

Democratic Watchman

Terms 9.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., May 20, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR CLERKS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER P. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS
Samuel G. Thompson, Clemens R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss,
John O. James, William Moran,
James Duffey, Charles D. Brock,
S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leidy,
Amr Lathrop, T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chasant, W. L. Himmelright,
P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Fayton, John D. Braden,
Michael Lettel, Thomas McDowell,
J. K. P. Hall.

An Educational Demonstration.

The public school interests of the United States are to be represented at the World's Fair, at Chicago, and to further a movement of such great educational importance, a committee has been formed, in Boston, to arrange for the fitting representation of the schools at the great exhibition of the products of the world's industry and intellect. With this object a call has been issued to public educationists all over the United States, asking them to co-operate in a celebration to take place, at Chicago, on the 12th of next October, at which the preliminaries for the educational exhibit at the Fair will be arranged.

The date fixed will be the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus upon American soil, the Chicago Exposition being a year later on account of the postponement which was necessitated by delay in making preparations for it. A very fitting date has been selected for this advance gathering of the educationists, as it will not only mark the expiration of the fourth century since the great discovery was made, but it will also be the day on which the Columbian Exposition grounds will be dedicated.

It is peculiarly becoming for the schools of America to take a leading part in celebrating the great achievement of Columbus. No other event in history gave such an impetus to education as the discovery which added a new world to that which had previously limited the range of human thought and effort, and afforded a new field for intellectual as well as physical endeavor. The minds of men were enlarged by the enlargement of the geographical limits of the world, brought about, by the discovery of America, and from that period they went forward in a progressive direction until they have reached the present marvelous condition of intellectual development.

The schools must take a prominent part in commemorating an event that has done so much for the progress of human enlightenment. Those of Bellefonte should not be backward in the movement. No other town of the same population and resources is blessed with greater educational advantages, and it should contribute its share to the demonstration in Chicago which is intended to signalize the educational achievements of the great Republic.

A School for Voters.

The Pittsburgh Times, one of the most energetic morning dailies in the State, has taken upon itself the task of instructing the voters of this Commonwealth how to use the Baker ballot system, and as trials have been made, in many other localities, affording most timely instruction as to the operation of the system, the paper has decided to give the voters of Centre county a chance to look into its intricacies.

On Friday, May 27th, a representative of the Times will be here, with all the paraphernalia required by law, and through the courtesy of the county commissioners, will set up booths, for voting, in the Arbitration room, in the Court house. Every one should make it a point to drop in and study the method of voting which is soon to be put in practical use. A regular election will be held and all information given that will tend to facilitate the work of election boards this fall.

If any of our country readers will have business in town next week we advise them to wait until Friday. The exhibition will be given without any cost, whatever, to the County or to the person attending it and the Pittsburgh Times is deserving of the greatest praise for its efforts to afford our citizens a means of acquainting themselves with a system of voting which they will soon be called upon to use.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

The Tariff and the American Farmer.

The Protectionist started with a tremendous assumption, which he does not attempt to prove, namely: That the natural advantages of the United States are not enough to sustain manufactures.

This, therefore, is the protective system on the showing of its own advocates: American manufactures are really losing enterprises. But the tariff enables the manufacturers to cover the losses and take out a profit by exporting from the American consumers a bonus over the natural price of the goods.

Manufacturers say the Protectionist cannot live in this country without the tariff. We do not believe it. But it is, nevertheless, the Protectionist's position. Manufacturers cannot live without the tariff. This is to say, they are naturally unprofitable in this country. "We could not sell our goods in the competition of an open market. But put a duty on foreign importations so that we can raise our prices and net 25 per cent. more than we could in the open market, and we shall flourish." But the duty paid on imports goes to the Government, and hence does not help the manufacturer directly. His "protection" consists in a bonus, in the shape of an increase of price on goods which are not imported. But whence comes the 25 per cent. bonus?

This is a very simple question; but the Protectionist is so dexterous in eluding the point that we may venture to be entirely explicit. There are but three conceivable sources from whence the protection bonus can be drawn:

1. The foreigner who pays duties.
2. The protected industries.
3. The unprotected industries.

Does the bonus come from the foreigner? No, the duties collected from him are turned over to the Government!

