

# Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., March 20, 1891.

P. GRAY MEER, Editor

## Democratic County Committee, 1891.

Bellefonte, N. W.	W. S. Galbraith
" " S. W.	Joseph Wisep
Centre Hall, north	John T. Lee
Howard Borough	H. A. Moore
Milesburg Borough	A. M. Butler
Milheim Borough	A. C. Musser
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	James A. Lukens
" " 2d W.	C. A. Faulkner
" " 3d W.	A. J. Gorton
Unionville Borough	E. M. Griest
Burnside	Eugene Meeker
Beaver	Harvey Bonner
Boggs, N. P.	Philip Coner
" " W. P.	T. F. Adams
" " E. P.	G. H. Leyster
College, E. P.	W. H. Mokie
" " W. P.	James Foster
Curtin	J. McCloskey
Ferguson, E. P.	Daniel Dreithelb
" " W. P.	Geo. W. Fisher
Greggs, S. P.	James P. Grove
" " N. P.	Isaac M. Orndorf
Haines, E. P.	Geo. E. Shaffer
Hallmoon	Ellis Lytle
Harris	A. W. Keller
Howard	W. T. Leathers
Huston	Henry Hale
Liberty	Alfred Bitter
Marion	John J. Shaffer
Miles	James P. Frank
Pattison	P. A. Sellers
Penn.	G. H. Stover
Potter, N. P.	S. W. Smith
" " S. P.	W. E. Ardry
Rush, N. P.	W. T. Hoover
" " S. P.	Chas. H. Bush
Snow Shoe, W. P.	John D. Brown
" " E. P.	Thomas Turbily
Spring, S. P.	Jerry Donovan
" " N. P.	James Carson
" " W. P.	E. E. Ardry
Taylor	W. T. Hoover
Union	Chas. H. Bush
Walker	D. A. Dietrick
Worth	O. D. Eberts
	L. A. SCHAEFFER, Chairman.

## Superfluous Service.

JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, who has sprung into notoriety as a congressman-elect, is showing some sense in the view he takes of a congressman's duties. Since his election his constituents have been making all sorts of demands upon his service. He objects to being made "the errand boy of the people," and declares that "this thing of making a claim agent out of a Congressman must be stopped." SIMPSON is right in the position he takes on this subject. It is true that a congressman is the servant of his constituents, but that service legitimately is of a law-making character and does not include attention to the requirements of every one who may have a job to be done at Washington. The constitutional duties of congressmen probably would be better performed if so much of their time wasn't taken up with acting as "errand boys and claim agents" for their constituents.

## Partisan Policy.

The Republican legislators at Harrisburg are making a great mistake and abusing the confidence of the people in treating the Road Bill and Ballot Reform as if they were partisan measures. Partisanship never ran to a narrower issue than in the assumption that laws relating to the making of roads and the regulation of elections must have a party complexion. But this is just what the Republicans at Harrisburg are now assuming.

The true intent of Ballot Reform is to secure honest voting and the purification of the ballot generally, but this great object is dwarfed when legislators strive to make it a party measure. When this is done it is an evidence of a desire to make Ballot Reform subserve some partisan scheme.

Sincere and honest friends of a reformed system of voting will support it whether it comes from a Democratic or a Republican source. But this is not the case with the professed friends of Ballot Reform on the Republican side of the Legislature. They arrogantly declare that it must be a Republican project, and this very declaration excites suspicion of the want of sincerity, as there can be no confidence that a party which so recently rejected an Australian ballot bill is now sincerely in favor of a reformed electoral system. In their arrogant control of the question the majority vote down any amendment offered by Democrats for no other reason than because they are offered by Democrats. These amendments can not be objected to on the ground that they are not in the direction of the object aimed at by the ballot reform movement, but they are obnoxious to the majority for the reason that they come from the other side. It is the same as if that majority announced: "We are in favor of passing a Ballot Reform bill, but it must be a Republican bill or nothing." Does this satisfy the public desire in this matter? Did the people demand at the polls that the measure required for the reform of our elections should be twisted into a conformity with the ideas and interests of any particular party? Is there not cause to suspect that it is not ballot reform at all that is aimed at by such a policy?

