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Asher D. Updegraff, the treasurer elect of Lycoming county, was born under a lucky star. In the Democratic county convention he and W. G. Miller were tie. A silver dollar was flipped to settle the tie, and Updegraff won. When the official count was completed it was found that Updegraff was elected over Buck, his Republican competitor, by 20 votes.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 20, 1896.

Injuring the Churches.

The political preachers on the Sunday after the election gave what it is to be reverently hoped were farwell performances. Most of them returned fervent thanks for the election of Major McKinley, and seemed to think that Heaven, with themselves, felt immensely relieved by the defeat of Bryan. On the other hand, a Democratic clergyman at public victory that he declared the American people to be no longer capable of self-government, and expressed a desire for a monarchy. This brother, of course, has as much right to share General Palmer's wish for a king as the opposing pulpiter has for their opinion that a proposal to restore bimetalism and temperate criticism of courts mean repudiation, anarchy and a fiendish yearning for free riot. But why should preachers on either side thus offend sense?

The campaign being over, the congregations of the political preachers, if not the preachers themselves, should calm down sufficiently to think with some seriousness on the effect which partisanship in the pulpit has upon the interests of religion. Christianity is neither Republicanism nor Democracy, neither the gold standard nor bimetalism, and however much the politicians and a partisan press may encourage preachers to convert their pulpits into stumps, all people of judgment and good taste regret these exhibitions. Every preacher who has harangued for McKinley has alienated from the church to some degree the adherents of Bryan, and every harangue for the latter has embittered the followers of McKinley.

Preachers who turn politicians misunderstand their proper functions and misconceive their position in the community. They take advantage of the defenses paid their holy calling to utter sentiments that should come only from lay lips, and then expect the same exemption from criticism as if they were speaking of spiritual things with all the authority of their sacred office. When a preacher pronounces for one party or another the politicians who are advantaged care nothing about the strength of his argument. What they count on is the influence which he has acquired over minds that are prone to construe any criticism of a pastor as an assault upon the church itself.

Outside of their theological sphere clergymen are no wiser than other men. The Almighty's designs in secular affairs are as dark to them as to the humblest peasant. There never yet was a war for proof, in which either side did not have the assurance from its clergy that its cause was just and under the special protection of Providence.

It is not to be contended that in a republic a clergyman shall lose his right as a citizen to hold and express political opinions. But when the preacher becomes a politician he should for the moment cease to be a clergyman. Propriety ought to suggest to him that he would do much better to hire a hall and reserve the altar for worship. Whatever is spoken from the pulpit inevitably carries with it some of the authority of the pulpit, and when the theme is partisanship the pulpit is prostituted.

The churches especially the Methodist throughout the United States have been damaged by their political pastors. These zealots—not for religion, but for party—have made wounds that will rankle, and laid up for their churches a store of exasperated contempt which will not tend to the spread of the Gospel or the increase of sweetness and light.—New York Journal.

A Boy's Manners.

"His manner is worth \$100,000 to him?" This is what one of the chief men of the nation lately said about a boy. "It would be worth so much to me if I had no ambition but to a young college student with energy it is worth at least \$100,000." The boy was a distant relative of the man, and had been brought up by careful parents in a far-off city. Among other things he had been taught to be friendly, and to think of other persons before himself. The boy was on a visit to the town where the man lived. They met on the street, and the younger, recognizing the elder, promptly went to his side and spoke to him in his cordial, happy, yet respectful way. Of course the man was pleased. The sentence above was the outcome of it. A little later the boy came in the room just as the man was struggling into his overcoat. The boy hurried to him, pulled it up by the collar, and drew down the wrinkled coat beneath. He would have done it for any man, the haughtiest to the poorest.

