

The Object of the Constitution Perverted.

It was certainly not the intention of the framers of the federal constitution that the wealth of the country should be exempt from bearing its just share of the burden of government taxation...

When the general government was founded the individuality of the States and their separate sovereignty were questions that had predominant weight with those who framed the constitution...

The court erred in not adjusting its decision to the obvious intention of the framers of the constitution. It is found that the method prescribed cannot be carried into effect, it is a violation of the spirit and a defeat of the evident intention of the constitution to insist upon that impracticable method...

Well might one of the dissenting judges stigmatize the decision as calamitous. It is a calamity in that it imposes the chief burden of taxation upon the poorer class of people, and also for the reason that it is made to appear that even our highest tribunal is susceptible to the influence of wealth.

More Ineffective Labor Legislation.

Near the close of the session, after corporate interests have been well attended to, the state Legislature has allowed its attention to be given to a bill for the suppression of pluck-me stores. A measure for this purpose was introduced in the early part of the session...

But the session is drawing to its close and it won't do for it to adjourn without an appearance of legislating for the benefit of labor that may humbug the working people. It is a part of Republican policy to practice such deception on the laboring class for political effect...

If this bill should be passed it will be found that the people who pay this tax will be the employees who are forced to deal at these stores, and not the proprietors. An increase will be made in the price charged for the goods, sufficient to cover the tax, and the result will be that instead of being relieved of this oppression, the employees will be still more oppressed.

—Delaware is so small a State that if Andros should buy it again he should put it in his pocket immediately after the sale, and thus prevent having any trouble about it.

Political Cowardice.

The cowardice of Republican leaders is exemplified in their failure to come to the front now and express themselves on the money question. With a clear majority in the next Congress, with the chances of capturing enough of Senators to give them control of that body and with the power to pass such financial measures, as they deem necessary for the prosperity of the people...

Secretary Gresham Dead.

The Secretary of State Passed Away on Tuesday Morning.—Brief Sketch of His Career.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, died this morning at 1:15. Secretary Gresham's illness was pleurisy. He contracted the disease by his frequent night visits to the President's country home, Woodley, more than a month ago, the weather at that time being raw and damp. He proved to be a good patient. His recuperative powers, as described by his physician, were excellent, and his recovery, notwithstanding the severity of his illness, was steady. On Saturday last he was sitting up and anxiously anticipating the time when he might with safety leave the sick room. He was unusual in cheerful.

It is believed that on that day he contracted a cold, since there is no other way of accounting for the sudden change in his condition. This change came on during the evening. He had a bad night Saturday, was very ill Sunday, and at noon today scarcely perceptibly better. His relapse on Saturday night was believed to be due to local causes, presumably dyspepsia, to which he has long been subject. It was discovered on Sunday that his left lung was affected. Until that time the pleuritic water had only touched the right lung.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S CAREER.

Walter Quinton Gresham was a soldier, a judge and a statesman. He rose to the rank of major general of volunteers during the rebellion. He was for fourteen years United States district judge of Indiana and for eight years United States circuit court for Illinois. Postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur, and secretary of state under Cleveland.

Mr. Gresham was born in Harrison county, Ind., on St. Patrick's day, 1832. His grandfather was a farmer, honest, faithful and courageous, particularly noted for his piety. His father learned the cabinet making trade, which he pursued together with farming. His courage made him a most popular idol in his neighborhood, and he became a colonel of militia. His mother, Sarah Davis, was of Scotch-Irish descent. The house in which she lived until her death, a few years ago, and in which her distinguished son was born, was a humble cottage perhaps twenty feet wide and thirty long, a story and a half in front, standing on a side of a hill past which runs the old Indiana state road. Until his mother's death Judge Gresham often visited her there.

In 1833 Gresham's father was elected sheriff, and the next year was murdered by a noted desperado whom he had gone to arrest. His mother was left a widow with five small children. Walter Q. was but 2 years old when his father was killed, and Benjamin, the eldest, was 8. A struggle ensued, but from the hard hand of penury they earned the right to live and finally to prosper.

Benjamin, like his father, learned the trade of carpenter, but also clung to the farm. By dint of hard work and the assistance of his brother Walter succeeded in entering the seminary at Corydon. Two years there and one at Bloomington university completed his education so far as schooling was concerned. He began the study of law under Judge W. A. Porter, one of the noted characters of southern Indiana, while acting as deputy clerk, and in 1854 entered into partnership with Thomas C. Slaughter, an eminent lawyer of that time and afterwards judge of the circuit court.