The same perversion of the legitimate object is shown in the Republican treatment of the Road question. The people want good roads, but the course which the Republican majority are pursuing on that important

issue would seem to indicate that they are determined that the public shall have none but Republican roads. The majority has at last got a "steering committee" and considering the mire into which that committee is steering legislation Republican roads would mean mud up to the hub.

## Probability of Tariff Revision.

The United States Senate that has just adjourned consisted of 51 Republicans and 37 Democrats. The next Senate that will assemble will contain 47 Republican, 39 Democratic and 2 Alliance members. How will this body, as now constituted, act on the tariff question? The Alliance and Democratic Senators will certainly act together for tariff reform. This will give 41 tariff reform Senators. In the last congress PLUMB, of Kansas, PERRIGREW, of South Dakota, and PADDOCK, of Nebraska, voted with the Democrats against the McKinley bill. HANCOCK, elected to the Senate from North Dakota by a fusion, is pledged to tariff reform. Here we have the reform strength increased to 45 Senators, or a majority of one. But in addition the Minnesota and some of the other western senators whose terms will soon expire are believed to favor a modification of the McKinley bill. The chances are, therefore, extremely favorable that instead of the Senate being "safe for ten years" in support of the present extortionate tariff rates, which was the boast a few months ago, there will be a working majority in the first Senate after the passage of the McKinley bill for the more or less radical revision of that measure in a reduction of duties and the placing of raw materials on the free list.

## A Republican Defeat of Ballot Reform.

Ballot Reform has been defeated in the Republican Legislature of Maine and this adverse action has created quite a sensation in the State. The Republican State convention last summer, in obedience to the demand of labor and ballot reform associations, inserted a strong plank in its platform promising the Australian ballot system. The party leaders talked a great deal like some of our Republican rosters in Harrisburg, as if they were the sole guardians of the reform and the Democrats its bitter opponents. When the reform bill came before the Maine Legislature hundreds of petitions poured in asking the members to support it. The Republican party was pledged to it, but the old party ring which has controlled the politics of Maine for the last 30 years, put in some heavy work with the members who originally favored it, telling them that its passage meant the certain destruction of the Republican party in the State. Accordingly the bill was defeated by a vote of 74 to 71. Every Democrat in the House voted for it and every negative vote came from the Republican side.

Congressman BOTLETT's paper, the Bangor Whig, led the fight against the bill on the ground that the Democrats favored it and a secret ballot would hurt the Republican party. If Speaker REED had raised his little finger for the bill it would have passed, but he is not fretting about an honest vote in Maine, and is well satisfied with the existing system by which he does his own buying and counting.

In speaking of this shameful result the Boston Globe said: "The cause of the defeat of the bill can be explained by the speeches of the men who worked against it. They warned Republican member that if the bill passed it would be the destruction of the Republican party in Maine, and the members were implored both publicly and privately to vote against the bill."

## The Soldiers' Orphan Plunderers.

There are more developments of Soldiers' Orphan School robbery. Revelations at Mercer, Pa., disclose the disgraceful fact that the State has been robbed of over a million of dollars in the management of these schools. In one of the largest of these so-called benevolent institutions it is shown that the illegal profits amounted to \$270,000, it being among the three controlled by the syndicate of which ex-Senator GEORGE W. WRIGHT, of Mercer, was the head.

It is charged that by pinching the orphans and swindling the State eight men accumulated fortunes, as follows: George W. Wright, \$300,000; John L. Gordon, \$285,000; S. F. Thompson, \$65,000; R. R. Wright, \$65,000; James L. Paul, \$65,000; Major Moore, (White Hall) \$125,000; Professor Sweet, (Hartford) \$85,000; Rev. A. F. Waters, (Uniontown) \$80,000. The total amount thus heartlessly and unlawfully acquired is \$1,035,000.

It was during Governor PATTISON's first term that attention was called to this orphan robbery and State swin-

dling, and steps were taken to stop the wrong and protect the helpless children from the rapacity of the ghouls; but the measures then started for the radical correction of this outrageous malfeasance were suspended during the term of Governor PATTISON's successor. The Executive officer under whose direction the Orphan School rottenness was probed is again at the helm and it may be expected that the cormorants will again be called to account. The plunder can be recovered by process of law as the statute of limitation does not work against the Commonwealth.

