

ALL THE IMPORTANT WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

War With Spain Declared.

Both Houses of Congress at Once Act Upon the President's Message, Fixing April 21st as the Day When Actual Warfare Began. McKinley Affixes his Signature.—Our Government Makes its Constitutional Declaration.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It has been two months and ten days since the battleship Maine was destroyed by the hand of an official of Spain, whether with or without their orders from superior officers. After this lapse of time and after careful consideration of all national and international affairs and principles, the government of the United States has in a formal and constitutional manner made a declaration of war. Both branches of Congress passed the war resolution this afternoon, and the President immediately attached his signature.

The President and many of his best advisors were strongly of the opinion that no formal declaration of war would be necessary. It was by them presumed that the joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in Cuba constituted a declaration of war. Those who reasoned in the same circle supplemented their conclusion with the opinion that the government at Madrid had regarded the resolutions as a declaration of war by severing diplomatic relations in an insolent manner, without permitting our Minister at Madrid to present the ultimatum of this country.

WHY THE PRESIDENT ACTED.

Many men of many minds surround the President of the United States, and while "a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," it devolves upon the president to ultimately reach his own conclusions; and this President McKinley did on Saturday afternoon when he announced to his closest friends that he would request Congress to make a formal declaration of war.

One of the most important and influential reasons which induced the President to reach this conclusion was the fact that while our blockading squadron is effectively performing its work, vessels of various degrees of value are being captured as prizes. So long as there is a loophole, no matter how small, for the owners of these vessels to demand their surrender, or in the future demanding an indemnity for them, the work of the blockading squadron is not so wholly effective as it should be. We know not the extent of the prizes yet within the possibilities of the grasp of our vessels, and it was therefore necessary, for that final reason, in addition to many other reasons, that the President concluded to pursue this course.

The following is the text of the resolution declaring war and hereby is directed to the message sent by President McKinley to Congress and immediately adopted by both Houses and there upon at once signed by the President:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted, etc., etc.

First.—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second.—That the President of the United States be and hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

ACTED IN TWO MINUTES.

The House of Representatives today passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The Representatives of 70,000,000 people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote and without a roll-call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and forty-one seconds to accomplish this.

The House was considering an election case and simply paused to declare war.

SENATE FOLLOWS THE HOUSE.

War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the Senate today during more than four hours of session. The body had scarcely convened when the message of the President urging Congress to declare the existence of war between the United States and Spain was laid before it. Without comment the message was referred to the foreign relations committee. Later the House war declaration was passed in executive session.

State Troops are Called Out.

The National Guardsmen to be Mustered in at Once.—Pennsylvania to Supply 10,000 Men.—The War Department Issues Orders to the Various States and Territories for their Quotas of Troops Under the Call for 125,000 Men.—It is the Wish of the President that the National Guardmen Shall be Used as Far as their Number Will Permit.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department has issued a call on the States for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas:

- Alabama, two regiments of infantry and one light battery.
- Arkansas, two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.
- California, one regiment of infantry and one light battery.
- Colorado, one regiment of infantry and one light battery.
- Connecticut, one regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.
- Delaware, one regiment of infantry.
- Florida, one regiment of infantry.
- Georgia, two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Illinois, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
- Indiana, four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Iowa, three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Kansas, three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
- Kentucky, three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
- Louisiana, two regiments of infantry.
- Maine, one regiment of infantry and one heavy battery.
- Maryland, one regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.
- Massachusetts, four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.
- Michigan, four regiments of infantry.
- Minnesota, three regiments of infantry.
- Mississippi, two regiments of infantry.
- Missouri, five regiments of infantry and one light battery.
- Montana, one regiment of infantry.
- Nebraska, two regiments of infantry.
- New Hampshire, one regiment of infantry.
- New Jersey, three regiments of infantry.
- New York, twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
- North Carolina, two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.
- Ohio, six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.
- Oregon, one regiment of infantry.

Pennsylvania, ten regiments of infantry, four heavy batteries.

Rhode Island, one regiment of infantry.

