Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 18, 1897.

P. GRAY MEEK,

The Concentration of Wealth.

Senator MILLS, of Texas, in the debate on the tariff bill, speaking for the Democratic party, and in the interest of the working class and plain people, gave a picture of the concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a limited plutocracy, and the power which that exerts in controlling the government, a portrayal which should awaken the public mind to so alarming a

He gave statistical proof of the astounding fact that out of a population of 70,000-000 the comparatively small number of 25,-000 owned \$31,500,000,000, or more than

half of the country's wealth. He showed that this concentration of wealth in the hands of the very few has taken place within the last generation.

He demonstrated beyond question that the causes which were making millionaires of the few and paupers of the many, were such as were seen operating in the policies of the Republican party, of which this monopoly tariff is a flagrant example.

Before 1860 the number of millionaires in the country could be easily counted. Not that there was no wealth at that time but it was more evenly and fairly divided.

Republican measures have since then been at work fostering the trusts, fattening the monopolies and multiplying the millionaires.

This it has done by favoritism in legislation; by prostituting the lawmaking power to the interest of grasping combinations; by discriminations in the burden of taxation; by differential protection to favored beneficiaries, and by giving one class superior chances of accumulation.

It is in this way that the bulk of the country's wealth is falling into the almost exclusive possession of a limited plutoc-

The worst feature of this situation is that this concentrated wealth aims at running the government. It has the Republican Congress completely under its control. The United States Senate is but an instrument of the sugar trust. Plutocracy even ventures to dictate the decisions of the supreme court of the United States on points affecting its interest.

Growing out of this situation is a plutocratic class that is assuming the airs of nobility. If they have not yet reached that point at which they will be recognized as a noble caste, they are at least anticipating it, as Senator MILLS declares, by sending their daughters, like fatted heifers, into the European market to be traded off for titles of nobility.

The legislative investigating committee that has gone through the mining regions of the State examining the condition of the mine laborers, has discovered facts which, if its travels are to be anything more than a junketing tour, should result in legislation which may afford some relief to those suffering people.

Their condition is found to be a disgrace American humanity. The wrongs that have been systematically practiced upon them are having their brutalizing effect, reducing them to a degree of degradation really worse than that which the pauper labor of Europe is represented to be in. The miners of Great Britain are a fortunate people in comparison, if the reports concerning the condition of some of the laborers in the Pennsylvania mining regions are to be believed.

When so much has been done, both in state and national legislation, for the protection of the interest of the mine proprietor, there should be at least some attention paid by the state Legislature to the welfare of the poor mine laborers who are being doubly pauperized by being paid the very lowest wages upon which they may keep soul and body together, while even the meagre value of those payments is minimized by store orders, and they are frequently cheated by the false weighing of the coal they dig.

Is it possible that these outrages are going on while the coal barons are receiving increased protection from a Republican Congress which is claimed to be for the benefit of the labor employed in mining?

The wrongs of the mine workers have been abundantly proven by the investigation of the committee. It is said that there is not enough of the session left for the passage of a bill for their relief, but after all the time that has been idled away at Harrisburg, since January, a few more days would be excusably spent in legistation that would afford some relief to these oppressed people.

The Alien Tax Bill a Law Now.

Governor Hastings has signed the Mitchell bill to provide for the payment of taxes The act requires that all corporations, associations, companies, firms or individuals employing persons who are not citizens of the United States, shall, upon the receipt of a written notice from the tax collector of the district, deduct from the wages of such employes a sum sufficient to pay the respective amounts of taxes assessed against each and pay it to the collectors of the districts in which said aliens Growling and grumbling never drove a are employed within sixty days after no-

The Governor also signed the amended dog tax bill, the act amending the school law to allow use of school books in vacation and providing for the ascertainment

of The Pennsylvania State College.

BY THE REV. L. M. COLFELT, D. D.

"So he sent his brethren away and they departed : and he said unto them "see that ye fall not out by the way.' Joseph having provided his brothers with wagons, provisions, changes of raiment, three hundred pieces of silver sends them away on their great journey homeward

with the kind but cautionary advice that ye fall not out by the way. young men of the class of '97 your Alma Mater, having equipped you as generously as in her power, with all the academic essentials to the great journey of life, it only remains for the preacher of the hour

to offer you a bit of final brotherly advice. First of all permit the word of warning that you must not overestimate yourselves. "Modesty," says Hafiz the Persian poet, is the finest jewel that can be clasped to the neck of a young man." It is a jewel that is not much worn by young America. "Do you wish to be great" said St. Augustine, "then begin by being little." Better begin than end with the humbling experience that we are not so clever nor so su perior to everybody else as we had fancied. Let us not flatter ourselves at the outset that we are great geniuses and wonderful fellows and bound to perform prodigies and flash as stars, and compel the world to proffer us the highest positions right off. The rather let us say we have all a work to do and we are very little fit to do it. We are weak, foolish, ignorant; worse, we are vain and conceited. "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit there is more hope of a fool than of him."

