

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 4, 1891.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

It Won't Work.

We have done our best and labored the hardest kind of a way to sympathize with the republicans of New York, who are trying to make themselves and the public believe they are being counted out of both the Senate and House, but somehow or other it won't work. Whenever we get pretty close to the sympathizing point, then comes that recollection of '76 and the more recent one of a dozen or more Democratic congressmen, who, only last winter, were counted out, for no other reason than that they were Democrats, and the additional remembrance of how solidly and how enthusiastically the whole republican party endorsed this action, and it knocks our sympathy all side ways. In fact, to be real truthful and confidential, we rather enjoy the grimaces and grievances of these people who are now the under dogs in the fight, up in New York. When a Democratic congressman was made to "walk the plank," and the republican majority in congress was increased an additional vote, by the methods they knew so well how to enforce, it was all right; and now, that the boot is on the other leg, we presume it is all right; at least we take it to be so. The republican papers may howl and growl all they have a mind to, but if Mr. Monroe, Jr., didn't know enough to print "Jr." to his name on the ticket, he must complain if the Democrats refuse to have it put on after his ticket is voted. It is not the province of Democratic managers to give up a good thing when they have it, and as they have honestly and fairly secured both houses of the Legislature of New York, it is their duty to hold on to them, and allow the party and the people, what ever advantage there is in honest Democratic legislation.

Shot at Dr. Hall.

On Sunday, November 29th, as Dr. JOHN HALL, the eminent New York divine, was leaving his church, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, a German by the name of JOHN G. RATH stepped over from the opposite side of the street and fired three shots in succession at the minister, none of which however, did more serious damage than to break the glass panels in the door of the passage. RATH was at once locked up and he evidently is insane. He insisted that Dr. HALL, Judge HILTON and Dr. POTTER were conspiring to do him mental and physical harm. Dr. HALL when interviewed on the subject, admitted that he had known RATH for some time, but positively refused to say anything more about the matter.

Avaring Too Much.

The Republicans have a great time in getting the Jingo Statesman up to that point physically, that they can put him before the country in a condition that will stand the strain and buffet of a presidential campaign. We are sure that the public—the present Executive and his postmaster friends—excepted—would be delighted to learn that Mr. BLAINE was entirely restored to health; but really the persistent and continuous reiteration of the excellent physical condition he is now enjoying, is beginning to leave the impression that he is not as well as represented, and that the statements of his broken down constitution have more of truth about them, than is generally believed. If he is the well man we are told he is, what is the use of eternally reminding the public of this fact? The physical condition of other prominent men is not the subject of daily presentation through the press. Why should that of Mr. BLAINE be an exception, if he is really as strong as he is represented to the public to be?

—CHARLES E. DENGLER, of Pottsville, has been appointed National Bank Examiner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to take the place of examiner DREW, who succeeded so admirably in drawing the wool over the public's eye, in connection with the condition of the Spring Garden and Keystone National banks. If DENGLER proves half as expert, in hiding the facts about these government shavings shops, as the other republican examiners have, there will be no trouble in a dozen or two more of them getting away with what the KENNEDYS, MARSH, BARDSLEY and their pals left. After all, there is just about as much humbuggery about this examiner business, as there is favoritism and slipperiness about the National banking system.

The Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick.

In St. Louis, on last Sunday, the golden jubilee of PETER RICHARD KENRICK, the venerable and beloved Archbishop of the Diocese of Missouri was celebrated. No event, in the Catholic church in America, for years has gathered together so many distinguished dignitaries as met to do honor to this noble old man, who for fifty years has so wisely conducted church affairs in that part of the country. The golden jubilee of a bishop is one of the rarest events in the records of the church. This is the first time it has ever happened in the United States, and it is scarcely any wonder that the church throughout the world is interested in the celebration. The Archbishop was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1806, of an excellent family, studied at Maynooth College, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1832. In 1833 he came to Philadelphia where he taught in the Overbrook Seminary and edited the *Catholic Herald*. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop and sent to St. Louis and from that until this time he has proven himself to be one of the greatest churchmen of the age. A wise administrator, a learned scholar and an ideal Catholic gentleman.

