

Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance
Belleville, Pa., Sept. 30, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEORGE A. ALLEN, Esq.,
Grover Cleveland.

OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ADLAI STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

State Democratic Ticket.

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

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Flora.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson, Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Laflerty,
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Gies,
John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull,
William Nolan, James Duffy,
Charles D. Breck, S. W. Timmer,
Wm. G. Yuengling, Samuel S. Leiby,
Asst. Lathrop, T. C. Hippie,
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Hummelreich,
P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,
John A. Mellon, Michael Liebel,
Thomas McDowell, James K. Polk Hall.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. GEO. F. KRIBBS,
Subject to the decision of the District
conference.

For Associate Judge—C. A. FAULKNER.
For Legislature—JNO. T. MCCORMICK,
JAS. SCHOFIELD.
For Prothonotary—W. F. SMITH,
For District Attorney—W. J. SINGER, Esq.,
For County Surgeon—HORACE B. HERRING.

Democratic County Committee of Centre County for 1892.

Districts.	Committees.
Belleville N. W.	J. S. Garman.
" "	J. S. Meyer.
" "	Geo. R. Meek.
Centre Hill Bor.	James Golden.
Howard Bor.	The Weber.
Millsburg Bor.	E. H. Carr.
Milheim Bor.	Samuel Weiser, Jr.
Phillipsburg 1st W.	James A. Lukens.
Phillipsburg 2d W.	H. W. Buckingham.
Phillipsburg 3rd W.	Frank W. Hess.
S. Phillipsburg.	C. B. Wilcox.
Unionville Bor.	E. M. Grist.
Benner.	B. K. Henderson.
Boggs N. P.	W. Philip Confer.
" "	G. H. Leyman.
" "	Wm. W. Lucas.
Burnside College E. P.	William Hippie.
" "	I. J. Drees.
College E. P.	N. N. Krumrine.
Curtin.	J. N. McCloskey.
Ferguson E. P.	Daniel Drebbel.
" "	Frank Bowersox.
Gregg N. P.	C. W. Rossman.
" "	David Swann.
W. P.	William E. From.
Haines E. P.	John J. Orndorf.
" "	C. A. Weaver.
Half Moon.	David J. Gates.
Harris.	James W. Swab.
Howard.	H. M. Confer.
Huston.	Henry Hale.
Liberty.	John S. Stangler.
Marion.	James S. Martin.
Miles E. P.	George B. Stover.
" "	B. Kremer.
W. P.	J. S. Shaffer.
Patton.	R. H. Reed.
Penn.	J. C. Stover.
Potter N. P.	John J. Arney.
" "	James R. Spangler.
Rush N. P.	James Dumbleton.
" "	J. W. Collins.
Snow Shoe E. P.	George B. Brown.
" "	William Kerin.
Spring N. P.	L. H. Wian.
" "	Jasper Brooks.
Taylor.	John T. Merryman.
Union.	James E. Farris.
Walker.	J. H. McAuley.
Worth.	W. H. Williams.

A Reason It Should be Ashamed to Give.

The Republican of last week gave as a reason, why Mr. AL. DALE should be elected as a representative over Mr. JAS. SCHOFIELD, that Mr. DALE's family, that is his ancestors for AL. DALE never had enterprise enough about him to get a family, have been residents of this county for almost a century, while Mr. SCHOFIELD had the misfortune, in its estimation, to be born in Ireland. We doubt if there is an other fool in the county, outside of the Republican office, who will consider that Mr. DALE is to be credited in any way with his great-grandfather's coming to this county almost a hundred years ago, or will charge Mr. SCHOFIELD with being responsible for first seeing the light in a little cabin in Ireland. While it is possible that Mr. DALE's great-grandfather, after becoming a citizen and living in this county for twenty-five years, as Mr. SCHOFIELD has done, would have made fully as good a Representative as his great-grandson, who, having done nothing for himself or any one else, now falls back on the record of his ancestors as a recommendation, it is also true that if the original DALE had been of no more account to the country or the community than Mr. AL DALE has been there would be no DALE's to ask for votes or nothing that the DALE family had ever done to refer to.

The Republican should remember that it is not great-grand-daddy DALE or the DALE family that is running for the legislature. It is Mr. AL DALE. Let that paper tell us what he has done that any Democrat or tax-payer should vote for him. Let it enlighten the public as to how he will vote, if elected on the questions of United States Senate, the repeal of the law that prevents cattle being pastured on our mountains, and other matters in which our people have an interest.

Mr. SCHOFIELD it is true was born in Ireland. He came to this country when a boy. He has been a resident of Belleville and a citizen of the State

for over twenty-five years, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and by honest industry and perseverance he has worked his way up until he is now one of the foremost and most respected business men of Belleville. His sympathies and support have always been with the workingmen and farmers, and when elected they will find him, as a Representative, watchful of their interests and opposite to any legislation that would be detrimental to their good. He is not afraid to say where he stands on questions of importance to the people of the county. He is for the defeat of QUAY for United States Senate; for the repeal of the law doing away with fences, and in favor of any other measures that are for the best interests of the people of the county.

