

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 11, 1898.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

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Democrats remember that you can do much at the election, next Tuesday, to make a victory in the county next fall. Let both your votes and your actions conserve to harmony, for a harmonious party is a victorious party.

Mr. Bryan on the Ratio of 16 to 1.

The answer of WILLIAM J. BRYAN to those few hypocritical parties who object to his close adherence to the ratio of 16 to 1, is one of the most remarkable deliverances that has emanated from the mind of that most remarkable man. In comparison with its clearness of statement and forceful presentation of its argument the polished prattle of the New York Journal writer, who has condemned his fidelity to the ratio demanded by the Chicago platform, appears absurdly trifling.

Mr. BRYAN easily brushes his assailants out of his way not only by the clearness with which he shows that nothing has since occurred that requires or would warrant the substitution of a different ratio from that which the Chicago platform prescribed as necessary for a correct monetary system, but also by the force with which he demonstrates the fact that 16 to 1 is not only the ratio between the two metals that was fixed by the coinage law under which there was free coinage until the fatal act of 1873, but still exists between the gold and silver coins in circulation, but it is moreover the ratio that would naturally prevail in the relation between the two metals if fictitious conditions were not produced by monetary policies intended to depreciate the relative value of silver.

The free silver leader of the Democracy not only most forcibly vindicates his adherence to the ratio of value between the two metals for which the Democratic platform declared in 1896, but he clearly shows that it would be bad policy to abandon or change it. He very sensibly and truthfully says:

"The ratio of 16 to 1 has been adopted by the Democratic party in a convention which, more than any recent convention, received its authority direct from the people. The rank and file of the party, instead of leaving the ratio to the leaders, expressed their own opinion upon the subject, and that opinion has not changed since the convention. The ratio has also been indorsed by the Populist party, the National Silver party and the Silver Republicans. To abandon the ratio would be wrong in itself, and as impolitic as it would be wrong."

—Mr. CARTER HARRISON is a young Democrat who has been commendably lively in politics and has won distinction for a man of his years by being elected mayor of Chicago. He has gained a position in which he can make himself useful. It may even serve as a stepping stone to the Governorship of Illinois, but too ambitious a program is being cut out for him by some of his injudicious friends who propose to elevate him from the mayoralty to the Governorship, preparatory to bringing him out as an opponent of Wm. J. BRYAN for the Democratic nomination for President. Presidential candidates are not developed by such processes. Something more than that is required to produce them of a quality warranted to be suitable. The Democracy have a recollection of a presidential nominee who went through the previous grades of mayor and Governor, and after serving two presidential terms allowed himself in the end to be caught in the Wall street gold trap. Mr. CARTER HARRISON might not permit himself to be caught in that way, but he is still young and can well wait until Wm. J. BRYAN shall have served his country in the presidential office.

A Humbug Substitution.

Nothing could be more ridiculous than the affectation displayed in the intention to use water for the christening of the new battleship Kentucky instead of the liquor which it has been the custom to use for such a purpose.

The original intention of performing the ceremony with a bottle of fine old 40-year Bourbon whiskey was a suggestion worthy of the true Kentucky spirit; but since the Republican Governor of that State has managed to ring in his daughter as the performer of the ceremony instead of the young lady who had a prior claim to that distinction, it has been concluded to do the christening with water from a spring from which ABRAHAM LINCOLN drank when he was a boy, an intention prompted about equally by temperance crankiness and sham reverence for a great man who if he were living to-day would be ashamed to belong to the McHanna party.

There is no sense in departing from the old custom of giving the new ships of the navy a send off with something stronger than water, as the use of wine in christening ships is traditionally associated with that ceremony, and is a custom cherished by old sailors whose preference should be considered of some account in such a matter.