South Carolina, one regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.

Tennessee, three regiments of infantry.

Texas, three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Utah, one troop of cavalry and two light batteries.

Vermont, one regiment of infantry.

Virginia, three regiments of infantry.

Washington, one regiment of infantry.

West Virginia, one regiment of infantry.

Wisconsin, three regiments of infantry.

Wyoming, one battalion and one troop of cavalry.

District of Columbia, one battalion.

North Dakota, five troops of cavalry.

South Dakota, seven troops of cavalry.

Idaho, two troops of cavalry.

Nevada, one troop of cavalry.

Arizona, two troops of cavalry.

New Mexico, four troops of cavalry.

Oklahoma, one troop of cavalry.

Must Enlist in the Army.

By Present Regulations Volunteers Cannot Go to the Front as National Guard Organizations.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The volunteers from State organizations who desire to respond to to-day's call must register their places in the National Guard and officers and men formally enlist in the regular army. These recruits will be taken to the place of concentration in each State, and reorganization into companies of infantry, troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery will be effected. When a regiment of cavalry, for instance, has been completed, the Governor of a State will be advised that under provisions of the volunteer army law he is permitted to appoint regimental and company officers. Should but half a company or regiment be raised in a State, the regimental strength will be completed by those of other States. This will place the appointment of regimental officers with the President, but the Governors will be allowed to appoint company officers, so far as troops composing such companies are made up from their respective States.

Army officers on the active list will be detailed as mustering officers. After volunteers are mustered in each Governor will be requested to appoint regimental and company officers. Twelve companies of 1,212 men will form a regiment. A battalion is one-third of a regiment, or four companies.

Governor Walcott Objects.

Says Massachusetts Troops Must Remain in the State.

BOSTON, April 25.—Governor Walcott has received an official call for troops. He immediately replied that troops and equipment are ready, but made no reply to an inquiry if the troops are ready to be mustered into the United States service.

The Governor has issued a statement, setting forth that Massachusetts militia must be used to guard this State's coast line. Volunteers to the President's call must be volunteers, in fact.

Secretary Sherman Has Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Another retirement from the cabinet occurred today when the venerable secretary of state, John Sherman, handed in his resignation as premier to the President, to take effect at as early a day as might be convenient to the President. With it Mr. Sherman retires from public life, after a service of over 40 years, embracing the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, the secretaryship of the treasury and the secretaryship of state. The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health, which is now impaired as the result of years of devotion to public service and the arduous labors of a lifetime added to age, the venerable secretary being now within a few days of 75 years of age.

The resignation of Mr. Sherman was handed to the President at 12:15 o'clock. It was observed that secretary Sherman remained with the President a few minutes after the other members of the cabinet had left. The cabinet session was concluded at 11:30 o'clock, and five minutes later secretary Sherman left the room, and was driven at once to the state department.

At 11:45 the secretary's messenger, William, appeared with the resignation. It was formally accepted this afternoon.

Assistant secretary William R. Day has been appointed to succeed Mr. Sherman as secretary of state. John B. Moore, professor of international law of Columbia university, New York, and formerly second assistant secretary of state, has been chosen to succeed Judge Day as first assistant secretary of state.

Notice to Spanish Ships.

They are Given Until May 21st to Leave American Ports and Seek Cover.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President today issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels now in or bound to United States ports, and also with regard to the right of search: By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

Whereas, By an act of Congress approved April 25th, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and

Whereas, It being desirable that war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

First.—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second.—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

Third.—Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

Fourth.—Spanish merchant vessels in any port or place within the United States shall be allowed until May 21st, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels if met at sea by any United States ships, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish government.

Fifth.—Any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 21st, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States shall be

permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo, and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

Sixth.—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyage of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

WM. MCKINLEY.

Will Take More Than 60,000.

NEW YORK, April 26.—"It will take more than 60,000 men to subjugate the Spanish in Cuba," said James H. Springer, United States consul at Calabrien, province of Matanzas, Cuba, who arrived in this city today on the tramp steamer Ravensclaw. "The Spanish on the island will be able to raise between 250,000 and 300,000."

