

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 5, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI STEVENSON.

OF ILLINOIS.

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

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Flaca.

JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.

THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.

DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson, Clem's R. Wainwright,

Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,

W. Redwood Wright, George R. Gies,

John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull,

William Nolan, James Duff,

Charles D. Breck, S. W. Trimmer,

Wm. G. Youngling, Samuel S. Lohy,

Azur Lathrop, T. C. Hippie,

Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelsreich,

P. H. Struening, H. J. Piper,

Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,

Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,

John A. Malton, Michael Liebel,

Thomas McDowell, James K. Polk Hall.

Democratic County Committee of Centre County for 1892.

Districts.	Committeemen.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. C. Meyer.
" " S. W.	A. S. Garrison.
" " W. W.	Geo. B. Meeck.
Centre Hall Bor.	James Coldren.
Howard Bor.	Geo. Weber.
Millsburg Bor.	H. H. Carter.
Millheim Bor.	Samuel Leiser.
Phillipsburg 1st W.	James A. Linkens.
Phillipsburg 2nd W.	H. W. Buckingham.
S. Phillipsburg	Frank W. Hess.
Unionville Bor.	C. B. Wilcox.
Bender	B. K. Henderson.
Boggs N. P.	Philly Confer.
College E. P.	H. H. Leman.
" W. P.	James W. Lucas.
Burnside	William Hippie.
College E. P.	C. A. Weaver.
Curtis	J. N. Krumrine.
Ferguson E. P.	N. J. McCloskey.
" W. P.	Frank Bowersox.
Gregg N. P.	J. C. Rossman.
" E. P.	David Sower.
" W. P.	William R. From.
Haines E. P.	John J. Orndorf.
" W. P.	A. H. Weaver.
Half Moon	David J. Gates.
Harris	James W. Strubb.
Howard	H. M. Confer.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W. W. Spangler.
Marion	James S. Martin.
Miles E. P.	George B. Stover.
" N. P.	J. B. Kreamer.
" W. P.	H. S. Shaffer.
Patton	R. H. Reed.
Penn.	J. C. Stover.
Potter N. P.	John J. Arney.
" S. P.	James B. Spangler.
Rush N. P.	James Dumbleton.
" S. P.	W. W. Collins.
Snow Shoe E. P.	William P. Brown.
" W. P.	William Kerin.
Spring N. P.	L. B. Wian.
" S. P.	Jasper Brooks.
" W. P.	David Sower.
Taylor	T. Moryman.
Union	Aaron Fair.
Walker	J. H. McAnley.
Worth	W. H. Wian.

Why Anarchism Prevails.

The cablegram to the New York Times, dated July 31st, in which the correspondent of that paper in Moscow stated that the last Jew had left that city, contains the key which unlocks the system of anarchy, nihilism, socialism and all those other societies which have proven themselves so deadly to the governments upon which they have been fastened.

A year ago a decree ordering all of the Jews to leave the city was announced. Times of different length were given in which the banished ones were to dispose of their property and interests and leave. On Sunday the last of them had departed.

"It is true that the Russian government has been in constant jeopardy for years owing to the presence of the societies which such people maintained, but that government was the cause of their organization. Its tyranny and oppression and its discriminating policy regarding its subjects are alone responsible for the present condition of affairs in that country. And it is but natural that a people who have been down trodden, and tolerated only in so far that their presence would subserve the interests of the nobility, should have sentiments such as those cherished by the anarchist. The Russian Jew is no longer of use to the Russian. His money has been extorted from him and his remuneration gagged at the price of his life. To-day he is an out-cast from the country which his money has made. All of the property which the Jewish people owned in Moscow has necessarily been sacrificed, for as a consequence of their banishment they were compelled to sell at the buyer's price.

Is it any wonder that a people who have been treated so shamefully by a government which professes to be Christian should retaliate with bombs? They are the people who are flocking to our shores. Mad, because of their lost faith in the equality of man, their frenzy leads them on to deeds such as the atrocious crime perpetrated by BERKMAN two weeks ago.

Will the world not call Russia to account for the seed she is sowing?

When it comes down to dots, it is difficult for a Jerseyman to tell whether the McKinley bill or its pestiferous brother the mosquito bill is the greater nuisance.

It is an European Trouble.

