

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 15, 1898.

P. GRAY NEEK, Editor.

The Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS,
of Jefferson.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DELANEY, of Lackawanna.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
CALVIN M. BOWER, of Centre.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumberland.

FOR PROSECUTOR GENERAL,
J. H. WETZEL, of Berks.

J. M. VELLER, of Carbon.

FRANK P. JAMS, of Allegheny.

Democratic District Ticket.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER,
Subject to the Decision of the District Conference

For Senate,
W. C. HEINLE,
Subject to the Decision of the District Conference

Democratic County Convention.

Assembly, (ROBT. M. FOSTER, State College.

J. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte.

Prothonotary—M. J. GARDNER, Bellefonte.

District Atty.—N. B. SPANGLER, Bellefonte.

County Surveyor—H. B. HERRING, Greeg Twp.

Fortune Vindicates Commodore Schley.

An evident disposition has appeared in the administration to practice favoritism in the army and navy appointments and promotions, either for personal or political reasons. There is no other explanation of preferences that have been in no way conducive to the success of the military and naval operations, but decidedly detrimental. The public mind is settling down to the conviction that where personal favoritism is not the motive, political considerations are in a large measure the governing factor in determining the choice of the officers who are put in command.

There have been numerous instances of such selections in which partiality either of a personal or political character, has overmastered the claims of superior fitness and merit. No case of this kind has been more glaring in its injustice, or marked with greater indifference to the general interest, than that which has appeared in the treatment of Commodore SCHLEY. In his case the usual rules of promotion were violated in advancing an officer of a lower grade over and placing him in a subordinate position.

For reasons known only to the managers of the navy department, Captain SAMPSON, an officer whose name was unknown outside of naval circles, was made an admiral over Commodore SCHLEY, whose well deserved rank was higher and whose reputation as a naval officer was publicly recognized as being of the highest order. For so extraordinary a promotion as that of a captain over a commodore there could be no other reason than either well recognized superior ability, or personal favoritism.

As superiority both of rank and reputation was on the side of Commodore SCHLEY, the preferment of Captain SAMPSON, whose unprecedented elevation revealed to the public that such an officer belonged to the navy, was manifestly due to personal or political considerations. All the circumstances clearly indicated the working of an influence that proposed to serve some other object than the success of the naval service and the interest of the country engaged in war. This case bears an impression upon its face that implies either personal favoritism or political design.

From the beginning of the war there has been a manifest purpose to keep Commodore SCHLEY in the back ground. After the outrageous injustice of promoting over him an officer inferior both in rank and reputation, he was given command of a secondary fleet which for many weeks was practically kept in retirement in Hampton Roads, and when eventually ordered to the scene of hostilities on the coast of Cuba, it was merged in SAMPSON'S force, thus depriving Commodore SCHLEY of an independent command.

The people had all along been watching with dissatisfaction these proceedings that were making an able officer the victim of sinister influences, either for a personal or a political purpose, operating in the navy department. Therefore, when in the temporary absence of Admiral SAMPSON fortune favored Commodore SCHLEY with the opportunity of annihilating CERVERA'S fleet and winning laurels as brilliant as those which crowned the brow of DEWEY at Manila, the popular heart rejoiced that fortune thus aided in redressing the wrong which scheming influences in the navy department had been practicing upon a gallant naval officer.

To Be Defeated.

It looks very much as if Congressman ARNOLD is to be made the Republican candidate for congress, for another term. He has already received the endorsement, by his party, in Clearfield and Clarion counties, and will need the conferees from but one other county to secure the nomination. It is said that the HASTINGS faction, in this county, are willing that he shall be the nominee and are shaping matters to allow him to have the county without opposition. When we remember how bitter the fight is between the Governor's friends and the supporters of the Congressman, how the appointment of post-master at Bellefonte is held up on account of this bitterness, and how every Federal position in the county has been given to enemies of the Governor, it seems a little queer, that the Congressman, who has provoked and

fomented this bitterness, should be named as the choice of the Republicans of the county, without opposition.

There are opportunities sometimes for people to square old accounts. As the district will be Democratic this fall it is possible the HASTINGS people believe that Mr. ARNOLD is as good a fellow to have defeated as any one else.