Cruiser Panama Was Captured.

Was Taken by the Lighthouse Tender Mangrove, the Baby of the American Navy.—Richest Prize of the War.—The Panama Is a Big Trans-Atlantic Liner and Has Been Plying of Late Between New York and Havana.

KEY WEST, April 26.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove, the baby of the navy, puffed proudly into Key West harbor today with the richest prize of the war thus far, a vessel four times her size, trailing in her wake. The capture was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, a big trans-Atlantic liner and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican, and a crew of seventy-two.

As the Panama carried two twelve-pounders, she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and, as the latter came into the harbor with her prize, she was saluted with rousing cheers from every craft.

MANGROVE SIGHTED THE PANAMA. The Mangrove, under lieutenant commander William H. Everett, who came down from the hydrographic office a few weeks ago to take her, was cruising along the Cuban coast shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, about twenty miles north of Havana, when she sighted the Panama. The only other ship of the fleet in sight was the battleship Indiana, three miles to the rear. Lieutenant commander Everett scented a prize and scudded toward the stranger. When the latter came within range a shot from the Mangrove's two-pounder was sent across her bows, but the Spaniard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer. When a third shot was fired she was within a hundred yards of the Panama, and lieutenant commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if he did not surrender she would sink her.

The Mangrove officers admit that they expected the enemy's twelve-pounder to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to. Ensign Dayton boarded the prize.

The battleship Indiana had seen the capture and drew up to the Mangrove, giving her a hearty cheer. Lieutenant commander Everett requested to captain Taylor, of the battleship, and the latter put a prize crew on board, consisting of cadet Falcon and fifteen marines.

Rear admiral Sampson ordered lieutenant commander Everett to convey the prize to New York.

The Panama is a vessel of 2,800 tons burden. Her passengers were mainly Spanish refugees fleeing from New York to Havana. Captain Quevedo was grief stricken and greatly humiliated because of the capture. The passengers declare they knew nothing of the blockade, and that, when they saw the searchlight of the Mangrove, they thought it was the light of a Spanish man of war.

The Panama carries a valuable cargo of general merchandise, including a large quantity of corn. Much of it was meant to provision the Spaniards in Cuba, and the cargo, with the ship itself, undoubtedly makes the richest prize thus far taken.

Under the regulations, however, the battleship Indiana will share in the prize money, as she was in sight when the capture was made.

FIVE STEAMERS CAPTURED.

This makes five steamers thus far captured, in addition to a number of schooners and small craft. The entire fleet has been on the lookout for the Panama for several days. That the Mangrove press secured herself as a striking commentary upon the spirit of the American navy.

Since the President's promulgation of the rules governing prizes it has become a question as to whether both the Panama and the Buma Ventura, the first prize captured, will not have to be released.

However, it may be said that, while the settlement of the questions will be left to the courts, the administration believes the greatest liberal should be shown in the application of the laws where a vessel is not contraband or attempting to run the blockade. That is shown in the liberal terms of the proclamation itself, by which the prize courts must be guided. It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by criticism in Congress from formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and abide by the declaration of Paris of 1856.

The Way It is Viewed in Washington.

Making Haste but Slowly—Our Fleet Will Attack the Philippine Islands but Merely to Get a Port in Which to Lie.—The Spanish Philippine Fleet Inferior.—War Not Likely to Begin Before Fall.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The war situation is substantially this: The blockading squadron remains passive before Havana with no present purpose of bombarding, or of drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of effective blockade of the Cuban capital is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of affording additional protection to North Atlantic ports. As to the reports of the imminence of a war naval battle off the Philippine Islands, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that it is inferior in number and quality to the American force under Admiral Dewey.

The department therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila and are not expecting an engagement for about two days. Without giving any explanation for setting this time, the department allows it to be

surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts. There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Atlantic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking the other at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent island, without fortifications, the sympathy of whose inhabitants are towards the insurgents.

MAY BE NEXT FALL.

