

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894.

OVER A SUMMER SEA.

My love and I went sailing Over a summer sea. Our hearts in rapture beating, Ah, how fond we were.

Her tender eyes were glowing, My words were murmured low, I told her how I loved her, That happy long ago.

But on that silver ocean The storms arose one day, And tore our hearts asunder, Hushing our laughter gay.

No more we laugh together Thro' Love-land's calm divine, Two hearts lay wrecked and drifting, My own true love's amine!

Vanderbilt Got Gay.

Domestic Strife in William K's Household—It is Said the Millionaire May Be Sued for Divorce.

The statement cabled from Paris that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is about to begin proceedings for a separation or divorce does not, it is alleged, create surprise in circles where the relations of the pair have been known. That they have not been harmoniously the last two years has been the gossip of fashionable circles for some time.

These tours will leave New York and Philadelphia on September 15 and 20, and the members of the party will travel in special trains of parlor cars provided exclusively for their use. The entire round trip covers a period of ten days, and excursion tickets, including all traveling expenses, will be sold from New York at \$55 and Philadelphia \$53.

For itineraries containing complete information as to routes, special train service, descriptive notes, etc., apply to or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New Jersey, or Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

General Sickles Has a Scheme to Make of It a National Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—General Daniel E. Sickles has a scheme for the creation of a grand National Park, which will include the battlefield and other historic points of interest, at Gettysburg. The purchase of something like 4,000 acres in and around Gettysburg is embraced in the plan.

The Government already owns several hundred acres at the site of the decisive battle of the war, and General Sickles proposes to acquire about 2,500 acres more.

His plan contemplates the establishment of a military post at Gettysburg, a soldiers' home, an Indian school, and perhaps a G. A. R. museum.

The hold that Cleveland has on the people when they meet in state convention to consider public affairs is well illustrated by the scenes in the recent state convention of Texas on the adoption of the platform, after a hard fight, have in it an unqualified endorsement of the president and his administration.

The Galveston News describes the scene of enthusiasm: Then came the supreme opportunity of the Cleveland man. For 15 minutes they surged and yelled, and never in the history of this state has a convention of men seemed so nearly crazy.

Reagan and Hogg had left the hall before the roll-call was completed. Judge Clark, however, was still on hand, and he was hugged and kissed by his friends. Matlock and Holt and Lane and Zimbleman and Giddings and hundreds of stalwart Cleveland men were embraced, and the old man accosted with dignity became frantic with joy.

It will be many a year before a similar demonstration is witnessed in Texas.

Last Saturday was Labor Day in Pennsylvania. There is a law on the federal statute books making the first Monday of September a national holiday. The state day was not specially observed. In some sections, however, special efforts are made to observe the day, while labor leaders regard it as a good time to present their views for public consideration.

General Banks Dead.

He Passed Away at His Home in Waltham, Mass., on Saturday Morning.

WALTHAM, Mass., Supt.—General N. P. Banks died at his home here at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. His family was with him at the time. Friday night he began to sink and it was evident that the end was fast approaching.

Banks, with the general's daughter, Maud, and his niece, Miss Sybil Banks, were his bedside attendants until his death. At midnight the general became unconscious, and he slowly lost his strength until the hour of his death. The end came very quietly, and those gathered about the bed of the dying general were hardly aware when he passed away.

On the announcement of General Banks' death the flags on all public buildings in the city were displayed at half-mast, and on every side evidences of the respect in which the general was held are conspicuous.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon under the direction of Mayor Warden and Colonel Ephraim Stevens. On Monday afternoon the body was escorted to Asbury Temple by detail of the Grand Army of the Republic, where it lay in state until Monday evening.

On Tuesday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock brief services were held at the residence, after which the body was borne to Asbury Temple, where the public services were held.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born in Waltham, Mass., January 30, 1816. After the training of a common school he worked in the cotton factory of which his father was the superintendent and learned the trade of a machinist.

A love for learning was an early developed trait and thus he was impelled to an extensive course of reading and became a student in the Boston Custom House. His step was preparation for taking another, and when a young man he became a favorite as a lyceum lecturer and political orator.

The politics of the Democratic party had his advocacy at this period. His popularity and success in this line drew the attention of political leaders and thereby he received an appointment in the Boston Custom House under President Polk's administration, which ended in March, 1849.

In the previous autumn the Democrats of Waltham put him in nomination as representative in the general court, and he was elected. During the interval between the beginning of his business literary career and the year 1849 he had employed much of his leisure in studying law, and was then admitted to the bar. He was re-elected a member of the Legislature for 1850.

At this time the ancient power of the Whig party was on the wane in New England, and the Free Soil party was making its influence felt. Mr. Banks advocated a coalition between the Democrats and the new party and was elected Speaker of the State Assembly in 1851 and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and was selected its chairman.

On the tide of success attending this political combination he was elected to Congress in 1853 as a Coalition Democrat. During this term of service he withdrew from the Democratic party, joining interests with the American or Know-Nothing movement and was returned to Congress by an overwhelming vote.