All Commend the Nominee.

From leading papers of the State we clip the following showing the universal approval given the work of the Altoona convention.

THE BEST FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY

From the Philadelphia Press, Republican.

The State Democratic convention at Altoona preferred a candidate whose party record is straight and whose Democracy is unimpeachable to one liberal even in his Democracy to win Republican votes. The awful Democratic crime of having been hostile to free silver and cool toward Mr. Bryan's Presidential aspirations cannot be charged to Hon. George A. Jenks, the nominee at Altoona.

It is a very respectable nomination from the standpoint of strict Democracy. Mr. Jenks has stood high in the councils of his party. He ranks among the very great lawyers of the State and, indeed, of the United States. He is a man of high character, and in many respects represents the best fruits of Pennsylvania Democracy. It would have been creditable to the party to have nominated him earlier instead of disturbing his repose at his present time of life.

A MAN OF HIGH CHARACTER

From the Philadelphia Times, (Ind.)

Mr. Jenks is a lawyer and a citizen of distinguished record, but has of late been somewhat out of touch with public affairs and has manifested some surprising opinions on free silver and cheap money that will impair his acceptability with many independent voters. On the other hand it will be recognized that the convention, by a decisive vote, refused to commit the party anew to the errors of the Chicago platform, and if a serious campaign is to be made upon the State issues that are rightly declared to be of transcendent importance, Mr. Jenks' high character and strong integrity may overshadow any remembrance of his own vagaries of opinion upon issues that may be considered spent.

The generally respectable ticket that was completed before the convention adjourned calls for no particular comment at this time. In an ordinary contest between the Republican and Democratic parties, the latter could do no great figure this year. The Altoona convention, however, has wisely ignored the burden of past Democratic follies and boldly attacked the Republican domination in the State on the grounds where it is most vulnerable. That a majority of the voters heartily sympathize with this attack cannot be doubted, but the result must depend upon the success with which the sentiment for State reform can be united in effective support of the Democratic candidates.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

From the Philadelphia Record, (Ind.)

The Democrats of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled yesterday at Altoona, did precisely the thing they should have done. They considered only the names of candidates who were fit for the Governorship, and they nominated one of the strongest men in the State, and put him on a platform which has not a dishonest line in it.

If the State had been searched there could not have been found in the ranks of either or any of the parties a man better equipped than George A. Jenks to sit in the executive chair at Harrisburg and bring order out of the confusion and corruption which hold sway there. He is able. He is honest. He is incorrupt and incorruptible. He is ripe in years and judgment. He has a clear record in private and public, to fall back upon. It does no other man in Pennsylvania injustice to say that the State has not a more distinguished nor more deserving citizen than George A. Jenks.

The platform fits the candidate like a glove. The Democrats in making it did not deny their Democracy; but they refused to consider their differences. They put behind them quarrels over Federal issues, their past preferences for particular measures and particular men, and considered only the shameful condition of the affairs of the State and the means of remedy. The platform appeals to the honor and manhood of every self-respecting citizen, no matter of what party or persuasion. It is explicit in what it condemns, and equally explicit in what it promises. If there be any disposition on the part of discontented and disgraced Republicans to put an end to the maladministration which distresses and disgraces the State the way has been opened to them. Their appeal to the Democratic fellow-citizens has not been made in vain.

The struggle in the convention was practically ended when the candidate for Governor had been named and the platform adopted; but the completed ticket adds strength and acceptability. The Record gives a ticket and platform its cordial endorsement. Whether or not the Democrats shall win, they deserve success.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

From the Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

The Altoona convention did its work well, and met the expectations, not only of Democrats, but of hosts of independents who, we believe, will cooperate with the Democracy in purging the Commonwealth of abuses and wickedness in legislation and politics that make every honest son of Pennsylvania hang his head in shame and humiliation.

On a platform confined to State issues universally held to be paramount in this campaign George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, was unanimously nominated for Governor. It is needless to recount his training, his public services or his high qualifications, moral and intellectual, for the work for which he is called. He is the man for the times. Never a self-seeker, free from all entangling utterances, just and clear in his judgment of men and measures, he has the will, the courage and, above all, the intellectual power to fully realize the wrongs of the people under a regime of machine politics and legislation and apply the remedies that honest citizens demand from every unsubsidized home in the Commonwealth.

