

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 24, 1896.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ARTHUR SEWELL,
of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE,
JOHN M. BRADIN, Washington Co.
BENJ. C. POTTS, Delaware Co.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, Philadelphia.
JAS. DENTON HANCOCK, Venango.
A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset.
GEO. W. GUTHRIE, Pittsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel Dickson, John M. Carroll,
Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly,
John M. Campbell, J. P. Hoffa,
James J. Ryan, Lucien Banks,
John Hagen, A. J. Brady,
John H. Hickson, George W. Rhine,
John B. Storm, John C. Patton,
Thos. A. Haak, William Weibe,
Chas. F. Reinger, Judson J. Brooks,
Chas. H. Scholtz, John J. McFarland,
Thomas R. Phillips, C. H. Atkins,
Charles F. King, Seymour S. Hackett,
John K. Royal, Harry Alvin Hall,
William Stahlner.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. L. SPANGLER.

Subject to the decision of the district conference.

For Assembly—JAS. SCHOFIELD,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.

For Sheriff—W. M. CROMISTER.

For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER.

For Recorder—J. C. HARPER.

For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Commissioners—P. H. MEYER,
DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Auditors—FRANK HESS,
B. F. KISTER.

For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL.

For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

Mr. SINGERLY'S BOLTERS.

MR. SINGERLY has at length got his "bolt" launched. It did not come with cyclonic swiftness, nor is it of such proportion that the cramped space of a back office will not accommodate it. It has been in embryo for months. It has been suckled with the tenderness of a babe. It has been coaxed and encouraged with the persistence and earnestness of evangelistic effort. It has been exploited as an uprising of the people and as the representative of all that was good, and honest, and patriotic in politics—as the Thermopylae of the government's credit against which the wild eyed "fanatics of the West, and the unshaven hordes of "Anarchy and Socialism," all over the country, would dash themselves and their doctrines to pieces. It has been boasted about until it became a question, with its sponsors, if the limits of the Commonwealth were sufficient within which to marshal the hosts of dissatisfied patriots(?) who would rally around Col. SINGERLY'S standard of revolt. It is here at last in all its glory and greatness. It got itself together last Friday, hang-man's day, in the back office of the money lenders of Philadelphia and consisted of five bank presidents, six attaches of trust companies, ten corporation lawyers, one country judge, one rail-road director and one other individual, whose vocation could not be ascertained. Twenty-four in all.

And there are 400,000 Democrats in Pennsylvania.

What an illustration of the influence (?) of Philadelphia's two flunking papers the *Record* and *The Times*.

What an impressive lesson for men who imagined they moulded public sentiment, and commanded public confidence.

Twenty-four bolters, out of 400,000 Democrats?

Verily the "tailors of Tooty street" still live, and brother SINGERLY is their mouth-piece.

The People are Seeking a Remedy.

There is a condition of affairs existing in the country that has set the people to thinking, particularly the farmers.

Outside of a limited class but few are prosperous in a land whose natural resources should ensure general prosperity. Labor is but scantily rewarded. In too many cases the working people have scarcely more than a subsistence. The farmers also are not receiving an adequate return for their toil. Within the last ten years farm lands have greatly depreciated in value and the price of farm products is not more than half what it was but comparatively a few years ago.

This depression of the farming interest is not confined to the West where complaint among the farmers is universal. It also exists in this State and in every other. In New York State, where the location of agricultural property should tend to prosperity, ninety per cent of the farms are encumbered, and it is alleged on good authority that in a majority of cases if the mortgage holders should be foreclosed the mortgage holders would be obliged to take the farms in payment.

When the agricultural people are in this plight it is needless to say that the general class of working people are comparatively in a worse condition. Thousands of manual toilers are out of employment or working at wages insufficient to furnish a decent living, while on the other hand the number of millionaires is multiplying and

tariff-fed trusts are prosperous and growing more numerous.

In this state of affairs the people are forced to the conclusion that something is radically wrong. The tariff managers have become accustomed to tell them that they need more protection, but the high rate of duties under both the last and the present tariff affords enough proof that it is not on account of the want of sufficient tariffing that the country does not prosper. The trouble must lie in some other quarter, and the people are becoming compelled to attribute it to defects in our money system.

