Democratic Watchman.

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Cct. 7, 1898.

P. GRAY MEEK,

The Democratic State Ticket,

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EDITOR

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE A. JENKS. of Jefferson. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WILLIAM H. SOWDEN. of Lehigh. FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, PATRICK DELACEY, of Lackawan FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE, CALVIN M. BOWER, of Centre, WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumb FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, J. M. WEILER, of Carbon. FRANK P. IAMS, 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.

Assembly, { ROBT. M. FOSTER, State College. J. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte. Prothonotary,-M. I. GARDNER, Bellefonte. District Att'y,-N. B. SPANGLER, Bellefonte. County Surveyor,-H. B. HERRING, Gregg Twp.

How Swallow is Being Utilized By the Quavites.

The managers of the machine state campaign are greatly alarmed by Republican defection from the regular party ticket. Convinced that STONE is going to be cut by a large percentage of Republicans their scheme now is to make amends as far as possible for this loss by deceiving Democrats into voting for the Prohibition candidate for Governor.

SWALLOW's candidacy is of consequence only in the effect it may have in assisting to elect the nominee of the machine. It could produce this effect by drawing Democratic votes away from GEORGE A. JENKS. It is with this design that the machine campaigners are trying to work up an impression that JENKS can't be elected, representing that SWALLOW has the only chance of coming anywhere near defeating the machine candidate for Governor. In this way they propose to delude Democrats into the belief that they should vote for SWALLOW, if they want to down the boss and smash the machine.

This scheme is intended to have its effect upon Democrats who have been discouraged by the great Republican majorities recently given in this State for HASTINGS and McKINLEY, and who may be made believe that such Republican strength can not be overcome by the Democratic state ticket. But there is Democratic encouragement in the knowledge that a great wave of popular discontent is sweeping over the State, with the prospect of pro-

Has Proven Himself Faithful to the **Frust Confided to Him**

smirch and his actions without suspicion.

purer. It is this kind of men who are

needed in the Legislature, men of char-

acter, of principle and of integrity. Men

who will take an active part in every effort

to procure that which is right for the peo-

right, active, influential and incorruptible

The Kind They Want.

From every part of the county into which

Mr. WETZEL has gone we hear the most

encouraging reports of the impression he

leaves and the confidence he inspires among

the taxpayers. His plain, unassuming man-

ner, his frank and manly way of meeting

men, his intelligent and straight-forward

answers to any questions as to his action

on measures in which the people are in-

terested, impresses all who meet him with

the belief that when elected to the Legis-

lature he will be just what they want : an

honest, straight-forward, reliable Represen-

tative. One who will watch their inter-

ests and who will vote as the welfare of

the people he represents demands. Mr.

WETZEL knows what the interests of the

taxpayers of Centre county are. He is one

of them. He is not the creature of a boss,

nor is he under obligation to great inter-

ests whose requirements muzzle members

of the Legislature and silence them when

the public is to be robbed for their benefit.

He will make a careful, conscientious and

influential Representative and the people

appreciate this fact and intend electing

Representative at Harrisburg.

DEMOCRATIC RULE vs. REPUBLICAN RULE. Two years ago, when R. M. FOSTER was

named as one of the Democratic candidates The ordinary expenses of the government, as provided by the general appropriation for the Legislature, the WATCHMAN preact, have enormously increased. This act provides simply for the salaries to state ofdicted that if he was elected he would ficers and clerks and incidental expenses of the government for two years, and any one prove one of the most active and influential can by turning to the pamphlet laws verify these figures. Compare the four years when members of that body. Although it was we had a Democratic Governor, though the Legislature was Republican, and no legislahis first term he was placed upon some of tion could pass of benefit to the people by reason of the opposition of the Quay machine, the most important committees of the House, and at all times, except when there with the last two years of Republican misrule. Examine the pamphlet laws, if you do

was stealing to be done, he was called upon not believe us. We give you the page. to do and entrusted with the work ex-DEMOCRATIC. pected of the minority. He proved himself 1891-92. a popular and careful Representative. His votes were invariably cast in the interest Total. of the taxpayers. His record is without

Republican Increase. \$1,481,210 15

Total.