If any one can give any good reason why Pennsylvania tax-payers should be burdened to settle disputes between the owners and representatives of a great monopoly, the profits of which are expended in beautifying foreign cities or invested in castles and baronial estates in England and Scotland, and foreign workmen who are imported to take the place of our own native and naturalized laborers, he can have the floor to furnish it.

The CARNEGIE company, that has created the trouble at Homestead and which has already cost the State in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars, is owned by men whose affluence is with, whose affections are for, and whose princely incomes are expended among the people of foreign countries. In the last ten years CARNEGIE and PHIPPS, the principal owners of these works, have presented in gifts and otherwise invested in England and Scotland over ten millions of American money. They both reside abroad, and the profits that American tariffs enable them to make off of the American people go to beautify European towns and to enrich European land-lords and people.

Of the men these people give employment to, four fifths are imported foreign laborers who take so little interest in the affairs of this government, that they have never become naturalized. In the mill at Homestead are said to be employed 3,800 workmen. They are residents of that borough and yet the election returns, from the three wards into which the town is divided, shows that the largest number of votes ever cast at these three polls was but 795. Deduct from this number the merchants, mechanics and other voters who reside in the town, but do not work in the mill, and the result shows that of the 3,800 workmen employed in the Homestead mills less than 600 are voters.

These facts above show how gullible and simple minded the tax-payers of Pennsylvania are. For the benefit of men whose surplus money all goes to Europe, they vote for and submit to the most extortionate tariff taxation, and then to enable a still greater profit, they furnish a standing army to protect their property from the wrathful indignation of men they have imported to beat down the wages of American workmen.

Would it not be wise in our people to look a little to their own interests. The tariff they impose for the benefit of CARNEGIE's steel they pay themselves, just as they pay the cost of the army of the CARNEGIE company demands to assist in breaking down organized labor, and yet what benefit do they get from it?

The Republican party gets a little "fat," each campaign year, in payment for its support of tariff taxation, but what do the people or the native and naturalized workmen get? The profits of the concern goes abroad. The labor for the concern comes from abroad. What is there for our people, in such industries, and why do they tax themselves for their benefit?

The South is Sold.

The preliminary skirmish of the campaign, in the South, came off on Tuesday last. It wasn't much of a contest for the Democracy, but the combine that stood against it was like DAUGHTERY'S bull after it got through with the locomotive—hard to tell how many pieces were left, or which one had been ground the finest in the fray.

Republicans, Farmers' Alliance, Independents and sore-heads all got together, under the lead of HARRISON'S postmasters, to prove that the South was no longer solid for the Democracy and the result shows that they came some where between sixty and a hundred thousand of carrying a State that has never before given the Democracy over thirty-five thousand majority. It is usually good for from ten to fifteen thousand.

Up to the election the Republican papers were sure they could carry the State, or at least reduce the Democratic vote to such an extent as would show a weakening of Democratic sentiment in that section, and give them prospects of making a hopeful fight in at least a couple of the Southern States. What they are sure of since the returns began to come in, we have not heard them say. They won't talk about Alabama, and we haven't seen a picture of "that same ol' coon" in any of the organs this week. We rather think the Republican campaign in the South has gone with its Alabama combination, and that hereafter Mr. BUNCO CARTER, will turn his attention to a section in which he can get at least the office holder's vote solid for his party.

To the better class of colored voters in the State the overwhelming Demo-

cratic victory is said to be due. In many places they manned the polls and worked from morning until the polls closed for the Democratic nominee.

It is very clear that HARRISON is making no headway with his ice-wagon campaign or the weather would never have reached the roasting mark, that has cooked the country for the past ten days.

A Partial History of Hon. Thos. H. Carter.

The Tricky Work of an Unscrupulous Book Agent Chasing Men out of Their Farms and Then Leaving the Country.

A SLEEK YOUNG MAN.

In 1878 a sleek, well-fed young man with no beard on his face and a book under his arm dropped, as from a cloud, into Tekamah. No one knew whence he came or whether he was drifting. He had not been in town an hour, however, before his business and his name became known. His business was "book agent," and his name was Tom Carter.