To combine law and politics was then the universal custom with young lawyers in the United States, and Gresham was no exception to the rule. His admission to the bar and the Nebraska agitation were coincident. The Whig party, with which all of his political traditions were associated, had dissolved. In 1855 the Republican party was formed and with it Gresham at once allied himself. He stumped his section of the State for "Pathfinder" Fremont, who had been nominated at Philadelphia. In the law Gresham had gained a good reputation as a careful, painstaking lawyer. Meantime the country was sweeping on to great events. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature, where he, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, brought forward a militia bill which placed Indiana on a war footing. With the first shriek of war's alarm Governor Morton appointed him lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, but before he saw active service he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, in December, 1861. Gresham's regiment was ordered to join Grant after Donaldson. Gresham was guarding the station

at Savannah when the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) occurred. He participated in the siege of Corinth, however, and later took part in Grant's Mississippi campaign and the siege of Vicksburg. August 11, 1863, he was appointed brigadier general on the recommendation of Grant and Sherman, and placed in command of the Natchez district.

In the following spring he was placed in command of the division of the Seventeenth corps of the army of the Tennessee, which took part in the campaign against Atlanta. He was in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain and in the engagements that followed until July 20. At Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, he was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet just below the knee. It was a dreadful wound, and kept the gallant general off the field for a year. To the day of his death Gresham never recovered the full use of his limb. Many times the surgeons said the leg must come off, but the sufferer replied: "When that leg goes I go, too." He saved the leg, but was on crutches for several years.

The war over General Gresham returned to his profession, forming a law partnership at New Albany, Ind. In 1886 he was nominated for congress against M. C. Kerr, but the district was heavily Democratic, and he was defeated. When General Grant became president he offered him the collectorship of the port of New Orleans, the second best office of the kind in the country, but he declined, as he did the position of United States district attorney of Indiana.

He was finally prevailed upon to accept the United States district judgeship for Indiana, which he held until April, 1883. When Garfield was forming his cabinet Gresham's name was among those originally agreed upon. Blaine particularly urged his selection. The situation became such that Garfield was compelled to modify his original intention and Gresham was not invited to accept a portfolio. Garfield was assassinated and Arthur succeeded him. When Postmaster General Howe died in April, 1883, Gresham, then holding court at Evansville, was tendered the cabinet position by telegraph and accepted. Near the close of Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger he was appointed secretary of the treasury, a position he held until October, 1884, when he withdrew from the cabinet altogether.

In December, 1884, Judge Drummond having retired from the office of United States circuit judge, President Arthur, who had taken him from the bench, had the satisfaction of restoring him to the bench at the close of his service.

In 1888 Judge Gresham was made a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention against Harrison, Sherman, Alger, Allison and other Republican leaders whose names were presented. Harrison ultimately captured the Indiana delegation, however, and was nominated. Previous to that Gresham had displayed a strong inclination to dissent from the extreme high tariff doctrine of the Republican party. His liberal views on the tariff created against him the antagonism of the extreme protectionists at Chicago.

When the Republicans assumed power and revised the tariff by the passage of the McKinley law Judge Gresham, with other Republicans, openly dissented, and in 1892, after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats, he with other distinguished Republicans like Wayne McVeagh, who was attorney general under Arthur, renounced their allegiance to the Republican party and advocated Mr. Cleveland's election. After Cleveland was last elected he summoned Judge Gresham to Lakewood, N. J., where after a consultation he tendered him the position of premier of the cabinet he was forming. Judge Gresham accepted, and assumed the duties of secretary of state March 7, 1893.

THE DEAD SECRETARY'S FUNERAL.

Walter Quinton Gresham received a soldier's burial. Except gallant John A. Logan, of Illinois, no other man not of the regular army has ever before been honored by the ordering out of the United States troops to attend his funeral. The preliminary services took place in the east room of the White House, which has witnessed some memorable obsequies, the last being those of President Harrison's wife, but which had never before been the scene of funeral services over a cabinet officer. The flag which General Gresham loved so well, for which he fought so bravely, and in whose defense he was so grievously wounded, was the chief emblem of mourning wound round his funeral casket.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, conducted the services. He was a warm personal friend of the dead secretary, who himself was brought up in the Methodist faith, his father and mother belonging to that denomination. All the cabinet were present except Secretary Carlisle, who joined the funeral cortege en route to Chicago, where it was finally determined that the interment shall take place.

