

# Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 3, 1893.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## Democratic County Committee for 1893

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## The Hawaii Revolution.

A revolution has broken out in Hawaii the largest of the Sandwich group of islands and the native Queen LILUOKALANI finds herself without a throne and her quondam subjects knocking at the doors of the United States for admission to their union.

The question now is whether to admit the island or not, and before we come to a decision on the premise it might be well to know of what benefit it would be to us.

It is the largest of the Sandwich islands lying near the middle of the Pacific ocean and about half as far from San Francisco as it is from Canton, China, or Melbourne, Australia. It covers an area of 4000 square miles and its climatic influences make it peculiarly adapted for sheep raising and coffee and sugar growing. It has had a monarchical form of government since 1843 when France and England both recognized its independence. It is the vantage key of the Pacific and should it be admitted to the United States, as a territory, would give us a port in the Pacific which has no superior. Being in a direct line to China it would be of invaluable use to the United States as a coaling station for her merchant marine and men of war, affording a desirable port in the Pacific and at the same time keep England farther away from us, for if Hawaii can not gain admission to the United States it will certainly go to England for a protectorate.

The downfall of the monarchy is undoubtedly permanent. As four-fifths of its business is controlled by Americans it is essential that they be cared for in some way. A provisional government has already been established and it is claimed by the committee, now waiting on our Government at Washington, that the monarchy will never be restored.

While there seems much to gain by the acquisition, yet the MONROE doctrine must be violated to effect it. We violated it when we annexed Texas, however, so we are not without precedent on that score. If there be no other reason for admitting the island than to restrict British aggression in the Pacific we are heartily in favor of it. For Great Britain's policy in Egypt and the Indies has been one of most audacious greed and it takes a very poor mind to figure out what she will do if given a start with Hawaii.

## James Gillespie Blaine.

JAMES G. BLAINE is dead—is it necessary to say any more. Will all the pages of editorial that have been written in his praise or the eulogies that have been pronounced in his honor under the opposition and treachery of the last few years. Will his friends take any comfort from the newspapers' "He was the greatest man of the age" when these same papers did all in their power to kill the living BLAINE.

BLAINE was without doubt the greatest statesman of the Republican party and as an orator, historian, legislator, he commanded the admiration and respect of the American people. As a political leader Mr. BLAINE far out-ranked all his contemporaries and while many differed with him in his political views no one could help admiring the brilliant leader who was ever in touch with the common people.

## The County Statement.

The Auditors' statement of the receipts and expenditures of the different county officials for 1892, as investigated by them, has been published for the benefit of the taxpayers of the county, but the patrons of the WATCHMAN will have to forego the satisfaction they would doubtless derive from a careful perusal of it, as they have been accustomed to do in past years, for the simple reason that the WATCHMAN has not been authorized to send it in supplementary form to its thousands of readers.

Certainly you are interested in knowing how the county's business has been conducted during the past year, but the Commissioners have made no provision, whatever, to gratify that rightful interest which every good citizen should manifest.

On Saturday evening, January 28th, a bundle of supplements, bearing the statement, was received by express at this office and inasmuch as the WATCHMAN heading was printed on them, it was natural for us to infer that some order to distribute them to our readers would be received. No such order has been forthcoming, and recent experience with the business methods of the County Commissioners has taught the WATCHMAN to take nothing for granted. We are sorry, but you will have to look to other sources for information or remain in blissful ignorance of what you have been paying taxes to maintain during the year just closed.

## Flattering to Treasurer Gramley.

It was gratifying indeed for us, while looking over the Auditors' statement of the county's finances, to see the excellent condition in which the Treasurer's accounts were found to have been with the close of the year 1892. Mr. GRAMLEY has made a conscientious, painstaking official and his careful way of looking after the office, entrusted to his care, has received a high compliment in its showing in the statement.

Our up-to-date contemporary, the Democrat, in its issue of yesterday referred to the fact that of the \$17,490.43 unseated land tax collected for the various districts in the county, only \$1,033.31 remained undistributed in the Treasurer's hands, at the close of the fiscal year, as a creditable showing, but failed to place the credit where it properly belongs. The Treasurer made all these collections and requested their immediate disbursement, and would have had every penny paid over to the township supervisors, school treasurers and poor overseers had his enforced absence from town not made it impossible for him to complete the work before the Auditors arrived.

Mr. GRAMLEY thoroughly understands every detail of his office and we are pleased to say that as his incumbency continues its status improves. Such men are worthy the trust they have been given, and to them belongs the credit of the work which they have accomplished.