In a few days he opened up headquarters in a building which stands today adjoining that in which the *Burt County Herald* is printed. Soon he was joined by a man who had once been a banker, but who was then a preacher. This man proved valuable to Carter in making acquaintances. The preacher went out into the country districts on Sunday and ministered to the spiritual wants of the farmers. During the weekdays his time was occupied in dragging his new agricultural acquaintances into town and into the sanctum of Tom Carter. Carter's office looked as if a land office business was going on. "Footprints of Time" was on the tongue of every man, woman and child in Tekamah. It must have been a wonderful work, for Carter's books were filled with the names of the best men of the town; men who never bought a book before and never had time to read one. The publishers were "selling territory." Everybody in the United States was after it and the farmers of Burt county must take it before it was too late.

"SELLING TERRITORY." When a farmer entered Carter's office the first thing which met his eye was a crowd of men tumbling over the other each endeavoring to reach Carter first. They were all after "territory" and of course were "cappers." But the farmer didn't know it then. It was a great bargain. It was the opportunity of his life. Carter's well-kept books told the story of fortunes made and territory disposed of and what the books did not disclose Carter portrayed with such skill that when the farmer left the office he owned a chunk of "territory"—and Carter owned his farm.

At that time there were a great many farmers whose farm purchase price was almost due. Money was scarce and to many of these Carter's arrival in Burt county seemed a dispensation of providence. They took his bait and he took all they had.

The "territory" to be sold spread all over the United States, and when Carter shook Burt county dust from his feet dozens of Burt county citizens were away in distant states with copies of "Footprints of Time" under their arms and not enough cash in their pockets to get a square meal. Then the friends of the victims began to raise money to bring them back. Some of these returned, but others who had no friends, died on the way, with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven for a cover and naught but a copy of "Footprints of Time" for a pillow.

The business men of Tekamah warned the men who were nibbling at Carter's bait but it was the old, old story; they must have the actual experience and they had it.

Carter would sell the a chunk of territory in another state, and throw in a small number of books, in exchange for either a bankable note or a deed to his farm.

In this way he accumulated several thousand dollars in good notes, which he at once disposed of to the bank there for 20 per cent discount. Other notes, not quite so good, to the extent of several hundred dollars, he disposed of to a note broker there for thirty cents on the dollar. It was a question of ready cash with him.

RAKING IN MONEY.

Besides this he received deeds to several thousand acres of good farms. These deeds were made to Root and he subsequently disposed of them to other parties. Then when there were no more deeds or bankable notes to be had, Carter turned his attention to smaller things. He sold "territory" to Don Woodruff, now one of the editors of the Lincoln (Nebr.) *Herald*, which he valued at \$1,500. In exchange for his territory Woodruff made a bill of sale of his printing office to Carter. Immediately Carter sold this printing office to J. R. Sutherland of this place for \$650.

One of the prettiest homes in Tekamah is that now owned by G. W. Green, cashier of the First National Bank. This place was gobbled up by Carter in exchange for a hunk of territory. A man named Turner deeded away 300 acres of the best land in Burt county and then went down in the clay hills of Virginia to work on his territory. He found already there another Burt county man who was on the verge of starvation, and they came very near dying together.

One man who lived in the town had invested heavily in "territory." Carter talked so glibly to him that this poor fellow was anxious to get all he could of "the great chance." Soon Carter had everything he had but a lot of chickens. Carter gave the poor fellow another hunk of "territory"—and Carter had the chickens.

It was a great snap for Carter. He was an energetic cuss, and he

started to foot it all over this section. It was no task for him him to walk sixteen or twenty miles a day, and he did it regularly. He was not walking, for his health.

On these pilgrimages he sold "territory" and in exchange received horses, cows, hogs, plows, sewing machines, old wagons and new wagons, household furniture agricultural implements of all descriptions and everything which had any value whatever.

One man up at Decatur gave his entire furniture store to Carter for "territory."

"MUSEUM OF BROKEN HEARTS."

Just above the town of Tekamah is a stretch of ground which is historic and known as Carter's Museum of Broken Hearts." Here were two acres of the truck which Carter had gathered in. Up to this time nothing had yet been heard from the unfortunate Carter had sent out to other states. But time was flying and Carter probably decided that it was time for him to go. One day Carter mounted a stump and a crowd gathered. The two acres of truck was disposed of at auction. The receipts amounted to a big sum and the next day Carter was missing; and the places which had known him knew him no more forever."

