

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Compulsory Education a Dead Letter.

When the compulsory education act of 1895 was framed there was much said, both in condemnation and praise of it. The arguments for and against the passage of the bill brought out as many varying ideas, as to parental duties and rights and how far they should extend without interference from the State, as it is possible to conceive on such a question.

While it was a matter of general regret that such drastic measures should have to be resorted to to force the children of the State into school, yet a consensus of opinion proclaimed anything better than allowing them to become truants and grow up in habits such as are readily acquired by that class.

The law was approved May 16th, 1895, but owing to the fact that the registration assessors had already made their returns for that year no enumeration of children for school purposes could be had until this year and the law did not become operative until June, 1896.

For the benefit of all we herewith publish the act in full:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT OF 1895.

An act to provide for the attendance of children in the schools of this State, and making an enumeration of children for that purpose; also providing compensation for the assessors making the enumeration, and providing penalties for violations of this act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that every parent, guardian or other person in this Commonwealth, having control or charge of a child or children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to the school in which the common English branches are taught, and such child or children shall attend such school during at least sixteen weeks of each year in which school they are required to attend, unless such child or children shall be excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which parent, guardian or other person resides, upon the presentation of a board of satisfactory evidence, showing such child or children are prevented from attendance at school, or application to study, by mental or physical or other urgent reasons. Provided, That in case there be no public school in session within two miles of the nearest traveled road of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act. That this act shall not apply to any child that has been or is being otherwise instructed in the common English branches of learning for a like period of time. And provided further, That the certificate of any principal of any school or educational institution, or of any teacher, that any child has been or is being so instructed, shall be sufficient and satisfactory evidence thereof.

SECTION 2. For every neglect of duty imposed by the first section of this act, the person in parental relation offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace or alderman, forfeit a fine not exceeding two dollars for each such neglect, and a fine not exceeding five dollars for each subsequent conviction. Provided, upon conviction the defendant or defendants may appeal to the court of common pleas of the county of the proper county, within thirty days, upon entering into recognizance with one surety for the amount of fines and costs. Provided, however, that before such penalty shall be incurred, the parent, guardian or other person liable therefor, shall be notified in writing by the secretary of the school board, or by the attendance officer, if there be one, of such liability, and shall have opportunity to comply with the requirements of this act then and thereafter to avoid the imposition of such penalty. The fines provided for by this act shall, when collected, be paid over by the officers collecting the same, into the county treasury of the respective counties, for the use of the proper school treasurer of the city or school district in which such person resides, to be applied and accounted for by such treasurer in the same way as other moneys raised for school purposes; such fines shall be collected by a process of law similar to the collection of other fines.

SECTION 3. If deemed necessary for the better enforcement of the provisions of this act, boards of school directors or school controllers in cities, boroughs and townships, may employ one or more persons, to be known as attendance officers, whose duty it shall be to look after, apprehend and place in such schools as the persons in parental relation may designate, truants and others who fail to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this act. The persons appointed such attendance officers shall be entitled to such compensation, not exceeding two dollars a day, as shall be fixed by the boards appointing them, and such compensation may be paid out of the school fund; boards of school directors or controllers may set apart school rooms in public school buildings for children who are habitual truants, or who are in subordinate or disorderly during their attendance upon instruction in the public schools.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the assessor of voters of every district, at the spring registration of voters, or as soon as possible thereafter, to make, in a separate book provided by the county commissioners for that purpose, a careful and correct list of all children between the ages of eight and thirteen years within his district, giving the name, age and residence of each, and whether in charge of a parent, guardian or other person, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary, which enumeration shall be returned by said assessor to the county commissioners of the county in which the enumeration is made, whose duty it will be to certify it to the secretary of the proper school district, who shall immediately furnish the principal or teacher of each school with a correct list of all children in his or her district who are subject to the provisions of this act. And the said assessors shall be paid a per diem compensation for their services, a sum equal to the compensation paid under existing laws for assessors of election, said services not to exceed ten days.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of each teacher in the school district to report immediately to the secretary of the board of directors or controllers, and thereafter at the close of each school month, the names of all children on the list previously furnished by the secretary who were absent without satisfactory cause for five days during the month for which the report shall be made, when, if it shall appear that any parent, guardian or other person having control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this act, due notification in writing, as provided in section two, the secretary, or attendance officer, if there be one, in the name of the school district, shall proceed against the offending party or parties in accordance with law, by complaint before any alderman or justice of the peace. Provided further, That if sufficient cause be shown for the neglect of the requirements of this act, the cost of said proceedings shall be paid out of the district funds, upon a proper voucher, approved by the board of directors or controllers.