Some Steals in the General Appropriation Acts.

He had no bills for extra work and asked More than 100 per cent. of an increase in the ordinary expenses for running the no additional compensation for committee government, and not including the tremendous increase under appropriation acts, and duties. He voted against every steal, and for all the various "steals" by which money is regularly taken from the State Treasury; there was not a member of that body whose under Quayism, and all without a shadow of an excuse. record was cleaner or whose purposes were

What do the people think of an increase in the ordinary expenses for running the government for four years, of \$1,481,210.15. The present legislative term of Governor Hastings (1897-1898) shows an increase of payments to various departments over that of his first legislative term (1895-1896) of \$237,510.36. George A. Jenks will reduce state expenditures to what they were in 1883.

Will the people of this State continue the reckless expenditures under Republican ple, and who have the manliness and courage to oppose and vote against that rule? or will they return to the days of honest Democratic rule, and re-entrust the govwhich is wrong, no matter who is to be ernment of this State to the party which has stood by their interest?

\$559,450 00 P. L. 261 \$552,659 26 P. L. 300

\$1,112,109 26

benefited by it. Mr. FOSTER ought to be The people are not fools, they know who will reform these abuses. and they will re-elected by an overwhelming majority. vote for George A. Jenks.

He will be, if the taxpayers of the county WHO SUFFERED BECAUSE EXPENSES WERE NOT HIGHER IN 1883, WHEN THE DEMOappreciate the importance of having an up-

CRATIC PARTY WAS IN CONTROL?

Exhibit of Increase in Department Expenses, as per Appropriations. Appropriations are for Two Ver

ar	e for Two Ye	ars	
Departments.	1883.	1897	Increase.
Governor's Office	\$42,800	\$57,800	\$15,000
State Department	50,600	79,600	29,000
Auditor General	48,600	94,300	45,700
Treasury	29,050	59,200	30,150
Attorney General	15,400	29,100	13,700
Internal Affairs	67,200	129,809	62,609
Public Instruction	33,400	42,400	9,000
Adjutant General	34,400	47,400	13,000
Library	15,400	40,000	24,600
Grounds and Buildings	11,800	91,000	79,200
Board of Pardons	7,000	9,600	2,600
Judiciary	967,000	1,342,689	375,682
Senate	133,800	170,045	36,245
House	388,065	474,572	86,507
Schools	2,000,000	11,000,000	9,000,000
Mine Inspector	66,000	132,000	66,000
Agriculture	7 800	177,820	170,020
Banking Department	Uncreated	124,000	124,000
Factory Inspector	Uncreated	80,000	80,000
	\$3,918,315	\$14,181,328	\$10,263,013

What do the people of this State think of this increase of over Ten Millions, and taking into account the increase of \$9,000,000 allowed to schools, would still leave an increase in the expense of running the above departments alone under Republican rule as compared with Democratic, of one million two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars and thirteen cents for expenses for two years. The Departments were run better in 1883 than they are today. George A. Jenks alone has a chance to beat Stone. Vote for Jenks and restore honest government.

Jenks and the Soldiers.

How He Pleaded the Cause of the Pensioners When It Was Sought to Make them a Body of Mendicants.-- A Noble Tribute to the Boys in Blue on the Floor of Congress that Should Never be Forgotten by Them.