Does it come from the protected manufacturers? No; they get it. Then it must come from the unprotected industries. The unprotected naturally profitable, agricultural industries are taxed to sustain protected industries—compelled to make up their losses, and pay besides what the protected manufacturers are pleased to call their profits.

The Protectionists dissent. Two peas and two peas make four peas—theoretically. But if you rattle them up in a box, and have your box big around, you will presently find five peas, and may be a few beans. As this: "It is all very well for doctrinaires to theorize about why they do not deficit. It won't do for plain practical business men. Why, don't we manufacturers pay our proportion with the rest? The latter pays his 25 per cent. to the shoemaker, the shoemaker pays his 25 per cent. to the hatter, and out of the increased prices we are all able to pay the farmer more; every body gets higher profits, and it is a good thing all around."

Again let us be explicit. Suppose we have a community consisting of glass manufacturers, mine owners and farmers. The farmers hoe their own row, asking odds of nobody, but the glass manufacturers and mine owners demand a bonus of \$50 a year each. How on the protection plan, will they get it? It would be too barefaced a steal to levy a tax on the farmer alone. They will not do that. They will avoid the appearance of unjust discrimination by putting a tax on all consumers of coal and glass; they will make all purchasers of glass and coal contribute alike \$100 each—to the protection fund.

Very fair this looks. Every man is taxed \$100 a year! \$50 to foster the glass trade and \$50 to foster the coal trade. But mark the singular result: The mine owner pays a \$100; the glass manufacturer pays in \$100; the farmer pays in \$100. Every man is taxed alike! Total revenue \$300.

But now for the division. The mine owner receives \$150, the glass manufacturer receives \$150, the farmer—nothing. Marvellous financing? All are taxed alike! Yet the glass manufacturer and the mine owner are a head \$50 each, while the farmer—his industry is not fostered! But who is it that pays for protection?

The distribution on the basis of the division of the working population of the country would be:

Agriculture, 44 per cent.....	\$490,000,000
Other unprotected industries 33 per cent.....	330,000,000
Protected industries, 25 per cent.....	230,000,000
Total.....	\$1,050,000,000

The farmer carries nearly half of the whole load and gets nothing for it. Take the relative amount of capital invested as a measure of distribution, which it would be as those of agriculture were as great as those of manufacture. The census of 1880 reports:

Invested in agriculture.....	\$10,500,000,000
Invested in manufactures.....	2,800,000,000

The shares on this would be (the portion of other class remaining as before):

The manufacturers.....	\$140,000,000
The farmers.....	\$29,000,000

For every dollar paid in by the manufacturers the farmer pays in four dollars. And then the manufacturers take the pool! This is protective system.

The Height of Clouds.

The highest clouds, cirrus and cirro stratus, rise, on an average, to a height of nearly 30,000 feet. The middle clouds keep at from about 10,000 to 23,000 feet above the surface of the earth; the lower clouds seldom lower than 3,000 or higher than 7,000 feet. The cumulus clouds float with their lower surface at a height of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, while their summits frequently extend upwards to a height of 16,000 feet. The tops of the Alps are often completely hidden by clouds of this class, while those of the other classes are frequently seen shooting up the ravines like sheets of smoke. Prof. Moller took observations on one cloud, the vertical dimensions of which was over 3,700 feet.

The Hazleton Opera House Burned.

Fire Broke Out Early Saturday Morning and Destroyed Much Valuable Property Before the Firemen succeeded in Extinguishing it. — Wait's Comedy Company's Loss.

HAZLETON, May 15.—This town was visited yesterday by one of the most destructive fires in the history of the place. At four o'clock in the morning the Grand opera house on West Broad street was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sent out, but when the engines arrived a few minutes later the building was a mass of flames. The fire leaped across the Lehigh Valley tracks in the rear of the theatre, licked up three freight cars, loaded with goods and attacked the Lehigh Valley freight station. It made short work of the station and its contents valued at \$35,000.

The next point the flames attacked was Bohlander's livery stable and Reichard & Co.'s beer vault. These were quickly consumed and the flames shot over to the Valley hotel, the rear portion of which was gutted. On the large four-story brick building of the Hazleton Machinery and Supply company their stable was destroyed and four horses perished in it. A half a dozen times the firemen were compelled to give up trying to save the building, but finally they succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before considerable damage was done to the structure and contents.

