

Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance
Bellefonte, Pa., March 31, 1893.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - - Editor

Democratic County Committee for 1893.

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A Dangerous Movement.

The people of Ulster, the anti-home rule section of Ireland, are approaching dangerous grounds in the movement they are making to resist by force the measures that are intended to give the Irish people the right to rule themselves. This part of the people of Ireland, occupying the northern section of the island, have arrayed themselves against the sentiment of the great bulk of their countrymen, taking part with the English Tories in maintaining the abuses which have so long been practiced in the Irish government.

Influenced by race antagonism and religious bigotry, they are among the bitterest opponents of home rule, and actuated by such motives are preparing to resist with arms the establishment of an Irish parliament which would regulate Irish home affairs for the interest of the Irish people and not for the benefit of English masters. Arms are being supplied for the purpose of rebellion if home rule should be adopted, it being stated that no less than \$5,000,000, has been raised for this object by the Ulster anti-home rule.

These are dangerous movements calculated to involve both Ireland and England in trouble and for which there can be no justification. The great mass among the Irish people have for years been compelled to submit to such rule as the English government furnished them. There were uprisings against it, but they were always put down with a strong and stern hand. Now if home rule should be granted to the island, the Ulster men should submit, as the great majority of their countrymen have submitted for ages to a government they did not like, and if there should be resistance the movement should be put down as former Irish rebellions were suppressed. The English government, having once granted to Ireland the right of home rule, would be in honor and duty bound to help maintain that right against any internal resistance. The Ulster men are certainly trading on dangerous ground in putting themselves in the attitude of rebels in the event of the home rule bill being passed.

The death of Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, under such peculiar circumstances, has been a great blow at the know-it-all professions of medical science. The fact that a man whom two physicians, recognized as the heads of their profession in New York city, pronounced physically sound—with the exception of a small stone in the bladder, should have died on the operating table while after being administered and before any attempt had been made to remove the stone, is evidence conclusive that there must have been something radically wrong. With all the strides the medical science has made in the last decade, it still bungles enough to thoroughly intimidate patients who must undergo its blatter day methods.

The Lanceter Intelligence says:—"The wretched Legislative Record, published by the State of Pennsylvania to chronicle the doings of the statesmen at Harrisburg, seems to have given up the distressing task."

Now if the "statesmen" at Harrisburg would do likewise what a happy State dear old Pennsylvania would be.

Latimer the Matricide, Kills a Guard and Escapes.

Special Privileges Given Him—He Puts Poison in Lemonade and Drugs Two Prison Officials—One of Them Dies in a Few Minutes—Securing the Keys He Enters the Prison Gates and Walks Out—He Has a Rifle and Will Not Be Easily Captured.

JACKSON, Mich., March 27.—R. Irving Latimer, the Jackson matricide, is at liberty and is armed with a rifle. He escaped soon after 1 o'clock this morning, after dragging George W. Haight, who had charged the gate up stairs, and Capt. Gill, Haight died as a result of the poison, Capt. Gill is under arrest charged with being Latimer's accomplice. Latimer tried to release the prisoners near his own cell, but failing made his own escape by way of the front gates.

Latimer secured a rifle and a quantity of ammunition before going, and will surely make a desperate resistance. Those who know him say there is not one chance in a thousand of ever taking him alive. There is the most intense excitement, and hundreds of men are searching the city and surrounding country. Telegrams have been sent all over the State, and it seems impossible that he can escape.

Maurice T. Gill, night keeper at the prison it has been learned, was the indirect means of the escape of Latimer. About 11:30 o'clock he and Latimer took lunch together in the hall master's office. It was against the rules for Gill to take a convict out of his cell. Capt. Gill had been clearly bamboozled by Latimer, who has been telling Gill that there was \$2,000 buried on an island where Latimer's father lived when Irving was 13 years old. Gill was taken with this story, and had Latimer out to lunch every night to give him details. Gill expected to leave the prison in three weeks. Last night Latimer told Gill a lot of stories about the buried fortune.