The honorary pall bearers were Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Olney, Secretary Smith, Postmaster General Wilson, Secretary Herbert, Secretary Morton, Acting Secretary Uhl, representing the state department, and Acting Secretary Carlisle. All these accompanied the remains to Chicago, with the exception of Mr. Hamlin, whose place was taken by Mr. Carlisle en route.

At the conclusion of the services at the executive mansion the funeral escort, under command of Major General Thomas H. Ruger, United States army, moved in the following order from the executive mansion to the Baltimore and Ohio depot: Military escort; clergy and physicians who attended the deceased; pall bearers and hearse; relatives of the deceased. Interment will be made in Chicago to-day.

Wilde Found Guilty.

He and Taylor Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

LONDON, May 25.—The trial of Oscar Wilde was resumed in the Old Bailey Court this morning, Sir Frank Lockwood continuing his address to the jury for the prosecution.

Sir Edward Clarke angrily objected to the language used by the prosecuting counsel, and a heated argument between the two ensued. After a protracted wrangle, the Judge interfered and advised Lockwood to confine himself to discussion of the evidence, and not start upon any rhetorical denunciations of the prisoner. Mr. Lockwood finished his address by saying that Wilde's own admissions pointed conclusively to his guilt.

The Judge, in the course of his charge to the jury, dealt with each of the charges contained in the indictment, his opinion being plainly and strongly against the prisoner. The Judge finished his charge at 3 o'clock, and the jury retired. Before the jury retired the foreman asked the court if a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Lord Alfred Douglas. The Judge said that no warrant had been issued, whereupon the foreman said:—"But if we must consider these letters as evidence of guilt, they surely show that Lord Douglas' guilt is equal to that of Wilde."

Oscar Wilde was found guilty. Wilde and Taylor were sentenced to two years each at hard labor.

The jury occupied two hours in the consideration of the case. After their verdict had been rendered, Sir Edward Clarke, on behalf of Wilde, and counsel for Alfred Taylor, made application for a postponement of sentence. The Judge peremptorily refused to grant the application, and in his remarks severely denounced the prisoners. This view was apparently shared by the spectators, as when the Judge sentenced Wilde and Taylor to two years' imprisonment at hard labor, many persons present cried, "Shame!"

When the sentence was pronounced, Wilde appeared to be stunned. As the last word of the sentence was uttered, the apostle of aestheticism was hurried to his cell, a felon.

Crop Report.

Corn is Being Replanted.—Losses in Fruit Overestimated.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The weekly crop report of the agricultural bureau says:

Cotton has suffered seriously, especially on sandy soils, and is reported as dying in portions of the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas, and complaints of injury from lice are reported from Louisiana and Mississippi. Florida reports cotton late, but healthy.

Replanting of corn has been general during the week, owing to damaging effects of the recent frosts. In Indiana most of the crop had to be replanted. Kansas reports corn doing well, and in Nebraska the early planted is in good condition.

Winter wheat is reported as in good condition in Northern Illinois, but in poor condition in the central and southern portions of the state. The condition of wheat has declined rapidly in Missouri owing to drought and insects. In Indiana some wheat has been plowed and planted in corn, and the crop has sustained further injury from frost in Ohio. Reports from states summarized: Pennsylvania—Considerable fruit unharmed; losses probably overstated; much corn replanted; grain and grass improving; cut worms plentiful and damaging.

Heaviest Frost Known in May.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—Last night's frost did considerable damage in this vicinity. In some places ice formed, and truck gardens in the suburbs suffered to a great extent. In Indiana, Cambria and Blair counties the frost was the heaviest ever known in May. Fruit and early vegetables were killed and crops were damaged. The work of the previous frosts was completed, and the loss will aggregate a heavy amount.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Think of it and take what comfort you can. It snowed at North Bend on Tuesday.

—Miss Elizabeth E. Evans, of Lock Haven, will be married to Edwin C. Mann, of Altoona, on June 6th. The prospective bride will be remembered by Bellefonte as a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. Minnie Harper, on Linn street.

