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P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - EDITOR.

Democrats and the Primaries.

In response to the call of county chairman N. B. SPANGLER the Democratic voters of Centre county should attend the primary elections, to be held at the various voting places in the county, to-morrow afternoon. It is very essential that there be a full and free expression of preference in instructing the delegates to the county convention, who are to be elected to-morrow, for upon them will devolve the duty of making a ticket for the local Democracy.

If you have a choice the primary poll is the place to express it. Don't wait until others have made a ticket then declare that it doesn't suit you. It is important for the success of the party that the best ticket possible be named, yet it should not be a difficult matter to make such a ticket from the excellent material there is to select from.

The River and Harbor Veto.

President CLEVELAND has vetoed the river and harbor bill. The reckless extravagance and extreme profligacy of that measure compelled him to interpose his objection. The reasons he gives for his adverse treatment of the bill will fully satisfy the class of citizens who are intelligent enough to comprehend the evil tendency of such extravagant legislation, and the impropriety of profuse expenditure in the present impaired condition of the finances.

Viewed in its most favorable light the system of patronage involved in such measures as river and harbor bills is objectionable for the reason that it is liable to great abuse. It is a form of paternalism that encourages the people to look to the government for assistance in matters in which they should rely upon themselves. After the people have been taught such dependence there is no limit to the demand for government assistance.

Thus it is seen how the idea that the government should improve rivers and harbors has grown into unlimited expenditure. By a perversion of this idea public money is squandered on objects that are not of the least public benefit. Millions are spent on the navigation of rivers that can't be made navigable, and for the improvement of harbors whose commerce is imaginary.

At every session of Congress the magnitude of this expense increases, until it is seen culminating in the outrageously extravagant appropriation made by the profligate body, now in session at Washington.

The President, in his message vetoing this bill, points out how it would involve expenditure, present and prospective, amounting to $80,000,000, an unprecedented and unwarranted outlay for such a purpose, and which may be regarded as an actual legislative crime when viewed in connection with the disgraceful fact that appropriations for other purposes amount to $500,000,000, making in all the enormous outlay of nearly six hundred millions at a time when the resources of the government are suffering from the bad effects of previous Republican fiscal and monetary legislation.

If ever a President righteously exercised the veto power President CLEVELAND did so in this case, and he will be sustained in it by the better sentiment of the American people. It was not to be wondered at, however, that both the House and Senate should have the brazenness to promptly pass the bill over the President's veto. In the matter of such a chance at the treasury it was hardly to be supposed that they would let sentiment or the exigencies of the times stand in the way.

A Colored Boomerang.

The colored voters who have heretofore been used by the Republican politicians merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water, without recognition or compensation for their service, may soon turn upon the political lashmasters who have so poorly requited them.

There are indications of such a revolt in Chester county, where the colored vote is large, and where the sable suffragists have received but little more than cuffs for their fidelity to the G. O. P. That indignation for such treatment has been at last aroused is shown by the action of the Afro-American league of Chester county, an organization numbering about 600 colored voters of that county, who, in consequence of long neglect and ill treatment, have sharpened their knives for the candidates and politicians whose only use for the colored vote was to receive the advantage of it at the polls, without rendering anything in return.

The immediate cause of this dark uprising is the shabby treatment received by the league in regard to the recognition of delegates to the recent state convention. The league elected ten delegates and as many alternates, but only one of the twenty got there. They expected railroad transportation to Harrisburg from the politicians, but when they applied for it there was so little enthusiasm over the idea of having "niggers" in the convention that the application was coldly received.

The league, therefore, at a meeting last week, passed a series of resolutions denouncing the ingratitude of the white politicians for past favors, and declaring that the 600 colored voters of Chester county would no longer be led by them.

Pennsylvania, particularly the southern border counties and Philadelphia, has been systematically colonized by negroes from the South with the express purpose of maintaining the Republican majority. It would be a righteous judgment on the corrupt old party if this imported element should do the boomerang act by eventually turning against it and helping to knock it over.