—The venerable Philadelphia Ledger is of the opinion that the union of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans against gold monometallism is a dangerous combination. That is indeed so. There is danger in it, but it is dangerous only to the MORGANS, DREXELS, and those other money changers who have effected a grip on the finances of the country and have brought the government under subjection to Wall street; dangerous to the ROCKEFELLERS, VANDERBILTS, CARNEGIES, HANNAS and that class of millionaires in whose interest tariffs are laid to promote and protect their monopolies; dangerous to the aspiring plutocrats whose vast and rapidly increasing accumulations, encouraging their desire to establish a titled aristocracy of wealth in this country. The combination deplored by the Ledger is indeed dangerous to these abnormal excesses on free institutions and popular government, but it is full of hope for the people to whom it will ensure protection from influences and agencies that threaten to destroy the Republic.

—No member of a presidential cabinet could be in a more absurd position than is occupied by secretary GAGE, the Chicago banker whom President McKINLEY brought into his administration to reform the currency by putting it on a more solid and thorough gold basis, and to bring the finances of the country under the control of the national banks. The secretary finds his scheme blocked at the very start by the Senate resolving that the bonds are optionally payable in silver. He can't get even a Republican House of Representatives to touch his bill for the retirement of the greenbacks, and the probability of a currency bill being reported to this Congress is assuming the definite form of an impossibility. While he is in this plight the secretary can find nothing else to do but to eulogize the gold standard and currency reform on the goldbug plan in addresses delivered at sumptuous dinners given by millionaire bankers and monopolists.

—The people of Pennsylvania are struck with the comicality of the idea of erecting a marble palace for the accommodation of the kind of lawmakers that are sent to Harrisburg to do the legislating for the State. There would be something laughable in it if it wasn't made so serious a matter by the prospect of its costing them millions of dollars. People are not in a laughing mood when they expect to have an extravagant bill presented to them for payment, and the aggravation in this case is made the greater by the suspicion that the old capitol was burned down with the object of enabling a ring of politicians and contractors to make fortunes out of the job of building a new one whose cost will be made to run into the millions.

—ADOLPH LEITGEERT, the Chicago sausage maker who is said to have dissolved his wife in a lye vat, has just been convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. If he did get away with the woman in the manner he is said to have done it he will have a long time to think over the foolishness of trying to make sausage out of women.

Barrios Assassinated.

The President of Guatemala Pays the Usual Penalty.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Senor Lazo Arriga, the Guatemalan minister to the United States, this afternoon received an official cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala announcing the assassination of President Barrios and succession to the Presidency of first vice President Manuel Estrada Cabrera. No details whatever were given.

The dispatch came from Guatemala City, the capital, where President Barrios has lived and the governments are carried on. It added that entire calm prevails. This assurance, coupled with the immediate succession of the first vice President, in accordance with the constitutional methods of the country, is a special service of gratification to the officials of the Guatemalan legation here, and to some extent alleviates the shock with which they received the news of the tragedy.

President Barrios was a man of wide attainments and marked executive ability. He was only 42 years old. The six years term of service for which he was elected terminated March 15th next, but the national congressional assembly already had extended his term for a further four years. The new President, Mr. Cabrera, is a man of prominence in Guatemala and is one of two chosen by the congress to fill the Presidency in case of a vacancy.

The Deputies Trial.

Judge Woodward Takes Occasion to Rebuke Sentimentality. Remonstrated to One Witness Swears That Deputy Dodson Declared He Would 'Shoot Strikers at a Cent a Head'—A Blundering Slavonian Witness.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—When court opened yesterday in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies Judge Woodward vigorously rebuked the attorneys who had engaged in worldly warfare on Saturday after adjournment, and threatened them with punishment for contempt if the offense was repeated. He also severely denounced newspaper sensationalism, saying that some newspapers were "endeavoring to prevent justice by an exaggeration of facts," and declared that "if the astounding falsehoods and misrepresentations continue the representatives of the papers will find the door of the court closed to them."

Silas Jones, justice of the peace at West Hazleton, was the first witness of the day. His testimony, which added nothing new to the case, was ruled out after a long argument by opposing counsel. This is regarded as an important gain by the defense. Before the noon adjournment the court accepted bail for all the accused deputies and the sheriff in the amount of \$6,000 in each case, making a total of \$402,000 in all. Bail was furnished by a Philadelphia surety company.

