

In the tariff fight that is to come off in Ohio next fall it is proposed that every helmet and every torch that shall appear in the Republican processions shall be made of American tin. But this will be a false pretense, as there is no American tin. It will surely be English tin increased in price by an American tariff. Such tin-clad processions would be walking advertisements of the tariff gouge.

A New Way of Electing Presidential Electors

The Michigan Legislature has passed a law which changes the method of choosing Presidential electors in that State, who will hereafter be elected, one from each congressional district, instead of all by a general vote. The two electors which belong to each State beyond the number of its congressmen, will be elected by two electoral divisions of the State, each electing one. As there is no doubt that the Governor will sign the bill, this new way of choosing electors will be established in Michigan. Similar bills were introduced in the Legislatures of Ohio and Wisconsin, but we have not learned what progress they have made.

This new method is entirely constitutional, as the federal constitution provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress." So it is seen that the present way of choosing electors by the general vote of each State is not a specific requirement of the constitution. For a number of years after the formation of the government the common practice was for the state legislatures to choose the Presidential electors. There was a gradual change from this custom to the present system by which the electors are elected by a vote of the people. As late as 1824 six of the States retained the method of electing by their legislatures, they being Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. In 1828 five of these abandoned the old way and adopted the direct vote by the people, leaving South Carolina the only State that held to the old method, which it continued to do until the time of the reconstruction period.

So it is seen that the manner of the election depends upon the will of the State Legislature. The constitution expressly gives it that power. It may enact that the electors shall be elected by itself, as was the old custom, or by the general vote of the people, or by the people in districts. Even if it should determine that the electors should be appointed by the Governor, or the State Supreme Court, or by any other authority, it would be strictly constitutional.

Michigan has taken a departure from the present method that is to be commended. It comes nearer to the popular way of electing Presidents. Where a State is entitled to a number of electors there is no good reason why the minority should not have its due share of them, and this is given them by the district method of election.

The arrival of 60,458 immigrants at the single port of New York during the month of April beats the month's record in any previous year, even that of the year 1882. This would be at the rate of over 700,000 arrivals in New York for the year, but the spring months always show a large excess in immigration. Of the 2,015 immigrants landed at New York last Friday 1,423 were Italians. This is the kind of American labor that some of the fat-fried contributors to campaign funds in 1888 are solicitous shall receive steady employment in the coke regions whenever it can be utilized at lower wages.

The Road Bill has passed the House and is yet to be acted upon finally by the Senate. It was debated with a good deal of acrimony, and its friends were apprehensive of its defeat. It is stated that some of its most important features were stricken out, but they are not mentioned in the legislative report that reaches us. It received 103 votes, just the number to pass it. If the bill should be concurred in by the Senate, and receive the Governor's signature, an appropriation of \$2,000,000 will be required to carry out the purposes of the Act in the next two years. If this should not be done, the road law would be useless for all practical purposes in giving us a better system of road making and road mending.

This Year's Liveliest Fight.

In view of its being almost certain that McKINLEY will be the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio at the election which will come off next November, and that he will be opposed by Governor CAMPBELL as the Democratic candidate, the tariff will be discussed in that State during the coming summer and fall with unprecedented vigor and thoroughness. The candidacy of McKINLEY will be intended to vindicate his tariff bill, and he will stand forth in the fight as the special champion of protection, upon whose success may possibly hinge the next Presidential nomination of his party. Governor CAMPBELL will stand for tariff reform and opposition to the monopolistic system enforced by the McKINLEY law.

There will be side issues, but with the author of the monopoly tariff boldly championing that measure as a fixed government policy, the tariff will be the absorbing issue in comparison with which all others will sink into insignificance. Governor CAMPBELL, as the champion of tariff reform, will welcome the fight on the issue which McKINLEY's nomination will present.

What probably will be the result? The election in 1890 in a great measure turned upon personal issues and was largely affected by factional dissensions in Cincinnati, the Republicans carrying the state in consequence. The tariff was in no way involved. If it had not been for the causes mentioned the Democrats would have carried the State by at least 5000 majority. The same causes will not operate this fall, although Governor CAMPBELL may be opposed by certain elements that hang on to the Democratic party in Cincinnati. But it is believed that this loss, which is likely to be inconsiderable, will be more than made good by his strong hold on the people outside of that city.