They have a right to believe that our currency has been so juggled in the interest of those who have secured control of the money market, and for the benefit of the creditor class, such as the bankers, brokers and money speculators, that the large mass of the people who compose the other class are being driven to the wall.

This is becoming the popular conviction, and those who are suffering from this condition of affairs propose to find a remedy.

Republican U. S. Senator Teller's Formal Declaration for Bryan.

When United States Senator HENRY M. TELLER, of Colorado, walked out of the St. Louis convention, on the 17th of June, followed by U. S. Senator FREDERICK T. DUBOIS, of Idaho, and other men who had been prominent in the leadership and councils of Republicanism for years, their future course could only be surmised. It required courage for such men to face the hisses and insults of those with whom they had fought in many a grand campaign, but their plea for silver had fallen on deaf ears and they could no longer support a party that struck down one section of the country while it elevated another.

They might have been called radicals, extremists, heretics, anarchists, whatever you will, yet they had a purpose and were honest in it. So honest that they left the party with which they had had long affiliation to wait until the Populist or silver parties would adopt principles which were more in accord with the views they entertained. They did not have to wait that long, however, for the Chicago convention, in championing the cause of the masses, championed their cause, as well, and the letter Senator TELLER wrote to Mr. BRYAN, on Saturday, sets all speculation at rest as to where he will stand in the coming fight.

DENVER, COL., July 18, 1896.

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.?"

"Dear Sir.—I congratulate you on your nomination at Chicago. I think the country is to be congratulated also. I need not assure you that your nomination was more than satisfactory to me. I think we shall be able to consolidate all the friends of free silver in your support, and if we do this I believe you will be elected, although I do not overlook the tremendous power that will be put against us in this campaign. All the power of money and organized wealth, corporations and monopolies of all kinds will be against us. Justice is on our side, and this is the cause of the people. It is a contest for industrial independence and for freedom from the domination for foreign powers and foreign capitalists, and it does not seem possible that in such a contest before the American people justice should fall and wrong prevail. I do not believe we shall fail."

CORDIAL SUPPORT PROMISED.

"I think I can promise you the cordial support of the western silver men who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, and if you get that I think all of the Pacific coast and Intermountain States will be with you."

"I will not offer any suggestions to you save to advise you that, as you were nominated without pledges of favor or privilege to any one, you maintain that position and make no pledges or promises, so that you may go into the great office of President of the United States without the embarrassment that follows pledges and promises, even if they are such as may be properly carried out."

"It will afford me pleasure to place myself at the disposal of the national committee to make speeches in your behalf, as my health will permit, where and when they may think I will do good. I am, very respectfully,
"H. M. TELLER."

Singular View of the Issue.

The Philadelphia *Times*, which has become quite a zealous supporter of McKINLEY, notwithstanding the abominations implied in his candidacy, thinks that the champion of tariff spoliation "struck the marrow of the great issue before the people of the United States" when he got off such a platitudinous as this: "Financial dishonor is the threatened danger now, and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American honor."

The "financial dishonor" which McKINLEY alludes to in this expression is the restoration of silver to its old standing in the currency of the country. In all his speeches and public acts on the money question, before the pressure of the eastern capitalists put him on a gold platform, he advocated and supported a more liberal monetary use of silver. His personal preference would have been for a silver plank in the Republican platform, but as the controlling power in the party preferred to make it gold, the Republican candidate is constrained to declare that the silver policy he so recently favored threatens "financial dishonor."

Considering McKINLEY'S recent and long continued position in regard to silver, such a declaration borders on imbecility, and yet the Philadelphia *Times*, which is willing to accept all atrocities of McKINLEYISM as long as they are condoned by such a driving sentiment, thinks that it has struck the marrow of the great issue before the American people. COL. McCLURE appears to have formed a very singular idea of what the great issue before the American people really is.

In Defence of Personal Liberty.

We are neither an admirer nor defender of DEBBS, who got himself into trouble by his leadership in the Chicago railroad riots, nor do we approve of the general methods of professional labor agitators, but there was a feature in the DEBBS case, as disposed of by judicial process, that must be condemned by all who wish to preserve the safe-guards of personal liberty provided by the constitution, and we are glad that it was referred to in that part of the Chicago platform which denounced "government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression."