-The ridiculousness of the Philadel-In 1876 the Honorable George A. Jenks, phia Public Ledger's proposition to have then a member of Congress, introduced a bill to transfer the pension bureau of the Hon. GEORGE A. JENKS withdrawn in fav-United States from the Interior department or of SWALLOW is only eclipsed by the gratuity ; you are a mendicant ; we grant to the War department. The matter being foolishness of the people who intend to vote under discussion Congressman Kasson, o ducing a greater reversal of majorities than for SWALLOW, under the belief that he has Iowa, was quoted as having made the that which elected PATTISON twice to the a chance of being elected. It would be a fure of a government gratuity and were not in the nature of a contract between the government and the soldiers; that the government had the right at any time to shut off all pensions and granted them only as a mere gratuity and not as a matter of obligation. The whole matter of ry of their party. Last fall SWALLOW got the granting of pensions it was claimed by Mr. Kasson was discretionary with the government, both as to the amount of the pension and the time of its continuance. Congressman Townsend, of New York, argued in a like strain to which Mr. Jenks replied as follows : "From these extracts it will be seen that gentlemen of experience, learned in the law, and for whom personally I have the highest respect, have not a sserted that an invalid pension is debt : that it may be granted or withheld at the pleasure of the government : that there is no obligation to pay it; that it is simply a gratuity. Now, if it be a gratuity, we may at any moment cut off these pensions ; we may refuse to pay them from my moment that it may occur to the legislative branch of the government that it is for the interest of the government to do so If that be so it is a most fatal truth for these pensioners who have been deprived of their limbs in the cause of their country. "Now, in order to refute what seems to me to be a most flagrant fallacy, I propose to discuss the question at this time, because, first, I think the pension bureau, which we seek to transfer, has been laboring under the same fallacy, has been of the opinion that they may grant or refuse a pension as they see proper, that they may expedite or delay it as to them may seem convenient, that they may grant it to a political friend or deny it to a political opponent as may seem best for party purposes. It is to refute this view, and that the people may comprehend what is a right and what is a gift, that I propose now to dis-cuss this as the first question in this bill. A contract is an agreement for a sufficient consideration to do or not to do some given thing. Now if the government, before the soldiers entered the army, told that soldier that if he should enter and become disabled he should be paid a pension, that would be a contract, if the soldier entered the army and was disabled." (here Mr. Jenks quoted the resolution of the Continental Congress in 1776, the act of April 30th, 1790, the act of January 11th, 1812, and the act of July 14th, 1862 all to the effect that it was the rule of the government to consider an invalid soldier as entitled to a pension as a matter of right based upon the promise of the lawmaking power.) Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, interrupting Mr. Jenks at this point, said : "If the gentleman will allow me, I would remind him that in the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued in 1861, calling for volunteers, a promise was made that such as might be wounded or should contract disease in the war should have a pension ; and Congress afterward ratified that prom-To this Mr. Jenks replied as fol-"The facts are as the honorable lows : gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hewitt) states them. The pension law of 1862 was not passed before the first soldier went into the army ; yet prior to that time the soldiers had the word of a man they had reason to trust that if they should go into the service they should be provided for. Shall that word be disgraced here on the floor of this Congress? Shall we disregard

TESTIMONY PRODUCED BY GRAHAM. The testimony produced by District Attorney Graham was in the shape of about twenty letters and numerous telegrams covering a period from September, 1897 to February, 1898, addressed by Senator Quay to cashier Hopkins directing the purchase and sale of large blocks of stocks and arranging for the placing of margins ; a letter from state treasurer Haywood to the president of the People's bank; a letter and telegram from Haywood to the cashier of the People's bank and a private memoran-

dum book of cashier Hopkins. The lawyers representing the accused fought hard against the introduction of the latter, but it went in as evidence, nevertheless. The district attorney averred that the evidence he produced showed that Senator Quay had the use of \$200,000 of the state's desposit of over \$500,000 in the People's bank for stock speculation; that state treasurer Haywood placed \$100,000 of state funds in the People's bank on condition that that amount of money be loaned to Senator Quay's son, and there was a regular assignment of interest on state deposits in the People's bank to certain accounts, onethird of it going to Mr. McKee, all of which he claimed was a violation of the state law, prohibiting a bank official from making such transactions, and that the accused persons were guilty of conspiracy in join-

Quay Held for a Court Trial.