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Among those who deeded away their farms in this county were:
Frank Pratt, 80 acres.
Moses Clark, 160 acres.
Daniel Morrison, (an old man) 160 acres.
Rufus Bates, 120 acres.
Marvin Heath, 80 acres.
H. V. B. Gibson, 80 acres.
Rube Lee, his homestead.
John Creation, furniture store.
Clair Smith, personal property.
Mr. Brown, \$400 cash; and many others for land and cash, and town property.

Today A. G. Davis, Frank Roth and H. C. Sawtell, formerly of Burlington, Ia., own and are living on about 2,000 acres of this land, out of which Carter "did" farmers.

HE IS WELL FITTED.

Republicans, as well as democrats are frank to express their opinions of Harrison's best man, and say that if cunning and questionable methods will win the campaign, then Harrison will be elected. One important point to be noticed is that Carter was a democrat when here, but he told friends that he was going to Montana and get into politics, and inasmuch as there was nothing there for a democrat, he was going to drop into the grand old party. He dropped in.

A talk with a number of leading citizens may be of some interest to *World-Herald* readers. Hundreds will vouch for the correctness of what is here said, and scores who have lost property would willingly testify to Carter's practice.

Is Mars Inhabited?

The Great Planet Nearer to Us than it has Been Since 77. Queer Signals Which are Exciting Astronomers—Perhaps it is Inhabited and its People See Us.

It was fifteen years ago, when Mars last approached the earth as it is doing now, that the Washington Observatory acquired a world-wide reputation by the discovery that that planet was attended by two satellites. This announcement astounded the astronomical world and upset a lot of its pet theories. Up to that time all the textbooks on astronomy gave it as a dictum that "Mars has no moons," and there was a popular poem which told about the "snowy poles of moonless Mars." The red planet had, however, closely approached the earth as it is now doing, and atmospheric conditions were peculiarly favorable to observation. Moreover, some big new telescopes had been made since Mars had last approached the earth. One of these was the Washington instrument, with an aperture of 26 inches.

It was on Aug. 11, 1877, that Prof. Hall at the Washington Observatory turned the great telescope upon the planet and observed for the first time one little satellite attending it. Four nights afterwards he discovered another. One of these moons is about eight miles in diameter and the other but twenty. They revolve at a distance from the main planet of about 4,000 and 12,000 miles respectively.

The importance of this event may be realized when it is stated that as a result Prof. Hall received the gold medal awarded to the greatest astronomical discovery of the century. The Washington telescope, moreover, acquired a reputation as an instrument of the first rank.

Mars' it will be remembered, has a warm, rich color, which distinguishes it from all the other planets in the heavens, and through the glass it has none of the cold and dead aspect of the moon, where human life would seem to be attended with many vicissitudes. Schiaparelli's theory found a wide acceptance among astronomers when it was found that it was based upon indisputable facts. Other scientific men took it up with enthusiasm. Camille Flammarion not only accepted it as a fact that people were living upon Mars in a high state of culture, but asserted that they were vainly trying to signal the inhabitants of the earth. The alleged canals, he thought, were parts of a gigantic semaphora or signal farm signs which the Marsians were hanging out for people on the earth to see and to answer. He dwelt upon the significance of the atmosphere of Mars, a thing known for years to the astronomical world, and said it was impossible that the planet could be uninhabited. On the contrary, said he, the people who undoubtedly lived there were much further advanced in the sciences than those on the earth. Their atmosphere, however, was much denser than that of the earth. Therefore he said if a Marsian were to be transported to the earth "he would be crushed by his own weight the instant

he arrived upon its surface"

"In Mars they may have known for centuries all about what we were doing here. Many scientific men believe the planet is inhabited by highly civilized race who may have been trying to open a communication with us. They may make a grand and final effort this week. I hope the Luck telescope has a fine, clear sky that night and that the fortunate men who use it may be enabled to see these people on the other planet. At the same time the Luck is not the only great telescope which will be directed at the planet with better appliances than were ever used before: Startling announcements may be made from any of the great observatories here or in Europe, and the whole astronomical world is on the qui vive.

The great planet of Mars was closer to the earth last night than it will be again for 15 years: Its actual distance was 350,000 miles, but powerful telescopes brought it to within 35,000 miles of us. Some startling discoveries are anticipated, but as we went to press before the observations were taken we cannot inform our readers of the result until next week. All over the world scientists are conjecturing as to what the powerful telescopes turned on the planet will reveal and it is probable that evidence conclusive enough to confirm the belief that it is inhabited by a people in a high state of civilization will be obtained.

