

The Democratic State Ticket.

For State Treasurer, MICHAEL E. BROWN, of Indiana county.

The Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, J. H. WEITZEL.

Seventy-Two Cent Prosperity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15, 1897.—The great coal strike which has been paralyzing business in this section is over.

The above telegram we take from the daily papers of the 16th inst. It was in most of them and the surprise to us is, that some of the journals giving it circulation were fair enough to give even the truth it is supposed to contain as to the prices paid for mining.

Accepting the figures given in the above telegram as correct there can be no question as to the justice of the miners' complaint or the necessity of better wages, even though better wages must be forced by the losses and business demoralization attendant upon a long strike.

The figures given show that there are 41,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district; that during a sixty-five-working day strike they lost, in wages, \$2,225,000.

As these working men must live on Sundays as well as "working days" the actual time covered by the strike was 74 days, and if each miner had been at work during that time he would have received, on an average per day, the astounding sum of 72 cents.

Going a little further with this calculation we will estimate each miner's family, including himself, to consist of five persons. They must all eat to live. They are supposed to eat three meals a day, and as five persons must purchase their entabes for an entire day with 72 cents it would leave them but 24 cents per meal, or four and four-fifths of a cent for each person.

Should the miner and his family indulge in the luxury of three meals a day, at a cost of each of four and four-fifths of a cent for each meal, he would not have a penny left, out of the munificent wages he is paid for his dangerous work, with which to pay rent, purchase clothes, shoes and fuel; or provide medicine, furniture, schooling or any of the many other necessities of life.

With this condition of affairs for those who have work; with two hundred thousand other bituminous miners striking for a scale of wages that will insure them the meager pittance of 72 cents per day; with 200,000 anthracite miners striking, not for pay, but for living wages and for a beggarly, miserable living at that; with the courts issuing "injunctions" to prevent workmen meeting to consider how they can better the starving condition of themselves and families; with the militia galloping over the State to prevent an uprising of those who are goaded to desperation by the pangs of hunger and the destitution of those dear to them; and with officious and unfeeling sheriffs shooting men down upon our public highways like brutes, because in their great distress they demand more bread, we are told that the country is "prosperous," and that the Republican administration, with its single money standard and its DINGLEY bill, has brought great "prosperity" to the workman.

And this is Republican prosperity! God help a country that thinks it is prosperous while its workmen are out of employment or receiving but 72 cents per day for their labor.

The Light in Which to Look at It. In expressing its preference for the nominees of the Democratic state convention, the Philadelphia Record avows its sentiments as follows: "In supporting the Reading candidates on their merits and on their assurance that their election would shatter the Republican machine with its hideous legislative adjunct beyond all possibility of repair we should look solely to the platform on state issues and should regard the declarations for free silver as mere surplusage."

This is the view of this matter which can be properly taken by every good Democrat, every Republican who disposes of the corruption of the state administration, and every honest and patriotic citizen of the State who is averse to the rascally government under which the Republican bosses and machine managers have brought the old Commonwealth.

The real and only issue in the contest is the rescue of the State from the misrule of

a graceless set of public plunderers who have managed for years to fatten on its treasury, and have corrupted its politics, impaired its general interests, and injured its reputation. In a declaration of hostility against the authors of such misgovernment, an expression of monetary principles is, of course, surplusage so far as the direct issue is concerned, although as an expression of the party convention it was due to the half million of Democrats in the State who last year voted the national party ticket; but of those half million Democrats there will not be one who, when he votes this fall, will have any other intention in casting his vote than the overthrow of the corrupt Republican domination in the State. Surely there is not a "Jeffersonian Democrat nor reform Republican" who cannot join in such action without reference to any other than state issues.

Homestead and Lattimer.

Even the old through-paved tariffites have reason to be discouraged by the consequences of the protective policy. The good effects that are always promised as the result of high tariff bills fail to materialize, leaving nothing for realization but disappointed hopes.

Thus it was seen that after the MCKINLEY tariff bill was passed and went into operation the only effect that was noticeable was an increase in the cost of living, a decrease in the rate of wages, strikes in every department of labor, dissatisfied working men in countless number, and and thousands of exasperated shopping women.

These were among the effects of that injurious economic measure, but it was marked by more terrible incidents. Disorder and bloodshed were also its fruits. It was while the MCKINLEY tariff was in full operation that labor, betrayed by the promise of benefits that were not realized, made an armed assertion of its claim to better wages which brought on a conflict that stained Homestead with blood and involved labor in a collision with the military.