## Italian Bank Scandal.

Monzilli Says if He Goes to Jail, Many Others Will Go With Him.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Signor A. Monzilli, director of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce, who was arrested on Friday afternoon for complicity in the bank scandals, gave an interview to a reporter on Friday morning.

"If I am arrested," he said, "others of high standing will be arrested too. I can assure you I shall have Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ministers to keep me company in jail. In 1889 I inspected the books of the banks now involved in the scandals, and I found serious irregularities in the bookkeeping both of the National Bank and the Bank of Rome. I warned the government that the National Bank would certainly collapse sooner or later, unless drastic reforms were undertaken at once. My official superiors, however, compelled me to make a report exactly contradicting the facts, as I had found them and stated them."

Signor Monzilli acknowledged that in the case of the Bank of Rome his prophecies had not yet proved true, although future developments, he said, would justify them. The persistence of the reports that Signor Lacava, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who managed the last elections for the Government, is implicated in the scandals, has led everybody to expect that he will resign soon, and his resignation, Signor Monzilli said, would be followed by startling exposures.

Monzilli also asserted that Rattazzi, Minister of the Royal Household, some time ago borrowed 1,375,000 francs from the Bank of Rome, which he subsequently repaid. This statement has been confirmed from several sources.

Signor Monzilli gave the reporter a list of Ministers and ex-Ministers who had been bribed or subsidized in various ways by the banks now in trouble, and earnestly requested that in case he be arrested, the list be published at once.

## Eighteen Miners Killed.

BERLIN, February 1.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Gen Von Blumenthal coal pit at Recklinghausen, West Phalia, to-day. Eighteen miners were killed instantly and seventeen were injured.

## Revolution in Hawaii.

The Old Government Overthrown and Messengers on the way to ask for Annexation to the United States.

San Francisco, January 28.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine, arrived at this port this morning with the news of a revolution at Honolulu. The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the government of Hawaii and United States troops have been landed. A provisional government has been established and a commission, headed by Mr. Thornton, came in on the Claudine, enroute to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

Mr. Matt Smith, Hawaiian minister, has received an official dispatch confirming the report that the Hawaiian government has been overthrown and that commissioners from the new government are on their way to Washington from San Francisco to ask that Hawaii be annexed to the United States. Mr. Smith is now at the state department, awaiting to advise the secretary of state of the information he has received. The state and navy departments have been officially informed of the revolution.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Secretary of State Foster received this morning advice from the Hawaiian islands to the effect that the monarchy has been overthrown and a provisional government established in the interests of the whole people. The island's cabinet was voted on January 12 and another appointed on the 14th on which date the queen prorogued the Legislature and attempted to proclaim a new constitution disfranchising foreigners and increasing the royal prerogatives. On January 16 the citizens organized a committee of safety. On the 17th a provisional government was established and the queen dethroned. The revolution was accomplished without the loss of a single life. United States troops were landed at the request of the American minister to preserve the property of Americans. The new government has been promptly recognized by most of the diplomatic representatives. The four men, who constitute the head of the provisional government are of a high character, one having resigned his place in the Supreme court to assume the position. The latest advices report the islands in a state of tranquility.

NEW YORK, January 28.—S. D. Dole now president of the provisional government of Hawaii, is the son of one of the late American missionaries to Hawaii. He is a graduate of Williams college and has been second associate justice of the Supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man of knowledge legal and judicial ability.

NEW YORK, January 28.—An Evening Sun special from San Francisco, says: Mr. Thornton was seen at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco, this morning. He said: "We shall probably start for Washington to-day. Our mission is to secure annexation to the United States. We want no protectorate and no republic. A republic would be worse than a monarchy, for the ignorant Kanakas would rule."

## LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—There are some important developments in the Hawaiian matter. First, it is pretty clearly indicated that the administration is not in any way lukewarm in the matter, as was at first supposed. Secondly, the action of the commander of the Boston, against whom Great Britain is about to file a formal protest, has received the official approval of the president and his cabinet. The sentiment in favor of annexation is rapidly extending. Several members of the cabinet have expressed themselves as being in favor of accepting the proposition, but, as the action necessary to accomplish annexation must come as well from the legislative as the executive branch of the government, these declarations do not in themselves amount to more than expressions of opinion of private citizens.

