

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 DELACEY, of Lackawanna.
 FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
CALVIN M. BOWEN, of Centre.
WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumberland.
 FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. N. WEILER, of Carbon.
FRANK P. JAMES, of Allegheny.

Democratic District Ticket.
 For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER,
 Subject to the Decision of the District Conference.
 For Senate,
W. C. HEINLE,

Democratic County Convention.
ROBT. M. FOSTER, State College.
H. W. WETZEL, Bellefonte.
 Prothonotary—**M. L. GARDNER,** Bellefonte.
 District Attorney—**N. B. SPANGLER,** Bellefonte.
 County Surveyor—**H. B. HERRING,** Gregg Twp.

Democratic War Record.
 Congressman JOHN DALZELL is hard up for arguments suitable to his State campaign, when he ventures to dodge the casualities of the QUAY machine by making the rash charge that the Democrats did not do their duty in supporting the government in the war with Spain. He admits that they voted all the money necessary for the war, but he says that they did not do it willingly.

This is a nice charge to come from DALZELL, who, along with such Republican congressmen as REED, GROSVENOR and others, was encouraging the weak-kneed McKinley to hold back when the Democrats in Congress, to a man, were urging the war measures which the national honor demanded for the liberation of the oppressed Cubans and the avenging of the Maine outrage. McKinley would have sneaked out of his duty to the country, if the Democrats in Congress would have allowed him to do it, for though in the minority, their united front in favor of a just war shamed the Republicans from following the cowardly inclination of their President.

But DALZELL says that the Democrats voted money for the war grudgingly. If by this he means their opposition to the \$200,000,000 bond sale he is correct. They were ready to give every dollar needed for the defence of the nation, but that they were right in objecting to giving the money lenders a benefit by a bond sale is proven by the fact that the millions raised by that sale are now lying idle in the treasury.

Such measures for raising war funds as the Democrats approved of, and helped to pass have proved amply sufficient, while the product of the bonds have served no other purpose than to increase the interest bearing debt of the government and to benefit the bankers, who managed to get most of the loan, the assumption of its being a popular one proving in a large measure to have been a sham.

DALZELL had better confine himself to the real issues of the State campaign and he will find his hands full in defending the miscalculations of the machine without undertaking so uphill a job as attacking the war record of the Democratic party.

The New York Times regards it as astounding that McKinley should have made such a selection for the war department as ALGER; but it is not so astonishing when it is considered that ALGER belongs to a syndicate of capitalists, who own the President and were in a position to control the appointment of his cabinet officers. It is a great misfortune for a President to be mortgaged.

Another Candidate for Senate.
 The Prohibition candidate for Senator in this district is the Rev. C. S. Long, of Lock Haven. The conference placing him in nomination met at Hecla park, the day of the SWALLOW meeting, and selected him as their standard bearer. Mr. Long, we believe, is a minister of the Disciple church, at Lock Haven. What particular qualifications he has for the place, or what his standing among the people may be, we do not know. We are of the opinion, however, that he will not be the next Senator from the 34th district.

FAILED TO MAKE A NOMINATION.—The Republican Senatorial conference for this district, which met in Lock Haven on Wednesday, failed to agree upon a nomination. Each county stood by its candidate; WOMELSDORF, of Centre, receiving three votes; MILLER, of Clinton, three; and OSBOURNE, of Clearfield, three. After balloting a number of times and finding that an agreement could not be reached the conference adjourned to meet in Clearfield on the 20th inst.

Republican journals that profess to be shocked at the Democrats making political capital out of the suffering of the soldiers are the same that proposed to run the machine campaign on the war record of the McKinley administration.

—WANAMAKER'S personal ambition should not blind him to the fact, that it will take more than an anti-QUAY Legislature to purify Pennsylvania's corrupt State government.

Reluctant Investigation.

The mind of WILLIAM McKINLEY appears to have undergone a change in regard to the necessity for an investigation of the manner in which his Secretary of War performed his trust during the recent war.

At the time when the whole country was ringing with charges of the grossest mismanagement that subjected the soldiers to hardship and suffering, ruining the health and costing the lives of many of them, and impairing the efficiency of the army for military service, Mr. McKinley thought that the outburst of public indignation was merely a breeze that would soon blow over. He could see no defect in the political wire-puller to whom he had entrusted the health and lives of the soldiers, and who was sacrificing them by management that was intended to serve his favorites and advance his own political designs.

