

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., April 11, 1890.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic Victories.

In the municipal elections in Ohio on Monday the Democrats made great gains, the returns in some sections looking like a clean sweep. The result in the northwestern part of the State was particularly gratifying and significant, where the Republicans were signally defeated in their object to gain a victory so that they might claim it as a rebuke to the Democratic redistricting of the State and the election of BRUCE to the United States Senate. These municipal victories may be justly regarded as an endorsement of Gov. Campbell's administration and a substantial triumph for the Democracy.

Threatening Revolt.

There are manifestations of revolt in the Republican ranks in this State which call to mind the discontent with the machine management that ended in the rebellion of 1882 and the defeat of BEAVER. At a public meeting in Bradford last Saturday, in which ex-Senators LEE and EMBRY participated, warning was given of opposition to DELAMATER if he were nominated. Specific charges were made of the public offenses he had committed, which would absolve honest Republicans from supporting him as a candidate for Governor.

But the chief ground of objection to him doubtless consists in his being the choice of the party dictator whose unsavory reputation is beginning to turn the stomachs of the more squeamish members of the party. The revolt of 1882 was directed against the arbitrary character of the Cameron rule, but that domination, objectionable as it was, didn't involve the degradation and disgrace that are inseparably associated with the rule of QUAY.

Enormous Impudence.

Speaking of the job which the Republican managers have undertaken to increase their party strength by the premature admission of Territories into the Union as States, without the constitutional qualifications for statehood, the *New York Sun* condemns the "enormous impudence" of the scheme. It certainly deserves condemnation, both for its impudence and its injurious tendency, but when it is considered that this outrageous business would not be practicable without the assistance of the Republican official who occupies the Presidency, and that the *Sun* by its treachery to the Democratic party and its Presidential candidate did all it could in helping to put that official into the position that enables him to assist this bad business, it is difficult to determine whether the impudence of the *Sun* in condemning the scheme, or of the Republican managers in working it, is the more enormous.

The revolt in the Republican ranks against the absolute rule of BOSS QUAY, is beginning to assume a definite form. The recent speeches of Ex-Senators LEE and EMBRY were the first audible sounds of opposition. Since then there are indications of this hostility being crystallized under the direction of McFEE and DALZIEL by uniting on General OSBORNE as the anti-Quay candidate for Governor.

There are conflicting reports in regard to the health of HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, some of them represent him to be at the point of death, and others that he has rallied enough to be out of immediate danger of dying. We hope that the latter is correct.

The Harmful Effects of Republican Tariff Agitation.

Speaking of the charge made by the Republican orators and organs, when the Mills bill was under consideration, that he agitation was wantonly and mischievously disturbing the great manufacturing industries of the country when quiet was necessary for their prosperity, the *Philadelphia Record* makes the following forcible and pertinent remarks:

The reproach which was made then against the Democratic party, in all forms of partisan exaggeration, may now be brought against the Republicans in Congress with the most complete justice.

For eighteen years the great tanning and leather manufacturing industries of the country, employing many thousands of men and many millions of capital, reposed in the confident belief that their business would be no further disturbed by tariff legislation. In the enjoyment of a large export trade, affording a sure market for their surplus products, they sought no increase of protection. They asked only to be left alone. But in the midst of their prosperity these industries have been started by the proposition in the McKinley bill to impose a duty on their domestic and foreign trade with confusion and disaster.

So with the great carpet industries. The carpet manufacturers have not asked for an increase of the present duties, under which but a small quantity of foreign carpets have been imported. Although the duty to their raw material is extremely burdensome, many of them have been willing to bear it rather than the ordinary course of business should be interfered with. But the carpet manufacturers have been aroused from their repose by a threatened increase of forty per cent in the duty on their raw material. Upon the industries that have been created for canning meats, fruits and vegetables is to be inflicted the penalty of a double duty on tinplate for the purpose of calling into being a manufacturing monopoly. In order to silence clamor against oppression in one direction a bait is offered to greed in another; and to this end the silk schedule to be completely deranged, although the great body of silk manufacturers are content with the existing rates. In addition to the increased duties on wool, it is proposed that the rates on chemicals and dyestuffs shall be raised or changed, to the further embarrassment of textile industries. Specific duties are to be changed to ad valorem, and ad valorem to specific, and in many instances it is proposed that both shall be compounded; which would cause intricate confusion and innumerable lawsuits.