It has been reported that President Harrison is in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. There is in support of this statement the president's well-known policy of Americanism, which has for its object the enlargement of the sphere of usefulness and activity of this nation. His action upon the part taken in the revolution by the United States officials and forces may also be regarded as a proof of the correctness of the report. Although the course pursued by Minister Stevens in ordering the Boston's marines on shore was without explicit instructions from his government, his action has been fully approved by the president.

## DISPATCH FROM THE QUEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The statement is made here that the deposed Hawaiian queen has sent cable advices to the British government at London via New Zealand concerning the situation at Honolulu. The evening of Monday the 15th the steamer Alameda sailed from Honolulu to Sydney. By that the mass meeting of the citizens had been held, at which the resolution condemning the action of the queen and empowering the committee of safety to devise ways and means for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property was submitted and adopted. The marines from the cruiser Boston had also been landed. It was known that the queen's cabinet had forwarded by the Alameda a lengthy dispatch, through the British consul, to the British foreign office, presumably detailing the events up to the time of the steamer's departure and something more.

The Alameda was due at Auckland, New Zealand, to day or to-morrow and from that port the dispatch could be cabled to England. Knowing this fact the provisional government was anxious that the true facts of the revolution should be known to the United States government before the story sent to England by the queen's cabinet could reach England. The Claudine was accordingly chartered, the commissioners

appointed and sent on their way to Washington.

ONLY CONCERNS ENGLAND AND AMERICA. BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Berlin press is practically one in the opinion that the Hawaiian revolution concerns England and America alone.

PARIS PAPERS TAUNT ENGLAND. PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Paris dailies taunt England with inconsistency because she objects to American aggression in Hawaii, while she herself excludes other powers from Egypt.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL PROTEST. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. The protest, it is understood, will be lodged with Secretary of State Foster to-morrow. To what extent the protest goes cannot be stated now. Whether it is restricted to a protest against action already taken in Honolulu, or whether it goes to the length of protesting in advance against annexation sought for by the representatives of the provisional government now on their way to Washington.

Fell Under a Train at Tyrone and Was Beheaded.

Harry Neff, eldest son of Colonel Neff, was the Victim of the Fatal Accident. Bright and Intelligent Young Man of Exemplary Habits—He Was Struck from the Train Under Which He Met His Horrible Death.

TYRONE, Feb. 1.—One of the saddest accidents that has occurred in Tyrone in many years was that which happened this evening, and brought to an early grave a bright and promising young man. Harry Neff, eldest son of Colonel Neff, and an employe in the Tyrone scale office, met his death this evening at the entrance of the Tyrone railroad yard by falling under the evening Tyrone and Clearfield train, from which he was attempting to alight.

As was his usual custom in returning from his daily duties at the scale office he came in this evening on the first passenger train, and attempted to get off at Fourteenth street, which is quite near his home. As he stepped off his foot caught in a gutter boxing which passes under the track, and he was thrown under the train, which passed over him, severing his head from the body and otherwise mangled him.

Those in the train knew nothing of the unfortunate affair, which was heard of by the few who witnessed it. The remains were taken to the yard switchman's office and later were removed to the undertaking establishment of Burley & Graham.

Harry Neff was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Neff and was aged about 17 years. He had been employed in the Tyrone scale office about two years. He was a bright and intelligent young man of exemplary habits, and was respected and liked by all who were acquainted with him.

## The Reading Deal.

The New York Legislature May Take Action in the Matter.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 1.—Senator McMahon, chairman of the legislative committee which has investigated the Reading coal combination submitted the committee report to the legislature to-day. The report says that the railroads interested in the combine control about 70 per cent. of the entire tonnage of coal annually brought to tide water. The combination has created a substantial monopoly of anthracite coal and the price of coal may, in the interest of the combination and at its pleasure, be advanced to an unreasonable and extortionate rate. The committee introduced a bill in the senate to-day which is intended to prevent the combination from carrying out its plans. The bill provides for coal carriers and coal dealers' licenses to be under the supervision of the board of railroad commissioners. The carrier's license shall authorize the owner thereof to transport anthracite coal which is intended for consumption in the state. The dealer's license shall authorize the owner thereof to engage in the business of selling anthracite coal under conditions named by the board of railroad commissioners, which places a fixed price upon all grades of coal. The maximum shall not exceed \$4.60 a ton for grades of anthracite intended for domestic use. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed, and the bill was ordered to a third reading and referred to a committee.

## They Leave Lakewood.

But Messrs. Herrity and Benzel are Likely to Spend Another Sunday There.