SECTION 6. The secretary or attendance

officer, if there be one, of any board of directors or controllers, who wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before an alderman or justice of the peace, shall forfeit a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Approved—The 16th day of May, A. D. '95.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

So far as it is known there has not been a truant officer appointed in any district in the county, nor has there been any effort made to enforce the law. Every day crowds of children between the ages of eight and thirteen can be seen playing on the streets of Bellefonte when the law specifically directs that they must be at school. There is criminal negligence here that should be punished. There is some one to blame and that some one ought to be made suffer the penalty. The same condition obtains in every part of the county. In fact there seems to be no intention to respect the law and it is regarded as a dead letter or simply ignored.

One or two cases for official negligence will correct the evil. Why should they not be brought? It is a deplorable fact that in some districts the law is disregarded because it would increase the taxes if all the children were compelled to be in school. In some places the houses are not large enough to accommodate them, in others the teaching force is not large enough to instruct them, in others they don't want the children in school, for if they are there they will be using the free text books and putting expense on the taxpayers.

Of all the causes for evading the law this is the most shameful. Yet is no worse than the action of some of our county districts, a few years ago when the school appropriations were increased for the purpose of increasing school advantages. Instead of doing as the Legislature intended they should do, when it granted increased appropriations, they decreased the taxes and left the school terms short as they were before, when the object of the appropriation was specifically to lengthen the term and offer better wages for the improvement of the teaching force.

If there is no one else who will look after the enforcement of this compulsory education law the Women's Christian Temperance Union could take it up with propriety. They might be able to accomplish far more in this direction than they are doing along the lines they are now working.

Intemperance and illiteracy go hand in hand and every day a child plays truant from school it takes a step towards both.

The Curtin Memorial Statue.

Model of the Work of Niehaus Was Put on Exhibition. As He Was in War Time—The Great War Governor's Likeness in Bronze to be Erected at Bellefonte—Description of the Work and Career of the Sculptor.

The first complete working model of the bronze statue of the late ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, which is to be erected at Bellefonte, was put upon exhibition in Philadelphia on Thursday. The work is by Charles H. Niehaus, the eminent American sculptor, who ran over from New York to supervise the placing of the model in position.

Funds for the statue of Pennsylvania's war Governor were raised by private contribution, supplemented by a State appropriation, and are being expended under the supervision of a commission of well known men, of which Judge James A. Beaver is chairman. The latter inspected the model and expressed himself as well pleased with it.

The statue represents Governor Curtin as he was at the time of the war, when he was between 45 and 50 years old. Mr. Niehaus made free use of the Brady photographs, taken at Washington in 1861, in the study of his subject. The full-length bronze figure will be of heroic size, nine feet high, standing upon a granite base, also nine feet high. The figure represents the Governor in his characteristic attitude when making a speech, one foot thrown a trifle forward, the left hand thrust into a trouser's pocket, and the right hand grasping a lapel of his coat. The aspect of the figure is one of grace and ease, and even the usually inartistic frock coat has been so skillfully treated by the sculptor as to add to the effectiveness of the whole. The face is strong, handsome and animated, and clean-shaven, as was the Governor's until his last day.