If all this be not wanton disturbance of industry and trade, what else is it? It is hardly possible that such a monstrosity should become a law. Should it be passed, however, in spite of the tremendous opposition it has encountered in New England and elsewhere, it would give an impetus to such an agitation for Tariff Reform as the country has never yet witnessed. And whether passed or not, the Republican party must be held responsible for the malignant and wanton attack which is made upon numerous and important American industries by the McKinley Tariff bill.

The Growth of Millionaires.

The fortune left by the late David Dows is estimated at twenty millions, and probably the guess is more nearly correct than is usually the case with such estimates. The amount is the same as that left by John Jacob Astor, the founder of the great Astor estate, who died in 1848.

Forty-two years ago an estate of twenty millions attracted attention throughout the world because of its magnitude and Mr. Astor died by far the richest man in America. But the fortune of Mr. Dows is now one among many of equal size, and, instead of ranking among the greatest, it does not hold even a secondary place. Big as it is, it is not big enough to give much of a stir to the popular imagination in these days. A fortune made at least five times as great to provoke surprise at a time when estates known to the public are increasing at the rate of ten millions annually.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, associated with Mr. Dows in the vestry of St. George's, is reputed to be worth more than twenty millions; and there are more than a dozen, if not a score, of fortunes in New York reasonably estimated to be of that amount. Probably the Astor estate is ten times as much. Then come the Vanderbilt estate, Mr. Jay Gould's and Mr. John D. Rockefeller's, each of one hundred millions or more. In the third rank are such fortunes as those of the Moses Taylor family, Mr. Russell Sage, the Golets, Mr. H. M. Flagler, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. C. P. Huntington, and others, estimated at from thirty millions to fifty millions. The twenty-million fortunes drop into the fourth or fifth place only; and there are many more of them than there were possessors of a single million in the days when the thought of the first Astor's wealth took men's breath away, or at any time before the civil war. The mere millionaire, or the owner of a single million only, has become so common that the term is now made to apply to none except a ten millionaire.

Ten millions is the amount fixed by the late William H. Vanderbilt as a reasonable competence for any body. Ten millions is all a man needs, he used to say. What goes beyond is mere surplusage. Yet, as we have said, there are single estates in New York which are accumulating at the rate of ten millions a year, and their possessors do not seem to be satisfied yet. The Astor estate must be increasing at something like that rate, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller is reputed to be laying by as much annually. The average expenses of all the possessors of the great fortunes we have named are a very small part of their income, so that the accumulation goes on little affected by them. Most of these men, too, are comparatively young, and if they live to the seventy-six years of Mr. Dows, with the ratio of increase undiminished, the fortunes of the next century will make those of our day seem as small as Mr. Astor's twenty millions in 1848 seem to us now. Mention the estates of five millions and ten millions are also increasing rapidly, very few of their possessors expending more than a fifth or even a tenth part of their incomes.

Killed by Tramps.

LIMA, O., April 7.—Conductor Tucker had a desperate fight with tramps on his train yesterday and was fatally shot by one of them. His freight on the Fort Wayne road was moving upon a side track, about half a mile from the city, when six tramps climbed into a box car. Conductor Tucker saw them and ordered them to get out. They refused and when he entered the car to eject them they fired a pistol at him. The shot missed, however, and Tucker grappled with the gang, but was finally himself thrown out of the car.

The tramps then jumped out of the door on the north side of the car. Tucker climbed over the train and as he alighted on the opposite side one of the gang produced a revolver which Tucker wrestled out of his hand. Two others then caught hold of his arms, when another placed a revolver at the conductor's left side and fired, fatally wounding him. Four of the tramps were arrested.

Teacher—"Now, my children, we will parse the sentence, John refused to help Tommy." Tommy—"A darned fool."

To Scold Delamater.

Independents Are Ready to Go into the Fight.

Philadelphia Record of Monday. Should the Quay programme be carried out, and Senator Delamater be nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention, there will certainly be an organized Independent Republican revolt, and it is not unlikely that the scenes of 1882 will be repeated. The Independents have been watching the course of events, and when it became apparent several months ago that Senator Delamater was to be forced upon the ticket by political trickery, they began preparations to meet the issue and compass his defeat.