The boy has not been in society a great deal. He has not learned orthodox selfishness. He positively can't be easy at the table until his neighbors are well seated in a chair is torture if he thinks any one is less comfortably seated. He wouldn't interrupt to lose the wittiest or most timely remark ever thought of. He may learn to do so some day—after he has earned his hundred thousand—but it is doubtful. The expression of his kindness may become conformable to popular usage, most of all refined, but the spirit which prompts the expression will only grow with his years. Do not misunderstand, boys. You may wish to do things for others, and yet feel that you do not know how. The only way to learn is to try; to hesitate for no feeling of bashfulness or backwardness, but to put into direct and instantaneous practice whatever kind, helpful thoughts occur to you.

Extinction of White Pine Forests.

Reports from Minnesota state that with the present rate of destruction the days of the white pine are numbered. No other wood equals white pine in value for a variety of purposes for which it is used, and its extinction would be a serious loss to the country. Estimates just compiled by the State Forest Warden of Minnesota, show that there are in Minnesota 10,890,000 acres of forest land, and that on this there stand, in addition to other woods, 19,000,000,000 feet of live white and Norway pine and spruce, of which the white pine aggregates 14,500,000,000 feet. This is a vast total, but it is being cut down at the rate of about 1,200,000,000 a year, besides fearful losses by fire. In from 10 to 15 years the last white pine forests in the United States will have disappeared, for pine does not succeed as second growth to the timber, or at least has not done so with all the experiments carried on in the old pineries of Michigan and other States. Subscriber for the WATCHMAN.

An Expensive Child.

Little Dorothea Crouse Should Have Golden Toys.

Little Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, who is 9 years old and would rather be called Dottie than all the rest of it, spends more money per year than the whole family of an average professional man in New York.

Of course she does not spend it herself. A curly headed little girl in the full enjoyment of her dolls has no time to go around spending \$7,500 every year, but the referee appointed for that purpose has reported that \$7,500 a year is the proper allowance for this girl, who was not even known to be his daughter when Daniel Edgar Crouse died in Syracuse and left a fortune of \$5,000,000. It would puzzle most children to spend \$150 a week on a 9 year old child. Dolls, doll dishes and doll clothes wouldn't take up any appreciable amount of it, and as for eating and clothes, a twentieth part of the sum would pay for these in ordinary cases. This however is no ordinary case.

This is not a 9 year old girl of dolls and doll dishes, a white stockinged little girl with two "pig tails" to her shoulder—no, indeed. This is a much more important young lady. Her expenses embrace salaries of a maid and a governess, masters of German, French, Italian, music and art, a laundress, cook and other attendants and servants.

Dorothea Edgarita Crouse doesn't know these are her attendants, exactly. She calls the house "mamma's." The cook, laundress and maids also think "mamma" is their mistress but they are wrong. It took threats of a lawsuit to bring the "next of kin" heirs of Millionaire Crouse to a compromise with the woman who could prove she was his wife.

Eula H. Potulick, who afterwards became Mrs. Kosterlitz, is the mother of the rich little girl. When Crouse was alive, he passed for a bachelor, and not until this widow came forward with her lawyers and her documents all in proper shape was it known that the millionaire had a wife and child.

After the compromise, which will eventually give the child \$2,000,000, the New York Security and Trust company was appointed general guardian of the estate of the infant.

The company received from the executors of the estate of Mr. Crouse, as of share which the little girl was entitled to under the settlement, \$770,053.72. There is an accumulation of income from this of \$17,346.23, and it is estimated that the income for the ensuing year will amount to \$23,333. In addition to this there is expected a further sum for the child from Mr. Crouse's estate, which will eventually increase the little one's income to \$25,000 a year.

Crouse died in 1892, and since that time the little girl's mother has testified before Referee George C. Austin that she has spent nearly \$35,000 on the education of the child.

Naturally Dorothea Edgarita, or, as she calls herself, "Dottie," is an extraordinarily accomplished child.

She speaks three or four languages, plays, sings, draws and dances.

According to evidence adduced before the referee, she has a coachman and carriages. Between driving and being prepared for the station she will occupy when she is a young lady with \$2,000,000 in her own right, this poor little rich girl cannot get much time for dolls, skipping rope or other delights of normal childhood.

