

# Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., May 11, 1894.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## Notice for Primary Elections and County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections in the respective election districts, on Saturday June 9th, 1894, to elect delegates to the County Convention. Under the rules of the party, the election will open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 12th, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, and nominate two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for Jury Commissioner, and elect four delegates to the State Convention for 1894; a chairman of the County Committee to serve from January first 1895, for one year, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

**APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.**  
The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, based upon the vote for presidential electors in 1892, is as follows:—

Bellefonte, N. W. 3	Haines, W. P. 2
" S. W. 4	Halfmoon 1
" W. W. 1	Harris 3
Howard Borough 1	Huston 1
Milesburg 1	Howard Boro. 1
Centre Hall 2	Liberty 2
Millheim 2	Marion 2
Phillipsburg, 1st W. 1	Miles, E. P. 2
" 2nd W. 2	" M. P. 3
" 3rd W. 2	" W. P. 1
South Phillipsburg 1	Patton 1
Unionville 1	Penn. 4
Benner 3	Potter, N. P. 2
Boggs, N. P. 1	" S. P. 4
" W. P. 2	Rush, S. P. 2
" E. P. 1	" N. P. 2
Burnside 1	Snow Shoe, W. P. 1
College, E. P. 2	" E. P. 2
" W. P. 1	Spring, S. P. 3
Curtin 1	" S. P. 1
Ferguson, E. P. 1	" W. P. 1
" W. P. 1	Taylor 1
Gregg, E. P. 3	Union 1
" W. P. 2	Walker 4
" W. P. 2	Worth 1
Haines, E. P. 2	" 1

Necessary for a nomination, 47.

On the 24th of April 1894, the County Committee apportioned the county into nine Delegate Districts, as follows:

- First District Miles east, middle and west precincts; Haines east and west precincts.
- Second. Millheim boro, Penn, Gregg east and west precincts.
- Third. Gregg north precinct, Potter north and south precincts and Centre Hall boro.
- Fourth. Harris, Ferguson east and West precincts and College east and west precincts.
- Fifth. Halfmoon, Patton, Taylor, Worth, Huston, Union, Unionville boro and Benner.
- Sixth. Phillipsburg 1st, 2nd and 3d wards, South Phillipsburg, Rush north and south precincts, Burnside, Snow Shoe west precinct.
- Seventh. Snow Shoe east precinct, Boggs north and east precincts, Milesburg Boro, Curtin, Liberty, Howard boro and township.
- Eighth. Marton, Walker, north and south precincts of Spring.
- Ninth. Bellefonte north, south and west wards; Boggs west precinct, Spring west precinct.

The places of meeting for the Precinct delegates to meet in each district, have been designated by the committee as follows:

- First district to meet at Millheim
- Second at Penn Hall; Third at Centre Hall; Fourth at State College; Fifth at Port Matilda; Sixth at Phillipsburg; Seventh at Howard; Eighth at Bellefonte, and Ninth at Bellefonte.

The attention of Democratic voters is called to the fact that each of these delegate districts will be entitled to elect a delegate to attend a judicial convention representing the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, for the purpose of making a candidate for President Judge; also a delegate to attend a senatorial convention, representing the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator; also a delegate to attend a congressional convention representing the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clarion, Elk and Forest.

It is recommended to the voters of the nine several delegate districts that they meet in caucus at their several polling places on Saturday May 26th, 1894, at 6 o'clock P. M. and elect representatives to a nominating caucus for each delegate district, to meet Saturday June 2nd, at the places hereinabove indicated for the meeting of the Precinct delegates in the said delegate Districts, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for each District: one for the Judicial, Senatorial, and Congressional conferences respectively; which candidate shall be voted for at the regular primary election to be held June 9th, 1894, at which time the various electors may vote instructions if they see fit. The number of delegates from each election precinct to said nominating caucus to be the same as they are entitled to in the County Convention.

N. B. SPANGLER, Secretary.  
ELLIS L. ORVIS, Chairman.

HARRISON'S announcement that he is not a candidate for the nomination for the presidency in 1896 sounds very much as if it had a string to it.

## Bad For the G. O. P.

Things are happening in these days that are anything but gratifying to "the grand old party," and prominent among them is the fraternal feeling between the North and South which is every day becoming stronger. Sectional antagonism has been the principal political stock in trade of the Republican party, which has for years banked on the facility with which it could excite the feelings of northern voters against the "rebel brigadiers."