The G. O. P. and A. P. A. Alliance.

There is something really lamentable in a condition that sets citizens of our common country at variance on the subject of religion. That their views on questions of religious belief should be different is entirely legitimate, for it can not be expected that all men should agree in matters of conscience and faith, but that such difference should be made a factor in politics and be construed as a reason why men of one faith should be arrayed against those of another, involves a condition that is greatly to be deplored in a country like ours, where all men have equal rights and should have equal privileges.

Such a lamentable situation is being brought about by a secret organization that is endeavoring to bring religion into politics, and has so far succeeded in advancing its intrusion of sectarian hatred into public affairs as to have secured the adhesion of a candidate who will be nominated for President by one of the leading political parties of the country.

A particular church is the object against which the bigoted and narrow-minded proscription of this organization is directed, and as a natural consequence that church is incited to resist such persecution, and to strike back, thus creating an antagonism between different classes of our people, among whom there should be tolerance and good will, and producing strife for no other object than to effect a political purpose through the agency of sectarian animosity.

Thus it is seen that the development of the designs of the A. P. A., particularly since it appears that MCKINLEY is in sympathy with them, has called forth a counter movement on the part of leaders in the Catholic church, notably the letter of the bishop of Louisville, declaring that in view of such unprovoked hostility his church will be forced to measures of self protection, and the declaration of cardinal GIBBONS that under persecution patience may be a virture, but it is not the only virtue.

Why is it that these dignitaries are forced to make such deliverances? Why should men who have not been offended be compelled to stand on the defensive? The Catholic church has shown no more disposition to intermeddle in politics, or interfere in public affairs, than any other church, and no better proof that this is so is needed than the fact that its members are found in both political parties, and their votes are given about as numerously to one party as to the other. JAMES G. BLAINE, whose sympathy was clearly on the side of Catholicism, and whose family were actually members of that church, was the presidential candidate of the Republican party, and the famous alliteration of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" was deprecated by the Republican leaders, because they feared it would offend the Catholics, thousands of whom belonged to the Republican party the same as other thousands of them belonged to the Democratic party. At the last presidential election chairman CARTER, who managed the Republican campaign, was a Catholic, as was also Democratic chairman HARRITY. Of recently naturalized Catholic voters the majority go with the Republicans, much of the strength of that party being recruited from that source, and in recent years it has had the advantage of the votes of a large portion of the Irish Catholic population.

In view of such a distribution of the vote of our Catholic people, it is evident that the church has not endeavored to exert an influence over the suffrages of its members; yet this persecution—this disturbing intrusion of religion into politics as a means of striking a particular church, is largely based on the charge that that church intermeddles in political and public affairs.

The real cause of this disturbing and dangerous demonstration—the underlying motive of the whole movement—is narrow minded and bigoted sectarian intolerance, and a mischievous disposition to make trouble. But what renders it especially deplorable as a menace to the peace and good-will that should exist in the relations between all classes and denominations of our people, is the fact that, with the object of gaining votes, a great political party is willing to ally itself with a secret organization that is inspired by sectarian bigotry, and whose purpose is to create religious disturbance.

Quay's Canton Pilgrimage.

It is a question of some political interest just now, whether MCKINLEY invited QUAY to come to Canton, or whether the Pennsylvania boss invited himself. It may be that the man who can't make up his mind on the silver question, succeeded in coming to the conclusion that it would be an advantage to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with QUAY, and consequently held out inducements that brought about the boss's Canton pilgrimage, but there is likely to be more truth in the theory that the latter felt that he had been thoroughly whipped, and availed himself of the earliest opportunity to go and see what terms he could make with the man who had so completely trounced the Republican bosses.

QUAY endeavors to shroud his visit in mystery, leaving it to the popular imagination that it involved some highly important party movement in which he was the leading figure, and his henchmen will endeavor to extend this impression; but those who understand the motives that govern the movements of his style of politicians will credit his Canton visit with having no other object than to get into the MCKINLEY band-wagon in time enough to be able to claim a share of the spoils in the event of the Ohio jumping-jack being elected President.

