

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 24, 1896.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Democratic county committee at my office, in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1896, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of apportioning the county into delegate districts in accordance with the rule adopted in this county in reference to its representation at senatorial, congressional and judicial nominating caucuses or conventions. The said committee will also, at the same time, transact such other business with reference to the appointment of election officers for holding the primary election proceeding the next county convention, as well as any other matters which come before it, under the rules of the party.

N. B. SPANGLER, Chairman.
H. J. JACKSON, Sec.

President Roberts' Opinion.

Mr. ROBERTS, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who has proved himself to be one of the most practical business men in the country, declared in a recent interview that a re-opening of the tariff question at this time would be about the worst thing that could happen to the general business interests. He is a Republican, but he gives it as his opinion, derived from his business experience and observation, that we have had enough of not too much tariff, and that what is most needed is a better regulation of the currency and some definite certainty as to the value of our money.

The eminent railroad president is certainly correct in this view, yet we see the leaders of the Republican party ready to precipitate the tariff question upon the country, with all its disturbing consequences, as a campaign issue. All of them are seen dodging the currency question which Mr. ROBERTS says is of the most vital interest to the country, but all of them agree in opening the flood gates of tariff agitation, of which, in Mr. ROBERTS' opinion, there has been entirely too much for the good of the business situation.

The country wants a rest from the tariff disturbance. Under the present tariff business is progressing encouragingly, as is shown by the remarkable increase in the exportation of our manufactured products. The strikes that were so numerous under the McKINLEY tariff have ceased and business is settling to a healthy normal condition. But tariff agitation furnishes the Republican politicians with campaign boodle, supplied by expectant tariff beneficiaries, and already an immense corruption fund has been drawn from that source and is being used in the presidential interest of the Ohio champion of tariff robbery.

The people should put their feet down on these disturbers of the industrial peace and prosperity of the country.

Hopeful Signs Continue.

We made a note, last week, of the fact that a change in the political current has set in. The tide, which for the past three years has been in favor of the Republicans, has turned in the other direction; with good reasons why it should continue that way from now until the bossful, over confident party, which looks upon its election of the next President as a sure thing, will meet with deserved defeat in November.

The town elections that have recently occurred in a number of States, east and west, are indications of this change in the current. There could be no better indicators of the political drift. We mentioned the occurrence of these signs in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and particularly in New York State, where the Democratic gains have been of the most marked character. And now we have to record the result of local elections in New Jersey, which came off last week, showing Democratic gains in nearly all localities. The New York Tribune admits that in New York the Democratic success was astonishing, and that generally throughout the State "they made a better showing than they have done in two years."

The fact is they are making a better showing everywhere and there is good reason why this change is taking place. The victories of the Republicans since 1892 were not owing to an increase in their vote. It was chiefly due to the fact that large numbers of Democrats stayed away from the polls. They were dissatisfied with many things that occurred in the management of their own party, for some of which there was a real cause for dissatisfaction while others were imaginary, but nevertheless it kept them from the polls. But the disapprobation they were willing to display in off years will not characterize their action in a presidential contest. Being fully convinced that Democratic principles and practices are necessary for the welfare of the country they will rally in full force in support of their presidential ticket; and that they are preparing themselves for such a demonstration is being shown in the result of the local elections.

The death of ex-Senator A. D. MARKLEY, which occurred at Doylestown, on Sunday, removes from the field of politics in Pennsylvania an unique Democrat. Under the mistaken idea that it was for the party's good he took up the cause of the Pennsylvania Democracy and, with others, was responsible for the crushing defeat the party has suffered in this State for several years back.

MATT SAVAGE secured the endorsement of the Clearfield county convention over JAMES KERR, for national delegate, on Tuesday, after one of the liveliest inter-party contests ever made in that county.

Why Langdon Was Discharged.

Announcement on the Subject Made by District Attorney Graham, in Answer to Communications.