George Yeager, a Slavonian who required an interpreter, followed Jones on the witness stand. He saw the shooting at Lattimer, and pointed out as among those whom he had seen fire at the strikers deputies Zeirli, Harwood, Zeirli, Schuyler and Thomas Hall. He pointed out several other deputies whom he had seen with guns in their hands, and when John Hampton, chief of the coal and iron police, was called before him he positively identified Hampton as one of those he had seen among the deputies, illustrating how Hampton had been in the defense. The witness will prove that Hampton was not on the scene at all, but was in Hazleton at the time.

Thomas Hall, clerk of the Valley hotel, in Hazleton, testified to a conversation he had heard on Sunday following the shooting from the lips of deputy John Turner, during which Turner said "I shot nine of them and killed five." On cross-examination Hall said he did not know whether Turner was "blowing" or making a statement of fact.

The next witness was Christopher Brehen, a miner of Cranberry. Brehen said he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived, and that he talked with Bornheiser, one of the deputies, who wanted him to join the deputies. Bornheiser said: "Every one of these—striker ought to be shot."

"They have as good a right to strike as anybody," the witness replied, "and I would not stop them."

"You are a coward," Bornheiser said, "or else you would get a gun and go out with us to shoot them."

"If you want to shoot them, all right," the witness said, and then Bornheiser went away.

A few days before the shooting the witness had a talk with a deputy named Dodson, who said: "We ought to get so much a head for shooting down these strikers. I would do it for a cent a head, and make money at it."

On cross-examination the witness admitted that he had been in jail once for a week on the charge of burglary, but that he had been bailed out and acquitted. His original story was not altered by the examination.

The last witness was John Costello, who said he was helping a wounded man when Deputy A. E. Hess approached him. He was about to detail the conversation which ensued, and by which the commonwealth hoped to prove malice on the part of the deputy, when the defense objected. There was a heated argument, and at its conclusion the court adjourned, decision being reserved.

Another Sensation Was Sprung in the Martin Trial.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 8.—Another sensation was sprung on the audience of the Martin trial to-day, when Judge Woodward announced that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with harm unless certain things were done. The judge said:

"The man who wrote this will probably be a witness in the case, and I want to tell him he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgement. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic of the race from which I come."

Before the hearing of evidence was resumed, the judge sustained the defense and ruled out that part of the testimony of John Costello relating to his conversation with Deputy Hess, in which the latter threatened to shoot his beans, he pronounced a head for shooting down the strikers. This evidence was given yesterday afternoon and a lengthy argument followed on the question of its admissibility.

COSTELLO RECALLED.

Costello recalled this morning and said he had seen three dead and eight wounded men lying along the road from Farley's hotel to Lattimer. He said he did what he could for the wounded and found out the names of the men who were shot.

Evau Jones, chief of police of West Hazleton, testified that the strikers reached West Hazleton on the afternoon and there met the sheriff and the deputies. They carried a flag and talked loud, but they had no arms and made no disturbance of any kind. The sheriff told them they could not march to Lattimer and that if they must go home, whereupon he (Jones) induced them to go back and showed them how they could march by a side street.

John Lynch testified that he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived and that they were unarmed and orderly. The sheriff told some of the spectators they had better get out of the way, as there was liable to be trouble if the strikers did not disperse.

DEPUTIES POINTED OUT.

The witness pointed out the following deputies as being among those whom he had seen at West Hazleton: Honck, Ridgeway, Young, Salem, Harry and Frank Zeirli, Platt, Cook, Dodson, Ferry, Barton, Sobers, Clark, Jones and the sheriff.

The witness said that deputy Manley had struck him with a gun as he was moving down the street, and that another man could not march to Lattimer and that if they must go home, whereupon he (Jones) induced them to go back and showed them how they could march by a side street.

"I could get a head on that fellow." Another said: "I'll get even with the devils when we get to Lattimer." Deputy Terry told a man who was sympathizing with a striker who was bleeding that, if he did not shut up, he would blow his head off.