LAKWOOD, Jan. 30.—Mr. Cleveland, after spending the day in New York, returned on the 6:05 train to night. He was alone. Mr. Herrity and Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania left this morning. They again asserted that it was country air and not politics that brought them to Lakewood. They were both afraid that the President elect might think that they were unneighborly if they did not call so they called on him three times. It is quite probable that they may find it convenient to spend another Sunday off here. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Carlisle would come to Lakewood to-night, but he has not arrived. Mr. Cleveland will go to New York again to-morrow morning.

## Another Reduction in Wages.

PITTSBURGH, February 1.—A special to the Leader from Braddock says: This morning a new wage scale was promulgated at the Edgar Thompson steel works of the Carnegie company by which the wages of all employes in the converting and blooming departments have been reduced. About 300 men are affected. A conference will be held this afternoon between the representatives of the men and the company, and an effort will be made to avert if possible the proposed reduction.

## Blaine in His Grave.

Buried With Simple Rites—Just as He Desired—Crowds at the Church of the Covenant—President Harrison Present—Other High Officials There—The Last Solemn Scenes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the "Red House," Rev. Dr. Tannis S. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, said the first prayer over the body of James G. Blaine.

There were present, besides the members of the family, President Harrison, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the delegation from Maine headed by Gov. Cleaves, a few intimate friends and the following who acted as pall bearers:

Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale, of Maine, and John T. Morgan, of Alabama, Representatives Thomas B. Reed and C. A. Boutelle, of Maine, Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, and Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, John Hay, of Washington, Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, Almet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn and P. V. P. Ely, of Boston.

The body of the late ex-Secretary was removed yesterday afternoon and placed in the parlor, the windows of which were open on Lafayette square, one of the most delightful spots in Washington. Across this plot of ground stands the State War, and Navy building, where the dead man achieved his latest triumphs in statescraft and diplomacy.

The casket was almost buried under the mass of floral tributes which had been received, many of them from a distance.

When the simple services at the house had been concluded, the casket was borne by the pallbearers to the hearse, and after the mourners had taken their seats in the carriage, the cortege started for the Church of the Covenant.

The sidewalks were lined with rows of people, and in the vicinity of the church a vast concourse had gathered, desirous to pay by their presence a tribute of respect to the dead.

In the church flowers were banked along the railing of the gallery, palms were used around the pulpit and the chandeliers were hung with smilax.

Everything was as beautiful as it could be made, as it was Mrs. Blaine's desire that the funeral in all its details should be precisely like that of the late Walker Blaine.

William E. Curtis had charge of the details at the church, and the following gentlemen acted as ushers:

Capt. Alex Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. F.; Francis B. Loring, Sevell A. Brown, Robert S. Chilton, D. W. Stevens, of the Japanese Legation; Capt. A. C. Tyler, Clifford Richardson, Ward Thorne Archibald Hopkins, Frank C. Partridge, Sidney Smith, Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Horace Washington, Andrew H. Allen and William Heywood.

The mourners entered the church to the music of a funeral march played by Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-in-law. The casket was placed near the chancel.

The first eight rows of seats in the church were set aside for the family, the relatives, and the pallbearers. Behind them, in order, were seated the President, Vice President, Cabinet officers, Speaker Crisp, and the members of the Supreme Court, with their families.

In the rear of these were the Senators and Representatives. Owing to the limited room, it was impossible to make provision for their families.

On the south side of the church were seated the members of the various delegations, and on the north side personal friends who had received invitations.

Notwithstanding the fact that the funeral was a private one the attendants upon the services were as truly national in their representative character as if a president were being buried.

The State of Maine sent a delegation headed by Gov. Cleaves; Massachusetts a delegation of five; the Union League club, of New York, sent 25 of its members to represent the organization, and the Union League club of Philadelphia, 20.

From various other points in Pennsylvania came several delegates of various societies and organizations. Altogether a hundred or more of these representatives were present.

Personal friends to the number of 60 from various parts of the country were in attendance. Mrs. Garfield was there, and others from cities as widely separated as Portland and Omaha.

The same simplicity that had marked the services at the house characterized those at the church. The ceremonies consisted of the reading of the Presbyterian burial ritual by Dr. Hamlin, and a fervent prayer. At intervals the tones of the organ, soft and solemn, gently touched the edifice. The scene was most impressive and the congregation was visibly moved.

At the conclusion of the services the cortege proceeded to Oak Hill cemetery, where, after a short prayer by Dr. Hamlin, all that was mortal of James G. Blaine was laid in the bosom of another earth.