At the same time be encouraged not to inderestimate yourselves. Some men are charged with five talents some with but What then? Is the one talented man less beloved of God for this-less an immortal? Some boys go home from col-lege with a pocket full of prizes—others not able to look their parents in the face for a kind of wordless shame. Yet many such a one having the stuff in him has risen in due time to massive strength. An ungainly horse, with white bandage tied around his foreleg, thus publicly confessing his unsoundness, has galloped by the winning post at Derby at the rate of fifty miles an hour and borne off the blue ribbon of the turf from a score of noble looking thoroughbreds. James Watt was frightfully handicapped physically and mentally. With tearing headaches, a sunken chest, the least muscular limbs, the most melancholy temperament, he yet did not only his humdrum work well but one of the grandest things that ever was done by man and was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey among the "best benefactors" of the race. So the lame horse by skillful management may even win the Derby. Let us accept our natures whatever their limitations finally,

humbly, bravely. Argue not against heaven's hand or will,

Nor bate one jot of heart or hope! But still bear up and steer right onward" It is the privilege of elucated men not merely to take opportunities but to create them. Let the poorly equipped, the badly trained, the unskilled "wait for things to turn up" and take what is offered. But college-bred men should turn things up themselves make positions rather than fill them. A man whom God has given an education is avaricious who asks besides patronage or capital, or an established business in order to succeed in life. It looks as if he wanted the earth. What capital last night was called into the court roon does a well trained man need who has in- and discharged by Judge Ermentrout. As herited all the wisdom and skill of the the twelve men filed into the room each ages. What patronage when the whole in- one's face bore a careworn expression and dustrial world has a peculiar friendship they appeared to feel much relief that the for and delight in youth, with its ardor, long ordeal is over. originality, strength. Established business! Why you have tens of thousands of diet to render, and then each individual them waiting for you, organized on a tre-mendous scale on every door of which is been out thiry-four hours and the ballot the standing advertisement "young men every half hour was either eight for acquitwanted who will work-who can work." Do you murmur about the fierce and relentless competition? Was it worth while for God to bring you into the world and be at such pains to educate you to make a whimperer out of you? Do you say a young man has a hard road to travel in not only to this Commonwealth, but to this age! Nonsense! Your fathers hewed a path through the wilderness. You know not the meaning of hardship. Be a man The world was never so glad to see a man!

Honesty is especially requisite for a successful career. It is the nerve of all public and private confidence. It gives a man respect for himself and the respect of others and with these two possessions he can breast any fortune. A man may have the best training in the world, capital, an established business but without integrity it is a house without foundations. Above all then be a man who cannot be bought, directly or indirectly. Say there is one thing that is not in the market. I will not sell myself, no, not for mountains of

gold nor acres of diamonds. Painstaking labor is a condition of all superior fortune. Socrates explained how excellent a thing it was that every one should resolve on perfection in his own line, so that if he be a carpenter he will be the best possible carpenter. Such a carpenter, said Socrates, will win the wreath of carpentering though it be only a wreath of shavings. In America we have the best workmen in the world for quickness-for quantity of work; but in patience, in thoroughness, in painstaking they are defici_nt. If this be not so why this summer hegira to Europe. Why are millions expended by Americans in the shops of Europe for the finer cottons, woolens, linens, rugs, earthenware, silks, satins, jewels? It is because these things which demand that a man should be something more than a workman-should be an artizan are not produced in America. We need the injection of the artistic idea into all labor. The old Greek idea that the product of our workmanship shall be a poem. On the lower levels of production America is overcrowded with her own population and her immigrants from every shore. But at the top where perfection lies there is more room than in any land. Who ever would advance speedily-rise rapidly let him put his heart as well as his hand into the most disagreeable work until

as Cahucer says it is done "parfaitely." Do the meanest task in a grand manner. This is the whole law and gospel for

the industrial world. Cheerfulness was never at a greater premium than now. America has shown world in the last four years an astonishing capacity for cheerlessness and gloom. Such an amount of commercial weeping and wailing has rarely been condensed in so short a period. Industrial literature has been a perpetual Jeremiad. Business has been bad and the man who has insisted that it was growing worse and worse has with rapt attention. been listened to more thriving trade. But for the bravery of the newspaper press, that to its honor-has done its best to polish up the dark side of things, we had no doubt sunk into a

state of chronic, national melanchoty. Pessimism never made a business revive of damages for streets taken for opening, and thrive for a community or an individ-