The pedestal is of Ionic Greek style, and bears two bas-reliefs, one upon either side, designed by Mr. Niehaus. One of these deals with Governor Curtin's work in the organization of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, a work which caused one of his eulogists to say of him: "Governor Curtin has made the orphans of the soldiers the children of the State." This panel shows a group of children surrounding the figure of their benefactor. The other bas-relief shows the Governor presenting the flags to one of the Pennsylvania regiments upon its departure for the front. The front panel bears this inscription:

1815-1894.
ANDREW GREGG
CURTIN.
THE GREAT WAR
GOVERNOR
OF THE UNION.

At the summit of the pedestal four American eagles at the corners support festoons of laurel. When completed the statue is to be erected in front of the court house at Bellefonte.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's Son.

Nominated by Georgia Democrats. Will be one of the Youngest Congressmen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25th.—The Democratic congressional convention to nominate a candidate to succeed to the unexpired term of the late Hon. Charles F. Crisp was held at Hawkinsville to-day. Charles R. Crisp, eldest son of the late ex-speaker, was nominated by a rising vote. A committee escorted the nominee to the hall, and in a brief speech Mr. Crisp thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him and the compliment to the memory of his father in making him his father's successor.

Mr. Crisp will be elected without Populist opposition. He is a young man, just 26 years of age, and will be one of the youngest members that ever occupied a seat in the national legislative halls.

Bryan in Denver.

Democracy's Leader Meets with an Enthusiastic Reception—Introduced as the First President of 1900.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 24.—If W. J. Bryan had come to Denver as the conquering hero whose victory presaged the restoration of silver and the return of prosperity, he would not have received any more enthusiastic greetings than those given him to-day. The occasion of his visit is the twentieth anniversary of the admission of Colorado into the Union. Before being nominated for the presidency he had agreed to speak at the exercises in commemoration of the event. He arrived at 7:15 this morning, and was met at the depot by a committee including E. M. Patterson, C. S. Thomas and Mayor McMurray. Even at that early hour several thousand people were assembled about the Union depot who swung their hats and cheered lustily.

Mr. Bryan was driven at once to the residence of Hon. C. S. Thomas, where he breakfasted and remained until 10 a. m., when he went to the Brown Palace hotel to attend a reception given in his honor by the women of Denver. The interior of the hotel was tastefully decorated in flags and bunting. Mrs. T. M. Patterson, president of the Equal suffrage club, presided.

In introducing Mr. Bryan she said: "It is my great privilege to present to you formally to day our distinguished visitor, who is already known to us and honored beyond words. For in him we so embodied the hope of our nation against the dangers that threaten from our very strongholds all liberty and privilege. Through him we hope to see the national fabric of the future founded upon the Christ-given principle of the golden rule, and in prophetic vision we see the stone which the builders rejected become at last the head stone of the corner."

FIRST OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. "Women of Colorado, I present to you the first president of the twentieth century, William Jennings Bryan."

After Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford delivered an address of welcome, and Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour, being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause from the women who filled the rotunda and balconies of the hotel.

After the speech making the ladies filed past the stand shaking hands with Mr. Bryan, while the Colorado State band played popular airs. As a souvenir Mr. Bryan was presented by the ladies with a memorandum book of Colorado cases in silver, having declined to receive any gift of great value.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the interest shown by women in the late campaign, and the influence of women, even when they cannot vote, in politics. He said:

"I know the influences coming out from the home must be relied upon to purify politics. If our wives and mothers will so hold before their children the right grow up ideals, not of successful politicians, but of those who labor for their country's good; not of those who secure great wealth, but of those who have in their treasury not a single dollar touched with blood, these ideals will benefit mankind, and I never lose an opportunity to impress upon those teaching children that the motto which lies deepest down in political construction is the motto which must shape our movements if it is to be a purify—equal rights to all and special privileges to no one. I love my country so much, I love mankind so well, that I shall rejoice if the result of the late campaign proves I was wrong and my opponent was right. Because, if he can make the government better than I could have made it, then my children and your children will enjoy the benefits."

DRIVE ABOUT THE CITY.