And now, at this later period, after the MCKINLEY protection has been revived in the high duties of the DINGLEY tariff, it is seen that similar scenes of disorder and bloodshed are enacted, almost at the very start of the high tariff revival. The promised prosperity brings to the coal miners nothing but a hearty refusal to pay them living wages, and violent outbreaks are the result. The massacre at Lattimer becomes the counterpart of the Homestead slaughter, and DINGLEY's protection is ushered in with a ghastly list of killed and wounded working people.

During the entire period of the WILSON tariff there was no disturbance between the workers and the employers, but as soon as the "protective" system is revived the shooting of workmen that stained the MCKINLEY tariff record with blood again begins.

The latest shipment of one thousand extra blankets to the national guardsmen encamped about Hazleton indicates that they are feeling a little of the frost that nature has settled upon the country. The State can supply blankets to keep these fellows warm now, but when they get home again and winter sets in in earnest many of them will find that DINGLEY's protection for them will not be sufficient to equip them against the great business frost that will benumb every branch of trade.

Will Try to Get Up Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Alger spent some time this morning in conference with President Wear and Michael Cudaly, of the Alaska Transportation and Trading Company. They announced their intention to make every effort to get as much of the supplies at St. Michaels as possible, and it is expected three more steamers can be run up before the river closes.

So far no steps have been taken to insure the carriage of supplies after that event via the mountain passes, but it is likely that this matter will now enlist the attention of the company's officers. Mr. Wear reported that the steamer Humboldt will be ready to sail from Seattle for St. Michaels next Thursday. Mr. Wear said that the transportation company had suitable quarters for the troops, and that the large supply of food stores at St. Michaels would provision them. The men are already on their way to Seattle.

Secretary Alger to-day received a telegram from E. B. Hartley, secretary of the Klondyke Transportation, Express and Commercial Company, of St. Louis, stating that his company has already contracted for several of the new locomotives to travel over ice, and trains will be running over the Yukon river in December.

The instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Randall, who will command the small temporary post to be established at St. Michaels, are simple and direct. It is not the intention to make this a permanent post. Colonel Randall will preserve life and property to the best of his ability, endeavoring to do so without exercising force, if that is possible. It is expected that the little command will arrive at St. Michaels about October 5th.

Yellow Fever Increasing.

Sickness and Distress Alarming on the Island of Cuba. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In his last weekly report to the surgeon general of the marine hospital concerning health conditions at Santiago de Cuba United States Sanitary Inspector Coninero says: "Yellow fever is slowly increasing, and the cases now under treatment generally take a malignant form, ending in death. Dropsy from anemia, is common just now, as food is scarce and high in price, and most beyond the means of the poorer classes. Over 9,000 people live on a 5-cent dinner fare provided by charity kitchens, and beggars are thick in the streets."

All of Martin's Deputies Held for Murderer.

Conclusion of the Preliminary Hearing at Wilkes-Barre of the Commonwealth vs Sheriff Martin and Deputies. Amount of Bail for Each Deputy was placed at \$5,000. It Was Stated in the Evidence Taken That the Strikers on the Fatal Day at Lattimer Did Not Make Any Demonstration and They Came Along Quietly—The Firing Lasted for About Two Minutes.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 21.—Sheriff Martin and his sixty-four deputies were given a preliminary hearing before the court today, charged with the killing of twenty-four striking miners near Lattimer on Friday, Sept. 10th. The deputies were brought up from Hazleton near the depot, but they proceeded to the court house unmolested. Judge Lynch and Judge Bennett presided. Judge Lynch announced that the judges would sit as justices of the peace to hear testimony in the case.

Attorneys John M. Garman and John McGahren, who had been retained by the prosecution and opened the case withdrew after they realized the untoward action taken by the judges on the bench. District Attorney Fell then took charge. Sheriff Martin was seated at the defendant's table surrounded by three lawyers.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WELSH.