DEBBS was charged with an indictable offense, but upon its becoming obvious to his prosecutors, partly governmental and partly corporate, that he could not be convicted by a jury, they adopted the "revolutionary and anarchical" method of resorting to an injunction, by means of which he was brought before a judge who proceeded to try him by a process that was sure to convict him and inflict a punishment which the constitution and the legal guarantees of personal liberty never designed to have inflicted upon a citizen without the verdict of a jury.

DEBBS might have merited the punishment, and it might have been a misfortune that a jury could not have been found to enforce justice in his case, but it was a great violence to the regular process of the law, and a menace to the safety of the citizen, to have resorted to irregular methods of procedure to ensure his punishment. If the constitutional right of trial by jury could be overborne in the case of DEBBS, there is not an American citizen whose personal liberty cannot be sacrificed as a matter of legal expediency.

It was eminently Democratic for the platform of a Democratic convention to protest against the removal of the safeguards that protect the personal liberty of the American citizen.

Silver for the Payment of Bonds.

Out in Kansas there is a Republican candidate for Congress, named CURTIS, who has the courage of his convictions. He is convinced that the restoration of silver to its ancient and proper position in the currency of the country would be beneficial to general interests, and he conducts his congressional campaign on that line notwithstanding the surrender of his party to the gold influence of Wall street, New York, and Lombard St., London.

Mr. CURTIS has been in Congress for quite a while and he calls attention to the fact that in 1878 a resolution, known as the STANLEY MATTHEWS' resolution, for which he voted, passed the Senate and the House, its expression being as follows:

Resolved, That all the bonds of the United States issued under the acts of Congress of July 14th, 1870, and January 14th, 1875, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412 2/3 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. CURTIS is of the opinion that if it was good doctrine in 1878 that certain bonds of the United States could be paid in silver dollars, without the government being guilty of repudiation, it is equally good doctrine at this time.

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Want in Every Town.

By James Wolfenden, Lock Haven, Pa.

Publications on bankers' combine demoralizing silver, to change the face of United States bonds reading payable in coin, and thereby making it gold, to enhance the holders' profits and place greater shackles on the debtor people to pay two for one borrowed.

United States paper currency has been withdrawn from circulation and interest-bearing national bonds issued for the same, which enables national banks to obtain three per cent. interest on their idle currency and the additional six or more per cent. when discounting labor notes.

The violation of the constitution on silver free coinage has changed the forms of trade barter from the producer naming the price to the purchaser/dictator of terms.

The real labor money of the world, silver, is in proportion of fifteen to one of gold, and it is the fruition of honest labor toil, with the pick, shovel, drill and sledge hammer, requiring two hundred fold more workers and consumers of coal, iron, cottons, woollens, food, etc., labor products than is required to publish bills of bankers' credit of promise to pay (no coin).

Labor, labor, labor demands silver free coinage of the only available metal to obtain a steadfast trade and in parity with the world's ratio of honest labor money and thus create a greater demand for labor, products of forest, farms, mines mills and profitable patronage of every American trade.

We have the home market to capture on woollens, cottons, etc., for additional labor occupation to the tune of \$600,000,000 annually, which by the equitable rights of home labor and capital of American markets for our own people in that intelligent order of national remuneration.

Miners with the Democracy.

Chances are that Bryan Will Carry a Republican County.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.—The miners of George's creek mining region are for free silver without regard to party. This has always been considered a sound money county, but hundreds who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party will vote for Bryan. This county went Republican last fall by 1,900 majority. Reports from the agricultural portions are that 10 out of every 12 farmers are in favor of free silver.

Were Jefferson and Jackson Anarchists, too? They Instituted Reforms.

From the New York Journal.

Toryism is an instinct, a temperament, which is found in all countries and at all epochs. And it always exhibits itself in the same way. It takes alarm at every suggestion of reform, and its first impulse is to assail the motives of the agitators who attempt to end old abuses, and to bury them under a torrent of vituperation. We have had three great periods of political advancement in this country before the present one—those marked respectively by the triumphs of the Jeffersonian Republicans over reactionary Federalism, the final establishment of the widest popular government under Jackson, and the abolition of slavery. In every case the voices that are now shouting "Jacobinism," "Revolution" and "Anarchy" had their counterparts shrieking precisely the same epithets. With only a change of names, but not of language, a Federalist diatribe in 1800 would have passed equally well for an anti-Jackson manifesto in 1828, a pro-slavery pronunciamento in 1856, or a McKinley "savior-of-society" proclamation in the present year.