The burial spot is one of the prettiest in the capital. The ground is sloping, and extends from the top of a hill to the frozen waters of Rock Creek far below.

## HIS ESTATE OF \$800,000 BEQUEATHED TO HIS WIDOW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Blaine left a will bequeathing all his property upon Mrs. Blaine and making her sole executrix without bonds. The total value of the estate is estimated at \$800,000.

## Burned at the Stake.

Frightful Vengeance of a Mob on a Negro Murderer. He Outraged and Then Killed a 4-Year-Old Child—He Was Taken to the Scene of his Crime, Tortured, and Then Burned to Death. The Mob Numbered 10,000 People.

PARIS, Tex., February 1.—A mob of angry men and women, numbering thousands, wreaked the most frightful vengeance of lynch law to-day upon Henry Smith, a burly negro, who, with the ferocity of a depraved brute, outraged and cruelly murdered little 4-year-old Myrtle Vance on Thursday. Too powerful to resist, the mob took the prisoner from the guards, bringing him here, dragged him by a rope about his neck to the scene of his crime subjected him to every conceivable torture, and then burned the pitiable wretch at the stake.

Henry Smith, a big burly negro had on Thursday picked up little 4-year-old Myrtle Vance, near her father's house, and quieting her with candy carried her through the central portion of the city to Gibbons Pastures. Several people questioned him but to each he said he was carrying her to a doctor. At the pasture after assaulting the poor child, he took one little leg in each hand and literally tore her in twain. Then covering the body with leaves and brush, he laid down and slept calmly beside his victim throughout the night.

He went home got breakfast and disappeared. That day a mass meeting was called at the court house and search parties sent out to find the child. Her mangled body was found and the whole town joined in the search for the fiend who murdered her. He was captured at Clawton, twenty miles north of Hope. He denied the crime, but blood stains were on his clothing and later he confessed. This morning he was brought to Texarkana, where 5,000 people had gathered eager to get at him.

The Paris searching party begged that he be not molested. At the depot at Paris were 10,000 people. The deputy sheriff put up a show of pistols but were brushed aside and a rush made for the car. A rope was thrown about Smith's neck and he was dragged from the car. He was taken to a rude float and borne through the city streets that the people might gaze on the monster. At the open prairie the scaffold awaited him. There for fifty minutes the maddened mob tortured him with a diabolical cunning that savages only are supposed to show.

Red hot irons were thrust from every side into his body. His shrieks added vigor to his persecutors. First the hot irons branded his feet and inch by inch crept up to his face. The man was unconscious, when at last kerosene was poured over him and cotton seed hulls placed beneath him. A torch set the pyre on fire and all was quickly consumed. Smith, some say, committed the crime to revenge himself on Vance, who had arrested him once when drunk and clubbed him. Vance is prostrated with grief and his wife is dangerously ill with the shock.

## Will be Admitted to the Union.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The republican senatorial caucus this morning decided to put the territory of Arizona on the same footing with the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Utah, which at a previous caucus they decided to admit to the union. Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, has been persistent in bringing about this result, and now that the caucus has pledged itself to the admission of the territories he will assume the burden of getting the question before the senate for a vote. In this Mr. Carey will find some opposition, for there are senators who will throw obstacles in the way of the consideration of the subject which the caucus has endorsed and which they say was endorsed only because there was no way to avoid it and for the further reason that the session is so far advanced that it cannot possibly be reached. The friends of the territories are proceeding upon the theory that there is always a way to reach matters. When the senate wants to do so and they propose that the territorial admission bill shall be reached or know the reason why.

## Restored to Duty.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The secretary of the navy has decided the case of Captain Edward P. Meeker, of the United States corps, in Captain Meeker's favor. He was tried by court martial for neglect of duty at Lea Guaray, Venezuela, by order of Rear-Admiral Walker and sentenced to one year's suspension on half pay. He appealed to the navy department, holding that as he had been previously reprimanded by Admiral Walker, he should not have been tried by court martial. Secretary Tracy sustained this view and restored Captain Meeker to duty.

## Growth of State College.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—A flattering report was made to-day at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State college. In ten years the number of instructors has increased from 17 to 30, and instead of 92 students there are 249. Forty-two counties and 14 other states or countries are represented. The total income during the year was \$250,000, of which about \$78,000 was expended upon the art and mechanic building, which will be dedicated next month. The question of making the secretary of the state board of agriculture a trustee received favorable action.

—Fine job work of ever discretion at the WATCHMAN Office.