Republican appointees; and during his four years term there were 1999 changes, bringing the efficiency of the service to a point never before reached. President Harrison, though he found a large percentage of Republican officials in his service, in the first four months of his administration brought about 2484 changes. The rate of depopulation under Harrison as compared with the rate under Cleveland was as 15 to 1.

—The Shah of Persia is about to introduce railroads and electric plants into his dominions, and has given the contract for their building to Frank J. Clergue, a citizen of Bar Harbor, Maine. It was American contractors who first built railroads in Russia, and the Czar said to have advised the Shah to depend upon American skill and enterprise. As the Shah has broken faith with Englishmen who had begun the work, he may probably attempt the same tactics with the new contractor; but the Yankee may safely be trusted to come out ahead in any such contest.—Record.

Wheat Damaged and Peach Crop Ruined.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Information from Southern and Central Illinois indicates more or less damage to the wheat crop by freezing within the past week or ten days. The warm weather last month advanced the growth to such an extent that it was in a very tender condition when the sharp freeze began.

From the reports on fruit in the southern part of the State, where the bulk of the Illinois crop is raised, it may be safely stated that the peach crop is ruined. Apples and cherries are safe, but pears are injured to a considerable extent. Strawberries, where properly covered and protected, are not extensively injured, but where they were not cared for they are killed or have suffered badly.

After Postmaster General Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house to-day Mr. Morton, of Missouri, offered for reference a resolution reciting that it is reported that the postmaster general has been employing postoffice inspectors and special agents in investigating the claims of republican applicants for appointments as postmasters, and paying for such services out of the public funds, declaring that such practices are contrary to the law of the land and subversive of good government, and calling on the postmaster general for a statement as to what postoffice inspectors and special agents have been so employed.

Won A Wife in Twenty Minutes.

RITCHIE COURT HOUSE, W. Va., March 17.—A remarkable marriage has just been announced here. Saturday morning Jacob Riffner, aged 80 years, walked from his home, at Eaton's tunnel, to the home of Mrs. Ray, a widow of 65. He introduced himself to the widow, stating that he understood she wished to marry. They talked twenty minutes, and Mr. Riffner started for this place, secured a license and returned with a minister, and before night they were married. Mr. Riffner, who is a prosperous farmer, took his bride home with him this morning.

More Russian Barbarity.

BELLEVILLE, March 15.—Dispatches from Tomsk, the Central Siberian depot for prisoners, say that the prison now holds 490 healthy and 275 sick exiles, but that in 1886 the number of exiles brought to the prison was 16,184, of whom only 14,866 were transported further into the interior. In 1887 the arrivals numbered 14,277, in 1888 they numbered 15,015, and in 1889, September, they numbered over 12,000. Of these prisoners there were taken to the interior 13,522 in 1887, 14,239 in 1888, and 11,000 in 1889.

The daily average number of prisoners in 1889 was 1380, and the average number on the sick list was 396. A majority of the sick had typhoid fever. An official report declares that owing to a lack of room hundreds of sick beds had to be placed in the open air while the temperature was as low as six reamur, and that in consequence of this exposure the mortality among the sick was enormous.

A Youthful Counterfeiter.

He Made Excellent Work and Looked Like Little Lord Fauntleroy.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 18.—The merchants of the village of Georgetown have for the past month been victimized with large quantities of well-executed spurious dollars and nickels. On Tuesday Claude Madden, 12 years old, purchased a postal note at the village post office and three tickets for an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show, giving new dollars and nickels in payment. The money was discovered to be counterfeit by a large lot of counterfeit nickels. Fisher is a lad of 17 years, who looks like Lord Fauntleroy, having an abundance of golden curls flowing over his shoulders, and is a prominent High School scholar. His father is a respectable physician.

A search of his father's house unearthed a large lot of counterfeit nickels, rough and unfinished, and two molds for making nickels, formed of dentist's plaster and marble dust. Otis then broke down and confessed his guilt. He said he had been led astray by W. I. Kester, a traveling watch tinker of Paris, Ill. Otis was bound over to the Circuit Court, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Kester. The boy claims that he made the dies in one day, and is proud of his workmanship.

No Assessors Need Apply.

Census Superintendent Porter has issued an order that no assessor, collector or any other person having any connection, however remote, with the imposition, however remote, with the imposition or receipt of taxes, shall be employed in the capacity of enumerator.

The June registry of voters takes place about the time the enumerators make their round, and it is easy to understand how important it is that the two shall be kept entirely separate and distinct from each other. Where assessors in valuing property, real or personal, meet with such obstructions that they are unable to perform their duties as required by law, the law specifies what remedy shall be employed, estimates being allowed in certain cases to take the place of facts that cannot for any reason be got at.