Mr. Bryan was given a carriage drive about the city this afternoon. There were several carriages in the party, the first being Mr. Bryan's; in the second were Senator Teller, Governor McIntyre and Governor-elect Adams. The drive was one continuous ovation, the streets being crowded. It had been arranged that Mr. Bryan should take the people at different points along the route. At the first stop Mr. Bryan said among other things:

"I think our people, who have fought so hard for free silver, are as happy to-day in defeat as are our enemies, who were victorious, and I have yet to find the first person who regards the defeat of this year as a political defeat. He expressed his appreciation of the fact that Colorado cast a greater per cent of her vote for him than any other State ever cast for a presidential ticket."

At the state house there were fully 20,000 people assembled, including 5,000 school children. Mr. Bryan made a short address and was enthusiastically applauded. He afterward returned to the Brown Palace hotel.

The Drought in India.

A Little Rain Has Fallen, but the Drought is Still Great—Temperature Fall, Increasing the Plague.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.—Rain has fallen in Raj Putana and is also expected in Central India. It is believed that the distress from famine will diminish where it has rained, but will not be totally removed. The plague in the temperature here is increasing.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Allahabad, India, says: "The storm has caused a rainfall right through eastern Raj Putana, which has reached the western parts of the northwest provinces. On Friday a good rain has fallen at Meerut and a fair rain at Agra. This will be of the highest value, as Agra was suffering severely from drought. There are signs that the rain will extend further."

"Here the clouds have been bunched up for the last few days, but only a few drops have fallen, though there were showers on Saturday night further north."

"In the northwest provinces and Oudh the first area where there is the greatest failure of crops has 350,000 square miles with a population of 13,000,000. The second area, where there is a severe failure, covers 30,000 miles and the population is 14,000,000. The third area, where there is a considerable failure, has 25,000 square miles and a population of 12,500,000. The divisions which are worst off are Allahabad, Lucknow and Faizabad, with a portion of Agra not protected by irrigation."

"The crops in Meerut division are excellent and are probably the best on record. The government is preparing for the worst. Should the drought continue till June certain areas prices will rise and coarse grains are closely approximating."

Bryan's Montana Majority.

BUTTE, Nov. 23.—Complete official returns in the recent election give Bryan a total vote in the state of 43,688; McKinley, 10,490. Majority for Bryan, 33,198. The Palmer ticket did not appear on the ballot in Montana, and the Levering vote has not been reported.

Weyler Could Not Find Maceo.

The Cubans Weren't Lying Around Loose in Any of the Hills or Dales.—And They Inexplicably Declined to Come Out to Meet "the Captain."

All that is known is that the General came here on the gunboat Legazpi from Mariel, accompanied by only one adjutant. The rest of his staff came by rail from Artemisa.

General Weyler has made no official declaration concerning the condition of affairs in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The press comments on the return of the Captain-General are very guarded, as is natural under the strict censorship exercised here. It is rumored that he will soon return to the field.

One report has it that the chief reason for his return to Havana was pressing Government business, which demanded his personal attention. However, nothing really definite is known, and events in the near future are anxiously awaited.

WHY DID WEYLER RETURN?

Every effort has been made to learn the true reason for the return last night to Havana of Captain-General Weyler from the province of Pinar del Rio, but nothing definite has been announced.

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Some dissatisfaction is quietly expressed, even by loyalists, that General Weyler, after his long preparations to inflict a crushing blow on Maceo, should now come back to the capital without even having caught sight of the main body of the rebels.

The Cuban sympathizers are jubilant, believing that General Weyler's return signifies the abandonment of his personal leadership of the campaign.

RETURNED TO GET FRESH TROOPS?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th.—No advice, official or private, have reached Washington which shed any light upon the reported return of General Weyler to Havana. One explanation of his return is found in the early arrival in Cuba of the latest detachment of 20,000 troops which were shipped from Spain some days ago. These troops sailed principally from Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia, and the first of the number will reach Havana early next week.

The usual amount of rain which has fallen during the past few weeks has also affected active operations in the field.