But this advantage, founded on hatred between the sections, is slipping away when such scenes are enacted as the one which recently occurred at the fourth annual reunion of Confederate soldiers at Birmingham, Alabama, at which General MILLER, a department commander of the G. A. R., appeared and presented to ex-Confederate General GORDON a handsome cane out of the field of Gettysburg, accompanied by a speech replete with expressions of fraternal feeling between northern and southern soldiers. General MILLER's present and speech were received with tremendous cheering, and were replied to by General GORDON, who dwelt particularly on the reunited Union and Confederate veterans. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the G. A. R. to accept Atlanta's invitation to hold its grand encampment there in 1895, on southern ground.

With northern and southern soldiers fraternizing, with brotherly accord re-established between the two sections, and with a Democratic tariff restoring the prosperity of the country, the G. O. P. will find its occupation gone.

## Congressman Wilson Interviewed.

He is Sure the Bill Bearing His Name Will Become a Law.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Congressman Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, who has been enjoying the hospitality of Louisiana sugar planters for two weeks, under the guidance of Congressman Andrew Price today took a ride about the city to view the points of interest. Ever since his return from Mexico Mr. Wilson has manifested a marked aversion for newspaper men and the most strenuous efforts have failed to elicit an interview from him on political questions. Yesterday a steamer took him and party to the jeties and they returned this morning. A reporter was successful in getting a talk with him. Mr. Wilson does not believe that there will be another tariff agitation after the present one is over, for at least four years. Mr. Wilson has no doubt that the Wilson bill will pass the senate and house and believes that congress will adjourn not later than July 1. As to the amendments, he said he did not know what amendments have been made in the senate, as there are six weeks of the history of congress of which he knows nothing. However, Mr. Wilson will post himself thoroughly, he said, as soon as he returns to Washington, while he is waiting for the senate to send the bill over to the house. There were 400 amendments to the McKinley bill made in the senate, he said, but he does not know how many have been made to the Wilson bill.

## The Big Miners' Strike.

Coal Along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Seized.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The miners' continued spread in the George's Creek and Cumberland region to day. After a week's agitation the organizers sent to the Maryland and West Virginia districts are succeeding in getting the men out. Two thousand men are now on strike, 700 having gone out today. Two thousand more are expected to quit work to-morrow. The Fairmont, W. Va., works will close down to-morrow. The Big Cumberland Coal Company's mines shut down to-day and will remain idle until the labor troubles are settled.

This company operates two of the largest mines in West Virginia and one in Maryland. When the trouble began the Cumberland Company had hundreds of cars loaded with coal in transit. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has seized all this coal and refuses to surrender it on the ground that without fuel trains cannot be run, and that suspension of traffic would be more serious than the stoppage of manufacturing establishments. At every point on the Baltimore and Ohio lines in the Cumberland region the railroad men are confiscating all the coal in sight. Quiet prevails throughout the region.

## The Situation in Alabama Serious.

BIRMINGHAM, May 8.—At the Blue Creek Mines to-day over 100 negroes were put to work without molestation, and the eviction of striking miners is in progress. This has irritated the strikers considerably, and continued threats of violence are being made. Threatening notices bearing daggers, pistols, coffins and cross-bones are being posted promiscuously. The situation is serious.

## The Conference Will End the Strike.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—An officer of the Massillon Coal Operators' Association, who has been traveling in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields for several days, said to-day that the conference to be held in this city next week will put an end to the strike, whether an agreement is reached or not.

## Still Playing the Bluff Game.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge arrived in the city this afternoon. In an interview he said there is not the suspicion of a doubt in his mind but that he will be re-elected to represent the Ashland district in Congress.

## Coxey, Brown and Jones Must Wait the Judicial Plank.

The Grounds of the District are Chosen Ones Upon Which No Mob Can Gather and Vent Their Powers of Speech Pro. or Con.—The Verdict of the Jury.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The trial of Coxey, Brown and Jones, the Commonwealth charged with trespassing on the capitol grounds and carrying banners therein, in violation of law, ended this afternoon. When the case opened to-day, Lafe Pence, the Colorado populist congressman, addressed the jury. He said no one who had listened to the evidence could expect conviction and no one wanted a conviction except the police officers. Pence believed it was lawful for the Commonwealth to assemble in the capitol grounds.