Mr. McKinley's right-hand man and backer, MARK HANNA, openly supported and defended ALGER's army abuses, declaring that all that had been done by the Secretary, was approved of by the President, with whom ALGER was in constant consultation. According to HANNA's statement, McKINLEY and ALGER were in perfect accord in army management.

At this juncture, when the heads of the administration were displaying perfect indifference to public indignation over the suffering of the soldiers, McKINLEY disbelieving that his Secretary was at fault, HANNA defending ALGER's inefficient and corrupt stewardship, and ALGER boasting that he would not retreat under fire, all of them denying that there was any occasion for investigation, the only thing that could excite the fears of these maladministrators was the expression of public disapproval at the polls. Such an expression was made at the Vermont election in a manner that could not be misunderstood. McKINLEY comprehended the meaning of the great slump in the Republican majority in Vermont, which has been repeated as emphatically in Maine, and his political fears have scared him to consent to an investigation of ALGERISM, which a regard for the soldiers' welfare and his duty to teamry could not induce him to allow.

President McKinley has at last consented to have the ALGER abuses investigated, but it is too late to have an effect upon the sentiments and feelings of the people. They know that it is only political apprehension that has driven him to it, and they also know that whatever an investigation may disclose, inefficient and corrupt army management was unavoidable, with an administration whose every movement and policy is characterized by practices natural to HANNAISM, ALGERISM and McKINLEYISM.

The statement that the Democratic Congressional conference, for this district, would meet at Ridgway on the 7th, as published in a number of the papers last week, is incorrect. The time and place for the meeting of the conference has not yet been agreed upon. Those in charge of the matter should get a move on. It is time the completed ticket was placed in the field.

Republican Slump in Maine.
 While the silver issue is coming to the front in other States no question is of such importance to the people of Pennsylvania as the rescuing of their State from the clutches of political thieves, and the attention of its best citizens can be given to no other issue in this campaign.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—The State election in Maine to-day was quiet and the vote light all over the State. The shrinkage in the towns heard from is one-half compared with the last Presidential election and one-third compared with the election of 1894.

One hundred and fifty towns give Powers (Rep.), 23,662; Lord (Dem.), 12,242; scattering, 1,297. Republican plurality, 11,420. The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves (Rep.), 30,160; Johnson (Dem.), 12,175; scattering, 3,694. Republican plurality, 17,985.

From returns received up to midnight it is estimated that the Republican plurality in the State on the vote for Governor will be between 20,000 and 25,000. This is about half the plurality received by Gov. Powers two years ago, and about two-thirds the plurality of 1894.

DEMOCRATS WOULD MAKE TROUBLE.
 The Republican leaders do not like to think of what would happen if they should lose control of the next House. The Senate is practically assured to them already, and, with a Republican House, they can give the force of law to the entire programme of colonial supremacy which may be presented by the Administration to Congress. A hostile House might make mince-meat of many of the measures which will be carefully framed for establishing American sovereignty in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Even the necessary financial measures for assimilating the currency of these islands to the American gold standard might be loaded down with dubious propositions by the silver extremists.

SCARED BY VERMONT.
 The suggestion that the House may be lost is not put forward by any Republican leader as a definite prediction, but there is evidently a feeling at headquarters that the Republicans cannot afford, after the Democratic gains in Vermont, to regard the approaching elections with a feeling of over-confidence. The result in Vermont is generally regarded as an index of the Republican losses which are likely to occur in the East.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.
 The Republicans do not like to calculate the losses which they may suffer in Pennsylvania from the great uprising against Quay. Some of the voters who repudiate the Quay ticket for State officers may be persuaded to support Republican candidates for Congress, but, on the other hand, it is currently believed that Quay managers will sacrifice everything else to save the Legislature and return him to the Senate.

Porto Rican Commission.
 Our Plan Submitted Yesterday and the Spanish Plan Will Be Submitted To-day.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 12.—The Spanish and American Peace Commissioners met in joint session at the palace at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Only the commissioners, their secretaries and the sworn interpreters were present.