The misapprehension which exists as to why Samuel Langdon was discharged, as evidenced by communications received by district attorney Graham, has called for a public announcement from him as follows:

"In the Langdon case there seems to be on the part of some people a misunderstanding of the cause of his discharge. I think it well that the public should always understand the reason governing the action of officials, particularly those relating to judicial affairs.

"In the Langdon case I have received inquiry from citizens asking if there were not suspicious circumstances bearing against the defendant. My answer would be, if I were to reply to each one separately, that there are things in Mr. Langdon's conduct that were very peculiar and might be regarded as suspicious, but it should be borne in mind that there is no evidence whatever that any murder was committed. The doctors, after a most careful investigation and examination of the body of the deceased, are unable to say from what cause she died. We cannot suspect an accused person unless there be some crime of which we have knowledge that has been committed by some one towards whom our suspicions may be directed. In other words, the prosecution was abandoned, as it ought to have been abandoned, immediately upon ascertaining the fact that there could be no evidence produced showing the cause of death, no evidence whatever to show that any murder had been committed. Hence, there was no ground or shadow of justification in holding the accused one day longer in prison.

"One correspondent asks why he was not admitted to bail. My answer is: For what purpose? The Commonwealth has no evidence that any crime was committed whatever. Hence, how could it hold a citizen in jail when there was no crime of which he could be accused?"

Reforms Offered by Spain.

MADRID, April 20.—The secretary of the colonies will make arrangements to put into effect the law granting political reforms to the Antilles. These arrangements will probably go into operation in Puerto Rico June 1st and in Cuba on July 1st. The government denies that the Washington government prompted this action. The speech from the throne opening the cortes will contain a passage dealing with the reform. The cabinet will meet on Tuesday to decide on the wording of the passage.

Additional Locals.

A military organization such as Co. B, 5th Reg. N. G. P., is one any town might be proud of. The drummer boy of Shiloh, the great war time drama, is to be played as a benefit for it next week. See that you patronize the play liberally.

Andrew Waldrye, a builder and contractor of Williamsport, and Henry Heaton, of Boggs township, were chosen to adjust the damages on the house of John Jacobs, destroyed by fire on March 20th. They fixed the amount at \$106.88.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphans' court clerk, G. W. Rumberger, during the past week:

G. W. Long, of Farmer's Mills, and Ada A. Long, of Penns Cave.

Stewart Weston and Verna Thomas, both of Port Matilda.

Milliken Walker, of Boggs Twp., and Nannie Yearick, of Howard Twp.

F. E. Gutelius, of Millheim, and Bessie A. Stover, of Madisonburg.

John H. Bridge, of Clearfield, and Katie R. Lingle, of Farmers Mills.

Geo. A. Beezer and Marie A. Tate, both of Bellefonte.

Lender Bumberger, of Milesburg, and Roy C. Smith, of Snow Shoe Intersection.

COUNCIL BUSINESS.—At the regular meeting of council, on Monday night, the following business was transacted:

John P. Harris appeared and asked for a crossing over Linn street, from his residence to that of J. H. Lingie, also for one over Lamb street from the armory to the Humes property. Both were referred to the street committee for investigation. Other requests for crossings were for a new one over the alley on Linn street, between the homes of J. D. Shugert and C. P. Hewes, and a new one on Blanchard street, over Bishop, at the South ward school house.

The Street committee reported a new sewer on Bishop street; also that work is progressing finely on the extension of Logan to Blanchard street. Allegheny and High street have been partially cleaned. The committee reported that the pavement along Ellis Orvis' property, on Lamb street, was in bad condition and council instructed it to order him to repair the same at once.

The Water committee reported that the water pipe was being laid on east Logan street and that it should be a 2 inch pipe instead of 1 inch. The committee reported the appointment of H. B. Pontius water assessor and council approved its action. In the matter of a 2 inch pipe on Logan street the committee was left to exercise its own judgment. Repairs have been made to the fountain in the Diamond. A new brick base was put in and the drainage improved. A report as to motor contracts for the ensuing year showed that all parties had signed the contract except W. S. Zeller. C. R. Kurtz asked the motor rate just to run the job press in his printing office.

