

The Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson.

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

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, L. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte.

Prothonotary, M. I. GARDNER, Bellefonte. District Atty., N. B. SPANGLER, Bellefonte.

County Surveyor, H. B. HERRING, Gregg Twp.

Receiving Its Terrible Fruit.

When at the beginning of this war President McKinley announced his appointments of commissary, quartermaster and medical officers, consisting of a long list of inexperienced and incompetent persons, mostly the sons or relatives of personal friends and prominent politicians, the terrible consequences of such favoritism were not fully comprehended at the time, the only comment made on it was that he had confined his selection to "the sons of somebodies."

What might have been expected to result from putting men of no experience in charge of great responsibilities, for political reasons, or as a personal favor, particularly where human lives were involved, has come to pass, bearing as its fruit death and suffering to thousands of American soldiers.

The sickness that has overtaken our army, in the camp as well as in the field, is almost entirely due to the character of the persons who were selected to provide for their wants. With surgeons, quartermaster and commissaries appointed in payment of political debts and to satisfy the solicitations of influential friends, the horrors at Santiago and at Montauk Point, where death has rioted among the half starved and fever stricken soldiers, were as inevitable as effect follows its cause.

These deplorable conditions are chargeable to the character of the administration. Nothing better was to be looked for from men who in all their methods and politics show that jobbery is their chief motive and spoils their principal object. With a weak man like McKinley, operated upon by such influences, there was not courage enough to resist the demands of those who had political and personal claims on him and required that they should be paid by unfit army appointments.

A Stamp in the Price of Wheat.

The condition of the wheat crop in other countries is a matter of great interest to American farmers. On this subject LINCOLN J. PASSMORE, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, who has been making observations in Europe, reports that the countries of that continent have abundant crops this season, with the exception of a part of Russia, and that as a consequence the export of American wheat will be greatly diminished. This fact, taken in connection with the very large yield of that grain in this country, prevents the possibility of a higher price than that at which wheat is now quoted, with the possibility of its being lower.

Mr. PASSMORE refers to the bad effects of LEITER'S speculative operations. It is true that his wheat corner caused a temporary rise in the price, which some producers were foolish enough to believe was a permanent return to the old market value, and which Republican politicians rejoiced over as an evidence that dollar wheat could exist under the gold standard; but Mr. PASSMORE shows how this artificial price, produced by LEITER'S speculation which affected the market all over the world, stimulated wheat production, as seen in the increased output in all the wheat producing countries, and as he puts it, "will act against America by bringing about a too large world's supply of wheat."

From this point of view nothing can be more apparent than the folly of the western farmers who proposed to give LEITER a testimonial as an agricultural benefactor, and the deception of the Republican politicians who claimed that the recent high price of wheat was the product of Republican rule.

In the absence of artificial stimulation wheat has again dropped to its normal price in a market regulated by the gold standard, at which all farm products must remain as long as silver continues to be demonetized.

Chairman ELKIN'S excuse for the Republican robbery of the State is, that the "people pay no State taxes," and consequently have no right to grow. Possibly this may satisfy the voters who know whether they pay taxes or not. Probably it won't.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

A BURNING DISGRACE!

HOW A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION PROVIDES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Horrible Treatment of the Brave Men Who Went to the Front. Sickness, Starvation and Death as a Consequence of Incompetent Management. Sick Soldiers Without Food or Medicine. Convalescents Turned Out Without Money to Reach Home, or Buy the Commonest Food.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Dependent upon casual charity for food and lodging, 100 soldiers who were sent out from Camp Wikoff last night without money or food arrived at the Army building to-day and applied for transportation and ration money to enable them to reach their homes, in many cases hundreds of miles distant. A majority of the party were regulars of the Twentieth infantry, the Tenth cavalry and the Fifth artillery. The remainder belonged to the Eighth Ohio, nicknamed "The President's Own."

Full half of the hundred were "convalescents" who had been discharged from the hospital at Camp Wikoff as cured. Wan and feeble, with bones starting through their skins, they looked as though their long journey by rail that lay between them and their homes would be far too much for their weak condition to stand.

Upon the arrival of the party at Long Island city last night food was provided for the hungry men by citizens who learned that they were penniless. For the night they dispersed themselves among various hotels and lodging houses in the lower part of the city.