Latimer had been in the habit of taking up a cup of chocolate nearly every night to gatekeeper Haight, passing it through a slide in the grating, which Haight took with his midnight lunch. There is no doubt that Latimer had planned to poison both Haight and Gill, and the chocolate at night was only to gain confidence until he could get some poison. At lunch last night Latimer carried up a glass of lemonade to Haight instead of chocolate, and Haight died in twenty minutes after drinking it. Gill also drank of the lemonade and was attacked with spasms almost instantly.

In a few minutes a cry came from the guard room above, which Haight occupied. It was evident that Haight was sick and needed help. Gill was so sick that he could not go. Latimer said:

"I will go and whistle for Dr. Mason."

"All right; go ahead," replied Gill. Latimer then took the keys, but instead of going for help he unlocked the door of the guard room, passed through the gates, and was free. He took the prison keys with him. The exact time he left the prison was 11:55 p. m. When Latimer escaped he had neither coat nor hat, and it is believed impossible that he can escape. The prison authorities have offered a reward for Latimer, dead or alive, and officers are scouring the country.

Latimer is one of the shrewdest convicts known to the prison officials. He had engaged in several plots for an uprising of the prisoners, and succeeded in introducing a quantity of dynamite into the prison. It was intended to blow down the walls and free all the convicts. The plot was discovered, and Latimer, although the leading spirit in it, was only temporarily deprived of his privileges as a favorite prisoner.

JACKSON, Mich., March 28.—A dispatch has been received here which says that Latimer has been captured at Jerome, Hill-dale county, and is now being driven here, eighteen miles.

Night Guard Haight died from the effects of prussic acid. That fact is settled. Dr. Kimball, who took the two vials from the ink in the prison and the stomach of Haight to Ann Arbor for analysis, came home this morning. He said that Dr. Novi was given the bottles and at once said that they both contained prussic acid.

There Will Be No Strike.

WACO, Texas, March 26.—A committee appointed on the part of the brakemen of the Texas Central railway, who went out in a body on a strike last Wednesday, arrived in Waco yesterday afternoon and laid the grievance of the strikers before General Manager Hamilton and Superintendent McWilliams. After the discussion a complete compromise was reached by which all the strikers returned to work to-day and the strike was declared off. The settlement appears permanent.

The Senate May Adjourn This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is reported here to-night on seemingly good authority that the President will notify the Senate this week that he has no further communications to make to that body. Some of the nominations he has in contemplation he does not care to submit to the Senate at this time for fear of undue controversy, and he prefers, so it is said, to make them during the recess.

Eleven Miles Above Earth.

PARIS, March 26.—An highly interesting experiment in aerial navigation was made this week. A large balloon, carrying only a box containing self-registering instruments, was sent up from Paris Wednesday. It came down safely yesterday in the department of the Yonne. It was found that it had reached an altitude of more than eleven miles, and the thermometer registered a temperature of sixty degrees below zero.

Democrats Will Get Them, However.

From the York Gazette. It is a good deal easier to predict the weather than it is to foretell to whom Cleveland is going to give the offices.

General E. Kirby Smith Dead.

The Last of the Confederate Generals to Lay Down His Arms.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—General E. Kirby Smith died at Sewanee, Tenn., at 8:30 o'clock this afternoon. For two years General Kirby's health has been declining. Two weeks ago he was taken sick in New Orleans and was confined to his bed for five or six days but recovered sufficiently to travel and reported at Sewanee ready for duty Monday, March 19. Two days after ward he was caught cold. A relapse ensued his condition being complicated by congestion of the right lung. Everything in human power was done to save him, but without avail.