John Welsh, of Hazle township, was the first witness. He said: "I saw the strikers coming and went out to meet them and to see what would happen. Some of the men carried clubs, and I told them to throw away their clubs. They did so. I got on a car and passed the strikers. The car with the deputies came along and blew out our car. Then we heard the strikers were going to Lattimer. One of the deputies, Ed Turbach, got on our car. He said: 'I don't know what the sheriff means by taking us around like this without ordering us to shoot.' The deputies got off the car near Lattimer. Then the strikers came up and Deputy Mr. Hess walked out and fired. Hess grabbed one of the strikers, There was a scuffle. The other strikers walked along past the deputies. I heard someone call: 'Fire!' Then I heard one shot, then another and then a regular volley. The men began to run, but the deputies kept on shooting. I was thirty yards away. A few minutes after the shooting, one man, William Rought, stepped upon the railroad tracks and deliberately shot a man running through the woods."

"How long did the shooting last?" asked Mr. Fell. "About five minutes. It was after all were shot that this deputy went on the railroad tracks and got."

The witness named a number of deputies he saw among the crowd.

JONATHAN LICHTENBERGER'S EVIDENCE.

Jonathan Lichtenberger, a Hazleton contractor, was the next witness. He said: "I was standing 160 yards away from the strikers as the trouble began. I saw Sheriff Martin approach the men. He had a paper in his hand which he attempted to read. After the reading of the proclamation he ordered the crowd to go back. Then they had a scuffle with him. He drew his revolver, but some one grabbed his wrist and held up his hand, so he could not do anything. Then the shooting began."

Charles Gussrott, the school teacher at Lattimer, gave important testimony for the Commonwealth. At 1 p. m. the judges asked the district attorney what would be done with the prisoners until the hearing of the men is finished. Judge Lynch said that each man would be required to give bail or else go to jail. After a conference with District Attorney Fell the bail in each case was fixed at \$5,000. Joseph A. Sinn, trust officer of the city trust safe deposit and surety company, of Philadelphia, came forward to give bail for all the deputies. The gentleman was armed with power of attorney from his company, and stated that the trust company was worth about \$840,000 and was solvent.

Court reassembled at 2:30 p. m. The examination of witnesses proceeded slowly.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The taking of testimony was resumed to-day. Many of the Commonwealth's strongest witnesses admitted, on cross examination, that their object in going to Lattimer, was to get the men at work there to quit and join them.

Mrs. Ellen Wichele, who was on a car going to Lattimer said: "I know nothing of the strikers. The deputies got on my car to intercept the strikers. I noticed the deputies lined along the first houses in Lattimer and the strikers came the sheriff lifted walked from his car into the road and stopped the men. Then the shooting began and the deputies held their guns carelessly that those in the car were in danger."

"Did you see the men do anything?" asked Judge Lynch. "No, sir; I did not see them do anything. They came along quietly."

"Did you see those men do anything at all?" asked Fell. "No, sir."

"At this point district attorney Fell said: 'I might state to the court that, although there has been some remarks made here about the conduct of this case, we have subpoenaed all the witnesses who know anything about this shooting, but I believe they know nothing different from what has already been adduced. There are thirty-three witnesses to be heard.'"

Judge Lynch said he had heard sufficient of this kind of evidence, but after some inquiry, John Terry volunteered something new. He said: "When the shooting was over I went back to give my uncle and cousin something to drink; they were wounded; a deputy named Clark said: 'Give them h—l.' They held me prisoner for an hour."

"Were you a striker?" asked Fell. "Yes; we were stopped by the sheriff. Some one behind shoved and then the shooting began."

"Did the sheriff take a paper out of his pocket?" asked Fell. "No, sir; he told us to stop and go back."

That being all the important testimony, the judges had a conference, and Judge Lynch asked Mr. Fell what he wished done. Mr. Fell said: "Under the evidence, I think the deputies should be held for court." The judge then asked why the other deputies were not arrested, and Senator Kline said some of them went away after the shooting and have not been seen or heard of since. All the names of the deputies were called and seventy-three answered and twelve did not. Seventy-three answered to give bail and Charles and Herbert Houck, sons of Rev. W. A. Houck formerly Methodist minister of Bellefonte were among them.

All stepped forward and delivered themselves on the charge of murder.

Joseph A. Sinn, of Philadelphia, representing the city trust safe deposit and

surety company, of Philadelphia, advanced and became surety in the sum of \$5,000 bail or each of the deputies for their appearance at the next term of criminal court to answer the charge of murder. Each of the defendants, through their bondsman, Mr. Sinn, also gave \$1,000 bail on an additional charge of felonious wounding. The men then repaired to court room No. 2, where they signed their names to the bail pieces and the preliminary hearing came to an end. The amount of bail for the seventy-three deputies, at \$5,000 for murder and \$1,000 for felonious wounding, amounts to \$438,000. It is other twelve deputies come and give similar bail, the total would reach over a half million dollars.