The Fire and Police committee reported the arrival of the ball nozzles for the Logan and Undine fire companies. They cost \$40 each and were tested Tuesday evening. The nozzle makes an immense spray and when used for interior fires would shower water on all parts of a room at the same time. After approving bills to the amount of \$312.16 council adjourned.

A Letter from the West Indies.

An Interesting Story of the Inhabitants of San Domingo Told by a Centre County Boy, now Resident in the Black Republic.

We append an interesting letter which we have just received from a young civil engineer who is now in San Domingo, West Indies, employed on a large railroad construction. Inasmuch as he is a native of Centre county and has several brothers living in Bellefonte now his view of the customs of the people of those tropical islands should prove entertaining reading. He has his family there with him and reports all well and happy.

Guanabano, R. D., West Indies, March 1, 96.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.

Dear Editor.—Thinking that a letter from this country might possibly interest some of your readers, I have been intending for some time to write one. My failure to have done so, thus far, probably arises from the fact that I have thoroughly learned and fully practice the great rule which seems to govern this people, viz:—Never do today what can be put off until tomorrow.

The one great word here is *manana*, meaning to-morrow, and, as we very well know, to-morrow never comes, these people go on living the same old, careless, easy, indolent life that their ancestors have lived for the past three hundred years, knowing nothing of improvement, caring nothing for development, and putting forth no efforts to better their condition. And yet, they are apparently happy. Happiness is probably too strong a word to use, I think animal enjoyment more fitting. They are a peculiar and interesting people in many respects.

While the African is the predominating type, it is not the only one. There is a considerable mixture of the Spanish, with traces of the Indian, in some cases. The features are much more regular than in our colored people in the States, while long, black, straight hair is by no means uncommon. They are a brave people, and a revolver, otherwise perfectly harmless in large doses. When the work was first started here, about two years ago, almost everyone of them carried a knife and a revolver. Cutting affairs and shooting scrapes began to be of such frequent occurrence, that the authorities sent soldiers along the line and had them all taken off the men. It is questionable in the light of recent events, whether the policy was a wise one or not, as they resorted to pickhandles and the like when their arms were taken away. They whacked an American foreman over the back with one, and I think it affected his head, for always after that, when he had imbibed too freely of Dominican rum, he would get the idea into his head that the pick handle had knocked him out.

About a month ago, a young American time-keeper was cracked over the head with the heavy end of a pick handle. His scalp was cut open and his fingers almost broken. Now in view of the fact, that in the majority of cases, they either had no cartridges in their revolvers, or the revolvers themselves being too old and rusty to go off, and inasmuch as they would never allow you to get near enough to them to be able to use their knives effectively on you, I think a good sized pick handle, is more to be feared, in their hands, than a knife or gun.

They are a generous and hospitable people. If they have half a plantain and are hungry enough to eat half a dozen, they will share that half of one, with somebody who hasn't any. They can adapt themselves to circumstances with the greatest ease. If they have 3 or 4 inches of sugar cane, they will suck the juice out of it and be satisfied, if they have 3 or 4 feet of it, they will do the same thing and be contented. They believe most piously that the "Lord will provide," and they never make the mistake of confounding their personality with His, or of assuming His prerogative in the providing business.

It has been truly said that "The plantain is the curse of the tropical countries." As long as the crop is not a failure they are satisfied. They make little or no effort to raise anything else, and why should they? Plantains make pretty good eating—when one is very hungry and can't get anything else to eat. Last Thursday I went down the line, about seven miles from camp, and not having taken any lunch with me, I sent one of my men to a little "tienda," or store, to buy bread and sardines. In case they had no bread to bring plantains. He came back with two boxes of sardines, which tasted very much like smoked herring, and sixteen very much like, when he had roasted them, we sat down to the banquet, I ate two of them and felt as though I had eaten a "Brockerhoff house" dinner.