With George A. Jenks as a candidate for Governor, the touchstone will be applied testing the sincerity of all who have clamored for reform. Not alone on his own merits—on his great capacity and enlarged experience—on the purity and spotless integrity of his life should he command the suffrages of a burdened and outraged people, but in comparison with his opponent—the

selected candidate of Senator Quay and the avowed representative of his automatic machine. The duty of voting for George A. Jenks is pressed home to every citizen jealous of the honor of Pennsylvania and determined to raise the State flag from the mire in which it has been trailing.

Total Surrender and Santiago is Ours.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.—As the WATCHMAN goes to press, (Thursday evening,) the glorious news reaches the country that Spain surrendered her army at Santiago, and that commissioners to arrange the details have been named by General Toral for Spain, and by General Shafter for the United States. The surrender is said to be unconditional, and that the commissioners will agree only upon such details as where the army and munitions of war shall be deposited, the place the generals shall meet, etc.

At Santiago.

The American Army in Position for the Final Struggle.—Our Officers Forsee no Great Difficulty in Driving the Spaniards From Their Entrenchments.

Off Juragua, July 12.—8 p. m.—All negotiations for a peaceful surrender of Santiago ended in utter failure to-day, and the city must fall by the sword. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, has finally and definitely refused Gen. Shafter's proposal for an unconditional surrender of the American army now only awaits the word of its general to begin the final struggle.

Just when the attack will be made depends upon the time which will elapse before Gen. Randolph can land his batteries at the front, as it is definitely settled that the forward movement will not begin until the army is fully backed up by the big guns, the absence of which cost so many lives during the previous engagements. Gen. Randolph's movement began early this morning and to-night out of the 10 batteries but one had succeeded in bringing its way over the almost impassable trail to the front. The other nine, with the four batteries already there, is not considered by the American commander as sufficient, and probably 24 hours more will elapse before the general engagement begins.

Gen. Shafter's second and last invitation to surrender was sent into Santiago at noon yesterday. It was in the form of a terse note in which the general pointed out the hopelessness of the Spanish position, surrounded by the American troops and cut off from reinforcements and without means to combat our fleet, which can hurl shells by the hundred into the heart of the city. A conditional surrender, it was declared, was the only terms to be considered, and only prompt acceptance of these terms could save the Spanish forces and innocent citizens from awful slaughter.

No attention was paid to Gen. Shafter's communication until shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, when a reply came under a flag of truce. Gen. Toral was as brief as his language would permit. He stated that Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and expressed himself as ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one. Gen. Shafter accepted the answer as final and, although no firing was ordered, he immediately began preparations for the coming struggle. Gen. Randolph's 10 light batteries were ordered through the landing place at Juragua and a change in the lines was made. General Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Capatzen, on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

Yellow Fever Among our Troops.

Fourteen Cases Being Treated in the Field Hospital.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The war department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago.

"On July 11th a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general on the border of the harbor, that fever in the field hospital which has been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune sera and cared for by immune nurses."

According to the best information obtainable by the navy department there has been no sign of contagious disease among any of the vessels of Sampson's fleet, nor among the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American forces to land in Cuba. The exemption of the letter from disease, although they have been camped out in the tropics for over a month, is attributable to the ability of the marine officers to enforce very much stricter conditions upon their men than are possible of observance among volunteers and regular soldiers.

With Co. B, and the 5th Regiment at Chickamauga.

Our special correspondent is home recruiting a new battalion for the 5th regiment but the typhoid fever and the drilling still goes on. The continuous rain of Tuesday and Wednesday at Camp Thomas resulted in the practical suspension of drill work and the day was necessarily a quiet one. The event of the week was the departure of the First Ohio cavalry regiment to Port Tampa.

Dr. T. C. McCleave has been placed in charge of the hospital headquarters, relieving Major Thomas C. Kimball, who is assigned to duty with the Third corps.