Wait's Comedy company was playing a week's engagement at the theatre and the company lost all their costumes. Last evening the citizens of the city tendered the company a benefit in Hazle hall, which was packed to the doors. Last Sunday this company gave a sacred concert at Allentown for the benefit of the "Devil's Auction" company, which was burned out in Philadelphia, and realized a neat sum. The losses are as follows: Valley Hotel, \$15,000; Lehigh Valley station, \$38,000; theatre, \$14,000; livery stable, \$1,000; Reichard's beer vault, \$1,000; Machinery company, \$5,000; freight cars and contents, \$2,000; Wait's comedy company, \$10,000; total, \$86,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Ohio Convicts Felled.

Discovery of a Plot of Columbus Penitentiary Prisoners to Escape.

COLUMBUS, O., May 14.—Through the assistance of two trusty prisoners the warden of the state penitentiary discovered a plan by which at least five, but probably more, desperate prisoners were to have escaped from that institution last night. Two were to walk out by the aid of forged passes, relying upon the inability of the new guards, recently put at the outer gates, to recognize them, and the others were to cut their way through the roof and lower ground. They had a key that would unlock a whole range of cells.

In one of the shops an incendiary device was found, by which it is supposed the buildings were to be fired last night and in the excitement escaped so that when it burned it would fire a lot of waste. One of the prisoners had \$113 in his possession, and the prison authorities are puzzled to know where he got it.

Russell Duane Appointed.

As Junior Counsel for the United States Before the Behring Sea Arbitrators.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—It was announced here to-day that Secretary Blaine has appointed as junior counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea arbitrators, Russell Duane, esq., of this city, and has sent him a large retaining fee. Mr. Duane was a member of the class of 1891 in the law school of the university of Pennsylvania and delivered the law oration at the commencement last June. The subject was "The Case of the Sayward" and the paper ably reviewed the whole controversy over the seal fisheries. The admiral made such an impression on him that the appointment is the direct result. Mr. Duane is a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

Nearly 300 Lost.

A Russian Ship and a British Bark Go Down in Rough Seas.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—It is reported from Arktrahan that the steamer Alexander Volkov has foundered in the Caspian sea, and that 250 passengers were drowned.

LONDON, May 16.—The British bark Earl of Aberdeen, Captain Patrick, from Barry dock for Montevideo, ran on the coast off the county of Pembroke. A heavy sea was running. It is supposed that 11 of the crew were drowned by the capsizing of their boat after they had got away from the wreck. Thirteen have landed at Milford Haven. Seven more survivors from the wrecked bark have arrived at Cardiff, making 22 in all that are known to have been saved.

A United States Deputy Shot.

GILLETTE, Wyo., May 15.—Report reaches here that deputy United States Marshal Gibson was shot and severely wounded yesterday on the Powder river, the ball passing through his shoulders. No definite particulars can be obtained. Gibson was one of the men deputized for the serving of the injunctions restraining the small stock and ranchmen from holding a round up of their own.

A Lockout at Westerly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—The whistles blew at the seventeen quarries in Westerly and vicinity this morning, but only the helpers and men employed on the yard responded. The total number of men affected by the lockout is about 1,200. The trouble has not been felt in this city yet, but the builders are looking forward seriously to the future.

A Great Race.

Longstreet, the Favorite in the Brooklyn Handicap, Played Out Early.—Judge Morrow was the Winner.—Fairview Made the Running With Great Speed at the Start.—Russell did near the Wire.

RACE TRACK, GRAVESSEND, N. Y., May 16.—The opening day of the so-called legitimate racing season in New York State is always a red-letter day in the racing calendar. It is on this day that the Brooklyn Handicap is run, and people of all descriptions pour into the grounds of the Brooklyn Jockey club in flocks and droves to witness the first great event of the season. The smaller better is there, the plunger is there—in fact everybody is there and seems to be ready to back his opinion and to let his enthusiasm overflow at the slightest provocation. To-day was no exception to the rule. Perfect summer weather and a fairly good track packed between 30,000 and 35,000 people in and about the grounds. Probably not one of this 35,000 people pulled the covers under his chin last night without a case of blues, for it was raining, and rain meant a bad track, and a bad track meant that some "mud larks" would probably walk away with his dollars.