"Give us, 'Oh give us," says Car-"the man who sings at his work. Optimism conserves our energies and increases our productive capacity. Cheerful-ness will help us to do better work and persevere longer. Men go to the battle with more courage and a firmer step who march to music!

Moral principle must not be omitted from the conditions of a successful career. This is the secret of all England's greatness on land and sea. This is the secret of the German Renaissance—not her military discipline-nor even her technological schools -but the principal of moral fidelity she has wrought into the fibre of her national And this is the only hope and salvation for our land. For what is the meaning of the "bad times" through which we are passing—the long nightmare—the bank- tors who will bitterly oppose the ratificaruptcies, the destruction of confidence, the tion of the treaty. horribly slow convalescence of the commercial world. Plainly it is a moral disease Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. through which we have been passing. We eternal moral virtues-taking short cuts to the committee on foreign relations, moved fortune, accursing ourselves with careless that the message and treaty be made pub work, turning our backs on all the ways lic. Senator Quay objected to the motion that are wearisonie and long. And now it and, under the rules, a single objection is said to frame a sound tariff and establish carried the motion over until to-morrow. a sound currency will cure all. They will senator Davis gave notice that at the next powerfully contribute, but after that we executive session he would press the moshall have to achieve a sound national contion for publication, as all the essential science. Yes! if we are not to come to facts and an almost verbatim copy of the grief as a nation—if we are to prosper matreaty had been published in the press of terially-win the world's markets, restore the country. our commerce to the seas, there must be a restoration of confidence not simply in ourselves and in our fellow-citizens, but in tor White asked if it was the intention to that Eternal Power not ourselves which push it at this session, and, upon reply bemakes for righteousness and in those moral verities which are at the basis of all human

relations. -without which the cleverest man sition is sure to be a fool—the noblest reforms come to an impotent conclusion and the of South Dakota. greatest nation becomes corrupt. God may send rich harvests-our cities may resound with the din of industry—but if the salt of set against class—if the moral sense of the each other. up will drag us down—then our harvests,

Gentlemen of the class of '97, go forth to take your places in this, great republic and city, your land evermore to a higher life. Be public spirited, generous, large-minded—large hearted. Study peace. Pity the Be chivalrous to the weak Take Christ as your comrade, and what time the way be great and weary-and you are disappointed and heartsick and body sick never give up hope in God. We are

No Agreement Reached.

Jury in Wintersteen Case Failed to Reach a Ver-

dict and was Discharged BLOOMSBURG, June 13th-The jury is trial of Lloyd S. Wintersteen, charged with attempting to blow up the house of Levi E. Waller on the night of Sept 10th, 1896, has been unable to agree and at 10.55 W. L. Demaree, the foreman announced that they had no vertal and four for conviction or nine for ac-

quital and three for conviction. The defense claim that anything short of conviction is to be interpreted as a victory for their client, since the burden of proof must be with the prosecution. Neither Wintersteen nor any of his attorneys would consent to talk for publica-

The case will now have to be retired within the next two terms of court or it will go by default.

At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock Saturday morning word was sent to Judge Ermentrout that Levi Weaver was sick and wanted medical attention. Drs. McKelvy and Redeker were sent for and, having been sworn to confine their conversation with the juror to the matter of his physical condition and not to discuss anything pertaining to the case under consideration they were allowed to examine their patient in the room, and his trouble ascribed to indigestion, and their perscription, having been examined by the judge was ordered filled and the medicine delivered by the tipstaff.