In many cases the Tories of 1896 are the lineal successors of those that labelled Jefferson and Jackson and stirred up the mobs to lynch abolitionists. Two of our New York contemporaries, the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, date back to the early days of American politics. They saw the same horrors then that they see now. It is the most persistent case of tremens on record.

In the campaign of 1800 "Marcellus" supposed to be Hamilton, predicted in the *Commercial Advertiser* that Jefferson, if elected, would turn out every Federalist officeholder, "tumble the financial system of the country into ruin at one stroke," and "universal bankruptcy and beggary." He would dismantle the navy, so that "every vessel which floated from our shores would be plundered or captured." The sacred veterans of the Revolution, deprived of their pensions, would be seen "starving in the streets, or living on the cold and precarious supplies of charity." The officers of the government, unable to collect their salaries, would resign, and counterfeiting would be practiced with impunity.

Nothing much worse has been feared from the election of Bryan. Yet Jefferson's election was the beginning of the most prosperous period this country had ever known, and the results of the experiment pleased the people so well that the very name of the opposition party died out, and when, in the course of a quarter of a century, fresh political divisions arose, there had to be an entirely new start, since the whole Union had become Jeffersonian.

Even after Jefferson's election the alarmists continued their gloomy predictions for a time. The *Evening Post*, which from its very earliest days has had the habit of collecting its valuable opinions in pamphlet form, putting them on sale in its counting room, and then suppressing them when it finds it advisable to alter its course, attacked his first message in a series of articles signed "Lucius Crassus." The verdict of Crassus, otherwise the *Post*, was that:

The message of the President, by whatever motives it may have been dictated, is a performance which ought to alarm all who are anxious for the safety of themselves in the blood of our country, and the welfare of our nation. It makes, or aims at making, a most profligate sacrifice of constitutional energy, of sound principle, and of public interest, to the popularity of one man.

To complete the similarity between that time and this, the clergy was as active in behalf of "order and property" then as now. The political preacher was expounding Federalism from a thousand pulpits. The Rev. John Mason, the fashionable exhorter of New York, suspended a fast day sermon to exclaim:

Send us, if thou wilt, mirra upon our cattle, a famine upon our land; send us pestilence to depopulate our cities; send us if it pleases thee, the sword of our country; send us, Lord God Most Merciful, spare us that curse—most dreadful of all curses—an alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte.

So detestable were the Republican doctrines thought to be that the men who held them were cut by their Federalist acquaintances. Social persecution was added to political proscription. The families of the Republican leaders were harassed. During the absence of Elbridge Gerry in France, in 1793, the model of a guillotine, stained with blood and bearing a headless effigy, was repeatedly set up before the window of his young wife in Cambridge.

When Jefferson was elected, the people in the stanch Federalist sections despaired of the republic. They expected to see the government crumble to pieces about their ears. But to their astonishment the republic went on, greater, more powerful and more honored than ever. And so it will go on after the election of Bryan. The historian of the twentieth century will relate the outbreak of the curious hysteria of 1896 with the same amusement with which the historian of to-day tells of the delusions of 1800.

Republican United States Senators Declare for Bryan and Free Silver.

The Republican delegates who left the convention of their party at St. Louis have declared that they have no objection to the free silver manifesto to all advocates of free silver.

"We deem it fitting that we have heretofore affiliated with the national Republican party and who have rejected the financial plank of the platform adopted at St. Louis and refused to support the platform of the convention should stand on the position in the presidential campaign and give briefly our reasons in support thereof.

"The certain delegates to the national republican convention repudiated the financial plank of the platform and withdrew from the convention, and we believe that we should give our support to such candidates as should appear most willing and capable of aiding in the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money."

"The democratic party has, at its Chicago convention, taken a position in its platform so favorable to silver, and has named candidates of such unquestionable convictions in favor of the bimetallic policy and of such high personal character, that we have determined to give them our support. We support such candidates because they represent the great principles of humanity, of civilization and the paramount question now before the American people.

"We therefore announce that we shall, by voice and vote, support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for president and vice president, and we appeal to all of our especially republican friends to feel as we do, that gold monometallism would be of lasting injury to our country, to act with us in securing the election of Bryan and Sewall."