Captain John W. Guttman, company M, Thirty-first Michigan volunteer infantry, died at the Read house in Chattanooga to-day of typhoid malaria after an illness of some weeks.

Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, and a party of state officers, arrived Wednesday and reported at the headquarters of General Brooke.

Nearly every regiment in the big camp has now a rifle range where practice is held daily in battalions. The reports of the inspectors to the commanding officers show that the result of this practice so far, is rather phenomenal in nearly every regiment, the average being 75 out of a possible 100.

The Fifth now has 880 officers and men

on the rolls. Some are being transferred.

Lieutenant George L. Jackson is off on a five days' furlough trying to recuperate from an attack of malaria. He is at Look-out Inn and in his absence Sergeant Garbrik is in command.

Corp. E. R. Taylor is still in Division hospital, but will, if nothing unforeseen happens, be out and fit for light duty within a week or ten days. Private Smiler and Sergeant Alexander are around quarters and both are doing light duty. Sergeant Alexander was drilling Saturday. Corporal Rothrock, who has been sick in Division hospital with typhoid fever, was sent to his quarters last Friday morning, not out of danger however.

On June 24th the following additional corporals were appointed, raising the number of corporals to twelve: seventh, R. C. Daley; eighth, W. F. Barnes; ninth, Harry R. Griest; tenth, David E. Rothrock; eleventh, George P. Miller; twelfth, George B. Snyder. The following lance corporals were appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotions to corporals: Thomas C. Mallory, John Morrison, Lemuel R. Poorman, S. Lundy Lucas, H. Merrill Harper, J. Lattimer Curtin, Clyde Z. Long and George W. Cadwalader.

Commanding officers are beginning to enforce discipline more rigidly, the main offense being absent without leave and sleeping while on duty, the latter of which is punished most severely. Private Waterhouse, company E, Fourteenth Minnesota, was convicted Tuesday of having been asleep on duty and was sentenced to three months hard labor and to pay a fine of \$20; W. B. Whitcomb, company G, Sixth Ohio, was sentenced for the same offense to a fine of \$60 and deprived of all privileges for a period of two months. These exemplary sentences are having a decidedly beneficial effect on the volunteers who are beginning to realize what war means. Absence without leave is punished with a fine of from \$2 to \$10 and from one to three weeks in the guard house.

Private Charles H. Kase Jr., has been permanently detached from the company and appointed orderly at the Third division hospital.

Private Roger T. Bayard has been permanently detailed to General Brooke's headquarters as mounted orderly, and is therefore detached from the company.

Private H. J. Kellerman has been detached and is now permanent orderly at Third division headquarters.

Private Elmer C. Sheriff has been permanently detailed to the regimental hospital as one of the corps.

The State Teachers Association.

Interesting Sessions but Small Attendance at the Forty-Third Annual Meeting—Prominent Lecturers and Medical Work—Lunch at State College and Officers Elected.

The teachers have come and gone and while not nearly so many were here as our people expected the sessions were interesting. The first of the instructors first class. According to the program the association, which is composed of teachers from all parts of the State, convened in the court house on Tuesday morning for its forty-third annual convention with the president, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the chair. Rev. Dr. Lane led devotion exercises and David F. Portney, who as president of the school board was instrumental in having the association meet here, and Gen. James A. Beaver made the addresses of welcome. They extended the freedom of the town and the right hand of fellowship cordially to the visitors that every one seemed to appreciate the welcome and proceeded to make the best of the time.

In the absence of Hon. Henry Houck, deputy superintendent of public instruction, the response to the address of welcome was made by John A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia. Mr. Passmore is the insurance and school book man who was well known here twenty years ago, and his talk was one of the taking ones of the meeting. He attended the convention when it met here twenty-six years ago and his reminiscences were all worth hearing.