The meeting of the commission lasted an hour and a half. The American commissioners presented the plans of the American government, as outlined in their instructions, and these were discussed at length. The details of the plans will not be disclosed for the present. An agreement was reached that the Spanish commissioners should submit their suggestions in writing to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The joint commission met again on Wednesday morning, when the real negotiations will begin. As the Spaniards have not disclosed their hand, it is impossible to say what their plans are or what difficulties will confront the American commissioners. At this morning's conference, however, it developed pretty strongly that the Spaniards had no disposition to resist the immediate evacuation of the island, but that many problems concerning the disposal of government property will eventually be raised. The discussion to-day was entirely amicable.

—You ought to take the WATCHMAN.

Biographical Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for State Senate.



WILLIAM C. HEINLE, the Democratic candidate for State Senate, was born in Miles township, Centre county, November 30th, 1849, and is a son of Jacob Heinle, a graduate of a German University, a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the old school. After coming to this country, he became somewhat reduced in circumstances; but up to the time of his death, he retained the full confidence and high esteem of his neighbors and the public. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Pedrie, she was born and raised in Halfmoon township, Centre county, Pa., she was a true and faithful christian woman.

William, at an early age, was thrown upon his own resources, and is emphatically the architect of his own fortune. He received his preliminary education from his father who was a finished scholar. At the age of eight years he went to live with William Walker, in Lamar township, Clinton county, in which place he worked for different farmers in the summer, and went to the district school every winter, with the exception of one, until seventeen years old. He then went to the Rebersburg Normal School, from which he graduated with honors, between sessions of which he worked on a farm and in the woods to earn the necessary money to pay for his schooling. In 1872 and 1873 he was Principal of the Philipsburg public schools, and in 1875 succeeded Gov. Hastings as Principal of the Bellefonte public schools. Afterwards, was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Pennsylvania State College. In the meantime he read law with Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, and was admitted to the Centre County Bar in 1878. His ability was such as to enable him to become an influential member of his profession, and the next year was elected District Attorney, and was afterwards re-elected for a second term, serving in that capacity for six years.

Algerism May Lose Congress.

Administration Feels Victory for the Democrats.
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—One reason why President McKinley took steps toward an investigation of the War Department is that some of the Republican managers have been growing a trifle apprehensive regarding the control of the next Congress. The manner in which the independent press is pounding away at the ineompetence of the War Department, and the way in which Major General Miles has snapped his fingers in the face of his superiors and confirmed some of the worst charges of incompetence, are causing a fear that the demand for honest and efficient government will be more potent with voters than the appeal to the war-like achievements of the Republican Administration.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Nicaise Lucchesi, or Luigni, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was moved to-day from St. Anthony prison to the Anthropometric Institute, where he was measured and photographed.

In the course of a second examination he said he was brought up at Parma, Italy, in a charity school, and at the age of 10 was thrown on the streets. He worked as an unskilled laborer until he was 20 and then served in the Italian army three and a half years.

On leaving he was employed as the valet of the Prince of Aragon for three months. At this time Anarchist ideas began to possess his mind and—to use his own words—"prevented me from remaining in service."

In the course of a life of adventure he happened to be at Budapest in 1894. There for the first time he saw Empress Elizabeth.

He says he was not impelled by misery to kill the Empress, as such a course would have been idiotic, but he committed the deed "in order that such crimes, following one upon the other, might cause all who innovate the populace to tremble and shiver." The document concludes with this declaration: "I am an Anarchist by conviction."

THE ASSASSIN'S PROBABLE FATE.
 The life imprisonment with solitary confinement in store for Assassin Lucchesi is declared by those acquainted with Swiss prisons to be vastly worse than death. A correspondent who recently visited the chief prison of Canton Vaud where Lucchesi will be confined describes as sad in extreme the result of solitary life imprisonment.

How Are These for a Soldier Ticket?

From the Clinton Democrat.
 Private W. H. Sowden, who is on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant governor, was badly wounded at an field at Antietam. He was left there to die, but a brave Allentown German, named Ignatz Gresser, in the heat of the fight, returned to the line and rescued Comrade Sowden from almost certain death. The brave act of Gresser has been rewarded by a medal of honor by congress, and Patrick DeLacy, who is the Democratic candidate for secretary of internal affairs, went into the army as a private soldier and came home a captain, and for his daring and bravery was awarded a medal by congress, and is today senior vice commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States.

Empress of Austria Murdered.