The three Dominicans ate the other fourteen plantains and licked the oil out of the sardine cans! They would have been just as happy, if they had had nothing but the oil. By the way, the plantain is very much like the banana. The trees are so much alike, that it is very hard to distinguish the one from the other. The plantain looks like the banana, is larger, fewer grow on a bunch, and is not good eating when raw. When ripe and roasted they taste very much like apples. When roasted green, which is generally the way they use them here, they taste like sawdust, with the water all squeezed out. The trees bear fruit at about nine months, but never more than one bunch at a time. When the bunch is taken off, the tree is cut down, another one grows up from the old stump, which in time bears its bunch and is cut down.

We get large bunches of bananas for ten and fifteen cents per bunch, and large sweet oranges for two and one half cents per doz., when we pay for them at all. On the other hand, I have paid \$5.60 per bushel for potatoes, and \$12.00 per barrel for flour.

Since all the men along the line of the railroad have gone to work on it, the people raise nothing, but the price on what little they may have to sell. It is pretty hard sometimes to find anything to eat here in the mountains, now that so many of the men have left their little plantain patches to go to work on the railroad. Sometimes, after being without an egg in camp for two or three days, some one will come to the door and say "Tiene compor huevos?" (do you want to buy eggs?). The cook smiles and we all look happy. When in answer to the question "Tiene usted?" (how many have you) "we receive the answer?" "one", the smile leaves the cook's face and the balance of us feel as though we were a trifle premature.

The soil, which is very fertile, produces abundantly, if cultivated at all. I venture to say, that with from one-fourth to one-third the labor required to produce crops among the hills and valleys of dear old Centre Co., they could raise more than enough for all their needs here. The wages paid for labor on the railroad is one dollar per day (Mexican) which at the present price of silver, is equivalent to 50 cents in gold. Even at these wages, they could save some money, if so inclined, but the great majority is not so inclined. They are paid off every second Sunday and almost all of them, go to receive their pay with a roster or two under their arms. After receiving their pay, they put in the balance of the Sunday in fighting their rosters, gambling away their money, and getting ready to start in on two more weeks work, with as little money as they had before receiving their pay. They are a great people for gambling, and the favorite method is by betting on a cock fight or by playing the lotteries. The high state of excitement into which they work themselves over a rooster fight, is utterly incomprehensible to me. Those who aspire to something a little higher in the game of chance and try to woo the fickle goddess through the lottery, have a wide field from which to choose.

Almost every town of any importance, real or imaginary, has its lottery. Generally for the benefit of some organization connected with the church and conducted by the Padre. Even little Altamira, a small town of about 60 palm-wood jagua-roofed mud floored houses, but boasting a church had its lottery. I was located there for 15 months, and the first Sunday morning of every month the Padre would come to the house to try to sell some tickets. After the services, in which he had probably set forth the great sin of gambling and rooster-fighting, he would then make the announcement that the lottery would be drawn, on the Plaza in front of the church at four o'clock p. m. he being grand master of ceremonies and chief shaker of the box.

This is a good country for *Palapas* to grow rich in. Soup beans and suits will not be accepted for marriage fees. It costs three good Mexican dollars to have the knot tied, and there is no hanging it up on the state either.

In case of first cousins, in order to overcome any conscientious scruples arising, they put the price at sixty dollars. Baptisms cost six dollars each. Marriages are comparatively few, but large families rather plentiful. I know one man, who is said to be the father of fifty-three children. The laziest man in Altamira had a family of twenty-one. The bringing up of such a family, in the States, would bankrupt the average man, but it doesn't cost much to raise a family here. The children always go barefooted up to the neck, until seven or eight, and in some cases eleven or twelve years old. The grown people are never inconvenienced by the heat, on account of an excessive amount of clothing.