"The democrats who believe in the gold standard are announcing the intention to support Mr. McKinley, and we are glad to see that the influential democratic journals have declared they will support the republican nominees. It is evident there is to be a nation-wide contest on the part of the advocates of the gold standard to elect Mr. McKinley and a congress favorable to him which will support the financial policy outlined in the republican platform."

"To those who believe in bimetallicism, which means the equal value of gold and silver at the mints of the nation, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to unite all the silver free men of the world, and to elect the candidate representing the policy which we believe is fraught with disaster to the nation and to the people. Gold monometallism means the shifting of gold alone as primary money, all the burdens of commerce and credit forming by gold and silver, and the world's stock of these metals has always been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden on labor by the gradual increase of gold, and the doubling of the demand for the same, and doubling the demand of necessity doubles the value thereof. The gradual shifting of gold alone as primary money and silver has caused a gradual and steady increase in the value of every commodity that is measured by that dollar.

"The representatives and supporters of Mr. McKinley consented to the insertion in the St. Louis platform for the gold standard this declaration for bimetallicism. When the leading commercial nations of the world should consent, but until that consent was secured, the gold standard must be maintained. It is well known that this consent cannot be secured from Great Britain and that such declaration for bimetallicism means nothing for bimetallicism. It is well known that the consent to the declaration for the gold standard in the platform and in his recent speeches has accepted it, and he has become the advocate thereof; he has shown by his speeches heretofore made that he understood the danger of the gold standard and the distress which would be inflicted upon the American people by its adoption and yet he pledges the people to support and maintain the system, and fasten upon them all the evils of the financial system which he has heretofore repudiated if they will make him president. Whatever may have been his attitude on the money question in the past, he must inevitably hereafter support the same financial system that the present democratic administration has, and if elected, must continue the policy of Mr. Cleveland in the sale of bonds in time of peace. Hence with the successor of Mr. McKinley we may look for a continued increase of the public debt and the sale of bonds to maintain the gold standard.

"That the condition of the country is not satisfactory, admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper compensation for their labor whether in field, factory or mine; enterprise has ceased, values are constantly declining, labor is unemployed, discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of the country, and no reason can be

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The most enjoyable entertainment ever given by local talent in Bellefonte will be "the Midway," in the Armory, next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. It will be a take off on that great amusement enterprise at the World's Fair at Chicago and will have many of the most popular features. There will be villages of Germans, Japanese, Dahomeyans, Irishmen, Turks, East Indians, the streets of Cairo and everything except the dance-duventre, which will be left out. There will be a camel to ride and "Hagenbacks" animals to perform for you. The price of admission is only 10 cents.

All Through Brush Valley.

It is a boy that makes Mr. John Royer smile so serenely.

Miss Eva Moyer is housed up with a severe case of the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. K. Moyer are visiting friends at Bloomsburg.

Henry Wolf, of Millburg, visited his brother, John Wolf, last week.

Allen Zeigler returned from the western part of the State, this week.

Mrs. Weaver, of Bellwood, is visiting her brother and mother at Wolf Store.

Jasper Brumgart, of Rebersburg, is one of our able silver students and advocates.

Jared Kreamer, of Centre Hall, Mr. Stamm, of Boalsburg, are in our valley this week.

Forest Emerick, came home last week from Luzerne county, from his "hay-making" visit.

Mrs. Royer and her daughter Mame, of Bellefonte, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Morris.

Prof. Harry Conser, of Sunbury, is visiting Dr. Bright, and engaged in a series of microscopic examinations.

Supt. Gramley reports having spent a very pleasant and profitable time at the State Teacher's Association.

Miss Pellman, of Hartleton, who graduated at Bucknell University in the year '91, is visiting her Madisonburg friends.

The Madisonburg merchants have originated a method of advertising when they say "Sattan is after you." "Come to our place."

Hon. Willis Bierly, and Rev. Mumma attended the Sunday school picnic held last Saturday near Booneville. Both gave very able and interesting addresses.

Cornelius Stover, of Rebersburg, is one of our practical silver men. He arranged for the political meeting held at Madisonburg. Such Democrats are in great demand.

Let every one of our Madisonburg people turn out on the coming Tuesday evening, to hear Hon. Willis R. Bierly, of North Dakota, lecture on the financial problem. Ladies are cordially invited.