Over Three Thousand Persons Killed at a Festival.

A Tragic Occurrence on the Hodynsky Plain, at Moscow, Russia, on Saturday, When a Free Feast was Prepared.—Hundreds Trampled Under Foot in the Rush to Get Food.

MOSCOW, May 31.—Half a million people were indulging in merry-making on Hodynsky plain, facing the Petrovsky place Saturday, when the festivities were interrupted by a tragic occurrence, in which many lives were lost. The free feast, which has always been a popular feature of coronations, has always been the occasion of crowding and good-natured disputes for places on the part of the guests of the city, but no such noisy demonstration was ever witnessed on the plain as that which marked Saturday's monster gathering.

It was at first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about the city for the coronation fetes extra tables and benches were hastily erected, and every effort was made to provide seating room and a hearty meal for 500,000 people. Twice that number was desirous of taking part in the feast, but the authorities decided that there must be a limit to the number to be entertained, and so the figure was fixed at 500,000.

To feed this multitude an army of cooks and waiters were gathered together and the army bake houses were tested to their utmost capacity. Five hundred thousand mugs, each bearing portraits of the czar and czarina, were ordered for presentation to the people taking part in the great banquet. Thousands of cattle, train loads of provisions and ship loads of liquid refreshments were sent to the Hodynsky plain during the week, and on Saturday morning all was in readiness for the gigantic meal.

TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

At dawn the crowd about the tables was enormous, and they were all desperately hungry, some of them having fasted, by choice or necessity, for nearly twenty-four hours. The police did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses, controlled by some inexplicable impulse, or impatient to get at the food, pressed forward, swept everything before them and overturned tables and benches, trampling hundreds under foot and crushing the life out a great number of people.

The police and military eventually succeeded in restoring order, carted away the dead and injured, and preparations were made to proceed with the banquet as if nothing had happened.

The czar and czarina, when informed of the disaster, were much distressed, sent physicians to the scene and issued instructions that a full report of the tragedy is to be made in order that the distressed families may be relieved.

As this it the first serious accident reported since the festivities commenced it has attracted much attention and has cast quite a gloom over the city.

COUNTING THE KILLED.

The number of persons killed by the crush is much greater than was at first supposed, but it cannot be determined how many perished. Heaps of bodies are reported to be lying in the booths.

Every facility was given for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them so badly were they crushed and disfigured. A large number of the bodies were carried away in ambulances and on fire trucks, but many of the victims who came from a distance could not be identified. These bodies will be interred by the government. It is believed that most of those who were killed were Moujiks from the provinces. All the victims belonged to the poorest class of the populace.

The number of the injured is very large and it is thought many of them will die. In some cases, men had their arms, legs and ribs broken and several had their skulls fractured by the heavy wooden shoes of the peasants. The authorities and members of the Russian Red Cross society are taking the best of care of the injured.

The calamity was not due to any lack of precaution on the part of the authorities, but arose entirely from the eagerness of the people to enjoy the hospitality of the czar.

The fete was held in the presence of the czar and a distinguished company of guests. His majesty, after visiting the booths, the theatre in which free performances were given and the saloons, appeared at 2:30 o'clock in a large pavilion that had been especially erected and elaborately decorated for the occasion.

APPEARANCE OF THE CZAR.

As he appeared, the choirs sang the national anthem, to the accompaniment of the massed military bands. The effect was grand and soul stirring. Later in the day 700 heads of villages were given a banquet at the Petroffsky palace. The weather was beautiful throughout the day.

The great Hodynsky plain, on which Napoleon massed his troops before marching into the city of Moscow, is flanked on the sides by the exhibition buildings and the Moscow race course, and extends indefinitely into the country. Upon it, besides the multitude who enjoyed the hospitality of the czar in eating, drinking and indulging all sorts of games and witnessing various performances, was encamped a vast army of soldiers, consisting of eighty-three battalions of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry, seven sotnias of Cossacks and fourteen batteries of artillery, which the emperor will review on June 7th, the last day of the festivities.