Hearing in the Case of the Quays and McKee in

Philadelphia Wednesday—All Bound Over for Court —Bail Was Fixed at \$5.000 in Each Case, David H.

Lane, a Philadelphia Political Leader Being Their

Bondsman—The Testimony Produced by District

Attorney Graham Was in the Shape of Letters and

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.-United States

Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburg, law

partner of Lieutenant Governor Walter

Lyon, appeared before a magistrate in the

Central station court in this city this after-

in the alleged misues of public moneys in

connection with John S. Hopkins, former

cashier of the People's bank, of this city.

who committed suicide soon after the fail-

ure of the bank, in March last. Ex-State

has been issued in connection with the con-

spiracy charge, was not in court, but it is

promised that he will be here on Friday to

After a hearing lasting three hours,

Senator Quay and his son and Mr. McKee

were bound over for their appearance at

when the accused men were given a pre-

liminary hearing on Monday. The case

Many Telegrams.

face his accuser.

ing with Hopkins in these transactions. The first letter introduced was from exstate treasurer Haywood to President Mc-Manes, of the bank, as follows :

"On Monday we will mail you a check for \$100,000 for credit of commonwealth of into the army? They obeyed the call of Pennsylvania, general fund, which will their country ; and in that view they did make a credit to our account of \$600,000. only their duty, it is true, as the honorable The understanding is that I am not to draw gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hurlbut) has against any part of this \$600,000 deposit said ; but it was a duty the performance of which was dangerous, and it was peruntil R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of \$100,000, formed under the promise that this prowhich you are to make to him next week.' vision would be made. Dare we repudiate Next was this one from Haywood to that promise and say that it is not a con-Cashier Hopkins. tract? Shall we say to a man who asks

"Nov. 20, 1396. for a pension, 'You are the acceptor of a "Yours of 19th instant, with enclosure received, which I herewith return signed. Purchase an additional 100 shares of the same stock at 110, 100 shares at 100, 100 shares at 107 and 100 shares at 100 of the starts at 107 and 100 shares at you this or refuse it at our option, and no one can charge us with injustice? IN THE NAME OF THE PENSIONERS OF THE 106. Of course purchase all for less if you can, so that the average will be maintained.

STOCK WILL GO HIGHER. "My information is that this stock will

The next is dated Feb. 18, 1898 :

The next was a telegram dated Feb. 11th.

"John S. Hopkins: "If you buy and carry a thousand Met. for ne I will shake the plum tree.

And so on there were many letters show-

GOT DOWN TO MEMORANDUM BOOK.

got down to the memorandum book. It

[Signed]

the convention is being held, is tastefully decorated with hundreds of banners and streamers.

The souvenir of the convention is a handsome gilt medal, on one side of which is an illuminated cross, encircled by the words "For Christ and the church," with the date of the convention. The other side bears the monogram "C. E." on a raised keystone and has a suitable inscription. These medals are worn with dark red ribbon indicating the committee to which the wearer belongs.

The first service of the convention was the delegates' prayer meeting led by Rev. Charles A. Oliver, of York. The singing was directed by Mr. H. C. Lincoln, of noon to answer to the charge of conspiracy Philadelphia.

A Christian Endeavor mass meeting was held Tuesday evening and was attended by 5,000 people. Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory, of treasurer Haywood, for whom a warrant Pittsburg, presided and a short devotional service was held, with Rev. Dr. I. E. Groff, of Harrisburg, as conductor. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Hastings and Rev. B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg, to which Rev. Rufus W. Miller, of Reading, responded. Governor Hastings said it should be a source of satisfaction to the next term of court. Bail was fixed at \$5.000 in each case, David H. Lane, a lo-ner State in number of societies, containcal political leader, renewing the bond for that amount which he had entered upon ing more than any other equal territory in the whole world. Continuing, he said :