"Those lodging house keepers are square men," said one of the Eighth. "They wouldn't take any pay for our beds, and besides they gave us our breakfasts this morning. I don't know what we'd have done if it hadn't been that folks sort of looked out for us. About a dozen of the boys had money, and those that had were going to club together and share it with the chaps that had not."

"Camp Wikoff—you can believe every word you read about the conditions there. The newspapers are not telling the worst of it either."

General Joe Wheeler is taking the bull by the horns at Camp Wikoff and is getting supplies in spite of his tiff with Commissary General Egan. He ordered extra supplies for the 2,000 soldiers who are unofficially sick; that is, sick in quarters instead of being in hospitals. Egan countermanded the order and Wheeler's supplies rotted on a railroad siding. Egan said the sick should be cared for under order 116, which allowed double rations. Finally Wheeler explained that the sick in quarters were not included in this order and got his supplies. General Wheeler, through Captain Higgins, gave out this statement:

"My personal inspection convinces me that the supplies I am ordering are necessary for the health—and possibly to save the lives—of some of the sick men in camp, who cannot be provided for in the hospital. I have been ordering, and shall continue to order, that these articles be purchased and issued to them. I shall continue this so long as the necessity exists or until I am ordered to desist by an authority higher than mine."

To-day's arrivals at Montauk Point, included the First battalion of the District of Columbia volunteers, one battalion of United States engineers, attached to the Fifth army corps, troops A, C, D and F, of the Second cavalry, the men who operated the balloons at Santiago, and 95 men of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers. These were debarked from the United States transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago de Cuba on August 23. There were 49 hospital cases on board the transport, typhoid and dysentery being the prevailing diseases. Private Bohman, Co. B, District of Columbia volunteers, died on the passage.

There are 1,000 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff, 115 of whom are down with typhoid. This is a decrease. The deaths reported to-day were those of William Bohle, of Battery F, Second artillery; Timothy Donovan, of Troop F, Second artillery, from malarial fever, and Frederick Miller, Company A, Twenty-first Regular infantry, from dysentery. There are 530 men in the detention hospital. By to-morrow the hospital will be enlarged so as to accommodate 750 more patients.

The condition in the hospitals has been somewhat improved, 500 sick soldiers are still sleeping on the floor. These men will be put on cots in the new wing to-morrow. The force of nurses has been increased to 77. There are 40 Sisters of Charity administering to the sick.

Patients have been transferred from the field hospital at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, to an infirmary, at New Brighton, L. I., among them Aubrey Marchand, hospital corps, Eighth Ohio.

Several Rough Riders were brought from Montauk to Roosevelt hospital to-day, suffering with malaria.

The Sixth and Seventh sections of the United States cavalry arrived in Jersey City to-day from Lakeland, Fla. There were about 400 men on the two trains. All were transported from Jersey City to Long Island City to continue their trip to Montauk Point. The first five sections of the cavalry are at Montauk. Nineteen sick men were left behind at Washington and two died there. The troops brought Private C. H. Thomas, who is accused of having killed Private Deans in a fight on August 18.

Troops on Death Ships. Newly Arrived-Contingents at Montauk Tell of Horrors—Dying Sergeant Farree's Brother Had to Pay \$5 for Brandy for Him—Alarming Conditions in Porto Rico.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, L. I. August 29.—This camp, which Secretary Alger has proclaimed almost a model one, but which is still full of sufferers who might have been spared much of their pain, will be practically deserted, except by the hospital people, within two weeks.

Of the needless ill which some of the 1000 patients in the general hospital and 530 in the detention hospital have been compelled to suffer, the following is a sample story, told to-day by one of the Seventh Infantry unfortunates, who were put ashore this morning from the death steamer Yucatan:

"That ship Yucatan was worse than a slaughter pen. There were almost a hundred sick men when we started, and the number was doubled before we landed on account of the way we were treated.

"We were herded together like cattle, and many of the men who were convalescent went sick again through the awful odors of the steerage and the lack of ordinary sanitary arrangements.

"We were sent out without sufficient government provisions. We managed to endure things up to two days ago. Then the list of the provisions provided by the Red Cross people gave out. Sick as we were, rank bacon and hardtack were given us to put into stomachs weakened by disease. Then the sickest of us began to die."