One of the features of the celebration, which was magnificent in all its details and which lasted from Sunday morning till Monday night, was the presentation of a residence by the laity that cost \$50,000. That in a practical way expresses the esteem in which this good man is held not only in his own church, but by citizens of every creed. Cardinal Gibbons, twelve archbishops, sixty-five bishops, five mitred abbots, and nearly 300 priests participated in the jubilee services, which consisted of lectures, banquets and a Grand Pontifical mass.

Take Heed.

A "get rich quick" establishment and another dishonest broker. An overburdened brain and a new patient at the insane asylum, a distinguished name stained, and another heart broken family, is the story of New York's latest sensation. The story is so common in itself that no one gives it a second thought except, as in this case, where it is connected with a family whose name is honored throughout the English-speaking world. We can excuse a man poor and hungry who breaks the eighth commandment that he and his may live. We can even understand why the poor clerk over steps the bounds of honesty for the comforts his associates enjoy; but the motive that would prompt a young, talented and rich man to sacrifice name, honor and fame for the *almighty dollar* is more desperate than we can comprehend. EDWARD M. FIELD, who wrecked the firm of FIELD LINDLEY WISEMERS & Co., is a son of CYRUS W., the great merchant and financier to whose energy and courage we are indebted for the first ocean cable, and a nephew of DANIEL RUDLEY FIELD, one of the greatest giants at the American bar, Justice STEPHEN J. FIELD, of the Supreme Court, and the Rev. Dr. HENRY M. FIELD, the clergyman and writer, should be a fair warning to others who are tempted to be dishonest that if they yield, ruin will surely follow. Ruin in this instance means a hopeless case at the Verdon Home, a private mad house out of New York city, and a heart broken old man, who at the close of a busy life is stripped of houses, lands and securities and who is now seriously ill, prostrated by the death of his beloved wife and his son's dishonor.

Finish Them.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.
The scandal about bogus tax receipts in Philadelphia seems to have been smothered. For a time the Republican leaders and the party newspapers were loud in their denunciation of the crime and bold in the declaration that the forgers would be brought to punishment. That was when the Republican leaders and party newspapers thought that Democrats alone were implicated. Why has the heat subsided? One conjecture, which is something more than conjecture, can supply the reason. There are Republicans in the same box. The punishment of Democratic scoundrels would involve Republican scoundrels. The alleged Democratic leaders have simply been imitators of the Republican leaders. So the proposed prosecutions, the threatened punishment, drop.
But does the thing end here? Are the decent people of Philadelphia satisfied with this? Do they want the same tricks, the same frauds, the same terrible wrongs to prevail next election and all elections thereafter? If they do they have a chance now to protect themselves. Expose the fraudulent tax receipt business of last November, turn the foul part of it up to the sunlight, and send to prison, to keep company with the man who stole their money, the men who would steal their rights.

—Get your job work done at the WATCHMAN office.

Cyrus Field's Sorrows.

Practically Penniless and His Son in an Insane Asylum.

NEW YORK, December 2.—There has been a slight improvement in the condition of Cyrus W. Field, who was thought to be dying yesterday afternoon. Dr. Fuller issued the following bulletin this morning: "Mr. Field slept better last night. His condition this morning is slightly better than it was yesterday morning. The condition of Mrs. Lindley, Mr. Field's daughter, remains about the same."

Mr. Cyrus W. Field realizes the fact that he is now practically penniless, his son Edward having taken about everything of value that he had. His remark to a friend, "I am as poor as the day I came into the world," has excited deep sympathy among all who know him.

After having tried to commit suicide Edward M. Field has been declared insane, and last night he was placed in a private asylum near Mt. Vernon.

At noon Dr. Fuller said there was a favorable outlook for Mr. Field living a considerable time, with slight hopes of ultimate recovery. "Mr. Field," Dr. Fuller said, "is in no immediate danger of death. He is listless and apathetic, and in the face of his great misfortunes, quite indifferent as to whether he dies or not. In fact I believe he would welcome death as a happy release from his great troubles."