Witness denied, on cross-examination, that he had a black jack and tried to hit a deputy with it, or that he had tried to break through the line of deputies.

Herman Pottinger, of Hazleton, said

that, while he was at West Hazleton on the day of the shooting, Deputy Henry Dill threatened to "blow my brains out if I did not get off the road."

The witness pointed out Barton, Hall, Beisel, Manley and Moile as deputies whom he saw at West Hazleton.

STATEMENTS BY DEPUTIES.

He heard Hall say: "I'd like to get a pop at them. Another deputy said: 'I bet I'll drop six of them when I get over there.'"

The cross-examination was severe, but it did not affect Pottinger's story.

CHIEF OF POLICE TOOK FLAG.

He said that chief of the coal and iron police Hampton was the man who tore the flag at West Hazleton.

Simon Kowalski said that when the sheriff stopped the strikers at Lattimer he asked where they were going. "To Lattimer to see our fellow workmen," he replied. "Then he grabbed the man by the collar, pulled him out of line and pushed his revolver against his throat. The next moment there was a shot and I ran as fast as I could. When I came back Mr. Dodson, a deputy, came over and I was helping a wounded man and said: 'You run away or I'll shoot you, too.'"

The cross-examination lasted some time but the witness' story was not shaken. He said he was not one of the leaders and only walked in the front ranks because it was hot and dusty.

Valdo Pekerski told how the deputies had struck one of the strikers at West Hazleton with a gun, cutting his head badly. The man, he said, was doing nothing. He could not point out the deputy. At West Hazleton the sheriff was pointing his revolver at everybody near him.

STRIKERS UNARMED AND PEACEABLE.

None of the strikers had any weapons and all were peaceable.

Attorney Palmer, for the defense, claimed that Attorney Martin was merely taking up time in asking each witness if the strikers were armed. "Will you admit it?" asked Martin.

"No, sir; we admit nothing."

"Then we will go ahead and prove it," "Go on," said Palmer. "It will take you seven years."

"At Lattimer," said the witness, "the sheriff stopped us and said nobody can go there. Then some of the men pushed forward, and the sheriff pulled a man to the side of the road and pointed his revolver. The man pushed the revolver away and ran. The sheriff snapped his revolver twice. The third time it exploded. I cannot say whether or not he shot anybody. As soon as he shot the deputies started shooting and everybody ran. I was among the last and the deputies fired at us while we were running. The firing lasted about five minutes."

The witness could not point out any of the deputies who fired after the men ran, saying he was too busy running to look at all. In the cross-examination the witness resisted the attempt that any of the strikers resisted the attempt that the sheriff was thrown to the ground.

REMEMBERED BUT ONE DEPUTY.

The only deputy the witness could remember seeing at Lattimer was Cook, whom he pointed out.

Andrew F. Adams, a traveling man, from Glens Falls, N. Y., said he saw the strikers twice on the day of the shooting. Once, as he was going from Milneville to Lattimer, they were then marching in an orderly manner, and again when he was returning from Lattimer. At that point it was just when they were meeting the sheriff. He did not see the meeting; the car being about 600 feet away, but he heard the firing, saw the smoke and saw the strikers running. There were a few scattered shots, then a volley, followed by a hail of scattered shots. This ended the testimony for the day and court adjourned.

JUDGE WOODWARD INSTRUCTS THE JURY AS TO ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Before the taking of evidence was resumed in the Martin trial to-day, Judge Woodward told the jurors that should they receive any letters bearing on the case, whether anonymous or signed, they should hand them over to the district attorney, and not allow them to make any impression on their minds.

The first witness to-day was John Yourish, one of the Harwood strikers. He said that on September 9th the strikers held a meeting at Harwood, and they understood that if they could get the Lattimer men to join them they would win the strike. They decided not to carry anything having the semblance of weapons and to behave quietly and peaceably. At West Hazleton, he said, they met the sheriff and the deputies, who pushed them around with guns and hit several of them. One man, and the witness at this juncture pointed out deputy Ario P. Platt, tore down the flag.