"There need be no fear for the future of this country, whether its population be 70,000,000 or 700,000,000, if the individual citizen be an educated Christian man. The republics of ancient times failed because the individual citizen, capable of self-government, was always largely in the minority. We have shown the world that man, as God created and endowed him, can be fitted for self-government.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Wednesday's session of the Christian Endeavor convention opened with a sunrise prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. J. A. Hollenbaugh, of Altoona. A quiet hour service was held at 8 o'clock in the Market Square Presbyterian church, in charge of the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, of Scranton. The meeting was devoted to consideration of reports from these departmental commanders : Corresponding secretary, Thomas R. Patton, Jr., Philadelphia ; superintendent of senior work, Miss Cordelia Jameson, Beltzhoover; superintendent of missionary work, Rev. W. J. Lahmon, Allegheny; superintendent of Christian citizenship, Rev. Edwin H. Romig, Lebanon; superintendent of evangelistic work, Rev. Charles A. Oliver, of York.

These exercises were followed by seven simultaneous conferences on "Christian Citizensbip," led by W. J. Coffey, of Ship-pensburg; lookout committee, M. W. Leslie, of New Castle; social committee, Miss Susan H. Peck, of East Smithfield; prayer meeting, George Loder, of Lock Haven ; intermediate department, M. V. Mattlack, of Philadelphia ; junior department, Miss Cordelia Jameson, of Beltzhoover, and evangelistic and missionary, W. A. Gillespie, of Philadelphia.

There are over 4,000 visitors and delegates. After the conference there were evangelistic services all over the city at thirty-five different points, and at Steel-ton and Camp Meade. The afternoon's session was taken up by Rev. Dr. A. B. Philputt, of Indianapolis, on the "Fundamentals of Christian Endeavor" and regular business.

-----If you want fine work done of every descridtion the WATCHMAN office is the place to come.

-After Saturday it will be too late to

\$3,918,315 \$14,181,328

now goes on the list for trial at the term of court beginning in November.

REPUBLICAN.

\$1,369,816 48 P. L. 547 \$1,222,502 93 P. L. 471

\$2,593,319 41 1,112,109 26

Wherever GEORGE A. JENKS has made his appearance in this campaign he has not er candidate. The Prohibitionists never only lined up his party solidly in his support, but enlisted thousands of Republicans in the cause of honest state government under his leadership.

SWALLOW'S following has been chiefly in the eastern part of the State, but these are falling away from him as they discover that his candidacy is helping the machine, and become convinced that the only hope of overthrowing QUAYISM is in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor. along with an anti-machine Legislature.

In the western part of the State SWALhim 50,000 votes will be a liberal one.

The Duty of Honest Republicans.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, a Republican journal of high respectability and wide influence, opposes the election of STONE for the reason that he represents the vicious principles of machine rule. It takes the undeniable ground that there are controlling principles which should govern the actions of men who place honest and good government above party. While it is an imperative duty to support a party when it makes good nominations, the duty to oppose it is just as imperative when its nominations are bad.

The Dispatch believes that a party member should act indepently in voting against his party when its ticket represents broken faith, spoils and corruption. Upon this principle the honest Republican must regard it as his duty to vote against the ticket put into the field by QUAY and representing all the political abuses of machine politics. Upon the same principle he must follow the logical conclusion that when a party makes a nomination that means integrity, ability and uprightness, it is equally his duty to vote for it. Therefore he can have no doubt as to his duty when such a nomination as that of GEORGE A. JENKS is made, and a comparison is drawn between the principle

it represents and the absolute lack of principle in the nomination made by a political machine.