Referee Austin, in his report to the surrogate, says that \$7,500 a year is not an excessive allowance. He also recommends that \$32,450 be repaid the mother, she having spent that amount for the child's maintenance and education so far.—New York Journal.

Where They Came From.

The Origin of Quaver Words We Hear Every Day. O, dear is equivalent to "Olio mio," or, Oh my God!

Rotten Row, the famous drive in London, was originally called la route du roi, or the King's passageway.

Pops was originally "papa" and "Czar" and "Kaiser" are both Caesar.

"Thumbel" are originally "thumb-bell," as the finger was first worn on the thumb.

"Dandelion" was dent de lion, or the lion's tooth.

Vinegar is taken from the French, vin aigre, or sour wine.

Villain was simply the name given to a laborer on the villa of a Roman country gentleman.

Dominie, the old name used for a preacher, is derived from Dominus.

Lord in the old Anglo-Saxon was hiaford, or loaf distributor.

Sir was originally the Latin senior.

Madame is "my lady."

Slave was originally a person of noble lineage; not the slave as now applied.

Jiminy is a reminiscence of the classical adjuration, Ogemine, used by the ancient Romans when they called upon the twins, Castor and Pollux to assist them.

We Heard It. Some considerate friend sent us a postal with this inquiry: "Did you hear something drop?" We regret exceedingly that he neglected to add his name. We always like to know who is firing at us. Guerilla warfare is not of our fancy. We never creep behind a tree from which to safely assault our enemies.

Did we hear something drop? Yes, and we have seen faces that dropped. But we are not grieved any more now than we were when the news came that Labor had been shackled at Homestead, nor when the strike of the men on the Lehigh Valley railroad came to an end by the domination of the bosses, nor when the strikers at the Sergeant-Ingersoll works were replaced by scabs.

We have heard more than one drop. We have seen men fall into pits they have selfishly dug in the hope that others may tumble in.

We are in good health, willing to work, and, having the promise of better times, see no reason why personally we should lament. Whether what has been done was done for the better the future will develop.—Eaton's Sentinel.

—It is the estimate of an independent Chicago paper that at least \$1,000,000 was expended in that state for political purposes during the campaign that has just closed. It will ever remain one of the mysteries of history how much was expended in the Union on the gold side, but if Illinois got a million, and the Democrats had precious little to spend, this presidential election has been the most costly one to the party gaining it of all in history. All these debts must be paid some way or the other, and it will probably take the shape of legislation in defence of or to promote corporate interests.—Post.

Big Cuban Victory.

Insurgents Take a Town and Capture a Lot of Needed Stores. The Competitor's Case.

The siege and capture of Guimara, which has been reported as regarded by local Cubans as being of great importance. The town is said to have been recently invested and taken by General Calixto Garcia. Guimara was formerly a large town situated on the highway from Santiago de Cuba. It was entirely burned during the tea years' war, but was largely reconstructed after the war, fortifications of considerable importance having been thrown up. Three small forts were erected. These fortifications were garrisoned by at least 150 men. An infantry and a military factory and stores for the Spaniards. These were 18 miles southeast of Cascoro, and 51 miles from the capital of Puerto Principe, which should have been able to render assistance to the besieged forces.

A battalion recently arrived from Toledo, Spain, has just been ordered to Havana. This shifting of forces reduced the garrison of Puerto Principe to the same number of men as before the siege and the insurgents were probably aware of this fact and availed themselves of the propitious circumstances. General Calixto Garcia, with a column of 5,000 men, all well armed, came expressly from the vicinity of Las Tunas to attack and besiege the fortifications of Guimara. After a ten days' siege Ft. Rus, commanded by a first sergeant, was surrounded by the Cubans and captured. It was afterwards retaken by a Spanish captain. After four days' siege and an incessant bombardment, the ammunition failing, the fortifications partially destroyed, the troops without water, the officers seriously wounded and unable to command, eight of the soldiers died, and over 20 wounded, the town and the fortifications surrendered to the insurgents.