## Lynch Law Rampant in New Orleans.

Sometime last summer Policeman Hennessy of the city of New Orleans was brutally assassinated on the streets of that city by a mob of Italians. Twelve of them were arrested and locked up in the city prison to await a trial; the charge being murder in the first degree. These Italians belonged to a society called the "Mafia Society" and its members were committing all kinds of depredations and finally the Southern people became tired of this kind of work and began to make a raid against this organization. Last week these Italians were tried and the jury returned a verdict that acquitted six of them and discharged on one of them. The people became so indignant at the verdict that three thousand of the citizens of that city went to the jail and shot nine Italians down in cold blood and hanged two outside of the jail wall. It was probably the greatest slaughter by a mob that ever occurred in the United States.

The following is an abridged account: The murder of Chief of Police Hennessy was avenged Saturday by the death of eleven of the nineteen banded Italian assassins accused of the crime. The instrument of vengeance was a mob, which included some of the "best citizens" of New Orleans, a mob in deadly earnest, a mob that met with little opposition and would have provoked no opposition had it found any. The man whose death was thus summarily avenged was the thirtieth victim who had forfeited his life in New Orleans to the murderous band known as the Mafia, and as yet there had not been a single man convicted of these crimes. This it was that drove the mob to the alternative of lynch law.

It was a mob led by lawyers and merchants and men of the highest wealth and standing, and was so strong that the authorities made no show of resistance and succumbed before it. Indeed the officers of the law threw up their hats and cheered the men while it was executing its murderous work.

In forcing the jail door a large billet of wood was used, and when it gave way with a crash the crowd poured in with an impetuous rush, yelling for the keys to the inside door. The sheriff was away looking, he said, for protection from the mayor, who was conveniently not to be found, and the deputies in charge dared not withstand the demand. The authorities were really lukewarm in the way of stopping violence. The keys were brought and again the crowd surged in. At first they entered a large cell attached to the white people's yard, which was crowded with trembling prisoners, but when told that the men they sought were not there they fled out again.

Suddenly a blanched face was discovered at a grated window on the second tier. "That's Scoffaldi!" yelled one of the mob, and a roar like that of wild beasts followed the cry of recognition. A dozen shots were heard at the window, but the face had disappeared. It was not the Italian, and fortunately he was not hit. Then some one shouted that the prisoners sought were in the female ward, and another yell for the keys was heard. "The keys! the keys! Batter down the door!"

"If you gentlemen," said a young man with a Winchester horned, a key above his head; "I have the key here, but you do not want to shed innocent blood. Who knows the assassins?" "I do, I do," from a score of throats. The Italians were found crouching in a corner on their knees wailing and shrieking for mercy. They had heard the sound of the catapult and the crescendo roars of the furious and blood-thirsty crowd. They knew that they were doomed, but still they cried piteously for life.

The fusillade which followed was terrific. Rocco Geracci was nearest and a single bullet in the chest finished him. Charles Teramin and Jim Caruso were riddled with bullets, and Frank Cimero, alias "Nite Fingered Frank" was shot in the forehead as he knelt, facing the mob, his hands over his face. Loretta Comitez was filled in head and body with buckshot, while Peter Monastery, the only one who had his back turned to the avengers, was shot in the back of the head. No time was wasted for sentiment and leading members of the committee gave the orders to fire.

Then the avengers ran back into the prison again and found three others, huddling in their cells—Antonio Scoffaldi, Antonio Marchesi and Joseph P. Machecca. The latter had secured a pistol by some means, and he fought like a rat in a corner, shooting Police Sergeant Herion in the neck. The avengers closed in on him, and after riddling his clothes with shot, none of which strangely enough penetrated his body, proceeded to club him to death. Scoffaldi was killed by a gunshot wound above the right eye. Marchesi was shot in the head and left for dead, but did not die until later on.

The boy Marchesi was spared by order of Mr. Wickliffe, who said that he was too young to die, although undoubtedly guilty.

But there was a still more dreadful act in the tragedy to come. The avengers were not yet satisfied. They wanted more, and they wanted to make a more public example for the benefit of Italian bandits. A crowd of them got hold of Bagnetto and dragged him out of the jail. He was already wounded unto death, and a trail of blood followed when they dragged him, while his dark face was all besmeared with blood. As they crowded in the square caught sight of him they uttered a roar of frenzied rage.