Edmund Kirby Smith was born in St. Augustine, Fla., May 10, 1824, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845 and appointed brevet second lieutenant of Infantry. In the war with Mexico he was twice brevetted, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point in 1849-52, became Captain in the Second Cavalry in 1855, served on the frontier and was wounded May 18, 1859, in an engagement with Comanche Indians near old Fort Atchison, Texas. In 1861 he was thanked by the Texas Legislature for his services against the Indians. He was promoted major in January, 1861, but resigned on April 5, on the secession of Florida, and was appointed lieutenant colonel in the corps of cavalry of the Confederate army. He became brigadier general June 17, 1861, major general October 12, 1861, lieutenant general October 9, 1862, and general February 19, 1864.

At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was severely wounded in the beginning of the engagement. In 1862 he was placed in command of the department of East Tennessee, Kentucky, North Georgia and Western North Carolina. He led the advance of General Baxter Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign and defeated the national forces under General William Nelson at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

In February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Indian Territory, and was ordered to organize a government, which he did. He made his communications with Richmond by running the blockade at Galveston, Tex., and Wilmington, N. C., sent large quantities of cotton to Confederate agents abroad, and introducing machinery from Europe, established factories and furnaces, opened mines, made powder and castings and had made the district self-supporting when the war had closed, at which time his forces were the last to surrender. In 1864 he opposed and defeated General N. P. Banks in the Red River campaign.

General Smith was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telephone Company in 1866-8 and chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1870-5, and has been professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., since 1875.

A Religious Fanatic.

THROW A STONE AT KING HUMBERT AND NARROWLY ESCAPED LYING.

ROME, March 26.—The city is in a state of great excitement over an assault that was made last evening upon King Humbert. The king was returning from the Villa Borghese when a person having the general appearance of an Italian workman threw a stone at the king, the missile almost striking his mark. Many people were on the streets at the time, and several persons seized the assailant before he had a chance to make another attempt at violence. The man was conveyed to prison, otherwise he would probably have been killed by a mob. An immense crowd assembled and cheered the king with frantic enthusiasm, and was like a whirlwind progress. King Humbert gracefully acknowledged the ovation, and was evidently deeply moved by the evidence of loyalty. The assailant of Humbert is, it appears, a religious fanatic named Berardi.

Hooted Out Of Paris.

The Correspondent of a Berlin Paper and His Family Roughly Treated.

PARIS, March 28.—When Otto Brandes, Paris correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who was ordered from the country on suspicion of having been the author of an article charging Ernest Carnot with receiving Panama money, was leaving Paris to-day with Mrs. Brandes, a crowd of men and boys began to follow and jeer at him. The crowd followed Mr. and Mrs. Brandes to their train without an effort from the police to drive them back.

When Mr. Brandes' daughters left the house to meet their parents in the city they were surrounded by forty men and boys, and before they could get to the train were struck repeatedly with sticks and lumps of dirt. One of the daughters received a severe cut on the head. The government made no effort to protect the Brandes family.

A Judgment for \$10,000 Against the Press.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—Judge McPherson gave an opinion this afternoon in the case of the commonwealth against the Philadelphia Press company to recover rebates paid agents of John Bartlesley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, on the contract for printing the mercantile appraiser's list. He decided judgment to be entered in favor of the State and against the Press for \$10,731.33.

Democratic Pension Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—So many Senators are receiving numerous letters from members of the Grand Army urging an increase in the rate of pensions that they believe that there is a concerted movement on the part of members of that organization in certain States to induce the Democratic Senate to uncover its position at once on the pension question.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

What Our State Legislators Are Doing at the Capital City.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The session of the Monday night session of the house was a charge made by Representative Cochran, of Armstrong county, chairman of the committee on vice and immorality, that during his absence last week his desk had been broken open and the senate bill repealing the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in the borough of Verona, Allegheny county, taken therefrom. Mr. Cochran said he went away on Wednesday and left Mr. Seanor, of Indiana, to preside over the meeting of the committee called for that afternoon. Mr. Seanor gave the sub-chairman several bills, but the Verona bill was not among them, an agreement having been made that it could be heard at a future meeting. After the committee meeting, so Mr. Cochran claims, the Verona bill was called for, and upon the acting chairman explaining that he did not have it in his possession, one member said he knew where it was and volunteered to get it. He left the committee room and returned in a short while with the bill.