NO FREE BRANDY FOR DYING MAN. Poor Sergeant Newton Ferree, of Washington, whose mother got here too late yesterday to see him alive, weakened rapidly and with adequate cause, on the latter part of the journey northward on the Hudson. His faithful physicians worked heroically for him, but they were hampered by that spectre, want of the necessary medical supplies, which carried off many another brave soldier in Cuba. They were limited as to stimulants and everything in the way of tonics and food for convalescents. Think of a great government like the United States allowing the brother of a sick soldier to go down into his own pocket and pay \$5 for a little brandy to try to keep him alive! Yet this was done in Sergeant Ferree's case. The doctor simply did not have the supplies.

When the 53 men of the "Fighting Fourteenth," of Brooklyn, arrived to-day its members had more stories to tell of the horrors of Chickamauga and the trip North from there. Each man was a fever patient. With them not a single physician or nurse was sent North on the train. They had no medicine of any kind, nor any adequate food, and many of the men expected to die before they got here.

FOOD FULL OF GNATS. It was a similar story with the 400 men of the First Regular Cavalry, who also arrived to-day. During their encampment at Lakeland, Fla., the men suffered terribly on account of lack of good water and proper food. Frank Cromby, of New York, one of them said:

"The camp at Lakeland was a frightful hole. It was like an oven all the time our troops were there. We would have got along in spite of the heat if the food had been half way decent. But the food we did get was full of gnats, as a rule, and the bread was sour."

Private Frank Riley said: "The water had been condemned, but still we were obliged to drink it. The doctors shoved quinine into us. The men sickened and died in great numbers."

The men debarked to-day from the United States transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday last. There were 49 hospital cases on board the transport, typhoid and dysentery being the prevailing diseases. Private Bohman, Company B, District of Columbia Volunteers, died on the passage from Santiago.

THEIR FIRST SQUARE MEAL. NEW YORK, August 29.—The Seventy-first New York Volunteers returned from Camp Wikoff to-day, marched up Broadway amid continuous cheers, and were treated to their first square meal since before the war. Fifty of them, however, were Santiago survivors, who were too weak to march and had to be carried on army wagons to the depot.

Of the sick men of the Fourteenth New York, who arrived from the South to-day, 12 were too weak to walk alone, and had to be carried from the train to the ferry. A like number were much debilitated from typhoid and malarial fevers. Three of the sick men are not expected to recover.

EQUALLY BAD IN PORTO RICO. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—Congressman Wadsworth, of New York, who has just returned from both Cuba and Porto Rico, informed the war department officials that the conditions in regard to the sick at Porto Rico were quite as alarming as those in Santiago, and said that troops would have to be withdrawn on account of sickness among them. He represents that the disability in the command is full 10 per cent, and that the prevailing sickness is typhoid and malarial fevers. He said the troops have been subjected to the copious and almost incessant rains of that latitude; that they have been poorly protected from the rigors of the climate.

NASHUA, N. H., August 29.—Councilor Cummings, who was sent to Chickamauga to look after the interests of the New Hampshire soldiers there, has returned home, stricken with fever. Mr. Cummings urges the Executive to ask for the removal of the sick men to new quarters. He says the camp hospital is reeking with malarial fever and thoroughly inefficient. New Hampshire will send a hospital train at once for her sick soldiers.

The Greatest Mortality Has Been During the Last Two Weeks.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 31.—A list of deaths in the army at Chickamauga from May 1st up to and including to-day, numbers 332; 129 were buried at the National cemetery, while the remainder were shipped to their homes for interment. Just 178 deaths occurred during the month of August, the great majority having occurred during the past two weeks. The list does not include those who may have died at their homes while away on furlough. Of the entire number probably 40 per cent were from typhoid fever. Five deaths were reported to-day.

The exodus of the Third corps from Chickamauga park began to-day. An order has been promulgated that the regiments be sent to their homes will not be mustered out at once, but will be given 30 days' furlough, dating from September 12th.

One Doctor for 260 Sick. Pitiful Sights on New York Hospital Train at Delaware, O.