At the afternoon session Herbert S. Putnam, county superintendent of Bradford county read a paper on "Our Rural Schools; Their Past and Future." He advocated district superintendents and high schools, better country teachers and a uniform course of study, public conveyances to haul scholars from the various districts to the central high school and as a necessary adjunct good roads and capable directors. In the discussion that followed Supt. H. E. Roesly, of Tioga county, and Dr. D. J. Wallace, principal of the Indiana State Normal school, took part. The latter is in favor of longer terms and urged the association to take a stand for a term of eight or nine months in the country schools; New York's school term is eight months; New Jersey's nine; Maryland's ten; Ohio's eight while one-third of the country districts in Pennsylvania have only six months of school. The former total of a district in Tioga county of 12 schools which had cut down its terms to six months and its salaries to twenty dollars so that a balance of \$155 of the State appropriation is left for supplies. Superintendent Weaver, of Clearfield county, and Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State superintendent of public instruction supplemented the discussion with their views which coincided with all the papers of the meeting and that was that the public in general is not doing what it might for the cause of education.

Following the report of the Wickersham memorial association by the treasurer, John M. Passmore, vice president Mackey was called to the chair in order that Dr. Brumbaugh could report on the alcove in the State library at Harrisburg that is to be known as the Wickersham memorial library. The evening session was taken up editing by Dr. Brumbaugh's paper on "An Educational Struggle in York in Pennsylvania." To those interested in the unpublished history of the first schools the paper was pleasing but the majority of the hearers would have been better satisfied if he had dealt with a wider subject.

WEDNESDAY'S WORK

After the devotional exercises on Wednesday morning and the association had accepted an invitation extended by Gen. Beaver to visit the State College Dr. J. P. McCasky, principal of the Boy's High school of Lancaster was introduced. His paper was on "Memory Work in Literature." Dr. McCasky very strongly urged the teachers to avoid second class reading matter and to teach their scholars to avoid it as they would poison. He closed by saying: "Let us not try to learn everything, to teach everything, or to remember everything—but only the best."

Dr. N. C. Schaeffer addressed the convention on "The Use and Abuse of Memory." Dr. Schaeffer made strong this one point—the duty to forget. While much has been written on the memory, learning to remember, the duty of keeping in mind, etc., how utterly infinitesimal is the instruction along the line of forgetfulness, the obliteration from the mind of evil

works or deeds, events better blotted out with the past than retained with the present. Instruction along this line could not help but be productive of much good. Many of the sorrows of to-day are caused by worries over the past. A general discussion of the memory question followed, in which those taking part were Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, of Lancaster; Mrs. Parks, of Montandon, and Richard Darlington, of West Chester.

AT STATE COLLEGE

The afternoon session was held at the State College amid very pleasant surroundings and under delightful auspices. The college authorities furnished a special train, invited all the teachers and their friends and gave them a first class lunch in the armory after showing them all the interesting features of the institution. The special train which left here at 1 o'clock, carried nearly three hundred people and as soon as it arrived at the College they proceeded to the chapel where Dr. Atherton gladly welcomed them and bade them have a good time. Dr. G. M. Phillips, of West Chester Normal school, accepted the welcome in behalf of the association and Dr. Brumbaugh proceeded with the work of the session.

Prof. G. Edwin Shims, of New Castle, who was to have made the address of the afternoon, was not present. His time on the program was taken by Prof. George E. Little, of Washington D. C. who delightfully illustrated his talk on "Drawing How Much and What Kind in the Public School." He has mastered thoroughly the art of position and expression and although he frankly acknowledged that he had acquired all he had by grinding, hard work yet he must of had some of the very much like Frank Beard and other well known chalk talkers who are recognized as artists in their line. Hon. John I. Stewart complimented the College, the management and every one present in a talk he was called upon to make by the chair and the session was adjourned in order that the visitors might be taken through the buildings before lunch.

Carriages and hacks were in waiting to take the strangers from building to building and at every point they met some one who was willing to answer their questions and show them a kindness. At 5:30 o'clock escorted by Dr. Atherton and most of the faculty, the teachers, their friends and many of the villagers were all taken into the armory and seated at tables containing a first class lunch. Cold meats, salads, olives, fruit, cake, ices and coffee were served in abundance and the guests were all considerably waited upon by a number of the school girls of the village, who had been selected for that purpose. The after dinner speeches were neither tiresome nor long and when the vote of thanks was suggested it was taken hold of so heartily that it certainly expressed the pleasure the guests had enjoyed during the day. At the conclusion of the lunch the special train returned here just in time for the visitors to get to the evening session.