It is different with the enumerators. The information they desire can only be obtained with any exactness by a thorough canvass from house to house; and when such means fail, and guesses are resorted to, the very object for which the census is taken is defeated, which are to be the basis of statistical tables of great value to the public—will be practically defeated.

—Houston was beaten for the Senate by Louis Wigfall, who cut such a brilliant and yet inefficient figure at the outbreak of the war. Sam Houston was asked what kind of a person this Mr. Wigfall was who had succeeded to his place. Houston said: "Gentlemen, I know him well; he is the most eloquent, brilliant d—n fool in all Texas."

The Census Taking in June.

Pittsburg Post. The taking of the census will begin on the first of June. It is not difficult to get a reliable estimate of the aggregate population. Assuming the increase will be 30 per cent, or the same as in the decade from 1870 to 1880, the total population of the United States will be about 65,000,000, or more than twice the population of the Union at the outbreak of the civil war.

Of this total about 55,000,000 will be whites and more than 8,500,000 blacks, if each of the races has maintained its ratio of increase as computed in the last census, or 29.20 per cent for the whites and 34.67 for the blacks. But we doubt that the negroes are increasing so much faster proportionately. If they are, and if they go on at that rate, they will form one-third of the population by the middle of the next century. The New York Sun makes this estimate of the present population of the different divisions of the Union:

NEW ENGLAND STATES. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Population, 1880, 4,010,529; in 1889, 4,500,000.

MIDDLE STATES. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia. Population, 1880, 12,196,886; 1890, 15,000,000.

WESTERN STATES. California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin. Population, 1880, 16,905,081; 1890, 22,500,000.

SOUTHERN STATES. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. Population, 1880, 16,837,317; 1890, 22,000,000.

According to these estimates the West and South are close together in population. Since 1880 New England has gained about one-eighth of its population, the Middle States more than one-fifth, the Western States more than two-fifths, and the Southern States about one-third. In 1880 there were in the Southern States 6,113,054 negroes, and if their number has increased at the rate of the last decade it is now 8,232,449, or nearly two-fifths of the whole. This indicates the proportions of the negro problem in the near future.

Under the law the taking of the census, as regards the enumeration of population, must be completed within 15 days in the towns and within 30 days in the county districts. Mr. Porter, the superintendent of the census, expects with the aid of electrical computing machines to give the principal results within 20 days after the last schedule has been received. It is probable, therefore, that we shall know the exact number of the population before the 1st of August. This congress at the session next year will be able to make an appropriation of representatives in congress and presidential electors.

An Alarming Condition of Affairs in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17.—The Farmers' Alliance, which has within six months become the most powerful farmers' organization that Kansas has ever known, has through its president addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests of the State and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter says: "We call attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in Southern Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. This means 1,800 homesteads transferred from the hands of so many industrious families to the hands of capitalists, either domestic or foreign. The foreclosure of these mortgages is in accordance with a pre-conceived purpose to gain possession of these farms and people them with a more servile tenantry, imported from foreign lands for this especial purpose. Foreclosures and evictions are taking place in very many parts of our State, and we need not go the way to Europe to witness scenes of cruelty in the minds of this kind. All over the State the homes of our people are imperiled. They are struggling against adverse circumstances and against hope to sustain themselves until relief shall come. The people believe that these conditions are largely due to vicious legislation.

"They have been promised by each of the great political parties that something would be done for their relief; both parties have been tried and both have thus far failed even to attempt any measure contemplating a betterment of the condition of the industrial classes. They have seen that while they have been compelled to sacrifice their products in many instances absolutely below cost of production in order to procure the common necessities of life, and in the effort, in many cases unsuccessful, to keep the sheriff from invading their homes, their representatives in Congress are engaged in the consideration of every imaginable question except such as contemplate relief to the distress of their constituents.

"There are measures which the farmers demand shall have immediate attention. These relate to questions of money, of transportation, and their ownership of American lands."

The letter then goes on to say: "The distress of the people is crying aloud for relief. They believe that very many of the questions that are receiving the attention of Congress are far less urgent than those upon which the safety of their homes and the welfare of their families depend. They believe that the white citizens have some rights as well as the colored citizens of the South. They believe that the fallen heroes, both white and black, in past struggles for liberty and perpetuity of our institutions can afford to wait for one minute until the rights of living heroes in the present struggle for American homes restive some recognition by a man who have been chosen to represent them in Congress. Behind these demands are more than 100,000 ballots in the State of Kansas, and the time is coming and is not far distant when the legislators will be the voice of their constituents.