—The U. B. church will keep a first class restaurant during the Centennial in Bellefonte, June 5, 6 and 7, in the lecture room of their church on the corner of High and Thomas streets. They will serve three good meals a day and will furnish nice sandwiches, hot coffee, bananas, ice cream and cake at a moment's notice during the three days. Call and make yourself at home with them. The ladies will be glad to see you and will treat you well.

—Several members of the Village Improvement society, who live on east Bishop street, have brought about a regular transformation on that thoroughfare. They beautified the street so much by cleaning and sodding in front of their own houses that soon the entire neighborhood did likewise, and now it is one of the cleanest streets in the town. Allegheny, between Bishop and Linn, is as dirty as it can be and High street, from the Court House to Half Moon hill, is a disgrace to the property owners and Tom Shaughnessy. Old tin cans, paper and all kinds of dirt litter the street and gutters, while the sidewalks are adorned with boxes and kegs. Is it not possible to clean up a little? If not for ourselves then for the visitors we have invited to our town.

—Daniel Kemmer, a well-known Lock Haven huckster died suddenly of heart disease last Thursday. He had just returned from a trip over his Nittany valley route when he fell over dead. Deceased was 66 years old.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.—Issued during the past week taken from the dock- et.

J. A. Sherlock, of Hollidaysburg, and Mary Kelly, of Bellefonte.

Sidney Krumrine, of Bellefonte, and Jennie Bubb, of Williamsport.

Leonard Lecud and Plove Cardinal, both of Phillipsburg.

Richard Gilbert and Edith Lair, both of Miles Twp.

F. Beam, of Penn Hall, and Annie M. Spayd, of Madisonburg.

MEMORIAL DAY IN BELLEFONTE.

Yesterday afternoon Gregg Post conducted the usual memorial services over the graves of the heroic dead in the various cemeteries in and about Bellefonte. A parade was formed on Spring street and moved promptly at 2:30. The orator of the day, Hon. S. F. Bowser, of Butler, and J. C. Meyer Esq., in a carriage, then the Bellefonte band, Co. B, martial band, Co. B. 5th Reg. N. G. P., Gregg Post, Bellefonte Commandery K. G. E., the Undine band and Fire Co. and the P. O. S. of A. In all making a very creditable parade. The organizations in line, as they moved up High street to Spring, looked particularly well.

The regular exercises at the cemetery were soon carried out. The parade returned to the Court House where a brilliant oration was delivered by the Butler attorney.

—Figured China silks 20cts. a yd; striped wash silks 30cts. a yd.—Lyon & Co.

STUDENT REPORTS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

—Pi chapter of the Sophomore society, Theta Nu Epsilon, banqueted at the Fallon House in Lock Haven on Friday night. The boys returned Saturday looking, at least, as if they had had an "easy" time. None of them reported "too much Johnson."

The Prep ball team went to Lock Haven last Saturday to get even with the Normalites for the defeat at base ball received here some time ago. They did succeed in doing things about right in every inning but the fourth, when the Normal players scored ten runs, which the Preps were unable to overcome and lost after a great up hill game, by the score of 11 to 8.

Next week we will publish a full program of the commencement exercises at The Pennsylvania State College.

About forty of the students attended Main's circus, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday. A few of them tried to "jolly" the electrical girl in the side show, but when she proved herself stronger than a party of six students, among them our crack full back, they gave up the job, bought her picture and transferred their affections to the fat woman and the ossified girl.

The invitations are out for the Junior assembly.

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FOSTER PROGNOSTICATES THE FOL- LOWING.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 27 to 31, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 1, cross the west of Rockies country by close of June 2d, the great central valleys 3d to 5th, and the eastern States about 6.

The second disturbance of June will reach the Pacific coast about the 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, the great central valleys 9th to 11th and the eastern States 12.

Warm waves will cross the west of Rockies country about June 1 and 7, the great central valleys 3 and 9, eastern States 5 and 11. Cool waves will cross the west of Rockies country about June 4 and 10, great central valleys 6 and 12, and eastern States 8 and 14.

East of the Rocky mountains June will average colder weather than usual; west of the Rockies warmer. The east gulf States will have about or above normal temperature, proceeding northward the temperature departures will increase on the cold side, colder from St. Louis and Chicago toward the northwest than toward the northeast.

On the north of the Pacific slope the temperature will average above, the temperature departures decreasing to about normal on the south part of the Pacific slope.