Later a message came that the jury wished to speak with the court, and they having been brought into the jury box in the court room shortly after 11 o'clock. W. Demaree announced that he had been selected to say that they could not agree. Judge Ermentrout refused to discharge them, however, and calmly review the case and endeavored to satisfy their differences. They were reminded that the trial had lasted three weeks and had been a cause of great expense to Columbia county, and should not be repeated unless absolute-

When they learned that they were not to be excused, complaint was entered on account of breakfast having not been served until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, after they had been up all night, and more regular service and more sleeping accomoda tion was asked. These were promised by the court, and the tipstaff was directed to furnish Enos Bangs with tobacco, as he had requested. At half past 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the physicians were again summoned, and having examined W Demaree and Enos Bangs, reported their trouble to the court as nervous trostration. and recommended a change of food and better quarters Upon this recommendation the jury was removed to the grand jury box on the opposite side of the corridor, where they had more roomand a more plentiful supply of fresh air. Supper was served them at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-William J. Bryan paid a hurried visit to Washington to-day, arriving here from New York this morning and leaving in the evening for Norfolk, Va. There were many callers at attended service at the New York avenue Presbyterian church and later in the day dined with senator Jones, the chairman of the national Democratic committee. Hon. Arthur Sewall, the late Democratic vice presidential candidate, also dined with senator Jones.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

A Scheme to Annex the Hawaiian Islands Was Submitted Yesterday by Mr. Mc-Kinley.

The Ratification of the Treaty Will be Strenuously Opposed-Senators White and Pettigrew Say they Will Stay in Washington all Summer Before they will Permit it to be Ratified—McKinley's Message not Very Long.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session and, as soon as the doors were closed, the message of President Mc-Kinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pascoe, White,

As soon as the reading of the document been unconsciously discarding the was completed Senator Davis, chairman of

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senaing made that it was possible, the California Senator said; "I desire to announce here that I am prepared to stay here all The best education in the world will end summer to prevent the ratification of the in nothing if it does not result in moral treaty, which I consider a very bad propo-

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and life be wanting, if luxury shall spoil the showed that the United States and Harich and envy devour the poor-if class be waii yearly grew more closely bound to This was not really annexnation becomes obtuse, then all that lifted us ation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations, with closer bonds between cities, shops, railroads, science, art will go the people closely related by blood and bodily over to the camp of our enemies and kindred. Since 1820, said the President, all of which we wanted ourselves will but the predominance of the United States had precipitate and render our destruction been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in close relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by sucreeding make a worthy contribution to the Com- events. At the same time the tripartite monwealth. Cherish especially patriotic agreement was made for the government of impulse. Help your neighborhood, your Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the special care of this country, and that this country could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States was in accordance with the established

policy of this country. The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles, based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster during the administration of President Harrison. The islands are ceded practically without conditions, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management.

Barney Barnato a Suicide.

Steamer into the Ocean.

LONDON, June 14.-A special dispatch from Funchal, Island of Madeira, says that on the arrival there to-day of the British steamship Scot, which left Table Bay (Cape Town) on June 2nd for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping over-board. His body was recovered.

Barnato's real name was Barnett Isaacs He began his life in Africa by exhibiting a trick donkey 25 years ago, when he was 20 years old. He was born in London and when he went to Africa the Kimberley diamond mines were beginning to be pro

ductive. In 1895, when his good fortune was at its zenith, he was estimated to be worth between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. When the tremendous increase in his mining interests called for the establishment of a London branch this took the form of the Barnato bank. It was capitalized at \$15,-000,000, and in a few months its stock rose in value to \$45,000,000. From that date he spent most of his time in London, living at first in Earl Spencer's town residence, but moving finally into a magnificent mansion overlooking Hyde park.

The center of the speculation two years ago in Kaffirs, the shares of the Transvaal gold mines, was Barnato. At that time he was virtually the dictator of the London money market. The shares went to unheard-of figures and fortunes were made in

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

-Wallace's show that exhibited in Tyrone, last Saturday, is reported to have been one of the largest and best ever seen in that place.

been based on the rate of business done.

THE ARGUMENT ENDED .- The argument in the Philipsburg water company incompany will be permitted to go ahead.

the hotel where Mr. Bryan stopped. He where the plaintiffs' dam is located. The ed from taking water from this stream, alleging that it would be injurious to their plant by reducing their supply of water favor of the defendants.

-From Renovo comes the report that times are brightening up very materially up there.

-Lock Haven has concluded to have a hospital in that city by raising enough money to secure it. The old Meyers homestead at the lower end of the city will be

-The second annual summer convention of the Pennsylvania christian and missionary alliance will he held at Vallamont park, near Williamsport, from July 10th to the 18th. Many good speakers and earnest workers will be present, and Vallamont is a very pleasant place to spend a few days for recreation and help.

-Mrs. Rebecca Ann Decker, wife of Roland G. Decker, of Gregg township, died last Sunday morning after an illness of only two weeks. Deceased was just 36 years old and was a daughter of J. B. Heckman. A husband and two children survive. Funeral services were held on Wednesday and the cortege that followed her remains to the grave was one of the largest ever seen in that vicinity.