The part of the plain devoted to the festivities was directly in front of the palace. The wide grass covered space was inclosd with Venetian masts, hung with bunting, flags and shields bearing the arms of the various cities and provinces of Russia, and within were booths, tables, open-air theatres, merry-go-rounds, circuses and swings almost innumerable.

Surrounding these were hundreds of wooden booths filled with food, such as bread, cakes, sausages, meat, pies and caviare. In each booth was an immense cask of malt liquor or mead, the food and drink being free to all who chose to come and partake of it.

The representative of the *United Press* went again to the plain to-day and saw one of the effects of the mad rush. The ditches of the abandoned earthworks of the plain had been filled to the level with the bodies of those who had been driven into them by the awful pressure from behind.

SUFFOCATED BY THE DEAD.

Here those who were not crushed to death were suffocated by the dead and dying above. Some of the corpses were frightfully distorted and the sight was altogether a most gruesome one. The clothing had been torn to shreds and the bodies were in a semi-nude condition.

There were then about a thousand attendants engaged in distributing the gifts of the czar to the mob, and to them the calamity is indirectly attributable. When the thousands of persons in the rear began to press forward upon those in front and a number of the latter were crushed against the barriers, the shrieks of the injured and groans of the dying caused the attendants to become stricken with terror, they dreading what afterward actually occurred—the breaking down of the barriers by the enormous human pressure upon them. In fear of their lives they threw thousands of the memorial cups, filled with mead, beer, etc., at the struggling mass of humanity in attempts to drive them back. This led to a wild scramble in the crowd.

The immense quantity of liquids thus thrown formed a sort of pond in front of the long line of booths and rendered the ground slippery and treacherous, making a foothold very precarious. A great number of persons who might otherwise have escaped thus fell to the ground, where life was soon crushed out of them by the howling, frenzied mob.

PLAIN SEEMED TO BE PLOUGHED.

In some parts of the plain the ground looks as though it had been newly ploughed. This is where it had been torn up by the heavy wooden shoes of the peasants in their wild excitement. The czar's promise to help the bereaved families, coupled with the public expression of his intense grief and deep sympathy, has allayed the bitter feeling, and the people are warmly grateful to him for his action.

As stated in yesterday's dispatches, his majesty has ordered that the sum of 1,000 roubles be paid to each family that has lost a member through the catastrophe. In addition, the State will pay the expenses of burying the dead, while the physicians at the hospitals and elsewhere have been instructed to spare nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

MOSCOW, June 1.—It is estimated that over 3,600 persons were killed. In addition, the majority of 1,200 injured taken to hospitals will die.

To-day a number of bodies were found on the edges of the plain and in the villages around. These dead were injured in the crush and crawled until death overtook them.

The functions in connection with the coronation festivities are being given as though nothing had happened, and the pleasure resorts are open as usual. Many of the moujiks danced about the beer casks while the dead were lying around. Large numbers of the injured refused to go to the hospitals. The mob subsequent to the disaster callously stood by the corpses and enjoyed the free feast.

The unclaimed dead were buried to-day. They filled 11 trenches 50 yards long.

To-night the city has resumed it normal aspect, and a stranger, unless told, would never imagine that only two days ago one of the most frightful calamities that ever occurred in Russia, had taken place just outside the city.

When the police reinforcements and Cossacks arrived on the plain Saturday morning, during the stampede, they applied their whips cruelly and needlessly, as is their wont in dealing with the peasantry. They lashed the moujiks who were on the outskirts of the crowd. Two of the Cossacks were dragged from their horses by the enraged sufferers and killed. Eight gendarmes were caught in the crowd, knocked down and suffocated.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——On account of the Democratic county convention a special train will leave here at 5 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and run through to Coburn, thus enabling all who live along that line and who desire to attend to return home the same day.