Weyler Back in Havana.

Met by Crowds and Bands When He Arrived at Artemisa—Insurgents Dynamited a Train.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Exploring trains left Artemisa last night and this morning for Candelaria and San Cristobal to prepare for the arrival at Artemisa of Captain-General Weyler. At 7 o'clock this morning Artemisa and its vicinity was in a state of considerable excitement, for it became known that the captain-general was at Mangas, five miles distant. General Arolas, accompanied by his staff and an escort of cavalry, started soon afterward for Mangas, and at 8:30 news was received at Artemisa that the cruiser Legazpi had arrived at Mariel, the port at the northern extremity of the island, with instructions for her commander to place his vessel at the disposal of the captain-general.

At nine o'clock General Weyler entered Artemisa with the columns commanded by Generals Aguilar and Arolas. It was seen that the captain-general was considerably sumburnt. He wore a field uniform with a Panama hat, and rode a black horse. He put up at the Hotel de la Ciudad, a building whose large garden enabled the Spanish commander to receive the staff officers and others and transmit orders in various directions. There he also transacted considerable business with his chief of staff.

The captain-general was received on arrival at Artemisa by the town authorities, crowds of people and bands of music. Trumpets were sounded and bells were rung in his honor. After visiting the military hospitals and breakfasting, the captain-general started for Mariel.

Prof. Jose Diaz, of the University of Havana, has been suspended on a political charge. A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces the arrest of Francisco Berenguer, Victoriano Reyes and Jose Carreras. Colonel Serrano's troops have escorted Candelaria, Pinar del Rio, large numbers of families who were camping out in different parts of the country, owing to the destruction of their homes by the insurgents, and the burning of the prefectures and villages of that province.

In an engagement at Damas the insurgents left 33 killed on the field, buried 60 dead and retired with 130 wounded.

At the approaching public trial of Luis Someilan, the American citizen who has been so long imprisoned on charges of conspiracy, rebellion, etc., counsel for the defense will demand his acquittal, basing the request on the fact that the state indicted sentence of imprisonment for life be imposed on the prisoner.

Insurgents have dynamited an exploring train near Cardenas, province of Matanzas, derailing the engine and upsetting and burning the car. A passenger train, which followed it, was derailed upon, and although the passengers threw themselves upon the floor, a woman and five men, several gardames and some firemen were wounded.

Captain-General Weyler arrived here this evening on board the cruiser Legazpi from Mariel.

Warning to Us From France.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The *Vigaro* to-day, commenting upon the relations between the United States and Spain on the Cuban question, says: "The American newspapers which are urging the United States to war with Spain should reflect that war with Spain means war with Europe; and in the interest of the United States itself it is to be hoped that this eventually will not arise."

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

No Tariff Bill this Session!

Republican Senators Fear the Veto of President Cleveland.—Attitude to be Determined in Caucus After Congress Has Assembled.—Opinion of Secretary Carlisle Will Have Much Weight in Their Coming Conference.—Silver Men Preparing to Fight.—They Will Meet Some Time this Week to Determine on the Best Policy for the Future of their Cause.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Republican Senators and Representatives expect a caucus of Republicans to be called immediately upon the opening of Congress. It is not improbable that a caucus of the Senators will meet on the day of the assembling of Congress, or soon after.

Its principal object will be the consideration of tariff measures during the session, and it will be decided then what attitude will be assumed. The impression is that it will be determined not to bring up any tariff matters this Winter.

While the decision may be arrived at from other reasons, it is probable that the belief that President Cleveland would veto the Dingley bill will have some effect. What the President might or might not do may not be known to the Republican leaders, but there is always a way of ascertaining with some degree of reliability what might be the fate of a measure of this kind.

The expectation that Secretary Carlisle will have something to say on the question of the tariff will be of interest to the Republicans, and they may reach their conclusions after reading what he has to say. They have no desire to waste time in passing a bill which would be killed by a veto.