At Lattimer the sheriff stopped them, hit two men in the front rank and tried to shoot his revolver. It snapped twice and then exploded. Right away there was a volley of shots from the deputies and many of the strikers fell.

"A bullet passed through my hat," the witness continued, "and then I fell and lay down until there was no more shooting; then I ran away. I ran all the way to Hazleton because I was afraid of being shot. I did not go back."

On cross-examination witness said that at West Hazleton the sheriff got hold of his coat and pushed his revolver in his face, saying: "I am the sheriff of Luzerne county and you cannot go to Lattimer. If you do, I will shoot you." The witness also said the Harwood men decided to send a committee over to Lattimer, and that the committee was composed of all of them, about 400 or 500, because if they sent only three men or a small number, Pardee & Co. would discharge them; that is, they would have no chance of getting their positions after the strike. Steve Jusko, the man whose arm was broken and head cut by blows of a rifle in the hands of a deputy at West Hazleton, testified that at the time of the assault he was behaving in an orderly manner and saying nothing. Afterwards, he said, the deputy put him in the lockup for two days, and then he was taken to the hospital. He was laid up for two months.

The evidence of Michael Popos was corroborative of what has already been heard about the shooting at Lattimer.

He was put through a strong cross-examination by counsel for the defense and the only feature of any importance which developed was the fact that after the sheriff had told the strikers to disperse they continued on their way to Lattimer.

Only three witnesses were heard at this afternoon's session and only one gave evidence which was at all new. Louis Kitzski told how on arriving at West Hazleton the strikers two deputies seized him and tore his shirt. He said a number of the men were so frightened by the action of the deputies in threatening them with their guns that they ran home and did not

go to Lattimer. At Lattimer, the witness said the sheriff asked for the committee and while a man was looking for the three committeemen the sheriff pulled two fellows out of the line and tried to fire his revolver. I started to run at once and dropped down behind a little stone about thirty yards away. There was a volley and then a lot of separate shots, and they came so thick around here that I lay that I can further and got into a shanty, but the deputies fired on the shanty, and a bullet went through my hat. Witness did not have the hat in court and was told to write for it. On cross-examination he admitted that the sheriff had told the strikers to go home, and that they disobeyed and marched on to Lattimer.

Ellyer Bonin, an undertaker, of Hazleton, who buried thirteen of the victims, gave their names and described their wounds, saying all were shot in the back except one, who had a bullet in his forehead.

John Andreaski told the story as many others told it: meeting on the night before the shooting; the march to West Hazleton, what occurred there and the march on to Lattimer. He said as soon as I heard the shooting, I fell down near the railroad tracks and about thirty yards from the deputies, they fired a volley and then a two men ran out of the line of deputies and upon the railroad track crying out: "Come back, you— and we'll fix you," to the fleeing strikers, and the same time shooting two or three times. The witness pointed out Frank Clark as one of the two men who ran.

Court adjourned at this point and the cross-examination will be heard in the morning. The Commonwealth has about a hundred more witnesses.

Ruiz Counted Death.

General Lee's Report of the Spanish Officer Executed—Did Not Use a Flag of Truce, But Went out to Meet Aranguren in His Private Character, to Urge Autonomy—General Lee's Futile Efforts to Save Ruiz's Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President yesterday transmitted to the House the report of Colonel Ruiz, relative to the execution of General Aranguren, which the House called for by resolution. "As a matter of public interest," says General Lee, "I have the honor to inform the department that on Monday, Dec. 1st, Lieutenant Colonel Don Joaquin Ruiz, of the Spanish corps of engineers and aid-de-camp of the Captain General, an officer favorably known in the city, visited Colonel Aranguren, an active and enterprising insurgent chief, with whom he had been formerly well acquainted. In company with two guides, a white man and a negro, he rode on horseback in the direction of Aranguren's camp. After he had proceeded two leagues he was met by Aranguren, who was mounted and he had an escort of 14 cavalry."