LET US TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER, SAYS FOSTER.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 2nd to 6th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, eastern States 12th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 7th, great central valleys 9th, eastern States 11th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern States 15th. The third disturbance of June will reach the Pacific coast about 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern States 17th. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern States 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great contral valleys 17th, eastern States 19th.

A CALIFORNIA PIONEER.—The following extracts from an obituary notice in the Amador, Jackson county, Cal. *Republican* tell of the death of a man who has many relatives in this county.

The passing away of Ellis Evans, one of the pioneers of the county, which took place at the National hotel, on Thursday of last week, demands a more extended notice than we were able to give last week. Deceased was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of January, 1822, and was therefore 74 years, four months and two days old at the time of his death. In the first excitement attending the discovery of gold, he determined to try his fortune in the newly-found El Dorado of the West, arriving in California the same year. He came direct to the territory now embraced within the limits of Amador county. Early in 1850 he came with a quantity of beef, which had been slaughtered on the Cosummes, and offered the same for sale in the infant mining camps of this vicinity. Business flourished and shortly thereafter he opened a store near where Clinton now stands, also another at Butte city, and subsequently one at Jackson. Evans built his store of logs near the junction of the three forks of the creek, filled the gaps between the logs with bones and mud, as best he could, and here he did a lively business. The log store developed into the Louisiana hotel. In 1850 he took A. Askey, who had just came from Pennsylvania, into partnership, and the partnership continued until the death of Askey, two years ago.

Mr. Evans was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Meek. In the great fire of August 23, 1862, the Louisiana hotel was swept out of existence with the entire business part of the town. The loss sustained by Evans and Askey in that conflagration was estimated at $5,000. The present brick structure was built on the ruins and named the National hotel. In politics deceased was a consistent Democrat. He ran for office once—in 1856, for county treasurer, on the Democratic ticket, and was elected.

Deceased leaves a widow to mourn his departure. Also a number of blood relatives in the eastern States, but none ye believe on this coast.

——The *Cosmopolitan* is out this issue in a cover of roses. Nothing could be more appropriate for the month of June, and the design is so beautiful and carried out so artistically that the scent of the roses seem to linger on the pages of that popular magazine.

Centre Hall.

The borough authorities are making extensive improvements on the streets. A hill on Hoffer street is being cut down about five and one-half feet. The grade was so steep that scarcely any hauling could be done on that street.

Decoration day was appropriately celebrated all through the valley. The living gathered to do honor to the dead soldier, and although there is a sameness in the ceremonies from year to year the occasion stirs the patriotic spirit. Young and old and all are impressed more and more of the sacrifices made by the veterans who lay under the mounds in the many cemeteries.

The political bee is making its last buzz, and Saturday it will begin to sting. The bee, up to date, has been very gentle in Centre Hall and Potter township, and it would not be a very difficult thing to predict which of the candidates will soar on its wings and which will be unlucky enough to be at the tail end. The victories will be easy, and little or no canvassing done on the day of election.

Wednesday evening the conference of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the Lutheran church opened in this place. The attendance was very large and the first session was full of interest. This organization is an important factor in the Lutheran church, and much good in many ways is being accomplished. The local society here is quite enthusiastic, and they are making an effort to make all who come here to attend the conference feel at home. A partial list of delegates is given below, which number will be doubled or tripled before the conference adjourns: Mrs. Schoch, president, Hannah Osman, Mary Gheret, Blanche Smull, H. K. Allison, Leisher, C. S. Beck, Julia Deinings, Dornblaser, Chas, Kuhn and the Misses Adams, Bell Emerick, Cora Hallahan, Annie Sahin, Puella Dornblaser, Sadie Nagle, Annie Kern, Lizzie Krape.

All Through Brush Valley.

Charles Dunkle visited our valley last week.

Israel Krumrine, of Rebersburg, moved to Williamsport last Monday.

Mrs. Eva Snyder, of Laurelton, visited her Rebersburg friends, last week.

Mrs. Kern and daughter, of Booneville, were in Rebersburg last Friday.