But Superintendent Brush had gangs of men at work on the track at day break and the track was fairly well dried out when the horses were centered to the post to be sent off for the start. The events that preceded the great handicap did not interest the crowd to any great extent. They had made the journey with the sole object of witnessing a grand struggle for the \$22,000 stakes. Today's handicap was the fourth event on the program, it was 11 miles for 3-year-olds and upward, \$250 entrance, half of first, the club adding enough to make the stakes \$25,000, of which \$5,000 went to the second and \$2,000 to the third horse. There were twelve starters.

At last the bugle blew to summon the horses to the post and the mighty multitudes of people sought advantageous positions and waited with eager expectant eyes, to see the horses come out of the paddock. Pessara was the first to appear. Then came Madstone, also George W. Portchester, Judge Morrow, Raceland, Banquet, Longstreet and others. A mighty roar of applause went up as the great son of Longfellow went to the start. The parade was formed in front of the stand, the express street in front and Russell at the end. They went as far as the betting ring, broke and cantered to the post.

FAIRVIEW SET THE PACE.

After several attempts they got away in fairly good order, with the favorite, Longstreet the most prominent of the bunch. The light weighted Fairview was hurried out in front of Longstreet to make the running. His rider's orders were to take the lead and keep it as long as possible. Master Doggett obeyed his instructions to the letter, and in the opening furlong he gave the back-ers of other candidates a bad case by opening up a gap of three lengths from Longstreet.

The pace was killing, and at the quarter pole the timers marked down 23 seconds with Fairview now five lengths in front of Russell. Longstreet succumbed to the hot pace and dropped back along side of Raceland and Pessara, who were running easily at the heels. The jockeys on all of the horses behind Fairview were taking matters easy, they being satisfied that the leader was making his run too soon to be a contestant at the finish.

Around the lower turn, or at the end of three furlongs, Fairview had further increased his advantage to 10 lengths. Master Doggett was taking the chances of the others catching him in the first part of the race and he depended upon good luck to hold his position to the end if his horse had the necessary speed and gameness.

When well into the homestretch Littlefield, on Russell, became worried at Fairview's great advantage, and cutting loose from his companions, Raceland, Pessara, Longstreet and Judge Morrow, he set out to catch the flying Fairview. This move on his part so early in the race proved fatal, as subsequent developments will show.

CLOSING THE GAP.

At the end of the back stretch he had just reached the leader's shoulder, but Pessara, Raceland, Judge Morrow were also coming up fast. Longstreet, having been killed off by his futile endeavor to catch Fairview in the opening furlong, dropped back hopelessly and thoroughly beaten. It was a disgraceful position for a 4 to 5 favorite to hold so early in the race, but the idol of public had been tried and found wanting, and the race was soon to lay between Russell, Judge Morrow, Pessara and Raceland. In the upper turn, or at the end of two furlongs, Russell held first place by an open length. Raceland and Morrow. Indeed the Morris candidate swung into the home stretch a good length and a half in front of his competitors.

Major Covington on Judge Morrow saved considerable ground by hugging the inner rail while making the turn into the homestretch, and when he breast-ed Russell shortly before reaching the end of the back stretch, which marked the end of a mile and a furlong, Russell threw back his ears in a cowardly fashion and refused to run further. Covington seeing that he had the race at his mercy, became overconfident and began easing up on the Judge. This performance of the clever little light-weight nearly cost Green B. Morris the race, as Taral, who surely was being more strongly ridden, had been unable to get through the bunch before, came up with a tremendous burst of speed under the most vigorous kind of riding.

LOOKED FOR TIME.

Fortunately for Morrow's backers, Covington turned in his saddle and discovered his danger just in time to prevent Taral from stealing the race and the \$25,000 stake from him. A sixteenth from the finishing point he sat down and began to ride the Judge with his hands. Pessara was slowly but surely gaining on him, simply because he was being more strongly ridden, had not Covington drawn his whip about his head to fog Morrow. In reality he was hitting Pessara on the nose and each time the lash came down Pessara would draw back his head to escape the punishment.