In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. This belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus within twelve hours after the Hull bill became a law, the department was able to begin to send out circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full strength of 61,000 men. The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army, regular volunteers, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present. The officials of the department were overwhelmed today with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the assignments of troops among the volunteer forces, and many changes may be looked for.

The Reported Fall of Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A full report of the bombardment of Matanzas is said to have been received by the navy department today. The President had instructed Admiral Sampson to prevent the establishment of any further fortification at any of the Cuban ports and the story is published as follows:

On Board the Flagship New York, April 28.—Acting Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday afternoon bombarded, silenced and pretty well desecrated the Spanish batteries in position and in course of construction at the entrance of the harbor of Matanzas, with the cruiser New York and the monitor Puritan and cruiser Cincinnati.

SPANISH GUNNERS WILD. The Spanish gunnery was wild and failed to strike one American ship. While the boats were reconnoitering for the purpose of locating and destroying the formidable defenses being constructed, the FLAGSHIP WAS FIRED ON by the batteries at Point Ruba Leava and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the harbor.

NEW YORK REPLIED with her forward eight-inch gun under Cadet Boone. She steamed boldly between the batteries, and FIRED BROADSIDES. The Puritan steamed behind the New York to engage the fortifications at Point Maya, while the New York went to starboard close up to land and poured shells into Ruba Leava.

FIXED EXPLOSIVE SHELLS. The Cincinnati, remaining astern under orders, signalled for permission to engage, received it, and soon was firing her guns at the fort on the west side of the bay. The batteries fired explosive shells, but most of them fell.

WIDE OF THE MARK. One burst just beyond the New York and shrapnel exploded above her. The three ships silenced the forts in eighteen minutes. The last shot fired came from Point Ruba Leava. The Puritan replied with one of her twelve inch guns and the shell struck the battery with wonderful accuracy and BLEW UP.

A portion of it. After waiting vainly for the Spanish to renew the engagement, the ships withdrew, leaving the forts in ruins.

Will Sit During War.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Congress has decided to sit during the war.

Portugal Likely An Ally of Spain. LONDON, April 28.—A special dispatch from Lisbon declares that President McKinley sent a note to Portugal threatening her as an ally of Spain if she did not dismiss the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde. Portugal replied, only forbidding the transmission of news between warships. The announcement has caused a sensation here as indicating that Portugal is an ally of Spain.

No Troops Till November.

Army officials now say no large forces will be sent to Cuba until after Nov. 1st, after the rainy season. The conclusion was reached that the climate at this time is too deadly.

Same Old Story.

ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE, April 28.—The Spanish squadron was still here at noon today.

Hayti Fears Spain.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, April 28.—An attack by Spain is feared, the United States having warned Hayti not to shelter Spanish ships.

U. S. Gets 60 Torpedo Boats.

VIENNA, April 28.—The United States has purchased sixty torpedo boats made for Brazil. Of the number thirty have been shipped.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

On Tuesday, May 3rd, Herrman's expert optician will be at Galbraith's, in the Bush house block, to examine eyes and adjust glasses for all, free of charge.

You can have your eyes examined free of charge if you call at Galbraith's, Bush house block, on Tuesday, May 3rd, Herrman's specialist will be there that day.

Ringling Bros. present a genuine zoological novelty this season in a pair of pure white Polar bears, which attract unlimited attention from all who visit this biggest of all big shows.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan court clerk G. W. Rumberger during the past week: John T. Welsh, of Bellefonte, and Rebecca McCloskey, of Romola.

Mike Basista and Susanna Shab, both of Phillipsburg.

Linn S. Bortoff, of Bellefonte, and Ethel Dale, of Lemont.

Charles L. Peters and Ella H. Smith, both of Milesburg.

George M. Harkless and Cora Fink, both of Phillipsburg.

THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Whatever the sentiment of the Democracy of the State there is certainly no evidence of discord in that of Centre county. Judging from the attendance of committeemen and their enthusiasm at the meeting held in Temple court, on Monday evening, the workers of the party seem to be thoroughly in accord at the outset and imbued with the idea that it is going to take that kind of work that is never done until the polls are closed to make a victory for Democracy in the fall.