They never wear shoes, and the women very seldom have anything on their heads. It matters not how dirty, tattered, and torn their clothing may be, barefooted and covered with mud, they invariably have flowers in their hair, unless, which is often the case, they are carrying something on their heads. I have seen them carry almost everything, from a bottle of milk to a stove or sewing machine. It is a sight to see them in the rainy season, with the mud knee deep, a child a straddle on their hip, a bundle on top of their head and a big cigar in their mouth. And yet they are happy and in this condition I will leave them for the present. At some future time, I may give you a description of the Country, the Government Etc.

W. M. H.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. J. N. Letzel and Mrs. C. A. Moyer, of our village, are in the city selecting their millinery goods.

J. W. Shook, of our village, has commenced operation on his new residence. This will be a fine large dwelling and a credit to the town.

Commissioner Goodhart, of Potter, and Wm. Goodhart, of our town, were at Tyrone, last week, attending the Presbytery in the interest of Sinking creek charge.

Prof. D. M. Wolf commenced school here a week or ten days since, with about sixty-five scholars, forty from a distance. John White has charge of the primary department, with an attendance of thirty little folks.

Dr. J. F. Harter, of Millheim, was here on Friday last. The Dr. looks remarkably well and evidently lives on the fat of the land. Of course none but the wealthy enjoy life. I believe he was here attending quarterly conference of the M. E. church.

Smith & Bro., furniture dealers of our town, have been very busy all spring. They were obliged to replenish their stock several times this season. They are very enterprising and shrewd business men. No misrepresentations of goods in their establishment, hence their success.

The latter part of March about every third person one met in our village had a very severe cold in the head and with it an ugly, troublesome cough and felt ill generally. The physicians pronounced it a light form of the grippe. I am glad to report that the malady is fast disappearing.

The Spring Mills band, under the charge and instructions of W. A. Brown, is improving very rapidly. Now there is some little harmony, not exactly a "concert of sweet sound," but still a decided improvement. A month ago, it made night hideous, and almost emptied Penns creek of frogs.

Rev. Illingsworth, of the M. E. church, formerly of this circuit, but now of Warriors Mark, has issued his book entitled "A glance at Penns valley." I have not seen a copy yet, but I am informed that it is quite a neat volume of about 100 pages, replete with very interesting and lively reading matter, besides illustrations, etc.

M. M. Mueser, of Haines township, Republican candidate for the nomination for commissioner, was here last week, ostensibly to visit his son, who is our efficient R. R. agent, but in reality to count noses, and ascertain if any of his political foes need repairing. D. C. Gingerich, of College township, Republican candidate for the nomination for sheriff, was also here seeing how "things looked." J. S. Herman, of Lemont, Republican candidate for the same nomination, was likewise in our village "looking around." We will have more of them, as the cry is: "still they come."

All Through Brush Valley.

Dan Loss, of Millheim, spent Sunday at Rebersburg.

Last Tuesday the Rebersburg hotel was a nursery depot.

Dr. Edwin Burd, of Bellwood, was in Rebersburg last week.

Dr. Hosterman the dentist has returned from the city and is located at Wolfe Store.

The Rebersburg Academy has forty scholars, nearly all of them being of this valley.

All the cattle of Newton Brungart, a farmer near Wolf Store, were poisoned, several valuable cows have already died.

W. M. Cronister, a candidate for sheriff from Worth township, was in the valley on Tuesday calling on his Democratic friends.

E. J. Wolf, of Wolf's Store, and Luther Miller, of Kearnsville, are the two Brush valley students attending Prof. Magness' school at Millheim.

The good bye sermon of Rev. Brown, as he preferred calling it, from an etymological standpoint, was preached last Sunday a. m., to a full house. The church was not crowded as two other ministers had services at the same hour. Thus the reverend closed a successful ministry of about six years. Many people from Wolf's Store were present. Rev. Brown was highly respected as a minister, student and citizen. In some respects he will be missed by all. His sermons have always been suggestive and practical and his bearing dignified. We sincerely hope God will bless him in his new field of labor and that his harvest will be great.