When the seventy-three answering deputies were arraigned before the judges it was remarked generally they did not look like criminals. They had the appearance of a body of business men called to transact some business. They all well dressed and intelligent looking. Nearly all the deputies left for their homes in Hazleton late this afternoon.

Breaker Burned to the Ground.

The Loss Will be About 50,000 and the Fire Was of Incendiary Origin.

HAZLETON, Sept. 21.—The Evans breaker of A. S. Van Winkle & Co., operated by Kennedy & Warner, at Beaver Meadow, four miles from here, was burned to the ground to-night. The loss will be about \$50,000. The operators are convinced that it was incendiary. The breaker has been idle since last Tuesday, not in consequence of the strike, but on account of a lack of water. Tapping for water was to have been begun to-morrow, and the breaker would have resumed work immediately. Mr. Warner said that so far as he knew nobody had been about the breaker all day, and, as none of the boilers were working, he could see no possibility of accident, especially in view of the fact that the flames originated at the top of the breaker, eighty feet above the ground. About fifty men employed in the breaker and several hundred in the mines connected with it. All these men have been working continuously since the Lattimer shooting. They were driven out on two occasions about two weeks ago by bands of strikers from Coleraine, but returned afterwards.

Tobacco Embargo Lifted.

Weyler Rescinds His Famous Orders Prohibiting Exports—Several Battles Reported.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—General Weyler has at last been forced by the pressure of exporters at Havana to rescind his famous order prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba.

A large expedition landed Wednesday in the province of Matanzas. Large quantities of stores reached the insurgents. Several severe fights have taken place, and buildings have been burned.

The Spanish columns under General Luque and Colonel Morone had a sharp engagement with the insurgents, who were trying to capture the fort at Los Bajos de la Brechosa, near Holguin. The cavalry charged killing 17 insurgents. The column lost five killed and 14 wounded.

Jose Alvarez, Ortega, a local leader from Ciegoqui, has surrendered with 10 armed men. At Palos, province of Havana, the rebel leaders, Louis Belano and Jose Penchet, have surrendered, together with 700 men and 200 arms.

Seven hundred and eight men, wounded or otherwise incapacitated, left for Spain to-day.

Lewisburg Fair.

The Union county fair will be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Sept. 25th, 30th and Oct. 1, 1897. For the benefit of visitors, the Pennsylvania railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets to Brook Park, September 25th, 29th, 30th and October 1st, valid for return passage until October 3, 1897 inclusive at greatly reduced rates.

Special trains will run on Thursday and Friday Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. Special return train will be Thursday, Sept. 30th, to Rising Springs and on Friday Oct. 1st to Glen Iron, leaving Lewisburg 5.30 p. m. Brook Park 5.35 p. m.

Special Excursion to the Union County Fair, at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Thursday, Sept. 30th.

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend this fair the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell round trip tickets, good only on the above mentioned day on rates indicated below, at rates quoted:

Table with 2 columns: Station and Train leaves. Rates: Bellefonte 6.30 a. m. 1.92, Belmont 6.30 a. m. 1.97, Oak Hall 6.30 a. m. 1.92, Linden Hall 7.00 a. m. 1.56, Centre Hall 7.00 a. m. 1.40, Rising Springs 7.27 a. m. 1.28, Coburn 7.44 a. m. 1.01.

Arrive at fair grounds about 9:05 a. m. Returning, a special train will leave fair grounds at 6 p. m. same day, making same stops.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—On Monday, September 27th, the Jewish new year 5658 commences. It will be the first of the month Tisri. All of the stores in this place operated by Jewish people will be closed until 6 o'clock that evening.

The Israelites, Carthaginians, Egyptians, Persians, Syrians and other eastern people commenced their year about the autumnal equinox. The Greeks previous to Menon's time commenced their year at the winter solstice, and then changed it to the summer solstice. The Romans were the first people to adopt January 1st as the commencement of the year. The French, until 1564, commenced their year in March or April and the Russians reckoned from September 1st, until Peter the Great's time.