Lieutenant Colonel Streator Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel Streator was arrested at his home in Washington, Pa., this afternoon, on the charges of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Private Iams. Colonel Streator went before Squire Ruple and waived a hearing for his appearance at the September term of court in Pittsburg. He gave bail in the sum of \$500 on each charge and was released. Colonel Hawkins was arrested, as he is still on duty at Homestead.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—It won't be long until the oats harvest begins.

—The postoffice at Shingletown was discontinued last Saturday night.

—The fish in the Juniata river are dying from the effects of cyclops, a parasitic bug which imbeds itself in their heads.

—A slight fire in Hoy's creamery, at Millheim, on Wednesday morning, was discovered and put out before any serious damage was done.

—Warrants have been issued for all of the officials of Carnegie company charging them with murder. Most of them have given bail in the sum of \$10,000.

—"Billy" Tobias, of Millheim, is spending his time watching some pound apples which he has kept ever since last fall. Send them up to us "Billy" we'll relieve you of your charge.

—After lingering three months with a broken back Andrew Tweedy, of Westport, died last Thursday evening. He fell from the cross loft of a barn to the barn floor.

—The Juniata Valley Editorial association will not take its excursion to Buffalo and Niagara as was at first expected. The editors will go to Cape May or Atlantic City instead.

—A frightful storm passed over Pleasant Gap and vicinity yesterday afternoon, blowing down trees and small buildings. Hezekiah Hoy's property suffered and the Valentine farm looks as if a tornado had swept over it.

—Millheim's new lock up has been named Fort Jordan after its first occupant, who was incarcerated on Tuesday night. It was a spectacle peddler named Michael Jordan who was painting that ancient hamlet a carmine hue.

—While riding on a hand car near Pardee, Mrs. Perry Stover, of Coburn, sustained injuries which might result in her death. With her husband she was thrown over a deep embankment when the car jumped the track and alighted on her head on a pile of stones. The car fell on top of her.

MARRIAGE LICENSES GRANTED.—Following is a list of marriage licenses granted during the past week:

D. W. Johnstonbaugh and Jennie E. Cronmiller, both of Benora.
Reuben P. Miller and Hattie E. Smith, both of Spring Twp.
Benjamin Bradley, of Bellefonte, and Lillian Baner, of Spring Twp.
Wm. E. Coal and Elenor Wetzell, both of Haines Twp.

FROM THE HUNTINGDON NEWS.—Henry F. Shoemaker, of Friend's Cove Bedford county, was pretty severely injured on Tuesday. While hauling hay the rope fastened to the pole which kept the bay on the wagon, broke, and the pole on which Mr. Shoemaker was sitting on top of the load straightened out so quickly and with such force as to throw him to the ground. One day last week William James, of Colerain township, whose farm adjoins to the one owned by Mr. Shoemaker, had his right arm broken in the same manner.

—The barn on the model farm of Geo. K. Shoenberger, at Huntingdon Furnace, which was destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night was one of the best in the county. The loss was about \$8,500; there was no insurance on the building and only \$500 on the contents.

THE RABBITS WERE KILLED.—

During the violent thunderstorm which passed over this section on last Friday evening the two little sons of Michael Cornman, who lives down at Zion, came near meeting a sad death. When the storm was most violent and the lightning was playing almost continuously it happened to think of their two pet rabbits which were out in the pen. Straightway to the rabbit pen they ran and scarce had they reached it when a bolt of lightning fell striking a tree to which a clothes line was attached. The electric current ran along the wire to the pen and rendered both lads unconscious. Later they recovered, but the poor little "bunnies" were dead.

How IT WILL COME.—ACCORDING TO HICKS.—

August will open with atmosphere somewhat cooled by recent storminess. It will turn quite hot again as we enter the period 4th to 8th. Some rain with heavy wind probably on those three dates, after which the excessive heat ought to abate for two or three days. About 11th, warm and stormy. The 16th, 17th and 18th will show another oppressively warm wave, which, unless it breaks into violent storms, will continue and reach a climax of summer heat and drought about 22d and 23d. At these dates storms will appear. More rain than before in August is promised from 27th to last. Reasons given fully explained in *Word and Works* for August 1892. Much relief from heat will follow these closing August disturbances.

Pine Grove Mentions.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported and glad to say are out of danger.