No questions were asked and the committee at once acted favorably on the measure. The house was amazed at the boldness of such a scheme and readily agreed to a motion by Mr. Cochran recommitting the bill to the committee on vice and immorality. The committee meetings are secret and it has so far been impossible to learn the name of the culprit who robbed Mr. Cochran's desk. It is said in palliation of the offense that the bill had been in Mr. Cochran's hands six weeks and should have been acted upon long ago.

The weight of the burden under which the Legislative Record is gradually being crushed out of existence has been largely added to by a recent decision of the postmaster general excluding it from the mails as second-class matter. The poor old Record is so rejected by everybody here.

A resolution will be offered in the house this week directing the appointment of a special committee of five members of the house and three members of the senate to make all the arrangements to take the legislature to Chicago to attend the dedication of the Pennsylvania state buildings. The expenses of the trip will be provided for in the general appropriation bill. The bill introduced by Representative Coyle, of Schuylkill, provides for an additional appropriation of \$60,000 for the state World's Fair board, but there is no provision whatever for the junket of the senators.

Parr's compulsory education bill and the measure to reduce telephone charges are both receiving careful attention. Many amendments to the Baker bill have been offered in both branches of the legislature, as was natural to expect. These were all referred to a subcommittee of the house consisting of Messrs. Burdick, Mattox, Fow and Ritter and as the result of their labors, they are ready to report eleven important changes to the Baker law that the two elections held under its provisions have shown to be necessary.

Mr. Fow sums up the changes proposed as follows:—"First, strike out of the ballots the residence of the candidates as being wholly unnecessary. It is in the nomination papers and that is sufficient. It only increases the size of the ballot by having it on them."

Second, a reduction in the number of ballots, as the large amount of unused ballots all over the state justifies us in doing so.

Third, have but one day, to wit, Monday, on which to deliver them to the judge. It is not only very expensive, but difficult in some of the counties, to deliver on one day let alone two. Anyway it is looked upon as it is now as being the farcial portion of the act.

Fourth, the time of the sheriff to make his proclamation is to be extended. As it is now it is impossible for him to fully comply with the law. Fifth, the validity of all certificates of nominations to be tested in the common pleas of the district where the nominations are made, except those made in State conventions, they to be tried in the courts of Dauphin county. This amendment is because the courts of Philadelphia sent the Fow-Dailey and the Robbins-Donohue, and the McAlle-Kar cases to Dauphin county, under a strained construction of the law.

Sixth, the method of marking the ballot; the committee will recommend that each candidate's name be marked either with an X or an O, and that group marking be done away with.

Seventh, all groups to have a party appellation where that party for ten years has been making nominations in a state convention.

This leaves in the prohibitionists but keeps out the socialists and other parties who, like Jonah's gourd, sprang up in the night. Eight, repeal that portion of the law requiring the sheriff to issue a proclamation for city elections; the small cities in the state like Meadville, Oil City, Williamsport and other ask for this. Ninth, no candidate to be watched or to be allowed in the booth after depositing his vote. This is to meet the trouble in the Third ward, where, it is alleged, Harry Hunter went inside and officiated; besides which, it is against the great principle of the purity of the ballot as contended for in the act.

Tenth, election officers not to be allowed to prepare the ballot of any person who claims to be disabled. Eleventh, all persons who claim to be disabled must swear to the same."

Wholesale Butchery In the Republic of Honduras.

PANAMA, March 29.—Details of a bloody battle near Tatumbla, Honduras several days ago, in which the government troops were defeated, have just been received here.

Treasury Cash Grows.