District Attorney Birney made the closing address for the prosecution. He said such movements as this was what led to sedition and revolution. It was what caused the French revolution and there was no knowing what it might have started here, if it had been successful. Coxey had pleaded that he did not know what he was committing a misdemeanor. Why then did he have a protest prepared, which he proposed to hand to the authorities in case he was refused permission to speak on the capitol steps that proved that this was a willful violation of law, as Coxey and his lieutenants were aware of all the facts of the case.

Judge Miller then instructed the jury. He said congress had the right to pass these police regulations and the people had no right to dictate to congress how it should transact business. All believed in liberty, but unrestricted liberty was the worst thing in the world, and this law was simply a restriction and it should be obeyed. At 12:50 the jury retired to consider the verdict.

At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the jury sent a request to the court to be allowed to have the written instructions of the court sent into them in the jury room, but to this Assistant District Attorney Malloway objected. The jurors then filed out of their room, and Judge Miller read the instructions to them again. It took them only ten minutes afterwards to agree and at 3:40 o'clock they announced the verdict. The foreman had some difficulty in explaining it and this led a lawyer for the defense to object to the finding on the ground that the clerk of the court had misunderstood the verdict and had wrongly recorded it. The objection was overruled. The finding of the jury was that Coxey, Brown and Jones are guilty on the first count, which charges them with carrying banners designed to bring the Coxey army into prominence in the capitol grounds.

On the second count, of unlawfully tramping on the grass of the capitol grounds, Coxey and Brown are found guilty, while the charge against Jones was dismissed. Mr. Lipscomb gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and asked for an arrest of judgment. The motion will be returnable in four days. There was no demonstration when the finding was announced, as Judge Miller had cautioned the bailiffs to arrest any man who acted indecorously. At the instance of the district attorney the bail of the defendants was renewed in the sum of \$500 for each, after which the court adjourned.

The penalty imposed by the statute for offenses of this kind, is "Fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the judge of the police court; the fine not to exceed sixty days."

## The Knights of the Golden Eagle.

EASTON, Pa. May 9.—At Able hall last evening, acting under directions of the supreme castle Knights of the Golden Eagle of Pennsylvania, a grand temple of ladies of the Golden Eagle was instituted by Past Supreme Chief J. D. Barnes, of Philadelphia, assisted by other officers of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

At the session of the grand castle this morning the past chiefs' degree was conferred upon a number of past chiefs by Past Chief Casselberry, of Philadelphia. The report of the committee on grand chief's report was adopted. The circulation of any political circular in the name of the order was strictly forbidden by a vote after general discussion.

At this afternoon's session the reports of committees were heard and adopted and the committee's expenses allowed. A motion was made to make the per capita tax fifteen cents and an amendment was offered to make it thirteen cents. A long discussion ensued, and when the vote was taken it showed 251 for fifteen cents, against 91 for thirteen cents. The recommendation of the appropriation committee was adopted as reported after an effort had been made to reduce the sum for the incoming grand chief from \$1,000 to \$700. The total appropriation is \$12,839.

## The Commonwealth Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Commonwealth suffered somewhat from the rain storm which prevailed to-day, otherwise the men are apparently satisfied with their present mode of life.

Carl Browne delivered a reincarnation sermon twice to-day; the second time, he claimed, was by request. Coxey also spoke, but on non-interest bearing bonds and good money made application to hold religious services in the camp but were refused by Brown, who wanted nothing but reincarnation preached. One minister, however, held services outside the fence.

There are not more than one hundred men left in camp of the crowd that came over the mountains. Nearly all the old men have become disgusted and taken their departure. There are many about the camp though who are willing to remain so long as they are fed and the number who are willing to swell the crowd on the same conditions. Brown to-day asserted there were 524 men on the rolls.

## Left Ruin in Its Trail.

A Fierce Storm Sweeps Over the Country.—Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Wrecked in the Coal Regions—A Big Coal Breaker Blown Down.

A severe storm swept across the country Sunday and left in its trail demolished buildings, ruined crops, forests and orchards. Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio suffered greatly. Following are a few telegrams from the deluged and wind swept districts:

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6.—A severe wind and rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning swept over the Wyoming valley this afternoon. The rain came down for several hours in torrents inundating cellars and flooding many of the streets in this city, causing considerable damage.