DELAWARE, O., Aug. 29.—The hospital train of the Eighth New York regiment reached here this afternoon. Dr. George W. Lindheim was in charge, and he was the only commissioned officer or physician on the train. There were 260 sick men of whom were unable to get out of their berths. Three are likely to die before reaching New York. There were pitiful sights in the last three cars, where the sick men were. There were 12 cars in all. The train started from Chickamauga Sunday noon. Grocery and restaurant men, assisted by many citizens, had sandwiches, coffee, milk, lemonade and fruits ready when the train arrived, and kindly women's hands carried the food to the sick men.

Supplies Never Unloaded. While Shafter's Men Were Hungry the La Grande Duchess Sailed Away.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The transport La Grande Duchess is anchored in the upper bay with 1,000 tons of provisions loaded for Santiago four months ago which have never left her hold. The transport arrived from Cuba with troops on August 7th. Yesterday a board of survey, appointed by the commander of the department of the East, met to investigate why these supplies were never delivered to the starving men at Santiago.

Looked Forty Years Old. GREENSBURG, Pa., August 29.—Charles Mezzer, of the regular army, arrived home from Cuba to-day. Although he is only 22 years of age, he looked 40 and his own folks did not recognize him at first. He said the suffering of the soldiers from starvation, exposure and fever was too terrible for comprehension.

Officers on Transports Blamed. MASSILLON, O., Aug. 29.—Corporal Clark and Private John Wingard, of Company L, Eighth regiment, have returned from Camp Wikoff. Both are ill with malarial fever. Corporal Clark states his experience on the transport was horrible.

Brought Eighty-Five Patients. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 29.—A hospital train of 13 coaches arrived at Ft. Monroe to-day from Tampa. The train brought 85 patients. Most of the men are suffering from typhoid and malarial fever.

A Black Eye to One Republican Falsehood. Candidate Jenks Puts a Quietus on the Political Cannon that Quays Influence Nominated Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—It was unnecessary work for one man in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, knowing Geo. A. Jenks, gave the baseless story a second thought, but with all the vigor that words can give the Democratic candidate for governorship, to-day brushed away the silly stories that his nomination had been made in the interest of Senator Quay by declaring himself not only unalterably opposed to the re-election of the Senator, but also in favor of a union of all good citizens for the defeat of Mr. Quay, and to the reform of legislative abuses.

"You can state in the most forceful and positive language," Mr. Jenks said, "that I am opposed to the re-election of Senator Quay. I cannot conceive how any man professing devotion to the cause of reform can hold himself aloof from the movement to defeat Senator Quay."

"There can be little hope of reforming the abuses under which the State of Pennsylvania groans if another Quay controlled legislature is elected this fall. The evils most complained of are those growing out of the vicious legislation attempted and accomplished by the last Legislature and a number of its predecessors."

"No one attempts to deny that Senator Quay absolutely ruled, not only the last Legislature, but a majority of all the State lawmaking bodies for years past. Of these there can be no question. The will of this one man who constituted the majority of every one of the Legislatures whose corruption has aroused the just ire of the people."

To rebuke the agents and give the matter a new vote of confidence would offer little hope of the reform so much needed. It is self-evident, in the light of all we know, that if we are to secure a Legislature from which to expect the undoing of the wrongs already perpetrated, and to refrain resurrecting the salary grabbings, the junketing tour expenses and the bogus investigating committee bills, it must be a Legislature composed of a majority of men opposed to the continuance in power of Senator Quay. He must be overthrown as a necessary condition of reform."

In the light of the above statement Mr. Jenks was asked the question: "Are you to be understood as favoring a union of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans to bring about such a result."

"Unquestionably yes," Mr. Jenks answered with emphasis. "I am very heartily in favor of a union of good citizens, regardless of party, to put a stop to the corruption by which the Quay machine has disgraced and burdened the State. I do not see how any man making professions of reform, or with the interest of his State at heart can fail to give his entire strength to such a movement."

Mr. Jenks arrived in the city in the morning and remained until evening, when he left for his home at Brookville. While here he saw a number of the leaders of both the rival Democratic city committees, and it is predicted that as a result of his visit there will soon be developments of real and lasting harmony between the factions. Mr. Jenks is known to be in favor of smoothing out the difficulties between the factions without arousing bitter feelings and recriminations between them, and the indications are that if his advice is followed the harmony plans will be successful.

Half Rates to Pittsburg.