The interest that was manifested in the meeting, the thorough good fellowship evidenced on all sides and the free expression of opinion presage a lively campaign. When the committeemen are awake to the need of action it does not take long for the rank and file to waken up.

Though the meeting was held in the evening, the first time for a number of years, two-thirds of the fifty-four precincts in the county were represented when the roll call was made. County chairman Taylor presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read by secretary Boyd A. Musser and then the roll call was made, which showed the following committeemen and substitutes to be present:

John Traford, Ed. Brown Jr., Geo. R. Meek, Bellefonte; Balsem Weber, Howard; Geo. W. Campbell, Milesburg; J. W. Lukens, J. H. Eschridge, C. A. Casanova, Phillipsburg; R. M. Foster, State College; J. C. Johnson, South Phillipsburg; John Ishler, Benner; Henry Heaton, John Kelly, D. F. Poorman, Boggs; Wm. Tibbens, College; K. J. McCloskey, Curtin; W. H. Frye, Ferguson; Geo. Weaver, H. Horring, Gregg; A. C. Thompson, Half Moon; Judge Thomas Riley, Harris; J. W. Johnston, Howard; J. Q. Miles, Huston; J. W. Orr, Marion; Samuel Baisor, Patton; D. P. Geary, Penn; Jas. B. Spangler, G. H. Emerick, Potter; Wm. Frank, Michael Dempsey, Rush; Lawrence Redding, John McGowan, Snow Shoe; Wm. Hepburn, David Rothrock, P. F. Garbrick, Spring; J. A. Emerick, Walker; Wm. Cronister, Worth.

THE WALKER TOWNSHIP PARTITION. When new business was declared in order the matter of the apportionment of the delegates for Walker township was taken up. It has been made necessary by the recent partition of that township into three precincts to arrange for the proper representation of each one of the three in the county convention. Based on the vote of the township Walker has four delegates which must be divided into three parts.

The committeemen decided not to interfere, but to let the people of the township settle it for themselves. Accordingly Mr. Orr, made a motion to that effect, it was seconded by Mr. Thompson and promptly carried. At the election last fall the three precincts gave Democratic votes as follows: East, 43; Middle, 53; West, 61; making a total of 157 votes for Ritter, as against 223 polled for Bryan, in 1896, before the township was partitioned.

Since the meeting of the committee, chairman Taylor has called a meeting of the Democrats of Walker township for Saturday evening, May 7th, at 7 o'clock, at Huhlersburg, where they are to decide what apportionment of delegates they will make.

With this disposed of J. H. Eschridge brought up the question of the appointment of assistants to hold primaries and made a motion to the effect that each committeeman appoint and notify the county chairman of his choice. It was seconded by Mr. Tibbens and carried. The business having been satisfactorily disposed of the meeting went into social session and the speeches began.

W. C. HEINLE TAKES THE FLOOR. W. C. Heinle Esq., was called for a few remarks and responded with an inspiring talk of five minutes in length. His reference to the fact that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, probably the most prominent character in the United States to-day and a man whose courageous and tactful conduct of our government's affairs at Havana has won admiration from all quarters, is a Democrat brought a storm of applause, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds when Mr. Kurtz, in the course of his remarks a few moments later, referred to the fact that it was the brave young leader of the Democracy in Centre county who would lead the first military organization forth from the county to defend the country.

In this, as well as in every foreign war the country has waged the Democracy has taken the lead. It was Jefferson, the father of the party, who carried on the first war of the young republic. He ended piracy in the Barbary States by giving them and Tripoli a sound thrashing. James Madison carried on our second war with Great Britain and it was that old hero, Andrew Jackson, who closed it with the great victory at New Orleans. The last foreign war we had was with Mexico and who was it but Democratic James K. Polk who carried it to the most glorious termination. Now comes the first one under a Republican administration, but we find Democrats as eager for the fray as Republicans.