Stabbed Over the Heart by an Anarchist Assassin.
 GENEVA, September 10.—Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who was temporarily sojourning here incognito, was assassinated to-day by Luigi Laocchini, a native of Paris and an Italian anarchist and soldier.

The foul crime was the outcome of an Anarchistic conspiracy, which comprehended the murder of other sovereigns, including the Emperor of Austria. The desperado wielded a stiletto or pointed file, and inflicted at one blow a mortal wound, the keen blade piercing the breast of the unfortunate victim just above the heart. Internal bleeding ensued and after a priest, who had been hastily summoned, had administered extreme unction to the dying woman she expired in great agony. The assassin is under arrest.

The Empress had been for several days a guest at Beauregard, and was walking from the hotel at 1 o'clock this afternoon when the murderer committed his atrocious crime.

WALKED TO THE STEAMER.
 After having been stabbed the Empress arose and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting. The captain did not wish to put off from the quay, but did so at the request of the Empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake, and the Empress, unconscious, was carried to the hotel on a stretcher.

Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Efforts to revive Her Majesty were unavailing, and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

GLORIED IN HIS CRIME.

After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a general darme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying: "I did it," and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Austria, who was assassinated by an Italian anarchist yesterday at Geneva, Switzerland, did not permit herself to be guarded by detectives. As soon as she noticed them she avoided them. Seven Australian detectives followed her to Switzerland, but they were ordered to remain at Ghion, while she went to Geneva.

Her Majesty complained of the watchfulness imposed by the Swiss government for her safety. When leaving the hotel and perceiving detectives outside she left by a side door to escape them.

No recent photograph or statue of this clearing woman exists. For thirty years no photograph has been taken for as she grew older she objected to being pictured.

PREMONITION OF DEATH.

The Empress often intimated she knew death threatened her. To her Greek reader she once said: "When I wish to live departs, one is actually outside of life. When, where I die is to me a secondary consideration. The given time in man's life when he really dies, need not be the time of his positive decease. I expect death at any moment. You as a philosopher, must also do this."

The Empress was adored in Hungary. She was perhaps more popular there than in Austria. She learned the Hungarian language late in life, but spoke it like a native.

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BOASTING OF HIS CRIME.

In prison he has boasted of his crime, and he has addressed a letter to a Milan newspaper expressing a fear lest he be mistaken by Professor Cesar Lombroso for a degenerate. Dilating in his communication upon the objects of militant Anarchism, he wrote:

"Above all it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth."

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General Gomez Resigns.

The Commander Disatisfied That the Cubans are Not in Control.
 SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 13.—An uncontradicted report was received by Gen. Lawton last night that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted. Gomez has been protesting against the Cuban government's action in yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of the submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States.

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report, and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos club this morning when the matter was discussed. Generals Cebreco, Castillo, Pedro, Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton. General Perez has 8,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo, which he will disband this week by order of Gen. Castillo. There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban army to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowan and Captain Parker, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Carlos Garcia, son of General Garcia, and two other Cuban officers arrived here late last night on horseback from Gibara on the north coast. Colonel Rowan was sent here by Gen. Miles from Porto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba, geographical, climatic and military, for the government.

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A Federal Magistrate Hanged by Negroes in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 12.—Judge Prouty of the Federal Court at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, was lynched by a number of negroes near his home late last night. He was on the public road about four miles out of town, bound hand and foot, stripped of his clothing and hanged him to a tree by the roadside, where his body was found this morning by farmers going to town. On the body was pinned a piece of paper upon which was scrawled: "Justice to negroes."

On last Saturday night some cowboys came into Tecumseh and got drunk. As they were leaving town they passed Dave Fitch, a tough negro of that section. The cowboys began shooting at him and he returned the fire. All of them then opened upon him and filled his body with bullets. No attempt was made by Judge Prouty to prosecute the murderers and the negroes sent him a threat to lynch him unless he took immediate action.

It looked like a war of extermination between white and blacks, and the Judge still refused to act. The whites came to his rescue and told him to stand firm and they would frighten the negroes out of the country. On Sunday a crowd of negroes rode out to Judge Prouty's home and left word with his family that unless the negro boys were arrested at once they would avenge their comrade's murder by murder. The Judge was in town and did not know of the visit. When he started home about 10 o'clock the negroes were notified and soon accomplished their purpose: The whites are in a state of terror and are arming themselves with the view of exterminating all the negroes of that section.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

With the Grangers.
 Their Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment near Centre Hall a Success.—Many Exhibits and Good Speeches.—No Fakirs.—List of Tenters Etc.