On account of the Republican state league convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 7th to 9th, inclusive, the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged to sell excursion tickets on September 5th, 6th and 7th, from all ticket stations in Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, at the rate of a single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, twenty-five cents). These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 16, 1898, inclusive.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A number of interesting locals will be found on page 7 of this issue. Don't fail to read them, as there are some things told that you should know.

W. F. Cobiack, of McElhattan, Clinton county, was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Centre county on last Thursday morning.

The holy communion will be administered in St. John's Lutheran church, on Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Preparatory services on Saturday previous at 2 p. m.

The Montana bank, near Philipsburg has been abandoned, in consequence of the exhaustion of the coal supply, and tippie and machinery is being moved to Pardee.

J. A. Guthrie, a traveling salesman, was held up by two highwaymen while driving from Reynoldsville to DuBois on Monday evening. He was relieved of \$200 in cash.

David Craft, of Chester Hill, has been granted a pension of \$8.00 per month with nine months' back pay, which was secured by Geo. G. Pottsgrrove, notary public at Philipsburg.

Bass are said to be unusually plentiful in the lower Bald Eagle this season, but for some reason or other they will not bite. All kinds of bait have been tried but up to the present little luck has accompanied any efforts to secure a good catch.

Aged Nancy Barger, of Curtin's Works, is confined to bed with a dislocated hip. She was out in the yard at her home, on Monday, when she fell, causing the accident. Mrs. Barger is 106 years old and such an injury is a very serious one.

Judge Archibald has handed down his decision in the ejectment case in equity brought by the executors of A. C. Moore, deceased, against Mrs. Louisa Bush, and dismissed the case with costs. The amount involved is about \$20,000.

The Twelfth regiment in which are the Williamsport and Lock Haven companies arrived at the new camp at Middletown, Pa., on Tuesday morning, and their home friends are rejoicing that they have gotten away from that fatal camp Alger.

While attempting to drive several rowdies away from in front of his store in Altoona, on Monday night, Charles H. Levan fell on the pavement and broke his wrist. The unfortunate man was once a resident of Bellefonte, when he had a clothing store here.

Mr. Philip Beezer, who is never satisfied unless he is able to furnish his patrons with the very best meats will be off to Pittsburg in a few days for another car load of big, fat, cattle. There are no lean or gristly steaks come out of his shop, and the people who buy their meat of him never complain of its being tough. Try Beezer's when you want good, juicy, meat.

During a thunder storm last week Mrs. William Gunsalus, of Mackeyville, sought shelter in the barn shed on the Hayes farm near that place. She had been there but a moment or so when three vicious brood sows attacked her. She was knocked down and considerably lacerated about her limbs and the lower part of her body. James Wolf heard her screams in time to save her life. As it was, he had great difficulty in driving the infuriated sows away from her prostrate body.

Five thousand people are said to have been in attendance at the Brush Valley camp meeting on Sunday last. From six a. m. until twelve noon, 48 two horse spring wagons, 18 one horse spring wagons, 11 two horse carriages, 13 one horse carriages, 295 one and two horse vehicles, three road carts, 190 bicycles, eight of which were lady cyclists, thirteen large hacks and over 100 people on foot, passed through Millheim to the meeting. The people of lower Penns-valley ought to be fairly good for a little while at least.

The Central State Normal school, at Look Haven, promises to be more popular, and to have more students the coming session than ever before. It has been crowded many times but the way students are registering for the coming term indicates a fullness that no institution of the kind has yet experienced. To those of our readers who expect attending, and many of them do, we would suggest that they make application for rooms at once. It is a great school, a good school, and deserves the success with which it is meeting.

Philipsburg firemen are in high glee over the show they made at the firemen's district convention at Curwensville last week. About two thousand persons attended the convention, and companies from nearly all the towns in the district were present. The Reliance boys won the prize for having the best appearing engine. The Hope boys won the prize in the hub race, in 22 seconds; in the engine contest, the Reliance won first prize, and in the runaway dash, Harvey, of that place, won second prize. All together it was a red letter day for the firemen of our neighboring town.

Last week we published an extended account of the sale of the Valentine Iron Co's. plant, which was consummated on the 22nd, ult. A great many inquiries have been made about the probable outcome of the sale and it is for the information of all that we state, on authority, that nothing further of the future of the works will be known for a week or ten days.