Rev. George, the new Reformed minister, arrived last week and preached on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Nearhood, of Centre Hall visited his father at Rebersburg, last week,

Miss Sarah Moyer is home for her summer vacation from near Philadelphia, where she has been teaching school.

John DeLong, the Irvonian school master and apiarist, was in Rebersburg, last Monday, with just as many smiles as ever.

Through the pluck of our energetic road supervisor John Harter, of Rebersburg, the township has at last seen fit to give the stone crusher a trial.

Mrs. Duck's child of Madisonburg, that was scalded a few days ago, died and was buried last Thursday. Its one side was scalded from its neck to its feet.

Mr. Charles Beck of Kreamerville went to Bellwood last Tuesday. If reports be true he is a most fortunate man. He invented a new car-coupler which has been tested and found the most satisfactory yet invented. Three or four railroads have already decided to use it. If he succeeds in this as it seems, another one of our poor Brushvalley boys is on the road to fame and fortune.

Decoration day services at Madisonburg, were more largely attended than ever. Addresses were given by the ministers of the various denominations and the music and recitations were good, which that town never fails to supply. At Rebersburg the gathering was larger than usual. The soldiers, sons of soldiers and the Odd Fellows marched in a body to Moon cemetery where they went through the usual lifeless decoration day schedule heard only by those reading and reciting. After decorating the graves in both cemeteries they marched to the Evangelical church, and were addressed by Reverends Mumma, George, Shortess and Stover. These addresess were of necessity short and in general interesting. The Green Burr cornet band supplied good music that was much appreciated by all. Messrs. Stover, Harry Royer, Wolford, Henry Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Krape, the Misses Rose Corman, Orpha Bierly, Grace Miller and Lula Stover, were the vocalists of the day.

Howard Happenings.

The P. R. R. are forging ahead, by laying another siding, making three tracks in all, also by enlarging the depot and ware room.

Children's exercises will be held in the Christian church, June 7th, in the evening, Rev. Manly, pastor in charge has been doing good work in this vicinity and is a man well qualified for his mission. The Methodists will have their exercises on the evening of June 14th.

Our town was somewhat excited last Monday morning, over the robbing of N. G. Yearick's store at Walker. Thieves pried open the front doors, gained entrance and at once began to test the strength of the iron safe, drilled it ready for action, but were frightened away before completing the job. The thieves secured from two to three dollars in small change. They were very anxious for stimulants, as they had sampled some of Mr. Yearick's alcohol, before beginning their work. They secured but little booty.

Several of our citizens have reached a remarkable age. Michael Garman was born in Mechanicsburg in 1800, thus being 96 years of age. He was in Baltimore at the time the British attempted to storm that port in 1812, and takes great delight in talking over past events. He makes his home with his daughter Mrs. A. L. Lipton, and is constantly busying himself with light work. At the time of our visit he was in the potato lot cutting potatoes for planting. John Diehl is another aged citizen and pensioner of the Mexican war, Mr. Diehl has been a constant reader of the WATCHMAN since its origin. Samuel Rrickly another aged citizen, is near 80 years, and at present is an invalid.

Decoration day was observed here as usual by the procession forming in line at 1:30 in the diamond. Headed by the Howard cornet band, G. A. R. and P. O. S. of A., the procession marched to the cemetery where the solemn rites were performed by the veterans; after which the audience assembled in the Methodist church where they were addressed by Rev. Forest and Secrist, of Howard. who acquitted themselves creditably, owing to the short notice for preparation. Hon. J. G. Love, the orator of the day was detained by the death of his brother. A quartette composed of John Pletcher and Ira Johnson, (bass), W. F. Hall and A. A. Pletcher (tenor), rendered three selections for the occasion in a very entertaining manner. A game of ball was played by the Howard and Mackeyville teams in the afternoon, score 6 to 9 in favor of Howard, game closed in the 8th inning.

Blanchard Items.