The Farmers' Alliance has completed its organization in Ohio and will enter the canvass with a ticket of its own on the Ocala platform, which is strong for tariff reform. This complicates the situation, but it is not believed the third party movement will be unfavorable to the Democrats. Republican farmers who cannot swallow the McKINLEY bill, and may be unwilling to go over to the Democrats, may find temporary lodging in the Alliance.

There is no doubt that the fat-fried manufacturers, and monopoly interests generally, will flood Ohio with money to save McKINLEY, but the "fat" spread over the whole of the State will have less effect than it had when concentrated upon McKINLEY's district last year. Even then it did not effect its intended purpose. With the issue narrowed down to tariff reform as opposed to monopolistic protection, the Democratic party can enter the Ohio campaign with good assurance of success.

Democratic Work.

The Democratic societies, clubs, etc., throughout the State have commenced preliminary work for the campaign of 1892. Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, president, and Major Jno. D. WORMAN, secretary, with headquarters at No. 109 South Broad street, Philadelphia, and at the United States hotel, Harrisburg, are now constantly at work replying to letters and formulating plans to work in conjunction with the Democratic State committee and the National campaign committee. Matters of great interest will soon be called to the attention of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Hon. ELLIOTT P. KILMER is the treasurer of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania. The general assembly of Democratic societies of Pennsylvania will meet at Pittsburgh in September next.

The Wilkesbarre Leader gives the truth in a few words when it says that the people are now paying increased prices for flour, etc., chiefly because the condition of the grain markets happens to be favorable to speculative combinations, and the farmers have little interest in the matter. Before the new crops come into market grain will be hammered down to the normal price, or possibly below it, and the necessities of the farmers will compel them to sell at any price. After the new crop shall have been gathered in from the farmers by the speculators, prices may be advanced again, and so on indefinitely.

The alarming deficit in the public treasury is the result of REED's rules for the government of the House. When the arbitrary will of the Speaker could dispense with a constitutional quorum and could put measures through without discussion or examination, it could not be otherwise than that there should be such lavish and profligate expenditure as has completely exhausted the surplus left in the treasury by President CLEVELAND.

The May Day Movement.

The anticipated May day labor disturbance made more trouble in Europe than in the United States, but in neither was it as serious as was expected. The discontented workmen were more turbulent in Italy than anywhere else, there being lively collisions between labor mobs and the military, in which a number of lives were lost, but with the inevitable result of the agitators being suppressed and dispersed. There were disorderly demonstrations in France which were kept in check by the military. Paris was held in estate of siege by 40,000 soldiers, but this precaution did not prevent a number of collisions which, however, were not of a serious nature. Other parts of France were equally excited, the demand of the workmen being for an eight hour day. There were also demonstrations in England, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, but no disorder prevailed.

The May day movement in the United States was far less extensive than was looked for weeks ago. There were strikes among working people at different places for the eight hour day, but the general turn out, particularly among the miners, that was threatened did not occur.

The Road Bill Passed.

The Road Bill has passed both houses and has been sent to the Governor for his signature or rejection. It has been so greatly changed from its original wording that we do not know what its provisions are. There is much opposition to it, and efforts are being made to get the Governor to veto it.

The promoters of the "get rich quick" associations of Philadelphia are likely to find that they will get into jail quicker than they will get wealthy.

Summer at Atlantic City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Facilities for Getting There.

The spring season which is just now drifting into summer has been the most prosperous in all the history of Atlantic City. Never have so many people been attracted to its great beach from all sections of the land, and never have its hosteleries been so well equipped for providing comfortable and attractive accommodations. In the present, which is usually a breathing time between seasons, visitors still continue to pour into the city, so that when the summer hosts come they will find a good-sized garrison already in possession of the fortress. There will be ample room for all, however, and the indications foreshadow the greatest summer season ever known. Preparations are being made for it now. New hotels, of the lesser grade, are building, new cottages are springing up on heretofore vacant ground, and enlargement and improvement of existing structures is the order of the day. The great board-walk, known by the more dignified and appropriate title of the Ocean Promenade, has withstood all the storms of winter and is in perfect condition; the streets are being improved, new facilities for amusement are under way at the Inlet, and every one of the city's 15,000 people appear to be doing something to make the great resort more charming.