All Possibility of Bond Issue Passing Away.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Treasury statements promise to show a slight gain in the cash balance as the result of the first month of Secretary Carlisle's management. The customs receipts continue to increase in spite of the possibility of tariff changes, and will be nearly \$4,000,000 larger this month than in March, 1892. The total for the year will be considerably in excess of \$200,000,000 and much more than was estimated by Secretary Foster when he was questioned by the Ways and Means Committee.

The demands for small currency have been greater this spring than is usual at this season of the year, but they have all been met, and the currency in the Treasury is more plentiful than for many months. This is due, in part, to the fact that currency has been taken the place of the gold withdrawn for export, but Secretary Carlisle is forcing the gold up toward \$108,000,000, and postponing the necessity for an issue of bonds.

If the pension drafts can be cut down there is little doubt that the Treasury can peg along until autumn without any greater embarrassment than it has already suffered. The subject of Pension reform has not yet been attacked in earnest by President Cleveland and Secretary Hoke Smith, but it will be taken up as soon as the proper man can be found for Commissioner of Pensions.

To Wed A Chinese Girl.

A Naval Officer to Take a Wealthy Mongolian Wife.

San Francisco, Cal., March 28.—Commander Whiting, of the United States steamer Alliance, which has just reached here from Samoa, is engaged to wed Miss Etsa Ah Fong, the daughter of Ah Fong, the wealthy Chinese merchant of Honolulu. The father of the prospective bride is very rich, and entertains in princely and Oriental style. He will be remembered as the Chinese who gave a present of \$70,000 to Kalakaua to secure the monopoly of the opium privilege to one of his favorites. When the first revolt against Kalakaua occurred, Ah Fong was paid in full by order of the Supreme Court.

The bride, who is half Kanaka and half Chinese, is one of the family of thirteen children, a beautiful and accomplished girl of 17, while Captain Whiting is over 50.

An Exhorter Turns Forger.

He Attempted to Pass a Worthless Check and is Arrested.

HUNTINGDON, March 28.—Six months ago Edward L. Hackett, of Williamsport, was paroled from the Huntingdon Reformatory in the care of R. C. Henry, a rich farmer of Barree township. In a short time Hackett was assisting the Rev. William Miller, a Baptist minister in preaching the gospel and exhorting at revivals.

To-day Hackett presented a forged check for \$275 at the First National Bank, purporting to have been made by R. C. Henry, his former protector. The forgery was detected by Cashier Shumaker, and Hackett fled from the bank, going into one of the country roads and destroying a large number of forged checks, notes, cipher dispatches and other incriminating papers. He was finally run down, and a search revealed other forged papers, aggregating hundreds of dollars, on his person. He was lodged in jail.

Honduras Has A New Ruler.

President Leiva Resigns and is Succeeded by Ex-President Brogan.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The steamship Breakwater arrived from Honduras last night. She brought the report that President Leiva has resigned and Ex-President Brogan has assumed charge of the government.

There has been some sharp skirmishing around Tegucigalpa, the capital in which the rebels under Bonilla got the best of it, having larger forces, which however, are poorly equipped. The government forces have been forced back into the capital, where they are awaiting reinforcements.

Wants to Fight Fitzsimmons.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Alec Greggins, the pugilist, has deposited with Captain A. W. Cook, of this city, \$1,000 as a forfeit to make a match with Bob Fitzsimmons. Greggins claims the middle weight championship of America because no one in that class is willing to meet him, although he has had a forfeit for some weeks. The Californian is now determined to make a try for world's championship honors.

Nothing Know of It at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The reported assault on a sailor of the United States steamer Kearsarge, at Kingston, has not been heard of at the state or navy departments. The last advice received by the navy department from the Kearsarge was that she was on her way to Kingston for coal.

A remarkable Scotchman has just died at Venice. Alexander Malcolm arrived in that city 60 years ago in extreme poverty, but being saturated with Scottish shrewdness and perseverance, he got a start in business, of which he took advantage to such purpose that in a few years he was able to enter upon the timber trade on his own account, and he had long been known as the richest man in the city.