Hon. Willis Bierly will lecture at Loganton this evening, at Coburn to-morrow evening, at Tylersville on Monday evening, and at Madisonburg on Tuesday evening. About a dozen people of Bellefonte, and among them James Schofield and Recorder Smith, came over to attend the Centre Hall silver meeting which was a large gathering held in the Grange auditorium.

Centre Hall.

Friday, July 23rd, is the day set apart by the Reformed S. S. for a picnic. A large crowd and a good time is anticipated.

The silver question was discussed by Prof. Bierly in the Grange auditorium Monday night. The night was rainy, but the attendance fair.

Rev. Davis, of Presbyterian faith, has been among those of his kind for the past few weeks. The charge, however, has not settled upon the matter of giving him a call.

Boozer Bros, livery is in demand this week. Every horse and conveyance being engaged for the entire week. The livery is a well kept one, and is largely patronized by traveling men, who find this the most convenient point from which to "do" a large portion of the country.

On Saturday last, quite a crowd went out to the ball ground with colors flying and the band playing, but they returned with heads down and their bonnets wilted after seeing the boys beaten by a score of 8 to 11 by the Lemont and Boalsburg team combined.

The National encampment at Lewistown was attended by many of the young people in and about Centre Hall. Among others were the following: Will Shop, Edwin Ruhl, George Moyer, Squire John Dyerman, G. G. Geise, Prof. E. J. Wolf, C. F. Denninger, Clyde and John Meyer, Dr. Alexander, Emily Alexander, Grace Alexander, Tracy Kreamer, Jennie Odenkirk, S. W. Smith and wife and J. W. Wolf and wife.

Among those who are visiting the charming village of Centre Hall are: Roxie and Helen Mingle, May Runkle and Lola Strohm, all of Bellefonte. Prof. H. F. Bitner and family, of Millersville, Mrs. W. McCormick, of Charleston, S. C. formerly Miss Mame Meyer of this place. Mrs. Sam Heckman and daughter, of Lock Haven, and Miss Jennie Kreamer of this place. Miss Bousman, of Millersville, Henry Gross Yearick, of Phila, and G. W. Mingle, of Fair Plains, Iowa.

An opportunity was given the public a few evening last week to part with their money, and there was no distinction made as to the kind or shape, at the poverty social held by the Reformed and Lutheran churches. The poverty social was a new feature, and both head and stomach were feasted. The program opened with a beautiful solo, by Mrs. H. F. Bitner, of Millersville Normal school. Mrs. Bitner exhibited rare musical talent, and is a credit to the institution at Millersville. As is always the case, Miss Emily Alexander took the hour by storm when she rendered one of her favorite songs, and to please the audience appeared a second time. Miss Florence Rhoads and Mrs. S. W. Smith recited in a very satisfactory manner and were heartily applauded. Prof. E. J. Wolf and Master Harry Bitner, son of Prof. H. F. Bitner, of Millersville, came in for a share of the honors by performing several pieces on the banjo and mandolin. Misses Mame Kreamer, Tracy Kreamer and Emily Alexander formed an excellent trio. The sum realized by the affair was a round \$30.00. The Lutheran festival proved an excellent money gatherer, their cash bill showing near \$60 gross receipts. The new Reformed church is now completed ready for the furnishings. It is not without doubt one of the finest and prettiest churches in the county.

Pine Grove Mention.

Robert Barron Fry and his bride spent a few days very pleasantly, this week, among his old associates here.

D. G. Meek, teller in the Blair county bank, of Tyrone, accompanied by his mother Sunday at the hospitable home of D. G. Meek at Fairbrook.

Farmer David Otto says another silver Democrat has arrived at his home. Ex-county commissioner H. C. Campbell is an out and out silverite.

John Gummo and Frank Graham had a pugilistic encounter one day last week, and it just cost Gummo \$12.75 for giving young Graham a pair of black eyes.

Quite a number of our people attended the encampment this week at Lewistown, and came home delighted with the kind treatment shown them while away.

"Profundly impressed with the importance of the issues of this campaign, for ourselves, and our associates, we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consideration of the American people."

H. M. TELLER,
FRED D. DUBOIS,
LEE MANTLE,
CHARLES S. HARTMAN,
EDGAR WILSON,
JOHN F. SHARFROTH,
A. M. STEVENSON.

Committee.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.