They had heard the shots within the jail, but had not seen the slaughter which accompanied them. Now was their opportunity. Some one brought a rope and it was thrown around his neck. The other end was cast over the limb of a tree and the dying wretch swung up. Then a fusillade from a score of weapons ended his sufferings in an instant.

On the other side of the jail the crazy Manuel Polizzi met a similar fate on the arms of a lamp-post, and his body, too, was riddled with bullets and buckshot.

This ended the slaughter, and the leaders cried halt. They had accomplished the work for which they came, and they were willing to let authority in the person of the coroner resume its sway.

## Pattison the Leader in Ballot Reform.

New York City. The World has a right to advise the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It earned the right by giving the people of that State the facts upon which judgment went against the Quay party last year, and upon which judgment in the country will go against it next year, should Quay be again the head of the organization.

The Pennsylvania Democrats have a Governor. He has never betrayed a trust nor deceived the people. He is one to whom the eyes of the whole people of the United States turn for signal public service—for reform which, in rescuing his own great commonwealth, shall help to rescue the Republic.

Now the one thing to be done to save this end in Pennsylvania is to give the people a secret ballot. Governor Pattison has gone straight at the matter. With the candor and courage which distinguish his official conduct he declared in his inaugural address that owing to the peculiar constitutional provisions secrecy and freedom of voting in Pennsylvania are impossible without a change in the constitution. What he said on the stump he says under the responsibilities of office. No human being doubts the truth of his solemn declaration or the simple integrity of his leadership.

But nothing is done. The Legislature is under the control of the bosses. The Philadelphia newspapers of both parties, which declined to publish the Quay exposure even after it was common property in the remotest quarters of the Union, are doing all they can to confuse the issue and mislead the people. They pretend to favor a constitutional convention, but always at too distant a period to give the people a free election in 1892.

It is a curious circumstance that many of the so-called Democratic and Independent newspapers of Pennsylvania can see no merit in any ballot reform measure except it be a Republican measure. The Republican Baker Bill—unconstitutional and ineffectual—designed to frustrate the reform, and the Republican Robinson Constitutional Convention bill, intended solely to postpone the Australian ballot until after the Presidential election, are the only ones in which these peculiar organs of ballot reform can perceive any merit or which the members of the Legislature are inclined to favor.

Do the people of Pennsylvania really want a free ballot? Do the Democrats care to make the State Democratic? If they do, Governor Pattison has pointed them the way—that is, a constitutional convention, not next year, but this year, according to their solemn pledges to the people in the anti-Quay campaign.

## A Choice List of Summer Resorts.

In the lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Among the following selected list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of Northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago, Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest roads in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and Milwaukee & Northern Railroad:

Oconomowoc, Wis.	Clear Lake, Iowa.
Minocqua, Wis.	Lakes Okoboji, Ia.
Waukesha, Wis.	Spirit Lake, Iowa.
Palmyra, Wis.	Frontenac, Minn.
Tomahawk Lakes, Wis.	Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Lakeside, Wis.	Ortonville, Minn.
Lebanon City, Wis.	Prior Lake, Minn.
(Dells of the Wis. White Bear Lake, Minn.)	
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Lake Madison.
Madison, Wis.	So. Dakota.
Delavan, Wis.	Big Stone Lake, So. Dakota.
Sparta, Wis.	Dakota.
Pewaukee, Wis.	Elkhart Lake, Wis.
Vausaukee, Wis.	Ontonagon, Mich.
Marquette, Mich.	Mackinaw, Mich.

For detailed information, apply to any coupon ticket agent, or send stamp for a free illustrated tourist folder, to Geo. H. Heaff rd, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Mrs. A. Luckenbach and little son Charley were visitors at the Residence of Dr. S. G. Gutelius, at Millheim on Tuesday.

—The paintings of Miss Lou Hensyl, of Howard, which are on exhibition at Joseph's, are attracting considerable attention.

—A Bishop street girl had the silliness to say "I reciprocate with pleasure" when the passion of her young lover had just poured forth in a sublime avowal.

—A number of arrests for driving past on the bridges have been made and the police are having a lively time keeping track of the wagons. We can't see, however, that a fine can be justly imposed, for as yet there are no notices to warn fast drivers.