Dr. Atherton's address on "Public Education Under the Republican System of Government" was excellent but the day had run too much for many of the teachers and they were missing.

THURSDAY'S SESSION

The morning was taken up with a discussion about the amount of money the association should appropriate for the purpose of placing pictures of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in all the normal schools of the State; the election of officers; an address by W. W. Keckner, of Williamsport, on "The True Function of the High School in the Public School System" and "Music in the Public Schools" by Wm. L. Tomlins, of Chicago. The motion to appropriate \$175 for the Stevens pictures carried and following officers, nominated the previous day, were elected:

President—Superintendent E. Mackey, of Reading.

Vice Presidents—Superintendent William H. Schlatter, of Bucks county; Superintendent Anna Bodler, of Potter county, and Superintendent C. L. Gramley, of Centre county.

Secretary—Dr. J. P. McCasky, of Lancaster.

Treasurer—Professor David S. Keck, Kutztown.

The standing committees elected were as follows:

Executive Committee—Superintendent Herbert S. Putnam, Bradford county; Superintendent Charles Lose, Williamsport; Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, Lancaster; Richard Darlington, West Chester, and Superintendent H. E. Roesly, of Tioga county.

Legislative Committee—Hon. H. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, chairman; Superintendent G. W. Weiss, Schuylkill county; D. F. Portney Esq., Bellefonte; Superintendent Samuel Hamilton, Allegheny county, and Dr. E. O. Lytle, Millersville.

Rolling Committee—Superintendent W. A. Snyder, Clinton county, chairman; Superintendent Thoman, Adams county; Superintendent D. H. Gardner, York county; Superintendent Briner, Cumberland county; and Superintendent Shipman, Northumberland county.

The afternoon session was given over to the kindergartners, who had not held their meetings on Wednesday on account of the excursion to the College. The speakers were all enthusiastic over Froebel's methods but they did not advance any new ideas or methods. Miss L. P. Wilson, of Altoona, was possibly the most satisfactory talker. Her views were practical and they were concisely and clearly expressed. Miss Elizabeth Culp and Miss George Allison, both of Pittsburg, took part in the program, but the former's talk and the latter's paper had been especially prepared for kindergartners and were not so entertaining as Miss Wilson's.

The closing feature of the afternoon's program and one of the most instructive and pleasing of the convention was Prof. Tomlins' talk on music. Mr. Tomlins has been head of the choral society of Chicago for twenty-five years and we would that some of the howlers who come around annually to sing at county institutes could have heard him. They need soul notes instead of the great animal bellowing so many of them give forth—but then few are gifted like Tomlins. As Mr. Hughes, who was to have lectured in the evening, did not put in his appearance the meeting adjourned with the afternoon session, after hearing the treasurer's report.

The report of the treasurer, D. S. Keck, was not very complimentary to Centre county for of its many teachers only 92 took advantage of the opportunity and attended the meetings. Only 221 members were enrolled 6 of whom were life members. The expenses here, including the appropriation for the Memorial fund, were \$477.22, the receipts \$216.50, leaving a deficit of \$260.72.

The citizens had graciously sent their carriages and at the conclusion of the meeting the visitors had an opportunity to enjoy a drive about the town, which fittingly closed the annual convention of the State Teacher's Association. Dr. Brum-

baugh made an admirable presiding officer and among the distinguished visitors, who took part in the proceeding, were Miss Ella Herick, who was the first woman in the State elected to a county superintendency, and Miss Anna Bodler, the present superintendent of Cameron county.

Low-Rate Excursions to Atlantic City, etc., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In order to afford the residents of Northwestern Pennsylvania an opportunity to spend a season at Atlantic City or the other South Jersey seaside resorts at a comparatively small expense, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has arranged for three low-rate ten-day excursions from Erie, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelsea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, on Thursday, July 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1898.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge route the only rail line, or via Market street wharf, Philadelphia.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, division ticket agent, Williamsport, Pa.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Thomas A. Shoemaker has sold his interest in the Bellefonte Fuel and Supply company to W. F. Reynolds.