The facilities for reaching it are being developed with a view to the great strain to which the summer traffic will subject them. The Pennsylvania Railroad's double lines from Market Street, Philadelphia, are to be operated on a plan which will yield the greatest speed and promptness of movement, while guaranteeing absolute safety and comfort. The tracks are in excellent condition, the rolling stock of the most approved kind, and the management keenly alive to the best interests of the traveling public. Not only will the well-adjusted service of fast and well-equipped trains be maintained between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, but the through New York service, which has accomplished so much in securing travel from the East, will be continued. Apart from these facilities excursions of a special or general character will be arranged from time to time from all points on the Pennsylvania System at low rates.

By these means the residents of the remote as well as the near points will enjoy every opportunity of spending some time by the sea.

Atlantic City opens her gates in welcome to all, and the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections is the highway that leads to the sea.

Ho coughing to Death.

Miss Alice Woodford Being Fast Reduced to a Skeleton.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 1.—The condition of Miss Alice Woodford, who coughed unintermittently for six weeks last winter, and who was then said to have been cured by inhaling amy, has recently become very much worse. Her attending physician, Dr. Gould A. Shelton, says she coughs with every mouthful she attempts to swallow, and in consequence receives very little nourishment.

The trouble he ascribes to nervousness and indigestion. Although she is very weak, expects that she will recover. He recommended a change of scene, and the young lady is at present at the home of her uncle, J. D. Dayton. The latter has not much hope of her ultimate recovery. The amy has ceased to be of any benefit, and a hundred other remedies tried have failed to relieve her. Dr. Shelton hinted that other physicians were treating her. Those who saw her last say she is very much reduced in flesh and unable to stand up on account of weakness.

Cokers Driven from Home.

Hundreds of Families to be Evicted this Week.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., May 6.—It is expected that as many as 600 families in the coke region will be evicted this week by the Sheriff of Westmoreland and Fayette counties. This is in pursuance of the operators' policy of providing homes for new men as fast as they can be brought into the regions.

It is said that the Frick and McClure companies will bring 6000 Hungarians and Italians from other regions to man their plants unless they receive the necessary quota from the ranks of the strikers. The Polders had a centennial demonstration here this week, participated in by 2500 men and boys.

Italy Was Only Bluffing.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Chevalier Louis D'ontencin, the President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city, accompanied by his daughter, arrived on the steamship Britannia from Italy this morning. The Chevalier while in Rome made a special point to have an audience with the Italian Cabinet in reference to the New Orleans affair. He said that the Italian Government, though feeling keenly the outrage perpetrated on her countrymen, never intended to dispatch their war-ships, as rumor had it. Italy, he said, is only too anxious to maintain the friendly feeling it has had with the United States; consequently the report that it was intended to call the Italian Legation from Washington was absurd.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

ANOTHER BOLD SWINDLER.—Mr. Elias Miller, a substantial resident of near Madisonburg, this county, came very near being swindled out of \$1500 by a member of a fraternity of swindlers who are traveling through the country in quest of gullible grangers. The particulars are about as follows:

Last Monday morning a stranger came to the livery stable of Abraham Baum in this place, representing that he intended to buy a farm in Pennsylvania and wanted a team to drive down there. The team was furnished him and he proceeded to the home of Mr. Miller, to whom he represented himself to be a brother of Mr. W. A. McKee, of this place, and that his object was to buy a farm in the lower end of the valley, and that Mr. Miller had been recommended to him as a good man to go with him. This Mr. Miller consented to do, but before starting the stranger drew a large envelope out of his pocket in which he said there was \$3,000, and after taking \$500 out of it, which he said he might need, requested Mr. Miller to put the envelope containing the balance into his safe, as he said he didn't care about carrying it with him. Mr. Miller did as requested, and they then started to look after the farm that was to be purchased. Upon reaching it a bargain was made with the owner which required \$2000 to make the first payment. The stranger was anxious to close it immediately, as he said that another man was coming that afternoon to purchase it. As he wanted to be quick about it, to get ahead of the other purchaser, and having but \$500 with him, he asked Mr. Miller to loan him \$1500, which would be returned from the money in the envelope which had been left in his safe. This was agreed to and as the farm was not far from Millheim, they proceeded to that place where Mr. Miller would get the money out of the bank and Mr. Miller was in the act of drawing the check for the money when Mr. Baum appeared upon the scene. For some reason suspecting that the stranger was a rascal, he became alarmed about his team. He followed him, getting track of him in Brush Valley, where he learned what was going on, and immediately drove to Millheim, where he overtook the party in the bank. His interference stopped the cashing of the check and saved Mr. Miller from being swindled. The stranger paid Mr. Baum for his team and left as fast as he could. Upon subsequently examining the envelope left with Mr. Miller was found to contain no money whatever. District Attorney Meyer tried to locate the rascal on Tuesday, but he had succeeded in making his escape.

GEN. HASTINGS ON JOHNSTOWN.—Last Monday evening Garman's opera house was filled to overflowing by an audience which had gathered to hear General Hastings tell about the Johnstown flood and the thrilling incidents connected with it. The General's personal experience in connection with that calamity enabled him to speak about it in a way that greatly interested his hearers. Although those who listened to him were familiar with the details of the disaster, his really graphic description of the flood, as it rushed over the doomed valley, gave them a more vivid impression of its resistless power. The General paid a high tribute to Governor Beaver for the part he took in relieving the unfortunate people of the Conemaugh valley, and eulogized Governor Patton for his promptness in signing the bill that reimbursed those who advanced the money for Johnston's relief. The address was delivered in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. of Bellefonte, and netted about \$90 for that institution.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF MISS EVERETT.

—In regard to the unhappy ending of Bertha Everett, of Phillipsburg, Centre county, in the Parker House, at Boston, the matter seems to be clear enough. The gentleman who bought tickets at Tyrone for himself and a young son, and to whose care Mr. Everett consigned his daughter, who was only 17 years old, was named Lamson, and he took good care of the young lady until Boston was reached. But the train for Harverhill, which Miss Everett was to take, was gone and she was obliged to wait until the next morning. Not knowing what to do nor where to go, Mr. Lamson recommended the Parker House as a nice and safe place for a young lady traveling unattended, and himself accompanied her to the hotel, saw her registered and explained matters to the clerk, who assigned Miss Everett a room, to which she at once retired, Mr. Lamson going to his own home feeling that he had fully discharged his duty toward his young protegee and her father. Before going to bed Miss Everett either blew out the gas and then turned the cock on again inadvertently or else too far round. At any rate in the morning the gas was found unlit and turned on full head and Miss Everett dead in bed. All her belongings were safe, nothing having been disturbed. That was Thursday night of the week before last and on the following Saturday Mr. Lamson saw a notice of the death in the papers and hurried to the Parker House and from there to the morgue, when what was his surprise and horror to find that the beautiful corpse was that of the young girl he had escorted and who had so brightly entertained him and his son from Tyrone to Boston. The remains were sent home to Phillipsburg and the funeral which was attended by an immense concourse, took place on Friday afternoon last at 2 o'clock.

Y. W. C. T. U. MEETINGS.—Under the auspices of the Centre county Y. W. C. T. U. Miss Varnum will hold meetings at the following points; Fleming, Friday, May 8th; Milesburg Saturday, May 9th; Bellefonte, Sunday, 10th, at 2.30 p. m. in Temperance rooms, Criders' exchange; Millheim, May 11th, 12th and 13th; Coburn, May 14th and 15th. Due notices of later dates will be given.