Will the Republican tell us what Mr. DALE will do on either of these questions. Let us know more about AL and less about his great-grand-daddy. The former is a living the latter a dead issue.

—The reader, who has had the pleasure of perusing Col. McCLEURE's great speech on the tariff, on Monday night last, can readily understand why Gov. McKINLEY refused to meet him on the stump on this question. He knew McCLEURE and he felt that there would not be a "grease spot" of his protective dogmas left after the Philadelphia editor was through with them. He preferred not to be at the funeral. Sensible McKINLEY. What a political drubbing your forethought and fear saved you from!

—The "infant industry" that seems to be crying loudest just now for its share of protection is the Statistic Manufacturing and Record Destroying Company, lately organized by the Republicans to do business in New York. Unless all signs fail, or some kind of "protection" that can save them from the penalties of a violated law can be furnished, the enterprising investors in this new business, all stand a fair show of serving the State for some time in the Penitentiary.

—It's a good sign to see your enemies get mad. It is evident that things are not going well with them. Just now the Republican press of the county is exhibiting about the same spirit a setting hen shows when she can't find anything to peck at and turns upon herself and demolishes her own tail feathers. This condition is always rough on the hen, but we never heard that it hurt anybody else.

—Among the recent desertions from the Republican ranks is T. V. POWDERLY who, only last year, occupied a prominent place on the state ticket of that party. He is out for WEAVER, the People's candidate, and although he don't pretend to think that the movement will amount to much here, he has great faith in the showing up the new party will make in the Republican states of the north-west.

Justice Lamar's Paralysis.

It Resulted From Fatigue and He is Fast Recovering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25. Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, was so much improved to-day that he was able to walk about his house. He was assisted by his carriage and took a short drive during the afternoon.

The Justice returned from Lebanon, N. H., where he had been summering early in the week. On Thursday last he suffered a stroke of paralysis that alarmed his friends, who immediately sent for his wife to return. Fortunately, the stroke did not prove as serious as was anticipated, and the recovery was rapid. The Justice was affected on the left side.

At 9 o'clock to-night he was resting easily, and a recurrence of the attack is not feared at this time. It is declared that Thursday's illness was the result of fatigue.

Swept by a Terrific Gale.

Great Damage by Lightning, Wind, Rain and Hail in the State.

Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware and a streak through New Jersey were swept by a phenomenal storm early Sunday. There were mingled heavy rain, terrible lightning, great quantities of hail and a perfect gale of wind. In Delaware a remarkable heat wave accompanied the tempest and the thermometer mounted 36 degrees in an instant. Lightning struck 20 buildings at Lancaster and did great damage in Berks and other counties.

It is probably a chunk of the equinoctial storm.

Its a Blessing (?) That's to Come.

From the York Gazette.

Some of the Republican newspaper are frantically howling that "there is no Force bill." Of course there isn't. But Benjamin Harrison wants one, and is the duty of the voters to defeat him in order that he can't get it.

The Next President.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance, A Dignified and Forceful Statement of Democratic Doctrines. Unjust Taxation Upon the People in the Tariff Effort to Benefit Certain Classes. The Force Bill Iniquity. No Favoritism in Money.

On Monday Ex-President Cleveland issued his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. It is addressed to William L. Wilson, chairman of the Notification committee, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principals upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained through which the justice means of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use or enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish the means for its maintenance for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the taxgatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

THE REPUBLICAN DOGMA.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen seek for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

HOW LABOR IS AFFECTED.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professional friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must struggle patriotism and weaken the confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation

involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

TARIFF REFORM THE WATCHWORD.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demotion. We believe that the advantages of free raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party, comprising a majority of our people, in planning destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the specific of impossible free trade.

FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through general agencies develop a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will.

To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENTS.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distributions of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is, therefore, their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation work merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration to our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service.

SHOULD BE A ROLL OF HONOR.

But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unimpaired by demagogic use. It is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American platform and fortune, illustrated by pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen could be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

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THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Our people, still cherishing the feelings of fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less beneficent than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to government approval and endorsement.

SOME PERSONAL REMARKS.

In an incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be indorsed by the suffrage of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office to which I have been nominated, knowing full its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

Senator Hill Adopts Albany.

He Will Abandon Eminent and Practice Law at the Capital.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Within a few months, probably when the present campaign closes, the shingle of David B. Hill, attorney and counsellor-at-law, will be hung out in Albany and the senator will become part parcel of the professional population of Albany. Hill's practice will be confined to cases in the court of appeals and the general term, and it is understood that he has been promised the legal business of several large New York city corporations.

Verhoef's Personal Effects Examined.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 27.—The trunk and personal effects of John T. Verhoef, the young scientist of the Peary expedition, arrived here to-night and were examined in the presence of the young man's uncle, Rev. S. N. Keigwin, the latter's wife, and Miss Mattie Verhoef, his sister. They contained nothing that would indicate an intention on his part to remain behind in the Arctic region.