Our young friend J. Baker Krebs is ill, at the home of his mother on Main street, with an attack of Typhoid fever.

Mrs. Post-master Eberling has returned to her post of duty, after several weeks of outing at the Idlewild picnic grounds.

Mrs. J. C. From, after an absence of many years, is visiting friends here. She is still the same pleasant lady, and the hand of time has touched her very gently.

Through private source, we learn of the death of a former town lady Mrs. Daniel Eckel who recently died at her home in Minnetonka. There many friends here, extend their sympathy in the loss of a wife and mother.

Mr. A. B. Struble and family, on the G. Y. Meek farm, last Tuesday packed their household goods and moved to Tyrone where they will make their future home. Mr. Struble is one of the trusted employes in the paper mill.

Saturday the 13th inst. is fixed for a Union Harvest Picnic in the grove adjoining our town. Excellent vocal and instrumental music and eloquent speeches will entertain the gathering. Now after the gathering of a bountiful harvest and the throng of the season past, everybody is cordially invited to join in having a pleasant social time.

Little Elmer son of W. R. Neff, on the Mussler farm, while playing in the barn floor accidentally fell into the barn yard below, a distance of twenty feet, on to a batter of rocks breaking one limb above the knee. It was a miraculous escape from death. The little fellow is getting along nicely.

Last Thursday night many eyes were turned westward viewing the light that was lighting up the western horizon. Intelligence was received next day of the burning of a large barn at Huntingdon furnace, together with sheds grain and hay and four horses. It was noticed to be on fire at three different places which showed likely the work of some incendiary.

Rev. David Young Brouse, of Cameron, and family are spending their vacation with relations here. The Rev. will return to his people while the family will continue their outing to a finish with mother Murphy on Water street. While here the Rev. gentleman very ably filled Rev. Glover's pulpit last Sunday evening to a crowded house of anxious hearers who were not disappointed in leaving a number of discourses, on King Solomon and his greatness; leaving his remarks on the words: "The hair has never been told.

Persuant to call the congressional delegates of Haines, Ferguson and College townships met at the College on last Saturday evening. P. F. Bottorf was elected Chairman, C. M. Muser of College, Secy. A good sprinkling of leading politicians were on hand, but the meeting was a mild one. A number of substitutes were appointed and after several minutes P. F. Bottorf, was unanimously chosen as the congressional conferee.

Last Saturday our school board met for the purpose of naming teachers and fixing salaries. The later prices placed at \$30.00 per month. The following teachers were elected:
Pine Grove, Miss Sue Danuley; Branch, Miss Annie Thomas; Maringo, Miss Gertrude Goman; Glades, Miss Clara Walker; Krumrine, Miss Annie McWilliams; Pine Hill, Mr. Cooper Miller; White Hall, Frank Bailey; Centre, J. Baker Krebs; East Point, Alfred Muser; Gatesburg, Jacob Barstler; Penna Furnace, George Goben; Reppert, Muser Huberting; Bailyville, Ellis Lytle. Leaving a number of schools to be supplied which appears strange, considering the number of experienced teachers yet in the township that are asking for schools and while the board are considering the advisability of importing teachers who are to receive advance wages, say from 40 to 50 dollars per month, this the taxpayers will no doubt object to unless a graded school is established at Pine Grove for the admission of advanced scholars from every district in the township. The rolls of the grammar and primary schools already show a sufficient number of scholars in attendance at both the schools. One of the great aims of the millions of appropriations for educational purposes, was to improve school grounds and buildings, etc. Their is plenty of material and there should be sufficient interest taken by our citizens to secure the establishment of a graded school; Will it be done? But at all events, there is no good reason for importing teachers when they can get a number of home applicants out in the cold and are deserving of recognition.

A Card.

In order that the Democrats of Centre county may not be deceived, and my friends be misled into voting against me for the office of Prothonotary, which I ask at their hands, I desire to state that the reports put in circulation by some of my opponents to the effect: that I am not asking for the office in good faith; that I have been induced to seek the position for the benefit of others, and if elected would not assume personal charge of the same, are utterly false and without any foundation. I am a candidate in my own interests and for my own benefit, and owing to the shortness of time, alone, do I adopt this method of referring, in print, the false statements intended to prejudice my candidacy. There is no man in Centre county who would have offered such a position to another. The idea in itself is absurd.

LEWIS B. FAIR PLAY. CHAS. R. KURTZ.