This led to his nomination for Speaker. A contest lasting more than two months followed and Mr. Banks was elected by a small majority, on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, when the deadlock had been broken by the adoption of the plurality rule. The American party went out of existence and Mr. Banks was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress as a Republican by a larger majority than before, and served until December 1, 1857, when he resigned to become Governor of Massachusetts. He was re-elected Governor in 1858 and 1859.

During his administration a change which was much resisted as too radical and sweeping was effected in the organization of the militia. The merits of the new system were, however, demonstrated a few years later in the prompt response of the State regiments to Lincoln's first call for troops.

General Banks' first active service was on the upper Potomac and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862. With a single division of 8,000 men he was attacked by Stonewall Jackson's entire corps, and the command only escaped captured by rapid and well-ordered marching and hard fighting.

The command crossed the Potomac at Port Royal, May 26, and later as part of the Army of Virginia under General Pope, General Banks' corps fought the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, the Confederates retreating to the Rapidan.

General Banks was given charge of the defenses of Washington in September, 1862, but was transferred to a secret expedition by sea to New Orleans and there he succeeded General Butler. In January, 1863, he occupied Baton Rouge, and in April led the army up the Teche country, crossing the Mississippi and investing Port Hudson in connection with the fleet under Farragut.

In July Vicksburg surrendered and Port Hudson followed, leaving the Mississippi open to the sea. Then followed the disastrous campaign up the Red river, undertaken against the advice and over the protest of General Banks. He was relieved of his command in May, 1864, resigned his commission, and returning to Massachusetts, was elected to Congress from his old district. He was re-elected continuously, save in 1872, until including 1876, after which he served a year as United States Marshal for Massachusetts, and in 1888 was elected to Congress for the last time. Despite the fact that he had been in public life so many years it was said when he last ran for Congress that he needed the salary, and his old friends and opponents in Congress joined in voting him a military pension of \$100 per month.

Not Exactly Sympathetic.

"Young man," said the stern father, appearing suddenly at the door of the parlor, holding it open, "walk out."

"Yes, sir," responded the young man, rising to go; "you're the boss; you're got the right. But I want you to understand," he added fiercely, "that I don't walk on account of any grievance I've got against Miss Laura!"

—Irving W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, football players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles.

When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by F. P. Green.

Methodist missions in Korea date from 1885, only a few years after the country was in some limited degree opened to foreigners. Until the breaking out of the present war they were considered to be in a fairly prosperous state.

They sustain one theological, two high and five Sabbath schools, with something less than a score of missionaries, a considerable number of whom are skilled in the medical art.

What do you take medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's. Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.

The congressmen have all left Washington, and President Cleveland has taken his departure for Gray Gables, where he will spend a long vacation. Necessarily a good deal of executive business will be transacted there.

The members of the cabinet are also scattering, except Secretary Carlisle, who will be kept pretty close in Washington setting the new tariff law in operation.

The only way to cure fever and ague is either to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Ague Cure operates on both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of malarial disorders, and never fails to cure. Try it.

Samuel Adams was dubbed the American Calo.

Tourists.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the Home Seekers' low rate excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line.

Tickets for these excursions will be sold on Sept. 11th and 25th, and Oct. 9th, to points in north western Iowa, western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale.

Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold. For further information, call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed free, upon application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago.

Cottolene.

Those Who Have A Good Digestion

have little sympathy for the dyspeptic. They can eat everything that can come along. While they can eat rich food without fear of the dyspeptic's sad experiences, they nevertheless greatly appreciate a delicate flavor in their pastry.

COTTOLENE

when used as a shortening, always produces the finest flavored pastry, which is entirely free from the many objections which the use of lard always produces. Test its value by one trial.

Refuse all substitutes.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO, ILL., and 138 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

Miscellaneous Advs.

WHERE TO ATTEND SCHOOL

Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights.

Can I Obtain a Patent?

For a prompt answer and an honest opinion write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business.

Buildings, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., 38-49 1/2

Central Railroad Guide.

Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. Condensed Time Table.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: No. 5, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 5. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Leave Belleville, 5:32 a.m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:50 a.m., at Altoona, 7:40 a.m., at Pottsville, 8:10 a.m., at Harrisburg, 10:34 a.m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:52 p.m., at Altoona, 1:45 p.m., at Pottsville, 2:25 p.m.

Leave Belleville, 5:12 p.m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:35, at Altoona at 7:40, at Pottsville at 11:20. Philadelphia, 6:50 p.m., arrive at Tyrone, 8:10, at Harrisburg at 10:30 a.m., at Philadelphia, 12:25 p.m.

Leave Belleville, 4:25 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:25 p.m., at Renovo, 9 p.m., at Harrisburg, 10:35 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:40 p.m.

Leave Belleville, 9:25 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:25, leave Williamsport, 12:30 p.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:30 p.m., at Philadelphia at 5:50 p.m.

Leave Belleville, 4:25 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:25 p.m., at Williamsport, 6:35 p.m., at Harrisburg, 8:45 a.m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6:50 a.m.

Leave Belleville, 9:25 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:50 a.m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 3:00 p.m.

Leave Belleville, 2:15 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:05 p.m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.