A friend of the Field family this afternoon said: "The family have decided to judge Edward M. Field's case before a judge and jury at once. They are determined to have everything open and above board, and I know that the family lawyers are drawing up the necessary papers now. The family want to have Mr. Field's sanity passed on publicly, so that it cannot be said that his insanity is being used as a pretense for saving him from the results of his financial wrong doings. The physicians who have examined him will go upon the stand and testify fully and freely in regard to Mr. Field's condition. No one will be able to say then that the family are trying to make out a case of insanity that does not exist."

Dr. Fuller paid his patient, Cyrus W. Field, a visit at 7.50 and at 8.30 issued a bulletin to the effect that Field was resting comfortably.

228 Miles in 240 Minutes.

A Pennsylvania Railroad train that passed through Philadelphia Friday from New York to Washington made the fastest time ever made between those points. The train was a special, chartered by W. P. Paige, proprietor of the new Hotel Cochran, of Washington, to convey a party of hotel proprietors, theatrical managers and newspaper men to the opening of the hotel.

The special train was composed of a Pullman combination car, a parlor car and an observation car. The weight of the three cars aggregated 250,000 pounds, while the locomotive, which was the Pennsylvania standard, class "K," with six and a half feet driving wheels, weighed, with its complement of coal and water, 153,000 pounds. The train left New York at 2.49 p. m., and stopped in the Washington station at 7 p. m. Engines were changed at Gray's Ferry, consuming five minutes and a stop at Baltimore took six minutes more. Deducting the eleven minutes thus lost, the actual running time was four hours, or 240 minutes for 228 miles, the average running time being 57 miles per hour. The best previous record between the two cities ever made over this line was on March 10, 1891.

The Editor Will Duel.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29.—The talk of the city to-day is an encounter between Dr. William Haggerty and James G. Doyle, editor of the *Elmira Telegram*, last night. Dr. Haggerty was his party's candidate for Mayor of this city last spring. He was also up to within the last month one of the owners of the *Scranton Times*. It was partly through the influence of Dr. Haggerty that George D. Herbert was recently discharged from the *Times* for attacking General Master Workman T. V. Powderly.

Mr. Doyle took up the gauntlet for Mr. Herbert, and has been assailing Dr. Haggerty fiercely in recent issues of his paper. Last evening, when Mr. Haggerty entered the St. Charles hotel Doyle was there. The doctor walked up to him, and saying: "Now, you cur, I don't want to hurt you, but I am going to humiliate you before your friends." He backed him into a corner and thrice slapped his face. The latter did not retaliate, but left the bar-room in a towering passion. Doyle will demand of the doctor an apology, and in the event of a refusal to make the amende honorable, he will issue a challenge.

A Big Corner in Corn.

Scarcely Five Cents in Chicago and a Dollar Ten in New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The wind-up of the November corn deal would seem to prove the assertion that the Chicago end was nothing but a side show to a big corner in New York. There are some who favor the belief that Cudahy's heavy shipments of corn to New York to cover his contracts there was the cause of the advance here.

The advance in the price to \$1.10 in New York against 75 cents in Chicago is also evidence that some persons had the screws turned on them in the former city to-day rather mercilessly, and speculation was rife as to the fortunate and unfortunate parties. The receipts to-day were 761 cars, mostly new corn, only 135 cars inspecting as contract grades. The cash grain was in splendid demand to fill contracts. The manipulators of the "corner" had to buy, too, in order to keep up the price, 72a74c, being the range.

Chinese Rebels.

Not a Christian Escaped Massacre in the Takou District.

PEKIN, Nov. 30.—The Government is fully aware of the serious condition which confronts it, and every possible step is being taken to break the strength of the rebels before they get within striking distance of the capital.

The rebel forces are divided into two sections, but as yet the general public here does not know whether or not both columns are marching in the direction of Peking.

It is now said that the local Mandarins at Takou agreed to allow the rebels free license for the outrage of Christians, provided they did no harm to the other inhabitants. These terms were accepted by the rebels, and they pursued their work without let or hindrance. Three hundred Europeans and native Christians were massacred. It is believed that not a single Christian in the district escaped.

The revolutionary movement in the north originated in Manchouria, on the northeast of China proper, and in Mongolia, which lies to the east of Manchouria. These countries are separated from the Empire by the Great Wall of China.