SILVER MEN TO CONFEE.

Some time before Congress meets, the date depending on whether certain measures can be present, it is expected that there will be a conference of the silver leaders of the country, preliminary to a more extensive and important gathering to be held after the opening of Congress. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Senators Vest, Morgan and Harris, are in the city. Representatives Richardson, Hartman and others also here. Moreton Frewen, the English bimetallic leader, has been in the city several days, and will not go away until Thursday. General Warner has been telegraphed to, and is expected to come.

The conference will not meet to consider any particular question, but to ascertain the views of the leaders as to the best means of carrying on the fight in the future. Senator Jones, as the head of the silver forces, will be expected to present more fully than will any of the others.

It is learned that one of the things to be discussed is the question of making a campaign from now on among the business men of the country. The readers realize that they were beaten by the business men, who were solid in opposition to their doctrines. They are hopeful that they can change this.

The idea of some of these leaders is to try to divorce the commercial men from the bankers; to endeavor to show them that their interests are not with the bankers, but with the silver men.

A STRUGGLE WITH THE FARMERS.

The backbone of the fight will still be among the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. Senator Jones realizes that thousands of them voted for McKinley from a belief that he is friendly to silver, and holds that they will be fully disillusioned during the next four years.

"When the McKinley Tariff bill was framed," said Senator Jones to-night, "the Republicans had to solve the problem of reducing and disposing of a surplus by raising the tariff. Now they have got to raise the revenue and at the same time raise the tariff to please the manufacturers—a very difficult and more difficult task."

"I predict that in 1898 an overwhelmingly free silver Congress will be elected. It will pass a free silver bill through both houses near the close of the third year of the next administration. If President McKinley signs it to placate the Western Republicans it will disrupt his party and the Democrats will win. If he vetoes it to please the East the country will go Democratic in 1900."

Extra Session Predicted.

New York Paper Declares One Will be Called Within 20 Days of McKinley's Inauguration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The *Mail and Express* to-day say: "There is going to be an extra session of congress called within 20 days after the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. This information comes from Canton to-day in a most positive and direct way, and its reliability cannot be questioned. It is the opinion of the president-elect that considerable legislation can be accomplished this winter, and, though newspaper dispatches disagree regarding his attitude toward the present agitation for the Dingley bill, there is substantial authority for the statement that Major McKinley is averse to raise expectations as to its enactment, which, in his judgment, cannot be realized. He fears that the business community would become demoralized should the bill be passed in the House again, only to be laid aside by the senate, and does not share Senator Sherman's opinion that the measure can pass the senate before the reorganization of that body on March 4th."

Gomez and His Army.

Cuban Insurgent Chief Has 35,000 Well-Equipped Men Under Him—Marching on Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The protracted silence of Commander-in-Chief Maximo Gomez, of the Cuban army, which had caused considerable anxiety among Cubans here as to his safety, has at last been broken, and the junta in the city has received a communication from him.

In this communication, which comes from Las Villas, Santa Clara province, General Gomez says that he has at his command 35,000 well-equipped men, and that with these he intends to proceed to Havana province. The commander-in-chief writes that, on account of the bad condition of the roads, it took this force of men 12 hours to pass a certain point. General Gomez adds that he is in good health, as are his men, and has every hope of victory.

Rich Man's Odd Act.

Gave 20 Pennies to Each Person who Attended Church.

DUBOIS, Pa., Nov. 24.—John E. DuBois, the millionaire lumberman, surprised the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches Sunday. In the morning he stationed two men at the entrances to the churches, and each worshiper on entering was presented with an envelope containing 20 pennies. The amount received when these had been deposited in the collection boxes was over \$80. The same method was pursued at the Presbyterian church in the evening. Mr. DuBois is a liberal contributor to both congregations. No previous notice was given of the distribution.

Bulletins of Information.

The State Experiment Station has recently issued the first number of a series of Bulletins of Information. It is the intention, in this series of bulletins, to present to the farmer in simple and concise form the results of investigation and the best available scientific and practical information on the various branches of farming.