Independents all over the State have been sounded, and it has been ascertained that vigorous support will be given to an organization which will seek to defeat the election of Mr. Delamater if nominated. If a Democrat with a record that is acceptable to the Independents should be nominated the latter will hew to the line and support the Democratic ticket. But if the latter is acceptable an Independent ticket will probably be put in the field. Such men as Wharton Barker, in Quary county; Thomas W. Phillips of New Castle; and ex-Senators Emery and Lea, in the interior of the State, will be identified with the movement.

DELAMATER AND WALLACE IN THE SAME BOAT.

Speaking of the situation yesterday, Mr. Wharton Barker said: "If Mr. Quary shall succeed in nominating Mr. Delamater for Governor the Independents will support the Democratic candidate if he should be an acceptable man. Such a man as ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, ex-Congressman Mortimer J. Elliott, or Colonel Charles H. Banes would be satisfactory to us. But should ex-Senator Wallace or ex-Lieutenant Governor Black be nominated we would be obliged to let the campaign go by default. Delamater would be as acceptable to the Independents as Wallace. It can hardly be supposed that Mr. Wallace's candidacy would do anything more for the Democratic party or the people of the Commonwealth than to give Mr. Quary's operations an increased chance of escaping defeat. He has neither record nor qualities suited to the present situation.

BELIEVES QUAY WILL BE OVERTHROWN.

"I believe that the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania are more ready for revolt than they were in 1882, and that the chances are against the Quary machine being successful either of the three Democrats I have named as acceptable to us be nominated." Mr. Barker speaks for an influential following in this particular, as he will be able to effect a well-equipped organization around which the anti-Quay Republicans can rally with some hopes of seeing their efforts being well directed.

THE ATTACK ON DELAMATER.

Ex-Senator Emery's speech at Bradford last week is considered as sounding the warning note to Republicans, and gives the reasons on which the fight is to be made against Senator Delamater. Briefly, they are that his nomination is being forced by the Quary machine against the wish of the mass of Republican voters, and that the sentiment for the election of Quary and Delamater is a mere artificiality. In addition to this the Senator's record is attacked. His votes against the Billingsley bill and Granger Tax bill were against the wishes of independent oil producers and he is accused of having secured his election to the Senate in 1886 by bribery. These charges Ex-Senator Emery declares are made without fear of contradiction.

QUAY IS FEELING THE PULSE.

Meantime Senator Quary is at his home in Bradford and is conferring with his lieutenants in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. He will return to Philadelphia in a few days for a further conference with Mayor Fidler on the political situation. The Mayor is still for General Hastings.

Where the Money Went.

Moore & Sinnott, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of Philadelphia, have brought suit against the Brewers' Association for \$22,800 which they advanced in the fight against Prohibition in the amendment election, which the Brewers want to make good, but which they failed to do.

There is an interesting story back of the suit, which may all come out on the witness stand if the case shall come to trial. It has been partly told by a person who was associated with the brewers during the campaign:

"Back in the Presidential campaign of 1888," said he, "the brewers' pool was on a sound basis. They had organized for the purpose of fighting the Prohibition amendment, and they had \$50,000 in their treasury. The submission amendment had passed the session of the Legislature in 1887, and as the Republican party was committed to it they knew it would also pass the session of 1889. Quary was in charge of the National Republican Committee, and it occurred to some of the leading men in the brewers' pool that if they made a contribution to the Harrison campaign fund they would secure the friendship of Quary, and that would go a long way toward defeating the amendment when it should be submitted to the people. They accordingly gave Quary \$45,000 to be expended for Harrison, but they subsequently learned to their sorrow that, so far as they were concerned, it was money thrown away. The brewers wanted the liquor dealers to make a contribution but the latter refused to do so.

Allen G. Thurman III.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman is quite seriously ill at his home here. The unusually damp winter has greatly aggravated his rheumatic troubles, and he is in a very feeble condition. He has been confined to his bed for several days, and because of his age his family are somewhat anxious as to the outcome.

"Parish is very much in love with that girl." "Why doesn't he marry her?" "He has his misgivings as to whether she is able to support him."

He Shocked Harrison.