Miss Varnum is an enthusiast in her work. She has made a study of it, her heart is in it, and very naturally she carries conviction with her arguments. Her addresses were not of the dry, put-you-to-sleep, terrible-example description, for which temperance lecturers used to be noted. Her talks are vivacious, witty, solid; full of uncontrovertible facts and arguments which cannot be disputed. She invites discussion. She studies both sides. She has declared an uncompromising war against the liquor traffic, and her army of recruits grows wherever she goes. Miss Varnum's visit to Sinclairville will not only be remembered pleasantly by hundreds upon whom she has prevailed to sign the pledge, but the effect of her work will be lasting, and will show itself later on.—Sinclairville Spectator.

CIVIL CASES TRIED.—Among the proceedings of the court this week was the trial of the following civil cases: Daniel Rishel vs. Henry Brown. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$190.94. The cause of C. A. Mayer vs. E. M. Sturdevant was continued at the plaintiff's request. F. P. Blair vs. Bellefonte Furnace Co., a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the land in dispute. Mary A. Neidigh vs. H. Krumrine's exrs., verdict for the defendant.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte P. O. unclaimed, May 4th, 1891: Hulda Deitzel, Frank Hall, Edith S. Meyer, George E. Anton, Antonia Kesch, John M. Shadle, Marion K. Vastine, Henrietta Weaver. When called for please say advertised. J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

Pine Grove Mentions. A. G. Frye and wife, of Tyrone, were the guests of Prof. Rhone on Saturday last. Mr. Kays, of Water street, formerly a citizen of our town, was noticeable on our streets in his usual pleasant manner, shaking his old friends by the hand. He was summoned here to attend the funeral of his daughter, Mrs. Robt. B. Frye.

Our friend, Harry Thomas, who dealt in bank checks for which he was taken care of in a striped suit in Pittsburg for a term of 15 months, is now at large, a wiser and better boy, having improved his time in learning broom making.

Hon. J. T. McCormick spent Sunday last with his family. John bears his honors mildly. Besides his Legislative honors his congregation that day elected him one of their ruling elders, which shows his moral worth and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and people.

It is now the 7th of May and we have had just one month hot dry weather. Some days we have had to 80 at noon. Cherries, peaches and pears are in full bloom, apples are coming on rapidly. The prospect for a large fruit crop could not be better. It is sadly needed, having failed for the last two years.

All of last week forest fires were raging all around and hundreds of acres have been burnt over. Farmers were compelled to leave the plow stand for days and assist by back firing to save fences and buildings in the course of the flames. A number of houses were saved with difficulty. Our agricultural friend John Musser met with a serious accident a few days ago which is causing him much suffering. He was in the act of replacing a newly shaped set of harrow pins, with the harrow over a prop, which gave away leaving the harrow fall to the ground, one

of the pins passing through his foot completely pinning him to the ground, with no one near to release him from his painful situation. His son finally came to the rescue and he was gotten home. Dr. G. H. Woods was immediately called and the wound dressed and he is getting along nicely.

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of a worthy citizen, Mr. Martin Johnson, who died at his home in this township on the 23 ult., after a brief but most painful illness caused by brain trouble, which required four men to hold him in bed. His trouble was caused by being thrown from a horse some few years ago, receiving such injuries that he never entirely recovered. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn the loss of a loved husband and father, a good citizen, and above all an honest man.

Thursday night at 11:15, aged 30 years, Tillie, wife of Robt. B. Fry, of this town, died suddenly, though her nearest friends not unexpectedly, as she had been a constant sufferer from heart trouble. She calmly and peacefully fell asleep in a sitting position reclining on her husband's arm when the message came. She had a foreboding of death and remarked to a friend the day previous that she would soon pass to a home not made with hands. She was a kind and loving wife and mother and had the esteem and respect of all who knew her. A baby boy two months old, one three years old, and a bereaved husband mourn her irreparable loss. The sympathy of the entire community is awakened in their behalf. The funeral took place on the morning of the 1st at 10 o'clock with utter silence and solemnity. Many passed through the room to take the last look at the dead who was almost embowered in white flowers in and on a beautiful casket that was born to the cemetery by W. J. Meyers, Dr. Livingston, A. G. Archer, H. F. Meyers, J. E. Strauser and J. W. Carter. Rev. Black, of whose congregation deceased was a member, assisted by Rev. Aikens, performed the funeral ceremonies.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.