The primitive nations followed the seasons of the year in making their divisions of time, while modern peoples use the sun in their computations. Most civilized nations divide the year into quarters, but according to Genesis the Israelites divided their year into seasons viz., seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and Golius writes of the same divisions now existing among the Arabs. Frequently the years varied in length. Sometimes the revolution of one planet was taken and sometimes that of another. The 473,000 years of the Chaldean empire are generally considered as being equivalent to our days or 1296 modern years, and the 720,000 years of Babylon equal to 1972 of our years.

CLOVER HULLERS.—We have already sold five clover hullers—four of which have been delivered and we can secure three or four more on short notice, if those who want to purchase will contract with us and place their orders immediately.

McCALMONT & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. SHORTLIFFE & Co., State College, Pa.

FOSTER ON THE WEATHER.—"My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 20th to 24th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th and the eastern States on the 29th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 24th, great central valleys 26th and the eastern States 29th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 27th, great central valleys 29th and the eastern States October 1.

THE END OF THE GRANGER'S PICNIC.—Last Friday practically saw the end of the Granger's picnic. Some very able addresses were made in the auditorium during the day and several thousand visitors were on the ground, but the storm of the night before had left a damp chilliness which even the bright September sun could not warm into picnic humor.

The program for the day was carefully carried out by those in charge, but all over the grounds people were packing up to leave or making last calls on their friends in the village of tents, preparatory to starting for home on Saturday.

Those who attended this year had more propitious weather, better amusements and a pleasanter week than has been spent at a Granger's picnic in this section for years. Everything seemed to be just about right. The management was courteous and painstaking with both tent and exhibitor and a long stride was made last week at Grange park toward convincing the public that it is an institution that has come to stay.

The bad weather of three previous encampments had had such a deteriorating effect on them that it was feared that a permanent set-back had been experienced. Last week's success showed the emptiness of such an assumption.

We congratulate Centre county Pomona grangers on their 24th annual picnic and exhibition.

HUNTING'S CIRCUS IN THE TORNADO.

THE WATCHMAN'S forms were held as late as possible last Thursday night and it was strange too. A feeling that something was going to happen at Grange park that night that would make a nice, crisp bit of news to give to our readers early Friday morning seemed to pervade the entire office. Those rings in the heavens even made the devil suspicious and contrary to his usual custom of kicking to get off as early as possible he wanted to wait.

The half-expected happened and right in the midst of the storm that was sweeping down Penns-valley the WATCHMAN compositors were getting ready to get a story of it in type before the last rumble of the thunder had died away in the distance.

The story of the destruction that had been wrought was coming right in from the grounds, when there was a great spluttering and crackling, a shriek, a slightly shocked girl and it was all over. The telephone line had been struck by lightning and all hope of news summarily ended.

Quite a frightful wind and rain storm swept down Penns-valley and played particular havoc at the Granger's picnic grounds last Thursday night.

Many of the light awnings were blown down and it was only by desperately hanging to the poles that the tents occupied by the campers were held upright. Along the "Midway" many of the fakirs' booths were torn down. The side-show tent was blown over and much of the paraphernalia spoiled by the water, besides several of the large snakes got away, causing consternation among the women on the ground.

The merry-go-round suffered considerable damage to its canvas awning and some of the machinery was broken.

Bob Hunting's circus was the greatest sufferer. A night performance was in progress when the storm struck the ground and the wind seemed to inflate the great canvas as if it were a balloon. For a moment it swirled and flapped and then collapsed. Poles, canvas, trappings, light and all fell in an inextinguishable mass. The people who were inside were covered up and for the time being pinioned to the ground. Pandemonium reigned supreme. Such shrieks were enough to make believe that hundreds were wounded or dying.

Soon knives began to slash holes in the canvas and the people escaped; only one person being hurt.

Emma Whitlock was doing her double tapez act turn at the time and she fell with the poles. Her hand was badly cut and required several stitches to close up the wound.

Mr. Hunting estimates his loss at about \$300. Many of his poles were broken and the canvas was so badly torn and cut that an entire new top will be needed for the tent. Besides this loss the pouring rain soaked all of the paraphernalia of the circus people and considerable damage was done by the water.

The show arrived here Friday morning in a pretty dilapidated condition. Owing to the fact that the canvas could not be raised the afternoon performance was abandoned and at night the show was given at Garman's opera house.

ANDERSON—BIGLEMAN.—John Anderson Jr., and Miss Amelia H. Bigleman were married at the rectory of St. John's Catholic church, on Bishop street, last Thursday evening. Rev. P. McArdle, officiating. Mr. John Mignot, of Coleville, was best man and Miss Julia Bigleman, of Frenchville, Clearfield county, was bridesmaid.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were driven to the Pennsylvania station where they took a night train for a tour through the northern part of the State.