This gigantic work was built to prevent invasions from the north, and the Imperial authorities have taken measures to bring the rebels to a halt there. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, has dispatched several thousand troops to the chief points of the Great Wall, where it is probable the insurgents will attempt to force a passage. A desperate resistance will be made at those places to stop the onward progress of the rebels, for once they pass the Great Wall there is no doubt that they will rapidly push on to Peking.

Consternation prevails among the Protestant missionaries in the districts through which it is expected the rebels will pass. The local officials at Tsinha have declared that they are powerless to protect the missionaries, and that if they desired to save their lives they had better seek safety in flight. The missionaries at Tsinha have therefore abandoned their stations and sought refuge in safer parts of the country.

The New South.

Some Facts About the Wonderful Progress of That Section.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Georgia president of the Augusta exposition, has written a letter to President Harrison in respect to a request for information in regard to the industrial progress of the South in which he says:

"The South is developing rapidly, and her manufacturing possibilities can't be exaggerated. The South's cotton mills used last year over 600,000 bales of the 2,400,000 consumed by the United States. In 1880, the South took only 180,900 bales. Of the 9,000,000 tons of iron produced last year the South contributed 2,000,000 tons or more than the entire production of our country last year 500,000 tons. It is one of the most encouraging evidences of the South's industrial progress that she produced last year nearly one-fourth the amount of the iron produced in Great Britain. The figures given are approximately correct. The South's future for the manufacture of cotton is assured. Her production of iron and the manufacture thereof afford profitable fields for investment."

What Advertising Did.

The marriage of Charles S. Denning and Clara Oakley, which occurred here this afternoon, was a romance. The couple were betrothed ten years ago and the marriage day had been fixed. A week previous to the date set Denning and his affianced took a drive to Vestal village, 15 miles west of this city. The couple spent the day there and toward night started home. Denning lost his way, and day was just breaking when he made the startling discovery that he was nearly 30 miles from home and driving in a direction opposite to the one he should have taken. The horse was turned about and the tiresome ride toward home was begun. The lady in a fit of anger returned the lover's betrothal ring and broke off the engagement. He went West and was heard from no more. She repented her folly in a few weeks and tried to discover his whereabouts, but without avail.

Recently Miss Oakley secured possession of a matrimonial journal. One advertisement seemed to possess a peculiar fascination for her, and she answered it. A correspondence sprang up and she was favorably impressed. She consented to fix a day for the wedding. The gentleman arrived in this city last evening, and what was the amazement of the prospective bride to see in him her boy lover of ten years ago. Denning is now in prosperous circumstances and resides in Denver. After he left his betrothed he went West, where he married and settled down. His wife died, leaving him a child, a pretty girl of 5 summers. In the endeavor to secure a wife who would be a mother to her he advertised in matrimonial paper, and thus was united to his former loved one.

The Grain Famine in Russia.

Philadelphia Ledger.
On the 21st instant, at St. Petersburg, a ukase was issued by authority of the Czar, forbidding, on and after to-day, the exportation from Russia of wheat and its products. This edict has followed closely upon the heels of that which prohibited the exportation of oats from the dominions of the Czar. The immediate effect of Saturday's decree was to increase the price of wheat on the Continent and to enhance the price of the securities of those great carriers of grain, American railroads.

The accounts of the measure of Russia's wheat supply are conflicting. A few weeks ago it was stated by German and English authorities that Russia could without trespassing upon the wants of her own people, export from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat during

1891-1892. Only about half the latter quantity will have been exported by to-day, and if the estimate of these authorities is correct, Russia should now have left more than enough for her own use. But the correspondent of the Associated Press at Berlin quotes, in his dispatches of the 21st instant, the announcement of the St. Petersburg Official Messenger that the stock of grain remaining after the prohibitory decrees shall have gone into effect will be sufficient for the population until the next harvest. It does not say it will be more than enough for domestic wants.

The Official Messenger is undoubtedly more reliable authority than foreign statistics—Beerbaum and others—whose estimates are more favorable. It agrees more nearly with the statement of Count Tolstoi, the Russian social and political reformer, which is also quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, and which is to the effect that Russia's stock of grain will not answer the wants of the people until harvest time comes again.