Irish Girls Stop a Mill.

700 Hands Out of Work Because of a Rumpus Over St. Patrick Decoration.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 16.—An amusing, but serious strike is on at the Hargraves Mill here, which has temporarily thrown 700 hands out of work. Some 200 pretty girls are the cause, but this time the trouble is between themselves and not with the corporation.

In the carding room there has been some trouble for some time, the Irish girls on one side, headed by Miss O'Callaghan, and the English girls, supported by the American and Scotch maidens on the other. The rumpus, which, aided and upheld by the men hands, has been over Irish politics, each side taking all opportunities to slur at the other. The approach of the 17th of March saw the Irish girls prepare to celebrate. They went to some expense to decorate their machines with green ribbons, which were promptly torn down by some unknown member of the other faction.

On Friday the Irish girls came to work, all decked out with green ribbons. The other side heard of it and showed up appared with blue and orange. This led at once to a quarrel, during which Miss O'Callaghan accused a Yankee girl of destroying their decorations and slapped her. She was in return knocked out by a strapping English young woman. The result was a general scrimmage, which was only stopped by the overseer and male help after considerable damage had been done to feminine toilets. The girls at once quit work until the other side promised to dispense with their decorations. This the Irish girls refused to do, and so the whole mill is at a standstill, while the agent is in despair.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—Small dwelling house, pleasant and convenient. Reasonable rent. Inquire of A. M. HOOVER, Bellefonte, Pa.

CARPET WEAVERS.—An excellent Loom, in good order, ready to run and with all the fixtures, can be bought at a very low figure, by applying to this office. 35-42.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A brown stone house on corner of Church and Spring street. Fourteen rooms. All modern improvements. Either for sale or rent. Inquire on premises or 35-10-42. JOHN G. LOVE.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, on Saturday, March 29th, 1890, at 10 a. m., under the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 23, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bellefonte Church of the Evangelical Association of North America in Centre county, State of Pennsylvania," the charter and object of which is the promulgation of the interests of religion in our midst and the spread of Scriptural holiness throughout the world. CLEMENT DALE, Solicitor. 35-11.

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!

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SPECIAL BARGAINS!

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OUR GOODS AND QUOTE YOU PRICES.

A reduction from 20 to 30 per cent on our entire stock from this date until after the Holidays.

WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO SHOW YOU OUR GOODS AND QUOTE YOU PRICES.

Children's Suits (Knee Pants) from \$1.75 to 1.25

Boys Suits from 14 to 18 years from \$5.00 to 4.00

Men's Suits Reduced from \$6.00 to 4.50

Over Coats Reduced from \$4.00 to 3.00

Reduced Prices in Underwear, Shirts & Hosiery.

Mufflers & H'dk'r's.

Hats & Caps.

Trunks & Valises.

DUCTIONS ARE GENUINE.

34 49 3m. SIMON LOEB.

Sechler's Grocery.

TO THE HUNGRY PUBLIC.

It is only those who eat—the many who require the necessities of life, to prolong their existence, that we address.

Those who use nothing—who think they need nothing—who live on expectation, hope or some intangible nothing, will save time by passing this column by. It is not intended for them but the other fellows. We write what is here put down for the people who are mortal enough to get hungry, and in consequence of getting hungry are sensible enough to try to get what is good, pure, wholesome and necessary, at prices that don't require them to lay out all that they earn, to appease their appetites. We have been in the hunger appeasing business for many, many years. We know what men want, we know what women and children desire, and we know how much better and how much more pleasant it is to reside in a community where people enjoy good health, than among dyspeptic complainers, growlers and sufferers. To have healthy people pure food must be used. We understand this, and understanding it, keep nothing but the purest of everything that can be found in the market. To satisfy the demands of the many different stomachs that we try to gratify, requires a vast variety of dainties, condiments and relishes, as well as the substantial; and knowing this there is nothing that is eatable, relishable or appetizing, that we do not keep.

It is for you who want, or use anything eatable, either as meats, fish, groceries, fruits, nuts, relishes, or in fact anything from a piece of chewing gum to a first class beef steak, that we write and pay the printer to print this invitation for you to come and see us.

If you live in town drop in and see what all we have and what quality of goods we carry.

If you live in the country come in the first time you come to town and learn how easy it is to get good, pure, fresh groceries, as low if not lower than many have been in the habit of paying for old, impure and strengthless articles of diet.

If you have any good fresh farm produce bring it along. Under any and all circumstances COME AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO. 35. 1. 66 & 68 West High St.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT OUR REDUCTIONS ARE GENUINE.

34 49 3m. SIMON LOEB.