The first bulletin of the series is entitled "Computation of Rations for Farm Animals." It consists of two parts. The first is a brief explanation of the principles upon which the computation of rations is based. Following this, Part 2 shows by numerous examples how these principles may be applied to the daily problems of the farm. Examples are given of the improvement of rations, of the compounding of rations from given feeding stuffs, and in particular of the selection of feeding stuffs with reference to economy in their purchase and use. It shows how an intelligent application of the principles of Part 1 may enable the farmer, by exchanging one feed for another or by wisely proportioning his feeds, to reduce the cost of his rations and at the same time improve their quality and add to the fertility of his farm.

The bulletin is being distributed at all the farmers' institutes held in the State, and will be mailed free to any resident of the State applying for it.

The Station has also issued a revised edition, in more convenient form, of the spraying calendar for which there was so large a demand last year.

What Imagination Will Do.

From the West Chester Local News.

While speaking of the recent scare over the prevalence of appendicitis in this community, a well known physician related a strange case that came under his notice some time ago. A person who was familiar with the symptoms of appendicitis became suddenly and violently ill with the idea that she was suffering from this affection. She became to all appearances quite ill, and exhibited all the symptoms of appendicitis. A specialist was summoned, and an operation was performed, during the progress of which it was discovered that the patient's appendix was in a perfectly healthy condition. It was, however, removed in order to avoid the possibility of an attack of the disease, and after a few weeks the patient recovered. She had suffered from nothing more nor less than an attack of hallucination.

Will Run for Governor.

Senator Blackburn to Give Up the Senatorial Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—Senator Blackburn is consulting with his friends, and he has given up the senatorial contest and determined to make the contest for Governor of Kentucky, with a possibility of securing a legislature that would be more favorable to him. Senator Blackburn is confident he can secure the nomination for Governor, and that he can be elected.

It is stated that Senator Blackburn's present action in declining to contest for the senatorship is due to gold Democrats refusing longer to stand by him as the caucus nominee.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Rebersburg streets are being improved.

The Lutheran church at Rebersburg is being repaired.

Chicken thieves are growing numerous in Bush valley.

Clearfield is to have a daily paper. It will be issued from the *Monitor* office, the prohibition organ in that county.

The Pine Grove Modocs returned from their annual hunt in the Bear Meadows without having captured a deer. It is the first failure in a long time.

On the night before Christmas the Julian band will give a benefit concert at that place. Some fine talent from a distance will help along the good work.

Miss Nora Koch, eldest daughter of Amos Koch, was married to John Neese, of Penn Hall, last Thursday evening, at the parental home at Fairbrook. Rev. Geo. Guyer officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grauer celebrated the crystal anniversary of their marriage by entertaining a few of their friends, at their home, on Spring street, Monday evening.

Rev. J. Green Miles, the last of a large family of Baptist ministers who are well remembered in this county, died at his home, in White Deer valley, last Wednesday. He was 80 years old and had been 59 years in the ministry.

It is likely that the physicians will be able to save Joseph Thompson's leg. He is the boy who was run over by the cars last week. At first amputation was advised, but now it is possible that the lad will be saved the loss of his leg.

There is a sensational story going the rounds of the city papers that a cross bull attacked Rev. C. C. Miller, of this place, while he was escorting two young ladies home, the other night. He got his companions to a place of safety but in doing so he was forced to take to a tree to save himself.

On Tuesday night, December 2nd, the Bellefonte temperance club will hold what is hoped to be a very pleasant entertainment in their rooms in Crider's Exchange. A varied program of literary and musical numbers is being prepared and the public is invited. Everyone will be welcome. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock.

Miss Kate Cronoble, daughter of Samuel Cronoble, of near Pine Hall, died at the age of 30 years at mid-night Tuesday. She was the only daughter at home and her death is a particularly sad one. She died of cancer of the breast. Deceased was a member of the Pine Hall Reformed church. Her remains were interred, at that place, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.