Secretary Noble Gives an Easter Sunday Breakfast.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—Secretary Noble astonished Washington to-day by giving a formal breakfast to a number of guests, chiefly Senators and their wives, Senator Sherman being the most prominent. General Schofield was the second guest in point of distinction. Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet responded to the invitation, and the President and Postmaster General Wanamaker are said to have been shocked by it.

It is unprecedented in official circles, although in the faster society set Sunday entertainments have of late years become common. As it is calculated to shock the sensibilities of religious people throughout the country, it may have some political significance ultimately. While his Secretary of the Interior was breakfasting his guests, the President was attending service at the Church of the Covenant. He contributed all the flowers which were used to decorate that church to-day.

Scarcity of Lumber.

It is predicted that there will be a great scarcity of pine and hemlock lumber and timber from northwestern Pennsylvania counties the coming summer. Mr. Kessler, a prominent Forest and Clearing agent, declares that the quantity shipped from the Forest and Clearing regions will not be more than one-quarter as large as last year. He gave the following explanation of the shortage:

"During the past winter there has been no snow to speak of. If we were working in the forests of the south this would make little difference, as, never expecting it, trainways would be built into the hearts of the camps. As it is, the only preparation we make in the forests to get the timber to market, is to clear out our road and wait for the snow, we have been very much handicapped. Most of the timber shipped was cut near the banks of the creeks.

"Another fact of interest is that saved lumber from mills on the creeks of the pine and hemlock counties will be even scarcer next year than this. As we could not get logs to the creek beds because of lack of snow, the spring floods will come and pass without bringing logs to the saw mills. As a very rarely have any floods after the first of May, and of course it is highly improbable that there will be any snow between now and then to assist in transporting timber to the mills."

The Coming Census.

The count of people in the United States will be made on a certain day in midsummer, probably late in June, and experts are already giving some ingenious estimates of the result. They vary from 64,000,000 to 68,000,000. One part of the latter estimate is of great interest. It is as follows: Since 1880 the number of immigrants in any one year has only twice fallen below 400,000, and that a trifle, while it has risen as high as 788,992 in 1882. The registered immigration for the ten years is certainly above 5,000,000. Add the unregistered from Canada and elsewhere, and the total cannot fall below 5,500,000, of whom at least 3,000,000 were between the ages of 10 and 49.

Of so many at the marrying ages (for a child of 10 in 1881 is now aged 19) there must have been at least 1,000,000 marriages, averaging five years duration each; and previous censuses show that of such newly formed families of foreigners the average is two children each living at the end of five years. Add, therefore, 2,000,000 for the native children of newly arrived foreigners. Total 7,500,000 add d by foreigners added. Deducting their deaths—and the great mass of them come in the prime of life and health—the total would still remain above 6,000,000. It is assumed that the increase of the 100,000 and odd of 1880 has been at least 22 per cent, while some put it as high as 25 per cent. Thus they make the total 67,000,000 or 68,000,000. It will be interesting to see how the facts decide.

The Reconstructed South.

Eminent Southern Statesmen to Publish Important Historical Data.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Representatives Herbert, of Alabama; Hemphill, of South Carolina; Turner, of Georgia; Stewart, of Texas; Wilson, of West Virginia; ex-Representative Barbours, of Mississippi; Senators Vance, of North Carolina; Pasco, of Florida; Vest, of Missouri, and Messrs. W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas; Ira P. Jones, of Tennessee; O. S. Long, of West Virginia, and B. J. Sage, of Louisiana, have collectively written, and will soon publish, a book entitled "Why the Solid South," or, Reconstruction and its Results. It is intended to narrate fairly and dispassionately, in concise and popular form, the history of the reconstructed governments in each State, showing how the Republicans obtained control and how they lost it; the figures and facts as to the shrinkage of values and increase of debt and taxation under the Southern State Governments, and the prosperity of the South under present auspices.

The book speaks of Abraham Lincoln's death as an appalling calamity to the South; argues that Andrew Johnson followed strictly Lincoln's plan of restoration, and contends that if Lincoln had lived he would have been able to defend that plan against the assaults of Congress. Each chapter is signed by its author, who thus becomes directly responsible for the truth of his statements, and the claim of the book in its preface (written by General Herbert, its editor) is that in all the chapters the facts are unostentatiously rather than overstated. The race question and race troubles are extensively discussed; the statement made that there is no intention to agitate for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment or the deportation of the negro; educational and material facts of many kinds are given in support of the contention that the negro is prospering, and that the South is solving for itself the negro question.