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

John K. Sprankle, of Tyrone, and Laura F. Eckart, of Wingate.

Andrew F. Rote, of Penns Cave, and Agnes S. Snavely, of Centre Hall.

-The Pathfinder, a national news review, published at Washington, wants to know "what has become of acetylene, which was to give us illuminating gas at 15 cents a thousand feet? Gone the way of other slick stock company bubbles.' Not so, dear contemporary, you should come up to Bellefonte and see the site of the fine plant that is to be built here for its manufacture and there are no "slick stock company" promoters in it either. They are sound business men, who have made money through their practical judgment.

-We are sorry to announce that Mrs. Harry Johnson, of Altoona, who is at the home of her father, Mr. Henry Walkey, on Logan street, in this place, with the hope of recuperating her impaired health is lit- in overalls, shirt sleeves and cap.) tle if any improved. Mr. Johnston was called here, on Tuesday morning, on account of her alarming condition and in or- tion found window had been broken in. der to make better time he rode his wheel. Also found some oily waste. The anxiety about his wife led him to ordinary exertion.

is Hon. John H. Patchin, a Representative I then went down to armory, saw the fire Through his wife he was related to the The fireman ran up with a bucket of water Weavers, of this county.

-A Bellefonte nine has at last suc-Saturday last, and through their terrific April 18th. Have associated with him batting succeeded in winning from the Colgrounds in the presence of a large number of students. The Academy boys played a fine game as the score indicated. "Pat" Rhine did the twirling for the Academy as Barger, their regular pitcher, was unable to play, and he did superior work after the first inning. The Academy nine played in the following positions: Catcher, Campbell; pitcher, Rhine; 1st base, Cummings; 2nd base, Smith; 3rd base, John Curtin the court house he said it was only "a (Capt.); S. S., Otto; L. F., Hamilton; d-n old shackle anyway, and would be C. F., Mehaffey; R. F., Brew.

-Ex-postmaster George K. Landers, of Newberry, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary for the murderous assault he made on S. T. Foresman, in Williamsport, last January. When sentence was pronounced, Landers fell to the floor and his mother fainted. Both were assisted to their feet and taken out of the room. The attorneys, with citizens, had signed a petition, asking the court for clemency. The judge rebuked -The salary of the postmaster at Ty- the petitioners by stating that courts were rone has been increased from \$2,400 to for the purpose of meting out justice and \$2,600 per annum. Postmaster Walton, not mercy. The board of pardons, he statof Philipsburg, gets a raise from \$2,000 to ed, was the tribunal to ask for mercy in a 19th to 23rd and the next will reach the Pa-\$2,100 after July 1st. The increases have case of this kind. Before pronouncing sentence on Landers, the judge administered a severe reprimand to the prisoner.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.-The junction case was concluded yesterday, at fifteenth annual convention of the court, and it now only remains for the Women's Foreign Missionary society, judge's ruling to decide whether the new of the Altoona conference, which convened in the Methodist church, on It is a case in equity and is of more than Tuesday afternoon, was rather a disapusual interest. The plaintiff company has pointment to all who attended. Only a few been supplying the citizens of Philipsburg of the many delegates expected were preswith water since sometime in the sixties ent and they were surprised at the shamefrom Cold Stream, having their dam lo- fully small attendance from the congregacated near the borough of Philipsburg. tion. So many who had promised papers or Sometime last year, 1896, the defendant addresses were detained at home by sickcompany was organized and chartered and ness that the program was not followed at proposes to take water from the same all. The meeting adjourned on Wednesday source, about four miles up stream from afternoon instead of evening as advertised.

The society has been able to accomplish plaintiff company resists this, and is seek- great good and while Miss McCord, the ing to have the defendant company enjoin- conference secretary, was in no way discouraged, Mrs. W. T. Twitmire, secretary, and Miss Mary Owen, president, of the and, in dry seasons, make it difficult for home auxiliary, who had worked so hard them to supply their patrons. It is the to make the convention a success, were opinion here that the court will rule in somewhat disappointed at the lack of in-

CORNELLY HELD IN \$6,000 BAIL .- On a writ of habeas corpus James Cornelly was taken before the court, yesterday morning, in order that cause should be shown for detaining him longer on the charge of incendiaryism. A numb of witnesses were called by the prosecution and their testimony was substantially as follows:

Frank Williams, Supt. testified as to the character of fire at electric light station. Joseph Lose testified similarly. Thomas Faxon, engineer, similarly.