Port Matilda Painters.

Our supervisors are beginning work on the public roads.

The farmers are busy as bees getting their oats in, and preparing the ground for corn planting.

We claim to be a very moral and civil community. Yet from present appearances we will be more than represented at the next session of court.

Dorsey Jones, who was blacksmithing at Matternville, passed through our town, Tuesday, on his way to Bald Eagle furnace, where he is going to locate and do "smithing."

As we heard some of the WATCHMAN'S readers at this place wondering, last week, what had become of the "Painters," we will say that circumstances made it impossible for them to be on deck.

E. B. Williams, an excellent miller and one of our best citizens, has taken charge of the Bald Eagle flouring mill. He moved there Wednesday with his family. Mr. W. was a desirable neighbor and we are sorry to lose him.

We have many religiously inclined young men who walk three miles out into the country to church Sunday evenings while church is going on right at home. Of course the walk home in the early (?) morning air is invigorating.

We still have an occasional call from one of the many aspirants for official honors. From a conversation the other day, we concluded that one of them, at least, would be willing to step out of the race if he had his money back. He seemed not one bit confident of the result.

William Young is almost as swift with the saw and hatchet as he is with the mail. This week, he erected a kitchen which is a great improvement to his dwelling; but fortunately we were not in hearing distance when he sawed into a nail. For they do say he made a great fuss about spoiling that nail.

Pine Grove Mention.

Mrs. Rebecca Murphy, who has been ill for some weeks, is better.

Our old friend D. L. Miller was laid up last week but is again able to hold the plow.

J. Baker Krebs is instructing the youth of our town and has quite an interesting school. Grandmother Fys, who we mentioned last week as seriously ill with pneumonia, is convalescing nicely.

The venerable J. Shannon McCormick, hale and hearty for one of his years, is visiting Penns valley friends.

Mrs. Abram Pifer was a pleasant visitor among old friends this week. She is as entertaining as in her girlhood days.

Wm. H. Williams, a tip top fellow and a prominent candidate for commissioner, was interviewing his Ferguson friends a few days ago.

Prof. Jacob Rhone is making arrangements for a tour through the southern states this Summer. He will follow his vocation of teaching in which we wish his success.

The good people of Hubersburg can congratulate themselves upon securing the services of Miss Sue Dannelly. She is one of our most successful and experienced teachers.

Hon. J. T. McCormick is justly proud of a beautiful cedar tree which he dug from the historic Round Top at Gettysburg. After several years of careful nursing it has been transplanted to the lawn where it gives every evidence of thriving.

The dignified form of Col. J. H. Woodward, of Howard, was visible on our streets Wednesday. While here he purchased a spanking team of perchons from Mr. Bowensox. The Colonel is a lover of fine stock and knows a good horse when he sees it.

Centre Hall.

The wheat fields have a gloomy look. Fields that had a perfect appearance in the fall, today have a most miserable appearance.

Potato planting will be over-done this year again without a doubt. The cheapness of the seed is causing many to plant the tubers in order to get them out of the road, with an expectation of reaping a profit.

There are prospects for a boom at the station. There is good ground for stating that it is only a question of time when a well equipped shop will be in operation. Also a creamery fitted with the latest improved machinery, including a separator. This move will be of great benefit to the farming community.

The borough school directors are thinking of extending the school term some four or eight weeks. If these authorities want to do something really creditable to themselves and beneficial to the whole population let them add at least two months to the public school term. Don't keep children from school for the sake of saving a few pennies to each individual.