"Colonel Ruiz, after the exchange of salutations, began a speech to Aranguren and his party, setting forth the prospective glories of autonomic rule, and, I am authorized, made offers upon the part of the authorities here for the surrender of his command, whereupon Aranguren, acting under the instructions of his general-in-chief, Maximino Gomez, had Colonel Ruiz and his two men executed."

"It will be remembered that in November last Gomez issued a proclamation ordering his officers to put to death any person or persons that should approach them with the effort to make them traitors to their comrades or cause or to induce them to accept autonomy under Spanish rule."

"In accordance with a request made to me by the Russian consul and other friends of Colonel Ruiz, and with the knowledge, consent and approval of General Blanco, I made the attempt to save the life of the Spanish officer by sending to him Mr. Ernesto Tosca, as my representative here, with a note requesting Colonel Aranguren, as a special favor to me, to release Ruiz. I regret to say that my representative did not reach the insurgent camp in time to deliver said note before Colonel Ruiz's execution, which had taken place on the day of Ruiz's arrival."

"The note to Aranguren was not delivered, because when my representative reached his camp this insurgent chief was temporarily absent therefrom, but the next rank officer, then in command, gave to Mr. Tosca a statement detailing the execution of Ruiz."

"It now appears that Colonel Ruiz visited the insurgent camp in his private or unofficial capacity, and that, with the exception of one or two of the authorities of the place, and possibly a few others, no one knew of his errand or departure. It would seem, therefore, that he went into the insurgent camp in an unofficial or private character, and not under flag of truce or other official protection in war, a procedure always hazardous to the life of anyone who attempts it."

Outbreak of the Moors.

Capture of British Steamer and Demolish Many Villages—England Loses on the Coast.

TANGIER, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Tournain, while attempting to land arms and stores on the coast of Morocco, was intercepted by the Sherifian steamer Hassani, whereupon she opened fire. The Hassani reciprocated, and captured one of the ship's boats, with three Englishmen.

The Moorish troops then demolished the villages favorable to foreigners, killing numbers of the inhabitants.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Tangier to the Cologne Gazette says the government of Morocco has arrested five members of the Globe Venture syndicate on a charge of unlawful trading.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mogador, Morocco, says that an expedition having occupied Erkes (presumably on the Sus coast), with the assistance of rebel tribesmen, the Sultan's troops attacked and defeated it after severe fighting, capturing four Englishmen.

Thermometer Reaches 160.

Heat So Intense in Australia as to Cause Fires and Many Deaths.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—The steamer Waruna, from Australia, brings news of appalling climatic conditions. In many instances work is out of the question, and sleep impossible, on account of the heat.

The thermometer averages about 124° in the shade, and in a long list of towns the lowest figure was 110°. In the sun it is 160°. The heat has caused numerous fires from spontaneous combustion, and news comes from all parts of Australia of destruction by flames. It would appear from the press reports that the total damage will amount to millions of pounds. In Victoria colony, 100,000 acres have been swept clear.

In a sewer at Melbourne many lives were lost, the men being overcome by gas.

It Was Time Long Ago.

From the Westmoreland Democrat.

It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid that "the cost of the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is officially estimated at \$240,000,000, besides the arrears due from the Cuban treasury, amounting to \$40,000,000." From the above figures it will be observed that the cost to Spain, in money, of attempting to suppress the insurrection in Cuba is over \$700,000 a month. Most, if not all, of the quarter of a billion dollars already expended by the Madrid government represents capital borrowed from European sources. It is understood that Americans have filed claims for damages suffered in Cuba, since the insurrection was inaugurated, of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. As Uncle Sam is expected to guard the interests of his citizens, it looks as if it was about time for the American government to foreclose on Cuba.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Adelphi club dance will be given at the Inn, State College, on Monday evening, Feb. 14th. Mrs. Jno. M. Dale and Mrs. John N. Lane, of this place, are among the patronesses. The committee is composed of Clay Sprecher, J. M. Curtin, J. N. Gray, J. S. Albert, A. O. Hiester and H. S. Davis.