At Forty Fort, Simpson and Watkins' massive coal breaker is reported to be badly damaged by the terrific wind. While the Sturmsville breaker near Pittston was also injured to a great extent. The damage to farm houses, barns and other buildings in the country districts is very great.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 6.—About forty feet of the roof of the storehouse of the Phoenix horse shoe works was taken off to-day by the storm, trees were blown down and the electric light service was disarranged.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6.—The big coal breaker at Malthy was badly damaged, as was also Simpson and Watkins breaker near Wyoming. Loss will reach \$20,000.

It now seems probable that the total loss by to-day's storm in this county will be over \$100,000.

IOWA CITY, May 7.—The severest storm known for years swept over the city Saturday evening. In fifteen minutes more than \$200,000 damage was done to the buildings and contents. The damage in the country is very great. The storm came from the west, preceded by dark clouds with vivid streaks of lightning and mutterings of thunder. Almost total darkness prevailed just before the storm broke. Hail stones fell thick and fast, crushing through plate glass windows, peppering roofs and flooding stores and dwellings. The cathedral glass memorial windows suffered greatly.

Many store fronts were beaten in. The St. James hotel, the Republican office and State university building and many other prominent buildings suffered severely. Until a very short time before the storm broke the day was beautiful and the streets were crowded with people. No fatalities are reported, but many were injured by runaway teams and pelting of hail stones, which were unusually large. By actual measurement some of the stones were eight to nine and a half inches in circumference. Specials from points along the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road show great damage to buildings and merchandise and great loss of live stock. Slate and tin roofs on churches and other buildings were badly damaged.

HUNTINGDON, W. Va., May 7.—A terrible hurricane and thunder storm passed over this section last evening, doing considerable damage. At Central City, two miles west of here, the Ohio River railroad shops and round house were completely demolished, with a loss of \$80,000. H. J. Burkhardt, the superintendent, was buried beneath the debris, but was extricated and will probably recover. Other employees received slight injuries. Many other buildings in town were demolished.

## The Coxey Army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The district commissioners spent several hours to-day considering the report of the health department which pronounced the Coxey camp a menace to the health authority, and commended in the strongest language that it be vacated, but the district attorney was unable to satisfy the commissioners of their power to eject the army, after the issuance of a permit to occupy it, and therefore no action was taken. It is likely a warrant will be sworn out charging Coxey with maintaining a nuisance. Coxey is getting ready to meet such a proceeding. He had a number of men at work improving the ground this morning, but illness in the army is steadily increasing. There are already in local hospitals and many in the camp are suffering from various complaints. Late this afternoon Coxey was served with a notice to comply with the health regulations in regard to his camp within forty-eight hours, otherwise he will be prosecuted under a statute which imposes a fine of from \$5 to \$25 for each offense.

## Ex-Treasurer Archer Pardoned.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Ex-State Treasurer Stevenson Archer was pardoned out of the state penitentiary this morning. He had been confined there since July, 1890, under a five year sentence for robbing the state treasury of the sum of \$123,000. Archer was pardoned by commutation at his home in Hartford county when his defalcation was made public. His downfall was one of the most sensational occurrences in the history of the state. No man within the confines of the state of Maryland was more popular nor trusted further. He had been a political leader for years and held many high offices, being chairman of the Democratic state central committee when proven a defaulter.

## Won by Philadelphia.

EASTON, Pa., May 8.—In the competitive drill in Center Square this afternoon for prizes offered by the local Knights of the Golden Eagle to the visiting knights, the first exercise was won by the West Philadelphia commandery. The second prize was won by St. Mary's commandery, of Allentown. To the East Bangor castle was awarded the prize for the largest number, and to the first regiment, Philadelphia, the prize for the finest appearance.

## An Unnaturalized Director.

READING, Pa., May 9.—The Pennsylvania Junior United American Mechanics this afternoon applied to the court for an injunction to oust A. J. Freezeman, a member of the school board of this city, who has never been naturalized.