H. A. Snyder is nursing a felon. Benj. Brown also carries his hand in a sling.

Bachelor Joe Bumgardner is suffering from rheumatism. Joseph should secure the services of a buxom widow to nurse him in his declining years.

Since the election of D. W. Glossner, as constable, our youths of the town have ceased their congregating at the public squares, and order prevails, let the good work go on.

The Methodist of Hunter's Run, are going to erect a brick church this summer. The congregation is composed of many honest and industrious farmers, among them are the Shanks and Bechdels who are a generous class of people.

More than fifty of our sturdy men are away from home pealing bark in the woods. Our town is almost depopulated. D. M. Burlew remains at home working at his trade, mending and repairing promptly attended to.

F. R. Stover is erecting a fine mansion for himself, Orrie J. Stover is at present working in the woods, while Mrs. Stover exercises the care of the Blanchard house where guests are entertained in a very agreeable manner. J. I. DeLong also furnishes comfort to the travelers, but lately has given his attention to farming. and has a desire to surpass Horace Greely in raising pumpkins.

Decoration day was observed, with the following orders participating G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and P. O. S. of A. The procession headed by the Linn drum corps marched to the Baptist cemetery thence to Christian cemetery, after the ceremonies at the cemeteries were performed, the audience was invited to the Christian church where a very able and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Charles A. Long, of Lock Haven, Master Hall and Gunsallus attracted quite a good deal of attention, by wearing high hats, and carrying the third degree regalia of I. O. O. F. at the head of the procession.

Pine Grove Mention.

Sheriff Noll and recorder Alexander, were both here last week on political business.

John Strom, one of Taylor township's straight Democrats, with his family spent Decoration day shaking hands with his old friends hereabouts.

John Gilliland Miller accompanied by his room mate D. Kress Riley, of the Lock Haven Normal, was home on Memorial day. They are both good wheelmen and made the trip in half a day.

James McCool, who has been confined to his couch for some weeks, is improving slowly. His escape from death was almost miraculous for a loaded wagon passed right over his knee.

John H. Markel, of Bellwood, accompanied by his only daughter spent Decoration day in our community. They were the guests of the venerable Jacob Markel who lives just west of town.

The long looked for rain come at last but not before many of our farmers had replanted their corn. Many fields still present a doleful appearance on account of the ravages of the little wire and cut worm.

Mrs. Annie Weaver, widow of the late D. M. Weaver, was the guest of Mrs D. G. Meek the early part of the week. Bereft of her husband and only son, recently, she is doing her best to accept the inevitable without a murmur.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Was observed throughout the valley by the suspension of business, the displaying of the national colors and the decoration services at the different cemeteries. The day was perfect which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion and helped facilitate the impressive ceremonies. At Graysville Prof. Laird Holmes, of State College, made a spread eagle speech which was commented on by all who heard him.

At Meek's burying ground quite a good crowd assembled by half past one o'clock to witness the honoring of the dead buried there. Rev. Guyer delivered his address in the church, where everyone could be comfortably seated, a great improvement to standing out in the sun. Pine Grove was the next place visited. All the civic organizations were in line and ready to march with the old scarred veterans by four o'clock. On reaching the cemetery a hollow square was formed in the middle of which those who took part in the services were stationed. Comrade Guyer prayed and a beautiful memorial hymn was sung by the choir with Miss Annie Fortney at the organ. The graves of the heroic dead were covered with flowers and Clement Dale, of Bellefonte, delivered a beautiful memorial address in his quiet, calm manner.

By six o'clock the delegation reached Pine Hall where a large crowd had assembled to do honor to the memory of those who had fought for human liberty and rights. A detachment of Captain Campbell and Captain Foster's Posts had charge of the services. The State College band furnished the music and Rev. James O. Dennison, of State College, delivered the address. He talked for almost an hour and was able to make it very interesting as well as instructive from personal experience of many months active service. He is a quiet impressive talker with a good flow of words. Dr. Christ thanked all those who had taken part in the services, and thus ended Memorial day for 1896.