The Booser—Boal wedding, Thursday evening last week, was quite an affair. Everybody was in a happy mood; everybody felt at home, in fact you could feel no other way when in Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Boal's hands by invitation. The ceremony which united David A. Booser and Martha Boal in marriage, was performed by the Rev. Boal assisted by Rev. Eisenberg, and was according to the Presbyterian faith. The bride was handsomely dressed and looked exceedingly pretty. The groom was all happiness and who dare question his right. Hoarty congratulations were extended to the hundred guests, and then a feast followed, the preparation of which for a four days previous seated the air for miles around with an aroma that caused the epicures to endeavor to hasten the appointed hour. To mention the presents would be a task, on account of number, suffice it to say that they all were of honorable order and delivered without stint.

Books, Magazines, Etc.

The Forum for May will have for its leading article a brilliant analysis of "the political situation" by Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York "Evening Post." Mr. Godkin declares that the two problems, which at present constitute the sum total of our politics, are the tariff question and the currency question. With regard to the latter he thinks that what the champions of a gold standard really demand is not so much the gold standard, as assimilation in currency matters to the other great commercial nations, and the absolute abandonment of the currency question as a political issue. That we shall secure these things at one election he does not consider likely, but "the election of a President on a sound-money platform will be a step toward it and a great one." This work of currency reform, in Mr. Godkin's opinion, will require a first-rate financier to direct the operation—such a man, for instance, as Alexander Hamilton or Albert Gallatin,—and he ridicules the idea of McKinley's being called upon to preside over a financial situation of such extraordinary perplexity. In fact, he considers that the Republican party, in its search for a standard-bearer, "has reached a region of extraordinary intellectual poverty and moral weakness,—a region toward which it has for many years been steadily marching." In short, Mr. Godkin believes that the election to the Presidency of Mr. McKinley—who, in his opinion, is without a single qualification except love of a high tariff—would be nothing less than a national misfortune.

Drummer Boy of Shiloh.

Under Auspices of Company B, Fifth Regiment, N. G. P.—Fred B. Wigle, Manager.—April 29th, 30th, and May 1st 1896.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.—Geo. R. Meek, Uncle Joe (the darkey).—Fred B. Wigle, John Howard (the drummer boy).—Alfred Brislin, Harry Howard, afterward of Co. D. Maurice Trone, Farmer Howard, a veteran of 1812. A. Scott Harris, Frank Butledge, afterward sergeant in Confederate army.—Hugh S. Taylor, Major Rutledge, resident of Kentucky, afterward of C. S. A.—Boyd A. Mueser, Farmer Elliot, neighbor of Farmer Howard.—Howard, afterward—James Harris, Tom Elliot, afterward in Co. D.—Paul Gearhart, Will Smith.—Samuel D. Gettig, Fatty Smith (the Dutchman) afterward corporal.—Harold P. Harris, Mrs. Howard.—Miss Bessie Muffley, Jennie Howard.—Miss Henrietta Butte, Mrs. Mart Howard.—Miss Myra Rollins, Mrs. Major Rutledge.—Miss Millie Smith, Mrs. Effie.—Miss Katharine Harris, Goddess of Liberty.—Miss Lulla Harper, Sisters of Charity.—Misses Millie Smith, Mary Quigley.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.—Major General Grant.—Lloyd M. Beardsley, Chief of Staff.—Samuel Taylor, Colonel Robinson.—Samuel Taylor, Captain Co. D.—Jerome Harper, Captain Co. G. and H.—A. Rest Rutst, Major General Chesahan.—Malcolm Laurich, Chief of Staff.—Philip F. Garbrick, Union and Confederate soldiers, orderlies, etc. Music by THE UNION ORCHESTRA.

United States Civil Service Examination.

The United States civil service commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, June 8th, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grade of clerks and carriers in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerks, 18 years or over; carriers, over 21 and under 40 years. No application unless filed with the undersigned, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on May 18th, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with the entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in their examination.

For application-blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to,

THOMAS HOWLEY,
Sec. Board of Ex'rs Postal Service,
Bellefonte, Pa.

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