MANY ANSWERS TO THE WATCHMAN PROBLEMS.—As was expected the two questions published in the WATCHMAN issue of January 29th, excited considerable interest among our mathematically inclined readers and no less than one hundred solutions have been received up to this time. It has been surprising, however, how few have been correct.

The first problem propounded was as follows:

A certain farmer came to Bellefonte with a horse and buggy, he traveled at the rate of 8 miles an hour. He was 22½ minutes in town, and in that time sold his buggy and horse, and then walked home at the rate of 3 and 1-5 miles an hour; he was 6 hours and 30 minutes gone from the time he left home unladen. How far did this farmer live from Bellefonte?

The proper solution to this problem is this:

When the farmer traveled at the rate of 8 miles an hour it equaled 1 mile in every 7½ minutes. When he walked home at the rate of 3 and 1-5 miles an hour it equaled 1 mile in 23 minutes. Thus it will be seen that his total time for covering a mile was 23 minutes. Now he was gone 6 hours and thirty minutes or 390 minutes, but spent 2½ of them in town, so they must be deducted from the total time gone, leaving 377½ minutes as his total time on the road. Now if it required 23 minutes to complete one mile he must have lived as many miles distant from Bellefonte as 23 is contained in 377½ or 14 miles.

The correct answers received for this problem were those of W. A. Kerlin, Rudd, Iowa; Maurice Runkle, John Love, Philip Mersinger and Lawrence Runkle, Tusseyville; C. G. Spiecher, Centre Hall; Wm. J. Howley, Bellefonte; Jacob L. Murray, Lemont; John L. Bathurst, Mt. Eagle. J. H. Eskridge, of Phillipsburg, thinks the farmer lives 34½ miles and 264 ft. and 2112528 from Bellefonte.

Mr. Spiecher and Mr. Murray were the only two persons who got the correct answer for the silk problem. It was this:

If a merchant in your town was selling silk at \$1.00 per yard, how much would you have to spend to purchase 10 yards of the silk?

The answer is as follows:

1 divided by .001=\$1000.
\$1000 plus 1=\$1001
\$1001 multiplied by =\$10,010 or cost of 10 yards.

THE NEW CHURCH AT MOSHANNON.—The M. E. church, at Moshannon, Pa., was dedicated on last Sabbath, and it was certainly a day to be remembered by the people of that community, especially those who were interested and took part in the services. Rev. W. W. Cadle preached to a large congregation on Saturday evening, and the services for the Sabbath day were begun with love feast at 9 o'clock; followed by a sermon by Rev. Thos. Wilcox, of Shamokin, Pa., after which a subscription was taken which was responded to nicely, amounting to over five hundred dollars.

A meeting was held for the children at 3 o'clock p. m. at which some sixty dollars were raised. And in the evening the people were treated to a very able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Monroe, presiding elder of the Altoona district, at which time the collection was continued and resulted in securing the full amount asked for, between 750.00 and 775.00 dollars, and so through arrangements made by the board of trustees the church could be dedicated to the worship of the Lord.

A large congregation was present at each service, friends from Snow Shoe and Pine Glen helping to swell the number. The finances were handled by Rev. Thos. A. Wilcox, who is certainly a good hand at this work.

The church is a frame building, the main audience room is 32 by 45 feet, seated with circular seating and the lecture room is 15 by 25, seated with chairs and so arranged with glass partition that it can be opened into one room. The entrance is through a vestibule in the tower, which is 10 x 10 ft. The church, is heated by a furnace and lighted with 2 chandeliers with Rochester burners. The pulpit is especially fine and has been pronounced to be as neat as the neatest; being entirely a new design and having a communion table attached with appropriate wording on it. It was made by the carpenter who built the church, H. L. Berger, and presented by him.

All who have rendered assistance have the sincere thanks of our people. The collectors who so faithfully performed their duty on Sabbath as also the board of trustees were as follows: Collectors, Revs. W. W. Cadle, C. W. Rishel; Bros. Alfred Thompson, Oscar Harn, Frank