The book is dedicated to the business men of the North, with a statement that they are interested in continuing the prosperity of the South.

The Gloomy Condition of Russia.

The news from Russia by way of London is of a peculiarly gloomy character. Harold Frederic cables the *New York Times* that "an indescribable reign of terror is spreading itself like a black fog over St. Petersburg. All the local police are so crowded with the arrested students that in prompt places of detention are being provided, and half the people one meets on the street are out striving to secure influence to aid the release of some son or brother who is imprisoned. Many of these are young men who belong to prominent families; some are nobles, and the most cruel forebodings are caused by an understanding that some kind of nihilist plot has been discovered which the authorities mix up in their minds with the students' demonstration. As for the emperor, it is said that he "is nearly fit to die, what with his state of rage, terror and genuine dismay at the Titanic muddle he has got things into." His illness is ascribed publicly to a recurrence of la grippe, from which he suffered a good deal during the winter, but there is a great number of reports furtively spread about his having been poisoned and others professing to know that his nerves and mental balance have completely collapsed under the strain. "It is added that there is very little personal sympathy with him; he has been given a dozen years of trial during which he has ignominiously failed to accomplish anything for the welfare of his country. His policy of repression has failed and nothing remains for him but to fly or meet his fate at the hands of the nihilists. Whether anything better will follow the downfall of the one man power is doubtful. If what has recently been written about the deep seated and apparently incurable moral depravity of the Russian people, high and low, be half true, Russia does not seem to appear impossible to make a strong, united, happy and free people out of a mass of human rottenness such as constitutes the Russian nation. And yet she has sons and daughters who possess the martyr spirit, and this may be the leaven that will save her.

Wallace Will Accept.

Desiring to ascertain the exact position of ex-Senator Wallace, in relation to the Governorship, Edward Harvey, of Allentown, wrote him a letter in which, for the benefit and information of the party, he asked for an explicit declaration of Mr. Wallace's intentions and desires. To which the latter made answer as follows:

CLEARFIELD, March 31, 1890.

Edward Harvey, Allentown, Pa.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant and I thank you for its kind terms and its frankness. I recognize your right as a personal and political friend to a direct answer to the question you propound.

I am not a noisy or aggressive candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, for I appreciate the dignity of the place and the labors and the risks that a nomination involves. Still, I would be proud to lead a united and harmonious party in a struggle for good government, for progressive reform and for political supremacy in our good old State.

If therefore the Democratic State Convention shall, with any reasonable degree of unanimity, nominate me as its candidate for Governor upon such a platform of principles, I will accept the nomination and try to be elected. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

Important to Farm Tax Payers.

The Commissioners of Erie county have decided to test the constitutionality of the new law regulating the election of tax collectors and their duties. The case in point is the refusal to issue a duplicate to the tax collector of Girard township. It is alleged that the law discriminates against the farmers who do not realize the profits on their crops until late in the year, as by paying at an early day there is a rebate of five per cent; those who settle later have to pay the full amount, and those unable to pay before the eleventh hour have a penalty imposed upon them. This, it is represented, unnecessarily increases clerical work in the commissioners' office, besides operating to the disadvantage of the men who do not always have cash available. The *Erie Dispatch*, in its statement as given above, adds that the proceedings began in court by the ignored collector will determine the legality of the law authorizing the alleged unfairness complained of by the country people. The outcome will be watched with interest, as every county in the state is in the same situation as Erie.

The Strength of the Republican Candidates.

The full Republican State Convention will consist of 294 delegates, of which over sixty have already been elected. Hastings has Clearfield and Centre counties, with two delegates in each instructed for him, while the delegates from Juniata, Carbon, Mifflin and Snyder are known to be for him, making eight altogether. Delamater has instructed for him the two delegates in Cambria, the three in Crawford and the four in Lackawanna, to which may be added those elected by County Committees in Fulton and Elk county to the party rules, making eleven altogether. Stone has the two from Northumberland and the delegate from Montour, making a total of three, while Lieutenant Governor Davis has the three from Bradford county instructed for him. The remainder of the delegates, a large portion of whom were elected nearly a year ago, are absolutely without instructions or pledges. It is among these that Quary will exert his influence and nominate the candidate of his choice.