Great preparations are being made for the Granger's encampment which will open on Saturday next, the 10th. From present indications the crowd of tenters and visitors will be more than usually large, and the management is preparing some pleasant enterprises, in the way of exhibits and entertainments, for those who attend.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Keller, who have been so successfully running the Haag hotel in this place, have re-purchased their old homestead below Centre Hall, and purpose quitting the hotel business and going back to the farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keller have concluded that life on the farm is much more pleasant and independent than in a hotel, and is to be preferred, even if it is not quite so profitable.

Jimmy Cornely is still in the penitentiary but the fires continue to occur in Bellefonte as frequently as they did prior to his conviction. The last one was on Wednesday night, by which the stable of Mrs. Rodgers, on Allegheny street, with a loft full of hay, considerable feed, and the implements and belongings to a well stocked barn, were destroyed. The origin of the fire, like nine-tenths of the other fires which have occurred in the town, is unknown.

Rev. John A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas, is in Philipsburg visiting his son, Rev. Geo. S. Bright, pastor of the English Lutheran church in that place. He came east to attend the funeral of his father, who was Haines township's oldest resident at the time of his death. Rev. Bright was born at Aaronsburg in 1845 and went to Kansas twenty years ago. He has figured in politics a little and for six consecutive years was chaplain of the Kansas Legislature. He was on the stump for McKinley and does newspaper work in addition to his clerical duties. He is one of the few printer's devils to become a preacher. In 1860 he served as devil in the Republican office in this place.

Hereafter weather signals will float from the top of the Academy in this place; that institution having been selected as one of its stations by the weather bureau. The following will show what each flag will indicate:

One white flag—Clear or fair weather. One blue—Rain or snow. One white and blue—Local rain or snow. One black triangular flag—Signal for stationary temperature. If omitted, it is the same signal.

One white flag with black square in the centre—Cold wave.

SWALLOW AT HECLA PARK.—The Rev. Dr. Swallow, the prohibition candidate for Governor, will be in attendance at the grand rally of the prohibitionists at Hecla park, on Thursday, September 8th.

The Prohibits of Centre and Clinton counties will gather at the park on that day and go in for a good time on pure Hecla water.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO WILLIAMSPORT.—On account of the peace jubilee to be held at Williamsport, Pa., on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5th, the Central R. R. of Pa., will sell excursion tickets from all agency stations to Williamsport and return at one way fare for the round trip, good going on the morning train that leaves Bellefonte at 7:30 a. m. and for return on any train that day.

DR. SWALLOW AT HECLA PARK.—On account of the grand temperance rally at Hecla park, on Thursday, Sept. 8th, the Central R. R. of Pa., will sell excursion tickets from all points to the park and return at the usual low picnic rates. The Rev. S. C. Swallow, prohibition candidate for Governor will be present and deliver one of his stirring addresses on the live issues of the campaign.

IN JAIL FOR TILL TAPPING.—Captain Harry Simler, of the Philipsburg police force, brought John Kline, a 12 year old boy of that place, to jail on Saturday. Kline was caught in the act of stealing money from the drawer in L. C. Brinton & Co's. store and could not raise the \$300 bail in which justice LaPorte held him for court.

Mr. Brinton had been missing cash from his drawer for some time. On Friday afternoon a trap was laid for the thief and he was caught so neatly that no doubt remained as to his guilt. Mr. Brinton's son had secreted himself behind some shoe boxes, directly opposite the drawer. The back door in the store had been left open and it was only a short time until the youthful thief entered, he had a dollar note in his hand when he was captured. He confessed to having taken \$22 in all.

A STRONG CORPS OF TEACHERS HAS BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.—The Bellefonte Academy will open its Fall session on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, under most favorable auspices. The recent improvements in all departments bespeak a delightful year.

The faculty is the strongest engaged in many years and is as follows: Rev. J. P. Hughes, principal of Natural Science, Mathematics and Bookkeeping. James R. Hughes, associate principal, teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages. Miss Julia L. Reed, lady principal, teacher of History, Literature and English. Miss Helen E. Overton, principal of Primary and Intermediate departments.

Miss Mary G. Meek, assistant in Primary and Intermediate departments. James R. Wright, assistant in Mathematics.