## HISTORY OF THE MAGINNIS-MCGINNIS FAMILY.

—John F. Maginnis, who for twenty years served as editor of the daily "Gazette and Bulletin," Williamsport, Pa., is collecting information for the purpose of publishing a history of the Maginnis-McGinnis family in this country and Europe. He has already traced the family back a thousand years, and finds its history in early times most remarkable. Any one of the name under whose eyes this may fall is solicited to write him, giving name in full, ancestry, date and place of birth, occupation, place of residence, &c., so that they may be recorded in the book. In addition to his editorial labors, Mr. Maginnis lately published a standard history of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, and recently he issued an exhaustive biography of Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming, who was captured on the site of the present city of Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 1778, when about five years old, and nearly sixty years elapsed before she was found. Her captivity and life is regarded as forming the strangest chapter in the annals of Indian literature. Members of the McGinnis family are scattered all over the United States, and many of them have occupied positions of honor in both civil and military life. He is anxious to have any one bearing the name address him at Williamsport, Pa., giving something of their history.

MRS. GEORGE DOWNING.—On Sunday night at ten o'clock the death of this most estimable woman was announced at her late home on east Bishop street. For a number of years she has been ill, but always able to be about, until about two weeks ago, when she was compelled to take her bed.

Mrs. Downing was a Miss Love and was the only sister, leaving of a family of six. A husband and five children. Mrs. Robert Hoover, of Altoona, Mrs. Reuben Spangler, of Centre Hall, George, Frank and Emma are left to cherish fond memories of their beloved, departed mother.

Mrs. Downing was a woman whom the entire community honored. She was one in whom those in distress could always find a sincere friend. Many an orator whom she has administered in the time of sorrow and distress will mourn with the bereaved family. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon.

THE SEARCH RESUMED.—On Monday last Mr. A. Graham, with one hundred and fifty men, resumed the search for the body of his brother who was lost in the mountains between the Green Woods and Clearfield town, during the deer season in December last. Owing to the great quantity of snow on the ground the unfortunate man was lost. It was impossible to make a thorough search, so his brother is now scouring the whole region with a force that will surely find the body if it is there.

The case of the loss of Mr. Newton Graham is an extremely sad affair and his brother has the sympathy of everyone who knows the circumstances.

## LICENSE FOR HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

—Yesterday, Thursday morning, after five years of "no license," Judge Foster granted six of the nine applicants the right to sell liquor during the ensuing year. The Leister House, Franklin House, Grube's distillery, and Reyners Bottling Works were among the fortunate ones.

The temperance people of the county are greatly put out about the matter and ascribe the granting as the result of Associate Judge Watson's advent to the bench. He is for license for everyone, while his predecessor was a rabid prohibitionist. Let them drink and be merry.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Calvin A.

Weaver and Dora May Edmunds, both of Aaronsburg; J. O. Meese, of Phillipsburg, and Emma Peters, of Port Matilda; William Wilson and Elizabeth Hickman, both of Ashcroft, Clearfield county; Louis Youngdale, of Ashcroft, and Mary Melngrew, of Phillipsburg; Arthur A. Morris and Betsy E. Washburn, of Gearheartville; Harry Woomer, of Tyrone, and Annie Dixon, of Osceola.

—Mr. Harry Woomer, of Tyrone, and Miss Annie Dickinson, of Osceola, came to Bellefonte on the 4.30 train Monday afternoon, procured a license and presented it to Squire Foster. He tied the knot and the happy couple departed at 5.30 the same afternoon. They knew how to make such things fly. No unnecessary time was lost in foolishness.

—Mr. H. P. Shaffer, one of Zion's most agreeable young gentlemen, proposes seeking his fortune in the far west. He will leave for Seattle, Washington, on March 30th. We wish him success in the undertaking and hope that there is enough of the boom left to give him a nice share.

—It is rumored that James Schofield will accompany Dr. Laurie on his trip to Scotland. If Jim goes he'll tell the Irish over there a thing or two.

—Among the distinguished arrivals during the last week were Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Brown. They are visiting at Gov. Curtin's.