"Woman, we are taught," said the preacher, "was, in the beginning, formed from a rib of man." "Yes," musically assented Hisnobs, who sat in one of her pews, "and, metaphorical speaking, she has been more or less a bone of contention among men ever since."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—This is Arbor Day. Don't forget to plant a tree.

—Mr. and Mrs. James McGilley, of Snow Shoe, were visiting friends in Bellefonte on Wednesday.

—J. B. G. Kinsloe, editor of the *Lock Haven Republican*, celebrated the 70th anniversary of his birth last Saturday.

—The graduating class of the Bellefonte high school intend to have Belva Lockwood lecture in this place on the 29th of April.

—Mr. Walter Graham, formerly chemist at the Collins furnace, and living in the South, is to be married this week to Miss Baker, of Philadelphia, a lady whom he first met in Bellefonte.

—There appeared to be a larger attendance of people in Bellefonte on Wednesday than gathered here on the occasion of Hopkin's execution. Among them was a good many newspaper men from a distance.

—Ex-Recorder Tobias, who since his retirement from office has been taking things easy down at Millheim, has been in town a few days shaking hands with old friends. He reports the Democracy of the lower end to be in good spirits and determined to poll a straight and full vote at the next election.

—The W. C. T. U. of Bellefonte acknowledge the generous donation of a complete set of Dickens' Works from Mr. J. Wesley Gephart, and a handsome case of George Elliott's Works, with a yearly subscription of the Ladies' Home Journal, from Mr. Edward Rhoads. Their kindness is fully appreciated.

—On Friday evening, the 18th inst., Prof. I. Thornton Osmond, of State College, will deliver in the Presbyterian church at Buffalo Run a lecture the subject of which will be "From Rome to Paris." If a company of from 75 to a 100 can be raised in Bellefonte to attend the lecture a special train will be run on the Buffalo Run railroad at an excursion price of 20 cents.

—The Lock Haven Democrat, speaking of a recent appearance of Republican county committee chairman, L. L. Brown, in this place, in that place, remarked: "Mr. Brown has but recently recovered from a severe case of the mumps and the disease thinned him down a little. Nevertheless he looks very well indeed, and as though he would be able to survive another Republican defeat in that county."

—While Frank Flanagan, a former resident of Philipsburg, with three other young men, were crossing Balseena dam, on Clearfield creek, Wednesday evening of last week, the boat became unmanageable and was upset. Mr. Flanagan was thrown under the boat, and in that manner dragged over the breast of the dam. The others escaped. The body of the victim was found at 6 o'clock a half mile down the creek, a deep cut on his head showing that he had received a wound nearly sufficient to have caused death without the aid of the water.

—Bellefonte is one of the twenty-five Pennsylvania towns that get the free delivery postal system, the qualifications being a population of 5000 and a gross postal revenue of \$7000 or more per annum. The other towns are Bristol, Butler, Carbonade, Columbia, Franklin, Greensburg, Mahanoy City, Oil City, Phoenixville, Plymouth, Pottstown, Shamokin, Sharon, South Bethlehem, Sunbury, Towanda, Tyrone, Uniontown, West Grove, Dunmore, Ashland and Tamaqua. Others may be added by the increase of revenue shown at the end of the fiscal year.

—A very quiet and unostentatious but pretty and sensible wedding was celebrated in this place on Tuesday morning last. The groom was A. G. Paine, Jr., of New York, son of Mr. A. G. Paine, known as one of the largest paper pulp manufacturers in the country, and a very wealthy and prominent business man of that city. The bride was Miss Maud Esticse Potts, eldest daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Geo. C. Potts, at whose residence the ceremony was performed. There was neither fuss, frillery nor attempt at display about the matter. Early in the morning, in the presence of members only of the immediate families of the bride and groom, the Rev. Davis, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, read the marriage service, uniting the two, and after congratulations and a pleasant breakfast, the young couple started on a bridal tour which will take in Montreal, the Thousand Islands and other points of interest along the St. Lawrence. They have the earnest wishes of the WATCHMAN that their future may be bright and happy.

—OUR SPRING WOOLLENS HAVE ARRIVED.—Leave your order for a suit now at a special discount. All the new shapes in spring styles of Hats.—We are agents for the sale of the "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waist.

MONTGOMERY & CO.