Reports which appear to be wholly trustworthy state that the famine district includes one-third of Russian territory, and that from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 of the population feel, to a greater or lesser degree, its effects. The ukase of prohibition, while affording relief to the peasants, will fall heavily upon the farmers, who will be obliged to sell their wheat in a market from which competition is excluded. The cutting off of the foreign demand leaves the Russian farmer no market save his own, and the poverty of the country will render low prices inevitable.

The suffering of farmer and peasant is certain to be great, and both classes are to be assisted by the government of the Czar from the Imperial treasury. Russia has been on previous occasions a victim of famine, but never before have such multitudes, tens of millions of her people, been subjected, as they now are, to the terrible suffering of an inadequate supply of food. Up to the present time the government has rejected the offers of foreign benevolence which has proposed schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the Russian poor, and, unless all accounts of their wretched state which come from the famine-stricken district are grossly exaggerated, it will be the cruellest wrong to humanity for the Russian authorities to continue to discourage any charitable efforts, no matter who makes them, for the relief of the starving masses. Russia in all her affairs, has persistently and with scant courtesy resented foreign interference with her affairs, but when millions of her people are suffering hunger, and disease and death from hunger, every humane and just consideration demands that she shall open her gates and welcome those who interfere by charity, offer succor to the afflicted.

Apaches on the Warpath.

The Settlers Arming Themselves and the Military Preparing to Meet the Hostiles.

WILCOX, Arizona, Nov. 30.—The Apaches are on the warpath and have committed several depredations. One man has been killed and another wounded, and the settlers are arming to protect themselves. Major William I. Downing, who lives about thirty miles south of this place, rode in in great haste Thursday night and reported that one of his men had been murdered by a war party of Indians, who disappeared soon after the killing and cannot now be found. The name of the dead man is B. H. Daniels, of Ontario, Canada, an ex-soldier and about 35 years old.

The following telegram has been received from Fort Bowie:
"Major Downing was shot from ambush this evening, while riding in his buggy, but not fatally injured. Lieutenant Irwin and ten soldiers now leaving."

This was written within a mile of the party of Indians, who disappeared soon after the killing and cannot now be found. The name of the dead man is B. H. Daniels, of Ontario, Canada, an ex-soldier and about 35 years old.

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Got a Quiet Winter.

Grover Cleveland and Family at Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by little Ruth, are at Lakewood for the winter. While there is no cause whatever for alarm, it is nevertheless true that neither the young mother nor the child is doing as well as was hoped. An enormous number of letters asking Mrs. Cleveland's autograph or a picture of the baby have been received at the Madison avenue mansion. Previous to the arrival of Baby Ruth, Mrs. Cleveland made it a practice to comply with a great number of requests for her autograph. Any such good nature is now out of the question, of course, but Mrs. Cleveland's inability to answer them has, in her present delicate condition, been a cause of worry so it has been decided that mother and daughter retire to a quiet retreat where likelihood of such anxiety will be very much reduced.

TEN DOLLARS A DAY.—Agents wanted in every borough and township in Centre county to sell the Post Office directory of Centre county. Contains the name of every man, woman and child in this county; ages of all males, occupations of adults, and postoffice address. Most valuable and best selling work ever published. No business or professional man or farmer, laborer or mechanic will do without it when he sees the work and its value.

No trouble for live, energetic agents to average \$10 per day for his trouble. Both the number of book and the time limited, so don't delay a single day. Send \$2 for outfit. Address J. A. FIEDLER, Bellefonte, Pa.

Sudden Death of Weaver Adams.