WHO THE OTHER SPEAKERS WERE. Frank Hess, John Swires, C. A. Casanova, and Howard Hysong, of Phillipsburg; A. C. Thompson, of Half-Moon; R. M. Foster, of State College; George Koch, of Potter Twp.; H. Sechler, J. C. Meyer Esq., Geo. T. Bush, Chas. R. Kurtz, Henry Wetzel, and Geo. R. Meek, of Bellefonte, all responded when called upon for an opinion as to the outlook of Democracy. It was a regular experience and meeting of prophecy. Everything moved in the most enjoyable manner and demonstrated, plainly enough, that it was a wise stroke to have an evening meeting, when all have plenty of time and no business engagements to detract from the interest.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR EXPLAINS HIS INTENTIONS. Chairman Taylor dismissed his committeemen, after having thanked them for their interest, and explaining that he must

have funds with which to meet necessary campaign expenses. To this end an assessment of \$5 has been made on all candidates before the convention. He concluded his remarks by stating that "If I am at the front when the time comes for holding the county convention you will have my resignation as chairman and an opportunity to elect a man to lead you through the campaign. If our great and glorious country will have triumphed ere that time, and there will be no further need of my services and I am spared I will be here to open the convention and with the hope that it will be the opening of the most vigorous and successful campaign ever fought in the interest of Democracy I bid you good-night."

THE NEW TELEPHONE CO. MEETS.—The officers of the Central telephone company had a meeting in Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of examining various phones and equipments for the telephone system they expect to install in many Central Pennsylvania towns. The company was granted a charter last Friday and is now ready for business. A meeting had been called for Tuesday evening, but a quorum was not present and it was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, when it was again postponed, owing to the demonstration in town.

In the evening the officers met and were in session until mid-night discussing the kind of an instrument to be used. Three different makes were exhibited and their representatives explained them very carefully but nothing definite was done. The meeting adjourned at mid-night until yesterday morning, when they went to work again to find out the kind of an instrument likely to give them the best service.

The company expects to have a system including Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Montour and Lycoming counties. Public exchanges are to be established at once at Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, State College and Renovo. All the towns in counties are to be taken in, to connect with the Phoenix at Tyrone, and a new company at Williamsport, which will enable the Central Commercial, to establish a long distance service to Pittsburg at once and to Philadelphia by January 1st, 1899.

The company is capitalized at \$25,000. Its officers are: Wm. Thompson, president, State College; W. L. Goodhart, secretary, Millheim; Ellis L. Orvis, vice president, Bellefonte; W. E. Gheen, treasurer, Antes Ford; directors, Wm. Thompson, Tyson Shadel, H. P. Harvey, P. M. Stephenson, Dr. Houtz, Ellis L. Orvis, F. E. Naginy, commissioners' clerk N. E. Robb. Work on the lines is to be commenced in the near future. The rates all over the territory are to be \$2.00 and \$1.50 per month, extending to Altoona and Williamsport.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to the great press for space two long articles have been crowded out of this issue. The first is an account of Mr. Bryan's visit to Phillipsburg; the other is the doings at court this week. The latter may be published in our issue of May 6th.

Pine Grove Mention. The Detrou house, on the hillside, will soon be completed.

About six applicants are anxious for postmaster Miller's political beheading. George Grimes has bought the old homestead at White Hall and intends making it worth while.

J. T. Tressler is now in charge of our mill and, with the improvements recently made, is able to compete with the best flour making establishments in the county.

On Sunday evening, May 15th, there will be a special meeting in the Lutheran church for young people. A stranger, who is known to be an excellent talker, will be present and you are cordially invited to be present as the subject is one of national importance.

On last Sunday the following persons joined the Lutheran church by confirmation or certificate: Frank Fishburn and wife, A. Stine Walker, George F. Miller, J. E. Reish, Chas. T. Homan, Sadie B. Goss, Mary L. Port, Fanny O. Smith, Mable O. Smith, Lizzy Koch, Isaac Walker and wife, Mary Jacobs and Mrs. Catharine Decker. Rev. Aikens will hold communion services at Pine Hall on May, 8th and at Gatesburg on May, 15th.