TEXT-BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY.—Every now and then word comes of an effort on the part of school boards to substitute physiological charts for text-books on physiology and hygiene. Superintendents should earnestly oppose this. No chart can take the place of a text book. At best it can only supplement it. To abandon the use of text-books on physiology and hygiene and use charts in their place is, besides, a direct violation of the school law of the State, which in the edition of 1860, reads as follows on page 111, paragraph 163: "The subject matter to be systematically studied as well as taught, which cannot be done successfully without text-books in the hands of the scholars. The proper preparation of the lessons assigned to the pupils in the daily exercises of schools makes the use of text-books absolutely necessary, even if the law did not imperatively require their general introduction as it does in this instance."

I learn that an agent of the "Central School Supply House" of Chicago is now going about among boards in this state trying to persuade them to buy his charts in place of our indorsed books, representing that "these charts, with one book for the teacher which goes with them, are all-sufficient, and of more practical use than a set of books for pupils." The same is at hand for the various book agents to work among school boards, and I hereby warn all Superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction, or those acting as such, that neither the adoption of these charts nor of any others to the exclusion of properly graded text-books will constitute a fulfillment of the law, and I earnestly urge all women who care to have the children thoroughly and not partially taught, to keep a strict watch against this innovation, and to point out the law to their respective school boards.

It has heretofore proved extremely difficult to color charts so as to represent with absolute scientific accuracy the effects of alcohol on the human system in the early stages of the habit, which is the reason why our National Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction has not yet endorsed any.

LOSS OF STATE APPROPRIATION THROUGH NEGLECT OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

When at the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg some time ago, I learned that a school board in Clarion County had lost the State appropriation through the neglect of the law, and that another in Bucks County would probably lose it also.

The fact that the latter has not been published. The place is Bedford, but we have a State Superintendent of Public Instruction who so faithfully enforces the law is cause for thankfulness. Superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction should re-publish the above in their local papers, and make every use possible of it as a warning to all delinquent school boards. MARY F. LOVELL, Superintendent.

Democratic County Committee, 1891.

- Bellefonte, N. W. W. S. Galbraith
S. W. W. S. Galbraith
" W. W. W. S. Galbraith
Centre Hill borough John D. Hall
Howard Borough John T. Lee
Milesburg borough A. M. Butler
Millheim borough A. C. Musser
Phillipsburg, 1st W. W. James
" 2d W. W. James
" 3d W. W. James
Unionville borough A. J. Gorton
Burnside E. M. Meeker
Bender Harvey Denner
Boggs Philip Center
" W. F. Adams
College E. P. G. H. Loyman
Curtis W. P. James Foster
Ferguson, E. P. Daniel Drebbelios
Greig, S. W. Geo. W. Ketchline
" N. P. Chas. W. Fisher
Haines, E. P. Isaac M. Orndorf
" W. P. Geo. B. Shaffer
Hallmond Ellis Lytle
Harris J. W. Keller
Howard W. T. Leathers
Huston Henry Hale
Liberty Alfred Ritter
Marion John J. Shaffer
Miles James P. Frank
Patton F. A. Sellers
Penn. J. C. Stover
Potter N. P. S. W. Smith
Rush, N. P. Jas. B. Spangler
" S. P. Jas. Dush
Snow Shoe W. E. Thomas Turbidity
" E. E. Jerry Don van
Spring, S. P. James Carson
" N. P. E. E. Arley
Taylor W. T. Hoover
Union Chas. H. Rush
Walker B. A. Dietrick
Worth O. D. Eberts
L. A. SCHAFFER, Chairman.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the

Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Jacob Royer, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of W. J. Thompson, administrator & et al., of Jacob Royer, deceased, and make distribution thereof, will attend to the duties of his appointment, his office in Bellefonte, Pa. on Monday, May 25, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested will please attend. W. E. GRAY, Auditor.