Opening of German Catholic Congress.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Sixth German Catholic congress was formally opened this morning when Archbishop Corrigan celebrated pontifical high mass at St. Peter's church. At the close of the mass a meeting was held in the school hall, eighty priests, delegates from all over the United States, being present. A new constitution was adopted.

Beat Her Own Record.

On a Regulation Track Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile in 2:04.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—In the presence of 6000 little Nancy Hanks, the wonderful little mare reduced her record of 2:07 to 2:04. She trotted the mile without a break or the semblance of uneasiness.

The Big Villain of the Political Stage.

From the Boston Herald.
And now Mr. David B. Hill will begin to be a bad man in Republican eyes again.

Bandmaster Gilmore Dead.

The Great Musician Died at St. Louis on Saturday.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the world-renowned proprietor, manager and leader of the band bearing his name, died at the Lindell house at 6:45 this evening of heart disease, superinduced by indigestion. Colonel Gilmore had been for several days feeling unwell, and consulted a local doctor by whom he was treated for indigestion.

Mr. Gilmore was born near Dublin, on Christmas Day, 1829. When 18 years old Gilmore came to this country. In 1858 he organized in Boston what has since been known as Gilmore's band, the one with which he has given concerts all over this country and over half of Europe. The Charleston Democratic convention, of 1860, hired Gilmore to furnish its music. Gilmore and his band were with Burnside in the Carolinas in the first two years of the war and in 1864 he went with it to New Orleans, where on the inauguration of Hahn as governor, 10,000 school children who had been nursed on "Dixie" sang the "Star Spangled Banner" to the band's accompaniment.

After the war Gilmore returned to Boston and there in 1871 he held the great Peace Jubilee which make his name famous among the bandmasters of the world. With his jubilee honors thick upon him, Mr. Gilmore went to New York and formed his famous military band, now known as Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment band. He furnished music for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. With this band he visited in 1878 the various capitals of Europe, taking prizes at land concerts in several of them. Of late years Mr. Gilmore was identified with summer concerts at Manhattan Beach.

The Delamaters Again on Trial

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 20.—The case of the commonwealth vs. G. B. G. W., T. A. and V. M. Delamater, for embezzlement was called in court this morning and the day was spent in trying to get a jury, which is still incomplete. The prosecutor is W. S. Murray, and the case is the one formerly tried, and on which the jury disagreed. The case attracts little attention.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—A friendly rivalry among Phillipsburg pharmacists is giving that town some of the prettiest and most attractive drug stores in the State.

—William T. Achenbach and wife, of Belleville, spent Sunday in Williamsport, guests of Charles C. Mussina and wife, of West Fourth street.—Republican.

—While drunk Peter Watutson, a French miner living at Brisbin, quarreled with his oldest son who had just returned from a day's hunting. Harry, the youngest of the sons and to whom the father was much attached, went to his brother's aid when the gun, which had caused the melee, was discharged; the entire load entered Harry's bowels, killing him instantly. The old man surrendered himself, but the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting. The affair occurred last Thursday evening.

—The greatest line of children's and misses coats from \$1.25 to \$10.00. Lyon & Co.

SPECIAL TO THE MIFFLINBURG CENTENNIAL.—The Penna. Railroad Co. will run a special train back to Belleville from the Mifflinburg Centennial, on Tuesday, October 4th. It will leave Mifflinburg at 9 o'clock, p. m., and stop at all stations along the line. Those who wish to attend the celebration can go down on the regular morning train and return on the special thus having a whole day in the centenary town.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Issued during the past week.—Taken from the docket, S. Irvin Reber and Clara E. Allison, both of Howard.

Wm. A. Gates and Esther M. France, both of Gatsburg.

Wm. A. Gramley, of Rebersburg, and Nellie M. Hazel, of Madisonburg.

Wm. C. Kerstetter and Cora A. Auman, both of Coburn.

David A. Sowers and Sarah McClellan, both of Phillipsburg.

Charles F. Cook, of Bellefonte, and Ellen J. Marshall, of Benner twp.

And J. Mott, of Belleville, and Odelle A. Rolley, of Millsburg.

DIED.—On Saturday afternoon last, in the twenty-seventh year of her life, Miss Minnie Wilson Gray, daughter of Samuel T. Gray, of Buffalo Run, and sister of W. E. Gray, of Belleville, died suddenly as the result of a long period of illness culminating in a severe surgical operation, from which, up to the last, there was every sign of recovery.

In her death, Buffalo Run lost one of its most refined and beautiful young women. Miss Minnie was beloved by all who knew her. Always vivacious, ever ready to share the enjoyment of the hour, she never failed in sympathy for the unfortunate and unhappy and always exhibited in her intercourse with her more intimate acquaintances, that rare earnestness of purpose, devotion to truth, and tenderness of conscience which mark the highest nobility of character. To this charm of character were added the graces of a cultivated mind and taste. Miss Minnie was for several years a student of high standing at the State College, and widened her culture afterward by much