A rich booty consisting of dry goods, groceries and ammunition fell into the hands of the Cubans. General Calixto Garcia has sent a letter to General Castellanos explaining the situation, and he may send for his wounded, previously taken to Palmario and thence to Pinaro.

The case of the Competitor's prisoners continues to drag its slow length along without protests. Consul-General Lee will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Admiral Navarro of demonstrating that the Competitor's prisoners were proceeding from the United States to Cuba, and that naturally they were registered at the American consulate at Havana. For this reason he is not able to prove from the records that they are really American citizens. But it is asserted that as soon as they prove their American citizenship their case will pass immediately from a military to a civil court, according to the treaty.

Bulbous Plants.

For Winter Blooming in Glasses, Pots or Window Boxes.

Among the satisfactory plants for winter and spring blooming are some of the bulbous ones, such as hyacinth, the tulip, narcissus, crocus, snowdrops and scillas. A cool, moist soil and a cool atmosphere are essential for the healthy development of the early blooming bulbs. Hyacinth and narcissus will grow with their roots immersed in water, but are not so desirable as in pots of soil or in window boxes.

After potting set in a dark place and keep there until the soil is filled with roots. A temperature of from 45 to 55 degrees is best. When brought to the light, place near the window. Give ventilation and avoid too high temperature. Where there are a number of bulbs, the season may be retarded by bringing to the light a few of them at a time. The leaves will make but little advance while in the dark.

For early flowers the Roman hyacinths should be selected, as they bloom in a much shorter time than the others. Bulbs in the pot should be set so that the tip of the bulb just shows through the soil. Narcissus bulbs are potted in the same way. If either hyacinths or narcissus are set in hyacinth glasses, they should be placed with the base of the bulb just at the surface of the water.

The fressia has become a very popular winter blooming bulb, and when well grown it is very desirable, the flowers being handsome, particularly graceful and pleasingly fragrant. The bulbs are small, and five or six can be set in a 5 inch or 6 inch pot.

The lily of the valley is much prized when pot grown in the winter.

The Chinese sacred lily, a species of narcissus with a very large bulb, blooms satisfactorily when the bulb is placed among a few stones or some moss in a bowl of water. When grown in pots of soil, an abundant supply of water is the main point requiring attention. Several bulbs, five or six, can occupy a 5 inch pot.

Among the best varieties of narcissus for forcing are Paper White, Van Sion, double Roman and the hoop petticoat. Tulips especially valuable for forcing and pot culture are known as the Duc Van and the tulips. These include a variety of colors—red, crimson, yellow, white, gold leaved, etc.

He Was Reading.

Wife—"John Meekwon Spillkins, what are you up to now? Reading? Hump! The idea of a man sitting down and reading a book when there are things to do about the house, furnaces to fix, trunks to be carried up stairs and a piano to be moved. A nice specimen of a man you are. The father of a family and the head of a household. Tell me this instant what you are reading!"

Public—"My dear, I am reading the 'Taming of the Shrew.'"—Harper's Weekly.

—This from the Williamsport Sun, will apply to other counties as well as Lycoming; "There are pot hunters who continue to hunt deer with dogs. Every true hunter who may have knowledge of this violation should report it to the authorities. Had the true sportsmen of the county seen that this law was enforced during the past twenty years, there would now be plenty of deer in the mountains, instead of the few that are becoming fewer. However, the man who runs deer with almost the certain that he will be prosecuted and severely punished, for there is an association in the State, with members scattered throughout every county, pledged to report all violation of the law. Running deer with dogs will not be tolerated in Lycoming county and the pot hunter may as well learn this fact now as later on."

—Bishop Nindle will preside at the Central Pennsylvania Methodist conference at Clearfield, March 17th.

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