A furnished house on east Bishop street is ready for them to go into when they return.

SNOW AT SNOW SHOE.—Monday was one of the most disagreeable and chilliest days that have ever been experienced at this season of the year. It was exceedingly cold all day, in fact the cold wave put in an appearance on Sunday evening, when the mercury took a tumble of 20°.

At Snow Shoe quite a little snow fell Monday morning and Tuesday morning there was a killing frost in all parts of the county.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. Harry B. Miller, of our village, left on Tuesday last to visit her parents at Lock Haven.

Charles Krape of our village, having finished his new building will occupy it as a boot and shoe store.

Commercial agents report the business outlook brighter, some think that day light is close at hand—perhaps.

Wm. Steely and wife of Lewistown, having been here on a visit to Mrs. Steely's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, left for their home on Monday last.

Charles Miller, the well-known wool merchant and tailor of our village, now drives a dark bay animal instead of his famous white "Duke" having made an exchange.

We have two cider mills located in our "city limits," one in the brick yard of C. P. Long and the other along the creek above the dam and both seem to be doing a lively business.

School opens on Monday the 27th, when the little folks, and some big ones too, not over their summer vacation yet but want a few days more, will be "creeping like snails unwillingly to school."

At the veteran reunion at Hecla park on the 11th inst., James Kennedy of our town, lost his G. A. R. badge. The finder will please return it by mail. Mr. K. will reimburse the finder with stamps and his thanks.

The beautiful phenomenon appearing in the Heavens, on Thursday last, was rather a remarkable occurrence, naturally it alarmed the timid to a wonderful degree. Many think that it was fore shadowing of some dire calamity to befall the country. War pestilence and earthquakes were freely predicted by the superstitiously inclined, but of course it was all nonsense.

Mrs. I. J. Grenoble, of Gettysburg, formerly our village is here on a visit. A few years since Mr. Grenoble was a popular and prosperous merchant of our town, and did much to improve the village. After the total destruction of his large store and dwelling by fire he moved south, remaining there only a short time before returning to Pennsylvania and finally locating at Gettysburg.

Pine Grove Mention.

Our public schools will open the first Monday in October.

Last Monday morning Jack frost laid his hand heavily on vegetation.

James Hammer is spending a week's vacation among old cronies here.

Wm. J. Meyers and wife were in town last Saturday for a few hours on their way home from Grange Park.

Our farmers are busily harvesting the largest crop of clover seed ever gathered in Penn and Spruce creek valleys.

Our village blacksmith reports another addition to his family. It is not a voter but he is going to advocate woman's suffrage hereafter.

Our young friend Ed. Myers has accepted the principalship of the Milroy High school at a salary of \$50 per month. He is well fitted for the position and the WATCHMAN adds its best wishes for his success.

Prof. John G. Miller is, this week, on half rations on account of several bruised ribs caused by a blow from a stick of lumber at a shed raising. It was fortunate indeed that his injuries are not more serious.

Frank Krebs is representing Tussey Council No. 315 at the J. O. A. M. state meeting at Altoona. He is being supported by Milt Keller, J. C. Murphy, J. A. Decker and wife, Frank Fry, John Wright and some others whose names we failed to get.

John J. Tressler has added a brand new clover huller of the Birdsall make to his threshing outfit, and from now on will make a general clean up through the valley. He asks his customers to have a little patience and he will do them all up in good shape.

James McCormick, his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Will Bailey, after a month's visit in Centre and Mifflin county left last Friday for their home in the sunflower state, perfectly delighted with the improvements in our town during their absence of twenty years.

Rev. Milliken Goheen, his wife and little daughter sailed last Saturday from New York to Liverpool en route to India. Some concern has been felt about their safety on account of the great storms reported about the time the vessel sailed but, inasmuch as this is their third journey to that far away country it is known that they are good sailors.

DEATH OF MRS. JOSEPH STONE.—On Thursday the 16th, at noon, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone died, at her home at Oak Hall, after an illness of ten days of inflammation of the bowels. She was only 38 years old and leaves her husband and five small children to mourn her death. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and was buried in the Boolsburg cemetery on the morning of the 18th with Rev. G. W. Lescher officiating.