Twenty-five years ago, when Centre Co. Pomona Grange met on the top of Nitany mountain for a one day's picnic, had anyone ventured the prediction that in a quarter of a century they would be holding one week encampments on spacious grounds of their own, the saying would most likely have been regarded as a "castle in the air," and yet this week, under the auspices of the Centre county Pomona, the Patrons of Pennsylvania held their twenty-fifth annual gathering at Grange park, and the encampment was one of the most successful ever held. The weather was most auspicious, even though cool during the night, and the plans perfected by the management this year were lacking in only one detail. Arrangements should have been made whereby the railroad company would have run special trains on at least four days. This would have increased the aggregate attendance considerably. As it was, however, the total attendance for the week will not sum up over about 25,000, the largest crowds being present on Wednesday and Thursday, when six and eight thousand respectively were estimated to have been present.

Since the beginning of last week the committee of arrangements for the picnic, consisting of Hon. Leonard Rhone, chairman; George Dale, John Dauberman, J. J. Arney, and George Gierich, encamped on the grounds and every man worked hard to have everything in apple pie order. The large number of exhibits were received and placed and tenters located with greater dispatch than ever before. Quite a number of tenters arrived on Saturday to be present for the religious services on Sunday. These, as usual, consisted of a union of all denominations in Centre Hall with the Grangers in divine worship in the auditorium. The sermon Sunday morning was preached by Rev. Fans of the M. E. church, and Sunday evening by Rev. Rhoads, of the United Evangelical. Rhoads afternoon, Mrs. Helen Johnson, of Erie, Ceres of the State Grange, gave a talk on "Universal Religion." At 6.30 Sunday evening there was a reunion of the valley Christian Endeavorers.

Monday was given over entirely to completing preparations for the week's outing. The stock exhibits arrived and were housed, other exhibitions were put in shape for best showing, tenters came and went to "house-keeping," but about the biggest job of all for Chairman Rhone was getting rid of the usual rash of fakirs and gamblers. The management had taken a determined stand that none of these would

The list of tenters for the week was: Centre Hall—Hon. Leonard Rhone, J. J. Arney, John Dauberman, John Conley, Samuel Durst, Dr. Alexander, J. A. Kelley, Wesley Henney, S. W. Smith, Roxana Brislin, Jacob Lee, Isaac Miller, Mrs. H. Montgomery, "Bellefonte Republican." Pleasant Gap—Adam Hoover. Potter's Mills—Henry Sankey. State College—Fred Resides, Robert Foster. Colby—John Long, and Lee & Meyer. Aze Mans—J. C. Jodon. Centre Hill—Geo. L. Goodhart, W. C. Stover. Philadelphia—Mrs. Starr, "Public Ledger." Fleming—Harry Hoover, Taylor Irvin. Spring Mills—Hiram Can, W. C. Horner. C. M. Finkle, and Smith Bros. Bantony—J. E. From. Mechanicsburg—George Davis.

STOCK AND HAGERY.
 The stock exhibit was the best and largest this year ever shown and included displays by W. H. Grove, Centre Hill; N. B. Schaeffer, Centre Hall; H. J. Garbick, Zion; a fine French colt and other horses; Col. W. F. Reynolds, Bellefonte, French Hackney stallion, "Fride of the North"; Isaac Frain, Abdera, horses, cattle and hogs; G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill, and Geo. W. Ginterich, Centre Hall, pure bred English Berkshire hogs; H. W. Burd, Rebersburg, Poland hogs; N. C. Shaffer, Nitany, Poland and Berkshire hogs; Woodlawn Farms (Shook Bros.) Spring Mills, Jersey and Guernsey cattle; Poland, Berkshire and Chester White pigs; J. Durst, Centre Hall, sheep; David K. Keller, Centre Hall, pigs; David W. Bradford, Centre Hall, shorthorn calves.

The poultry exhibit was by the Woodlawn Stock Farms, Spring Mills; G. W. Ocker and C. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall; Mrs. J. S. Dale, Lemont, and J. H. Detwiler, Aaronburg.

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