He owned several large properties in and around Venice, and possessed very extensive forests in and around Cadore.

The British Museum Contains the First Envelope Ever Made.

The British Museum contains the first envelope ever made.

The Cruiser New York.

She is the Fastest Armored Vessel in the World. A Very Successful Trial Trip.—In the Tests She Broke All Previous Records and Made a New One—She will be Ready for the Official Trials in About Three Weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—With the proud distinction of having broken the record of all preliminary trials, and the satisfaction of being the fastest armored vessel in the world, the cruiser New York returned to Cramp's ship yard this morning. From the hour she steamed down the Delaware until her arrival to-day naval experts have awaited with deep interest the result of the great war ship's initial performance.

The run down the river and bay was made with fires half banked and under natural drafts. The maximum pressure of steam carried was 120 pounds to the square inch. Starting with forty-five revolutions a speed of ten knots was attained and held until Greenwich point was well abast the beam.

After this the new vessel seems to warm up to her work, ninety-five revolutions reached, and the speed increased to 17.5 knots. This made it rather uncomfortable for the figures of "Liberty" and "Justice", on each side of the stern, for they were deluged with cold spray from head to foot. The vessel seemed to glide through the water as noiselessly as a yacht, however, and there was scarcely any vibration throughout the ship. In her racing trial the boat made over twenty and one half miles an hour in twelve fathoms of water.

Plans for Retrenchment in the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A letter from Secretary Morton has been addressed to every bureau and division chief in the Department of Agriculture, asking whether any reduction could be made in the number of his employees without impairment of the public service, it being desirable in the interest of economy to lessen the expenses of the department.

Ambassadors Henceforth.

Berlin, March 28.—The German Government will raise the Washington Legation to an Embassy, in view of a similar change being made in the representation of the United States in this city.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Presbyterians will listen to a choir of fourteen voices Sunday morning and evening.

—Mr. John W. Cooke and family who have lived at the corner of Allegheny and Linn streets so long, will soon move to Philadelphia which will prove a better center for Mr. C's coal operations.

—If you want to laugh and enjoy a pleasant evening go to hear John R. Clarke, in the Court house tomorrow, Saturday evening, in "To and Fro in London. Tickets twenty-five and thirty-five cents.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Hunter entertained their friends, at a progressive euchre last evening. The cosy suite in the Exchange occupied, by the young people was the scene of a very pleasant party.

—Thomas McClain, oldest son of Jas. A. McClain the leading merchant of the new town of Spangler, is in town visiting his mother. Tom thinks Spangler is destined to be a great place, but he likes to get home occasionally.

—Harry Rine, oldest son of chief engineer, Samuel Rine, of the water works, was married to Miss Maud Murray, of Snow Shoe Intersection, on Tuesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents.

—Next Thursday night, April 6th, "Around the World in 80 Days" company will hold the boards at the opera house and furnish an evening's amusement. There will doubtless be a large turnout of theatre goers as the Lenten season will have ended.

—Rev. A. Lawrence Miller, formerly of Bellefonte but now of Riverton, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday morning, and although it is but a few short years since he left his desk in the office of the Bellefonte Furnace company, his sermon was most excellent and his delivery fine.

—Don't fail to buy a ticket to the grand Easter ball which the Orpheus orchestra will give in the Bush Arcade hall on next Monday night. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of music for the orchestra and the new band and should be large. Bellefonters who have any pride in the town cannot fail to see the advantage of encouraging organizations which will prove a source of pleasure to us all. Even if you don't go to the dance purchase a ticket. They are only fifty cents.

—Miss Lyde Mitchell, of State College, started this morning for Clearfield and Gallitzin where she will visit several days. Monday she will join her brother John and go with him to Minneapolis, Minn., which they will call their home hereafter. The going West of these two young people breaks up one of the most pleasant homes at the College, and while their friends rejoice in the bright outlook for their future, they sincerely regret their going.