Rainfall of June in the southern States will be generally below normal. In the Ohio valley, the Dakotas and east of Rockies arid districts rainfall will probably be short, while the north-eastern States and the middle Mississippi valleys will have full or above average rains. Florida and western Texas will be short on rains.

—Do you read the WATCHMAN,

THE MATERN REUNION.—The reunion of the Matern family, which has been exciting so much interest in the upper end of the county, has been scheduled for Funk's grove, at Warriors-mark, on June 15th. The program for the day will consist of music, recitations and a historical address. It will be a basket picnic and promises to be the largest gathering of any one friend-shoft ever assembled in this part of the country. The family is originally from Switzerland.

WANTED.—At Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. wool.

ATTENTION, RELIGIOUS WORKERS.—The following circular is being sent to every christian organization in Centre, Lycoming and Clinton counties, looking to making the grand rally at Hecla park, on June 20th, the greatest gathering of christian people ever witnessed in Central Pennsylvanias:

"All the Christian workers of Sabbath school, and all members of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations in the three counties of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming are hereby most cordially invited and urged to attend the grand christian rally to be held at Hecla park, along the line of the new railroad of Central Penna., on Thursday June 20th, under the auspices of the Bellefonte Y. M. C. A.

Three services will be held under the control of the religious organizations represented in the morning, afternoon and early evening respectively. Among the prominent speakers engaged already are Mr. John W. Weaver, of Philadelphia; Mr. James McCormick, of Harrisburg; Rev. George Purday, of Tyrone, and ex-Governor Beaver, of Bellefonte. Other entertaining talkers are expected to be present.

The music, accompanied by a full orchestra, will be a delightful feature and will be under the leadership of the famous tenor and contralto singers, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lown, of Philadelphia. For those who do not take their own baskets, provision will be supplied at the park at very reasonable rates. Especially low rates have been secured from the railroad companies for this occasion. The intervals between the services will be about two and a half hours long and during those periods music will be furnished by the bands.

The secretaries of the religious organizations invited and the Superintendents of Sabbath schools of all denominations are urgently requested to read this invitation at their first regular service and urge one and all to turn out and spend a day in the woods that will be at once enjoyable and profitable.

Every one that can should bring a copy of Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6 combined.

GEN. JAS. A. BEAVER, C. M. BOWER ESQ., REV. J. W. RUC, ET. B. HEYLMUN, JAS. R. HUGHES, Committee on Invitations.

—800 pair of pants at 40cts. on the dollar. Strictly all wool, good quality; wear and sewing guaranteed at \$1.50 per pair. They are actually worth \$3 to \$3.50.—LYON & Co. 40-20-3t

"A SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION OF THE MONEY QUESTION.—Last Friday evening a small but thoroughly appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen listened with marked attention for an hour and a half while Mr. Arthur Kitson, of Philadelphia, made a composite expression of his views on the money question of to-day. The lecture had been announced for several days previous to its deliverance, and it was surprising that more people were not in the Presbyterian chapel to hear it, when the general interest that is manifested in the subject is considered, with the eminence of the man who was advertised to talk on it.

The subject is such a broad one that the lecturer was unable to give it the exhaustive treatment many would like to have heard. However, in the time he took, a very fair presentation of the theories of the "sound currency" people and the "bi metallists" was given. Mr. Kitson prefaced his remarks with a statement that anything he would say would be entirely free from party bias and that his talks on money were made solely on the impulse of a duty to self. It is his belief that the question can be satisfactorily settled on but one basis and that, the free interchange of opinion and co-operation without the realms of politics.

Of the two theories now proposed he favored that of bimetalism, but even more than that, one of his own. It was practically the same as he has advanced in his late work "A Scientific Solution of the Money Question" and involves the issuance of money by the government on an ideal unit of value. His idea is a decidedly novel one, but does not seem practical. The want of time precluded any more than a mere statement of it, hence the practicability of the system which he proposes as the only means of a final and satisfactory solution of the question was not touched upon.

In the language of one who heard him "Mr. Kitson is a scholar and a gentleman" and should be induced to continue his talk at some future time the people of this place will be doing themselves an injustice by not hearing him. No matter what your own views might be, it is always best to know those of others too and the lecturer of Friday night is a man whose work is being read by learned men in all parts of the country, hence his idea is one that you would do well to consider.

—Lyon & Co's, mammoth store in this place is crowded every day with people who are wise enough to take advantage of the great sacrifice sale now advertised by that firm.