Taral shouted to the lad to stop, but \$1. Lyon & Co.

Ravages of the Great Flood.

Steamboat Chartered to Rescue Families From the Tops of Their Floating Houses, Railroad Traffic Badly Crippled. Thousands of Acres of Rich Farm Land Under Water.

St. Louis, May 17.—The rise in the Mississippi continues, but more slowly, being scarcely more than half an inch per hour. The damage to crops, &c., in the bottom lands grows daily in the immense districts, up and down the stream from here, now under water. Many small bridges are reported as carried away, and other similar damage.

In Madison, Ill., above here, there is little change in the situation from that previously reported, while in East St. Louis, though there is very much water, the town proper is now well out of it, only such buildings as are below grade, being in danger. The surrounding bottom land is thoroughly flooded, and the danger to crops, &c., large. Every point of danger along the river is carefully guarded, and ample warning will be given where breaks, &c., occur.

TO BE DEPENDENT ON.

Judge Morrow, the apple of Green B. Morris's eye, is a five-year-old bay horse by Vagabond-Moonlight. He took part in 28 races last year and was first past 8 times. His best record for the handicap distance is 2:08 4-8.

A Terrible Collision.

The Passenger and Freight Train Crashed Into Each Other.—The Passenger Was Running Forty and the Freight Twenty Miles an Hour When They Came Together. It is Not Known How Many Were Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—A special to the Plain Dealer from Cleveland, O., says: In the midst of a terrific storm of wind and rain two big four train crashes into each other near Cleves, O. This morning the summer schedule went into effect and orders had been issued accordingly. Freight No. 42, a through train north bound, had orders to stop at North Bend to allow express No. 80, a cannon ball special to pass. The train usually passed at another point some miles further on. Instead of stopping the freight engineer pulled ahead and approached Cleves, running about twenty miles an hour. Why he did not stop at North Bend will never be known, but it is thought that in his anxiety over the storm, which might have washed out bridges, forgot the new schedule and hurried on. As the train approached Cleves, Charles Smith the telegraph operator, was shocked, for he knew it should have side tracked at North Bend and that the express, a few minutes overdue, was but a short distance away, running forty-five miles an hour to make up lost time. Smith rushed to the signal wires and dashed out the danger signal. Either it was not seen in the blinding rain or the engineer could not control his engine, for it sped on without checking speed.

At that moment the express came in sight at the speed of the wind. If any effort was made on either engine to slacken speed, it was not appreciable and the engines crashed into each other with a crash above the storm like a clap of thunder. Both engines were battered into shapeless masses and rolled off the track. The cars behind were smashed into kindling and the track for one hundred feet was torn up. The telegraph poles were thrown down and it was two or three hours after the wreck before work reached this place, and a special train was sent to the scene from Cincinnati. Long before the people from the little villages around the wrecked country had gathered, and the frightful scene, were doing all they could. Many of the wounded have been taken away and the number killed cannot be definitely made known. It is claimed that some of those thus provided for are in a dying condition. Not a person on either train escaped uninjured.

The Gypsy Crevasse Breaks.

Continuing to Widen at the Rate of Ten Feet an Hour.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The latest advices received from the Gypsy crevasse is to the effect that the break continues to widen at the rate of about ten feet an hour. United States and State engineers and railway officials will make a concentrated effort to close the break. Materials and men have been sent from this place. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to repair the break.

A message received at 2 a. m., yesterday morning from Mr. John C. Chaffee, at La-Place, near the Gypsy break, says: "The break is now from 150 to 175 feet wide."

A Greenville, Miss., special says: Nothing new from the Panther Forest break on the Arkansas side to-day, except that the ends of the crevasse had been met and the water was inundating almost the entire country. A considerable amount of cattle, stock and hogs have been drowned. A complete system of levee-guarding is now maintained on this side of the river and all levees were reported in good condition last evening. The heavy rise in the Arkansas and Mississippi at St. Louis and Cairo has given some uneasiness here for the future, but the engineers of the Mississippi Levee Board are of the opinion that our levees are in good condition and will stand all the water in sight.