## Breckinridge's Death Knell.

His Political Aspirations Will never Be Realized, According to the Courier Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The Courier-Journal, which has hitherto maintained a position of strict neutrality regarding the case of Congressman Breckinridge since the beginning of the Pollard scene, breaks silence in an editorial today declaring that Mr. Breckinridge should be beaten for re-nomination. The paper says:

"The situation in the Ashland district, unfortunately as it is unprecedented, makes it imperative that every journal which has the good of the party at heart, which cherishes the honor of the state and which appreciates its obligations to society, shall protest with all its power against the re-election of Colonel Breckinridge. We do not underrate what he has done for his party and the cause of tariff reform in the past. But even if his ability for future usefulness were not destroyed by the scandal which has darkened his name, the party could not afford to accept his services at the price it would be forced to pay. It is idle to attempt to obscure the issue with sophisticated distinction between Colonel Breckinridge's public and private life. The case has gone far beyond the possibility of that. The question simply is, do the people of Kentucky propose to send as a representative to congress the man whom Colonel Breckinridge confessed himself to be in his testimony before a Washington jury? It is a question which transcends the limits of the Ashland district and of Kentucky itself. It is a question in which the people of the entire nation are deeply interested. That part of his speech yesterday devoted to the scandal in which he has figured were better passed over in pity. It is a strange exhibition of marvellous effrontery, wretched taste and mentally and morally oblique casuistry.

Two Madisonburg girls went fishing last week, but had poor luck in the stream. They left the fish go and went to visit friends near by and forgetting to take the bait off their hooks when they entered the house they came out later to find that they had each caught a chicken.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

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The rumor that the Beech Creek railroad company intended moving its general office from Phillipsburg back to Jersey Shore is "blank nonsense" in the language of G. M. Case, Ass't. Gen. Pass. agent. He says "it is acknowledged by all Beech Creek officials that the business cannot be handled with equal facility from any other point on the line and removal to Jersey Shore has not been, nor will it be contemplated." Mr. Case has lately been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the new Altoona and Phillipsburg connecting railroad.

John Moyer, a son of J. K. Moyer, of Centre Mills, with two sisters and Mr. John Moyer, of Boalsburg, droye in a carriage from that place to Rebersburg, last Sunday, to attend church. They were driving two colts and when returning a heavy storm came up and they started homeward at a rapid gait. The bit broke on one of the bridles and the team started to run away. The girls both jumped, the one with a little sister in her arms, and in trying to save the child she fell and injured herself badly. She was unconscious for quite a while, but her recovery is hoped for now. The other occupants of the carriage escaped with slight injuries.

## AN ORDER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The popularity, reliability and superior mechanical facilities of the power hammer manufactured by the Jenkins & Lingle company of this place is becoming more wide-spread every day. All through the United States and in many foreign countries can be heard the metallic trip-trip-trip of the power hammer and the burnished builder's plate reveals the fact that it is the product of a Bellefonte establishment.

The latest order which the company has received came yesterday morning from the United States Government works at Frankford, Phila. It calls for a medium sized hammer to be delivered as soon as possible. The order is a very flattering testimonial to the Bellefonte machinists, as it was the result of a thorough investigation of the merits of all the known power hammers.

## Pine Grove Mentions.

M. A. Fury is this week visiting her Bellefonte friends and will likely return with a stunning new bonnet.

This week our friend Jesse Britton Piper is smiling all over his face—it is a girl and he has already interviewed the merchants to see if they would sell him dress goods at wholesale instead of retail for little Belle and her baby sister.

After spending a week most pleasantly at the home of her childhood, Mrs. B. F. Stover who was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lettie, returned to their home in Bellefonte with the expectation that their next coming to Pine Grove would be by rail, we hope their prophecy will prove true.

One evening last week the Ladies Mite society assembled at the home of E. C. Fry, where old and young received a royal welcome. Refreshments were served unspicily and the usual amount of back stitching was done by the boys who expected to win the prize, which was won by Jacob Neldi—as the best seamster—Our ticket was mis-carried or the result would have been very different.

Our friend Aaron Tressler is carrying his left hand in a sling and is receiving the daily attention of Dr. Glenn Under whose treatment his slowly improving. Ten days ago Aaron's hand came in contact with a circular saw about midway between the thumb and wrist, more than one half of the tissues of the hand were cut and the thumb almost severed. The cut was so serious that it will be months before he will be able to work and he will likely remain at C. B. McCormick's where the accident happened.