—Some weeks ago the Daughters of the American Revolution of Bellefonte raised, by contributions the sum of \$72.50 as a donation to the hospital of the 5th Regiment now stationed at Chickamauga Park. Other towns from which companies of this Regiment went also sent contributions, thus making a fund that will bring comfort to our boys at their own hospital.

Following we print the letter received from Major Stayer, the surgeon of the Regiment:

CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS, }
June 25th, '98.
MISS MARY S. THOMAS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

MADAM:—

Your letter of June 24th to Colonel Theodore Burchfield was handed to me this a. m. Accept our sincere thanks for the check of \$72.50 for 5th Regiment Hospital.

It is of the utmost importance to the families of such soldiers and sailors to furnish such information. A complete record will be made and preserved by the Bellefonte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which in the future will be found exceedingly valuable.

Will the families or friends of any soldier or sailor, write giving the above particulars to Mrs. WILBUR F. REIDER, Vice Regent, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED:

The name, address, and command, with rank of every soldier and sailor of Centre county now engaged in the war with Spain. It is of the utmost importance to the families of such soldiers and sailors to furnish such information. A complete record will be made and preserved by the Bellefonte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which in the future will be found exceedingly valuable.

Will the families or friends of any soldier or sailor, write giving the above particulars to Mrs. WILBUR F. REIDER, Vice Regent, Bellefonte, Pa.

COL. EVAN MILES WAS BORN IN BELLEFONTE.—Most of the older residents of the town will remember it, but it will be news to the younger ones that Col. Evan Miles, of the 15th infantry, who is commanding the extreme right of Gen'l. Shafter's line in front of Santiago de Cuba, was born in Bellefonte.

He is a son of Richard Miles, one of the early residents, and a nephew of Joseph Miles deceased, whose late home is on east Bishop street, just opposite the Catholic church.

In 1861 Evan was commissioned a 2nd Lieut. in the regular army by Simon Cameron, then secretary of war. He fought with distinction all through the rebellion and continued in the service afterwards. He has been a great Indian campaigner and brilliant service can be expected from him in Cuba.

Col. Miles' mother was a Miss Van Cleve who was a teacher in the Bellefonte Academy when Robert Valentine Esq. and his generation were boys, more than fifty years ago.

He visited Bellefonte about fifteen years ago, with his wife, she having spent most of the summer with friends in this place.

A SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Or an AUXILIARY for the Red Cross society has been organized in the town and any one who is at all interested in the comfort or relief of the soldiers is cordially invited to join and help on the good work. Since the beginning of the fight near Santiago Clara Barton and her aids have been right on the field caring and doing for the sick and wounded, but they are constantly in need of supplies and means and so you are asked to do your share. Surely, we who are at home comfortable and blest with health and plenty to eat, should be willing to do some little of the sacrificing when the soldiers in Cuba are bravely enduring so much. Money with which to buy medicines, food, ice, ambulances and hospital supplies is needed greatly, as well as bandages, salves, suitable clothing and the comforts that can be sent from home.

At the organization of the society, on Saturday, the 9th, Mrs. A. G. Curtin was elected president; Mrs. Wm. P. Wilson, vice president; Miss Emily Natt, treasurer and Mrs. S. Durbin Gray, secretary, with the following executive committee:

Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Meek
Mrs. Laurie and Mrs. John P. Harris
Mrs. Brown and Miss Natt
Mrs. G. W. W. and Mrs. George Loeb
Mrs. Jos. Coe and Mrs. Marg't. Brockerhoff
Mrs. Rhen and Mrs. J. L. Roter
Mrs. Goodling and Mrs. W. L. Roter
Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. H. Y. Stitzer
Mrs. Jonathan Harper and Mrs. MacDonald
Mrs. Woodson and Mrs. Woodson

Books, Magazines, Etc.

Prof. Charles W. Shields contributes to the August Century a sketch of Dr. Zilsha Kane, and gives an account of the Arctic monument named for Tennyson by the explorer. Dr. Kane was one of the first to visit the crater of the volcano of Tiel, on the island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippines. Prof. Shields describes the peculiar experiences of the explorer, which included an assault by the superstitious natives.