Mrs. Alfred Chandler, who lives opposite station, testified that on the night of fire she was attracted by light. Saw smoke coming out of a hole in lower part of window in stock room.

Miss Mary Butts, at home of Mrs. Jonathan Harper at a party. About midnight, she with a number of others, were on the back porch. Saw the first smoke, the reflection of light, heard the alarm. Also saw a man in middle of the road. He did not remain long, but went up Lamb street toward Spring street, going in a hurry. Believed to be Jimmy Cornelly. On cross examination said it was after alarm was given that man was seen.

Jennie Harper testified similarly to above. Also saw the man on Lamb street. He was running and it looked like Cor-

Jerome Harper was at home when fire occurred between 12 and 7. Was attracted by blowing of whistle. Was just going to bed. Ran to window and saw building while whistle was blowing. The fire was already quite bright. Saw a man in the street but did not recognize him.

At this juncture attorneys for prosecution wanted prisoner held on evidence submitted, but judge Furst objected, and judge Love ruled for further evidence.

Daniel Cowher called. Cowher is fireman at steam heat works located one block east of electric light station. Testified that Cornelly was in heat plant about eleven o'clock and remained there until about ten minutes of fire at electric light works. When whistle blew ran out and located fire. Ran down and came back soon after meeting Cornelly on crossing at Spring street. (Attempt was made by defense attorneys to show that Cowher was the man seen by ladies, but he was dressed

W. F. Reynolds called, testified regarding attempt to burn armory. On examina-

A. W. Gillespie (who went as Alfred overdo himself and after reaching here he Stewart) testified that on the night of atbecame seriously ill as a result of his extra- tempt to burn armory, he was on Lamb street, near the old gas house in which Cornelly rooms. Saw Cornelly come out Aaron W. Patchin, a prominent and and go down to corner of armory in shadwell know citizen of Clearfield county, ow of electric light pole. He was down died at his home, in Burnside township, on but a brief time until he returned and sat Friday last. Mr. Patchen was engaged ex- down on pavement. It was Cornelly. tensively in lumbering and had large inter- Wore cap and sack coat. Sat there five ests in Camden, N. J. He was born in minutes then went up close to armory. Hague, Warren county, N. J., in 1822, and Next thing I heard was a smash of glass located with his father on the West Branch | breaking. Shortly after saw a flash of of the Susquehanna in 1847. A widow and light, then saw Cornelly come away from several children survive him, one of whom armory and disappear where he came from. of the last Legislature from that county. and gave the alarm at electric station.

and put same out. Cross-examined by Furst. I was arrested on suspicion. Was discharged yesterceeded in defeating a nine at the College. day. Born at Rochester. Came to Belle-The Academy nine went to that place, on fonte, April 17th. First met Cornelly some since. Am a witness in this case. lege town team by a score of 14-4. The Watched Cornelly's house every night since game was played on the State College I had been in town. (Witness adhered close to original story.) Testifed that he was not intoxicated, had not been drinking. Had no business to either inform the officers of Bellefonte or to arrest Cornelly myself. I have been in the detective business since April 1st, 1896. In conversation Cornelly said: "The electric light works would hardly be built up until they would be burned down again." And as to burned down some day." Also, said: "If I would stay in the town long enough I would see a big blaze." I did not try to get him drunk in order to pump him. (Gillespie's main evidence not shaken on cross-examination.)

> At conclusion judge Love said it was not ecessary to hear anything further, and made an order holding Cornelly for court in the sum of \$6,000 bail. In default of amount Cornelly was remanded to jail.

MR. FOSTER-HIS WEATHER TALK .-My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from cific coast about the 24th, cross the west of the Rockies country by the close of the 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th and eastern States 29th. A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 24th, great central valleys 26th, and eastern States 28th. A cool wave will cross the west of the Rockies country about the 27th, great central valleys the 29th and eastern States July 1. The temperature of the week ending June 19th will average about normal in the great central valleys and the gulf States, above normal in New England States and below normal in the South Atlantic States. The rainfall of the week will be generally below normal and in the southern States, middle Mississippi valley, lower Ohio valley and the Missouri valley dry weather will cause fears of damages to crops by drouth.

-Thieves up in Blair county must be industrious kind of fellows. The other night they robbed the tool house of A. G. Morris, and got away with enough of implements to accommodate a dozen ordinary