The reaper of death again visited our midst and removed from us all that was mortal of Miss Jane Gates on the 8th inst at her home near Gatsburg known as the Solomon Gates homestead, where she spent all her life. After the death of her father back in the twenties, she and her sister Anne lived together until death called Anna two years ago. After that time Jane resided with the farmer Isaac Gates whose family cared for her most tenderly in the time of her affliction. Her death was caused by pulmonary trouble which was almost as hereditary as the name, in the family. Thus the last of the numerous family of Solomon Gates has been laid to rest in the family plot at Gatsburg cemetery. The interment took place on the 10th inst., Rev. C. T. Aikens officiating. She was a life long member of the Lutheran church.

This week brings the expiration of Squire Arcey's position as Justice of the Peace which he held first by Governor Beaver's appointment, and secondly by election. During his term he has proven himself a faithful and thoroughly efficient official. He retires with the best wishes of all as he did not seek a remuneration. His Honor Judge Furst paid him a compliment by saying that if all Centre counties Justices meted out the Law as Squire Arcey of Ferguson did there would be little use for quarter sessions. The newly commissioned Justice is Jacob Keller whom the people gave their support at the late election and will hereafter retail justice to all we hope with candor and discretion. That his term of office will be as spotless as that of his predecessor is not doubted.

This week the Coxey movement is lost sight of in the excitement of favorable rail-road news. The officials announce that as the right of way has been secured, work would be begun in a very short time. Some of our business men are arousing from their lethargy and there is every reason to believe that this will make one of the most prosperous rail-road points in the state. With this view new and heretofore unthought of industries are being developed and brought to the fore. P. F. Bottorff has opened and is operating a quarry of excellent stone for building and paving purposes, any thickness, length and breadth can be had; the payments that have already been laid and that add so much to the appearance of the town are an excellent advertisement for the stone. J. G. Hess our enterprising groceryman is prospecting on the mountain side just below the town for bituminous coal which experts say and are confident is likely to be found in this district, in rich veins.

## An Hour on the Famous Board-Walk.

Come reader, let us take a stroll, it is a fine afternoon, the air is braising, and the old ocean is roaring in its usual cadence. There are large numbers of people on the promenade. Some are seeking pleasure, others are seeking health, and others are seeking something because they see everyone else seeking. We see mothers taking their children for an airing and we sometimes meet a nurse carrying a baby and the baby's mother carrying a dog; we meet sweet-faced old ladies—ladies who have grown old gracefully, and sometimes we meet an old lady who is apt to excite pity, she tries still to be young by combing her silver locks down over her aged forehead in straight bangs.

Let us go in here where all these photographs are kept. Now drag a nickel into the slot, push this lever in, place the cup to your ear and listen to strains of sweet music, by one of the masters, while those about you are protesting that they hear nothing.

Now we will go to the summit of Pike's Peak. (An immense arrangement placed on trestles) we will take seats in this sleigh-box on wheels. Now the cable is moving and up we go. It is a steep ascent, but it will be a rough descent. Now get ready, set your teeth hard, hold your hat on with one hand and grasp that iron rod with the other. Now down we go whish-sh-sh—the first curve is passed—br-wish-sh—the second curve is passed—cor-nee-sh-sh—another curve passed, now comes the turn—br-r-m-we-ish-sh—here we are ready to alight, at the starting place. And we do alight with thankful hearts; and gather our scattered senses, our unstrung nerves and the scattered portions of our make-up together and vow if we are forgiven this time we will never do it again.

Let us now enter the Crystal Maze, a building thirty eight by forty two feet, in which mirrors have been placed in such numbers—built into the partitions in fact—that one is utterly bewildered. If Robert Burns had seen this it is hardly probable that he would have written that little poem about seeing ourselves as others see us. He would have grown tired of seeing himself as others saw him. As we enter, there are groups of people, who look just like us, standing all around us. Oh, world of mimicry. If we smile, they look just as amused at us as we do at them, if we walk they walk, and at last we move on through this mysterious crowd until we come to a long, mystic hallway where we can see one hundred and two groups of ourselves all going through the same performances. Other people win their own reflections come upon the scene. And all get equally bewildered. In common bewilderment all soon learn to hold their hands before them to avoid running into their own reflections or somebody else, and all are laughing.

We seem to be in a world of bewilderment, a mocking world, a laughing world; we act like insane creatures. In a wild effort to make my escape from the mystic scene, I run into a fat man and have to pause to decide whether that is my reflection or some one else.

M. V. THOMAS.