## R. M. MAGEE FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

—The United States Review, a prominent insurance publication, gives our former townsman, R. M. Magee, the following strong endorsement for an important state office, a prize which we would like to see him obtain:

"There is considerable speculation as to whether or not Hon. J. W. Foster, who has held the office of Insurance Commissioner in this State continuously since the organization of the Department in 1873, will be renominated for the position by Governor Pattison. Mr. Foster has many friends and if he wishes to hold on to the position he will be able to make a strong bid for it. Various names have been mentioned for the possible succession. One of them possesses especial interest so far as local insurance circles are concerned. It is R. M. Magee, formerly of Bellefonte, but now the Phila. representative of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company. Mr. Magee was at one time Superintendent of Schools, and, at another, chairman of the Democratic Committee in Centre county, besides which he is a lawyer in good standing. He is a man of rugged honesty, excellent mental attainments and withal a good insurance man, while he is also understood to be a thoroughbred Jeffersonian Democrat, which latter consideration cannot stand in the way at all, under existing circumstances, in the gubernatorial office in this State."

## CONFERENCE STATISTICS.—In the

Report of the Church Stewards of the M. E. conference at Sunbury, \$10,000 was asked for the next year, apportioned as follows: Altoona district, \$2,050; Danville district, \$2,100; Harrisburg district, \$2,100; Juniata district, \$1,700; Williamsport district, \$2,050.

The statisticians made the following report: Expended in repairs, \$114,831; present total indebtedness, \$32,505; number of probationers, 7,223; number of full members, 49,966. Contributed to benevolences; missions, \$39,347; church extension \$8,111; Freedmen's Aid, \$3,418; Bible cause, \$537; tracts, \$380; Sunday School union, \$487. Church property is valued at \$2,244,672; parsonage property, \$142,140; total indebtedness on church and parsonage property, \$142,140.

As the place to hold next year's conference, invitations were received from Harrisburg and York. The invitation from York was accepted and the vote made unanimous.

## FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH CHOR.

—Among the entertainments to be held in Bellefonte in the near future, is a concert to be given in the Garman Opera House by the Franklin and Marshall Glee Club for the benefit of the Reformed Church choir. It is one of the most popular Glee Clubs of this season. The following appeared in the "Daily City Item" of Allentown, the morning after a concert by the Glee Club in that city.

Franklin and Marshall College has many traditions and institutions of which to be proud, and not the least of these are her Glee Club and Mandolin Club. An Allentown audience had the pleasure of listening to the pleasant adjuncts of student life last evening. It was a large and select audience, and furthermore an appreciative audience which was unstinted in its demonstrations of approval of the efforts of the young men to entertain them. The concert was given in Music Hall under the auspices of the Young People's Guild of St. John's Reformed Church and the proceeds were for the benefit of the chapel fund. A varied program was rendered. The selections numbered sixteen and the encores numbered twenty-one. What more eloquent tribute than this can be paid to the young men? Their selections were good, mingling the pathetic and humorous, and their vocalists were splendid. The vocal solos were ably rendered. The mandolin club gave pleasing selections and Mr. Hopkins gave creditable violin solos. Space alone forbids individual mention of all parts and of all the performers, but a word of praise is due to W. M. Irvine, the indefatigable President of the club. His bugle calls without the aid of any instrument, were marvellous. Mr. Irvine is Franklin and Marshall's great foot ball player.

## SAW LOGS SIX FEET THROUGH.—

George Blanchard, of Tacoma, Washington, was the guest of Mahlon Fryberger on Wednesday. Mr. Blanchard is the son of Dudley Blanchard, who was formerly a citizen of Phillipsburg and Lock Haven, and was a prominent lumberman of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries. But his lumber operations in Pennsylvania were insignificant compared to his vast operations in Washington. Think of saw logs six feet in diameter, and trees that cut from five to seven twenty-four feet logs without a knot. George Blanchard told the writer that he had seen a saw log that was fifty-one feet in circumference. The logs are skidded by means of a steel wire rope and a portable steam engine.—Phillipsburg Ledger.

—James Lingle, an old and respected farmer of Penns. Valley, died at his home near Centre Hall, on Wednesday morning. Deceased was 82 years of age and had spent his whole life in single blessedness.

—The very lowest prices, the very best of goods, the squarest kind of treatment is our bid for your patronage, The Rochester Clothing House.