A special from Lake Providence says: State Engineer H. B. Thompson left here in a skiff at 5 p. m., yesterday. An interview with him developed strong opinions as to the levee district. Many valuable promising crops will be destroyed beyond reparation in this parish from the floods in Arkansas. Information from Shreveport says the Red river is rising rapidly.

Fava Resumes His Diplomatic Functions.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister, called at the state department this afternoon and in the presence of Secretary Blaine had an interview with Assistant Secretary Adee. He informed Mr. Adee of his return to Washington after a prolonged leave of absence and of the resumption of his diplomatic functions as though nothing had occurred to interrupt them. Baron Fava also resumes his place as dean of the diplomatic corps.

—Boys knee pants from 25 cents to \$1. Lyon & Co.

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The steamer Idle returned from a trip down the river and reports the rescue of thirty-six families, 200 persons from various islands below here, now covered with water. No loss of life has yet been reported in this county. The breaking of the Madison dyke at East St. Louis yesterday threatens to bring on a coal famine, which may send the price of coal to twice its present figure.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

ALTON, Ill., May 17.—Numerous families have been rescued from the tops of their floating houses by steamboats specially chartered for the purpose, and the work is being still continued. So far no lives have been lost, but the suffering of those driven from their homes is intense.

To add to the misfortune, 1,200 men will be thrown out of work by the compulsory suspension of the Illinois glass works, which reports state cannot resume business for six months, and all the flour mills have also been compelled to close. Railroad traffic between St. Louis and here has temporarily ceased, the only means of conveyance now being by river. Fully 50,000 acres of rich farm lands have been flooded and the crops destroyed. The river has now reached thirty feet above low water mark, the highest point attained since 1844.

MILES OF RUINED CROPS.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, May 17.—The rains of Saturday night have proved a perfect deluge. For miles crops are ruined. More than 100 feet of Santa Fe track has been washed away between this city and Durcell, while nearly every bridge is gone. No trains have arrived from the North since Saturday.

HOPE OF RAISING A CROP ABANDONED.

CLINTON, Mo., May 17.—Grand river reached its highest point yesterday, and is now at a stand, owing to the overflow from the stream. All hope of raising a crop this season has been abandoned.

Dill's Trial Postponed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—The case of the bankrupt Clearfield county banker, Dill, for embezzlement, which was to have come up for trial in the United States district court to-day was postponed until to-morrow. The case of the Eureka Mower company of New York vs. the Eureka Mower company of Pennsylvania is on trial to-day, and hence the postponement of Mr. Dill's case. Mr. Dill with his wife, children, lawyers and witnesses, are registered at the Monongahela house. He said that under the advice of counsel he would not say anything about the bank failure and then he added with a smile, "But come around after the trial, I will have a statement to make." John B. McGrath, the cashier of the Houtzdale bank which was wrecked by the failure of Clearfield bank and who was ruined financially thereby, has not yet arrived. W. I. Shaw and W. H. Patterson, attorneys for the Houtzdale bank, are here representing the bank. Judge Orvis, who represents Mr. Dill, is also present.

Was Close Upon a War.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Star's London correspondent says: Sir George Baden Powell made his first public speech yesterday since his return from Behring sea. It was at a meeting of the mission to keep sea fishermen. He assured the audience that Great Britain at one time was close upon a war with the United States but that they had now agreed to settle the matter in dispute by means of arbitration.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

GRANGE MEETING.—Centre county Pomona Grange will meet in the hall of Victor Grange No. 159, near Oak Hall station, Friday, May 27, at 9:30 a. m. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.—Jas C. GILLILAND. Sec'y.

—Mr. J. N. Tillard, an influential resident of the Mountain City, is spending the week in this place with a view to organizing a convulsion of Hepatosophis, a fraternal insurance society. Mr. Tillard carries with him letters of introduction from Altoona's best citizens, all of whom testify to the excellence of the organization he represents.

—We are in receipt of a very interesting communication from a Philadelphian, whose name we do not know, and in consequence cannot publish it. The article would undoubtedly be of interest to our readers, but as we have a very strict rule regarding anonymous communications it will have to wait until we hear to whom we are indebted for it.