The citizens of Millsburg were surprised as well as shocked, on Saturday the 21st of November, when it was announced that Weaver Adams had been killed at the Moshannon Bridge one mile from Phillipsburg. Weaver who was by occupation a brakeman on the local freight, T. & C. R. R., met his death while in the act of putting on brakes, standing on a box car and was struck on the head by the cross beam of the bridge, breaking his neck and resulting in almost instant death. He was not thrown from the car. One of the brakemen, Thos. Gay was standing on the 3rd or 4th car ahead, and seeing him fall had the train stopped as soon as possible. It was then discovered that the vital spark had fled and his body was taken to Phillipsburg and properly cared for by Haworth Bros. undertakers, who got the remains ready for burial. The body was brought home to Millsburg on the night train, at the arrival of which James B. Proudfoot, undertaker, took charge and with the assistance of friends of the deceased, conveyed the remains to the home of his parents. Deceased was the fifth son of Thomas M. and Anna Adams. He was a single man, in his 26 year, a faithful employee and a young man who had a large circle of friends. His death is sad indeed. He always made it a rule to remember his mother by sending a portion of his earnings to her. The interment took place in the Bellefonte Union Cemetery.

Tyrone and Phillipsburg papers please copy.

Judge Clark's Successor.

Charles E. Heydrick of Franklin Appointed by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 29.—Governor Pattison yesterday appointed C. E. Heydrick, of Franklin, Venango county, as a justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Silas M. Clark.

Mr. Heydrick is a Democrat, but has paid more attention to law than politics. He has had a large practice in Venango, Warren, Crawford and Erie counties for the last 30 years. He has frequently had cases before the supreme court. As was published in the *Post* Saturday, a meeting of the Venango bar was held Friday, at which Mr. Heydrick was unanimously indorsed for the position.

Will Crisp, Mills or Springer Precede Over the Next Congress.

The Fight Wearing Warm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—During the afternoon estimates were made of the strength of the several candidates. Crisp's friends counted between 33 and 96 names which, they said, were certain to be cast for Georgia's representative on first ballot. A conservative but earnest supporter of Mills said that Mills has nearly 75 votes. This Congressman was confident a number of others would be included by Saturday, and expressed himself as sanguine of final results. The friends of Mills assert that he will gain most from the defection in the ranks of the other contestants, and they look for his election by the withdrawal of the other candidates. Crisp's supporters are no less earnest in their assertions that when the break comes Crisp will be so near the prize that he will win easily.

The chief work to-day has been directed against Springer's forces. The Illinois candidate has shown more strength than any one was willing to concede him at first, and one of his lieutenants said that Springer had at least forty votes to be cast in his favor on first ballot.

McMillan's canvass is progressing smoothly, and there are a great many representatives who think exceedingly well of him, but will vote for the other candidates, until some change develops in the situation.

The canvass for the minor offices is overshadowed by that for the speakership. Dalton, of Indiana who was a candidate for the clerkship, found that there were differences in his state delegation over his candidacy, and has withdrawn, leaving the race to ex-Representatives, Kerr, of Pennsylvania, Crutchfield, of Kentucky, and Representative Clark, of Missouri, who was clerk of the house during the Fiftyeth Congress. There are also a number of candidates for the other elective offices under the control of the house. The distribution of these offices is largely dependent on the result of the speakership contest.

At a meeting of the New England delegates to-night the discussion showed that ten of the fourteen members were for Mills for Speaker.

Man's Inhumanity.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British steamer *Petrarch*, which sailed from the fever stricken port of Santos, in Brazil, on October 23, has arrived at Plymouth, bringing a terrible tale of suffering from yellow fever. The feverer made its appearance aboard soon after the steamer sailed from Santos, and spread rapidly, till all except one seaman and a fireman were prostrate.

The authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and Las Palmas, Canary Islands, at both of which ports the steamer stopped, were cruelly inhospitable, declining to grant any assistance whatever to the stricken crew.

The steamer was compelled to sail away, and made for Gibraltar, where, on her arrival, good treatment was met. The chief mate, the chief and second engineers and three members of the crew died between October 25 and November 15.

Public School Statistics.

HARRISBURG, December 1.—Dr. Waller superintendent of public instruction, to-day gave out advance sheets of his forthcoming annual report. He states that the total number of pupils in the public schools of the state is 1,896,956, an increase of 4,062. There are 22,884 schools, an increase of 432. He directs attention to the error in the United States census bulletin, where it was stated that the increase in attendance in Pennsylvania during the last decade was 1.59 per cent., when it was, in fact, 11 per cent. He favors an increase of salaries of teachers and the restricting by statute of the numbers of provisional certificates.