Moreover, the Dispatch contends that any intelligent conception of good government must take into consideration, in addition to the moral qualities of their candi- the 28th Congressional district into greater dates, their mental abilities, their knowl- disrepute than it now is. For that reason edge of public affairs, and their training Mr. Hall will be supported by hundreds of with regard to the principles of legislation. Republicans who never voted any but the On this point JENKS is as much the supe- Republican ticket, but who do not hold to rior of SWALLOW as he is STONE'S superior the fallacious idea 'that the worst Republiin all the principles of honest politics and can possible is better than the best Democonscientious government.

regular case of the tail wagging the dog, if Mr. JENKS were to give way to the preachpolled more than 60,000 votes in Pennsylvania for a straight candidate in the histo-118,969, but the circumstances were extra-

him.

ordinary and he was the only candidate who made a campaign. Even then he did'nt poll half as many votes as did Mr. BROWN, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, nor one-third as many as BRYAN did in 1896. If SWALLOW is sincere he will with-draw in favor of JENKS, because the Prohibitionists certainly can't expect a party with an organization like that of the Low's support is practically confined to Democratic party to give it up for a party the Prohibitionists, and as the election ap- that doesn't have an organization in half proaches his adherents will be found so the counties of the State and can't elect limited that an estimate that will give four members of the Legislature under any conditions.

-----HENRY WETZEL's candidacy for As-

sembly is meeting with approbation everywhere, because he is regarded as most excellent legislative timber. Being a conscientious, intelligent man, thoroughly equipped in point of law, for a seat in the Legislature, his election is already looked upon as a certainty and it only remains to be seen how great a complimentary vote Centre county will give to him in return for his tender of services so eminently desirable.

-ARNOLD's going it on "the people be damned" theory, while he was making post-masters in Centre county, won't have a tendency to increase his vote much among the people of whom he was so considerate, and there are lots of them in Centre county.

M. I. GARDNER is a man who is a credit to any party and any community. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes, because he is the same under every circumstance. Vote for him for prothonotary.

-The Republicans are letting on that WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN isn't giving them much concern, but you will notice that they lose no opportunity of trying to defame him.

-----The Ridgway Evening Star, Elk

county's only daily and a Republican one at that, has declared in favor of James K. P. Hall for Congress. The Star says : "No Democrat, whatsoever he may be, can bring crat."

DOCTRINE. IF THEIR PENSION CER-TIFICATES ARE TO BE REGARDED AS BADGES OF MENDICANCY, THEY WOULD SPURN THEM FROM THEM AND HURL THEM IN YOUR FACE." The speech from which the above ex tracts have been taken may be found in full in the Congressional Record of 1876, in It is part 2 of volume 4, pages 1739 to 1744. No man can read the remarks of Mr. Jenks on that occasion without feeling a thrill of as follows : pride that Pennsylvania had a soldier's "According to my account, I ought to have \$35,000 to uy credit, I am buying 100 Mergenth-aler at about 143 and will check on you for amount when purchase is completed, say \$14,000. Also I wish you to buy and carry for me on margin about 1,000 shares U. G. I. I want this for a spurf say two weeks. Yours, "Quay." champion on the floor of Congress in the person of George A. Jenks who stood for the pensioners' rights, insisting that they were not pauper mendicants asking alms, but worthy veterans demanding their just rights under the sacred promise of that government for the perpetuation of which they had volunteered to sacrifice health, "I mailed check for \$4,100, balance of loss on Met., at your request. Close my account and send statement and cancelled checks with cash-ier's check for balance. I feared I had bitten in-to my \$45,000. I never tried to do a generous thing that I didn't get into trouble. Yours truly limb and life if need be. He is the same George A. Jenks now as

UNITED STATES, I REPUDIATE THIS

he was in 1876, always for the right and never upholding the wrong. The flag and the veteran are to him sacred; they are not the playthings of political fortune nor are thev the articles of merchandise to be trafficked to the highest bidder. 1898. as follows :

Wherein the President is Firm.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-To a number of interested callers to-day President McKinley had occasion to reiterate his determination to have no more troops mustered out ing Quay's speculations with funds secured for the present. In the course of several from the Peoples' bank, because he was interviews he stated in substance that it. putting state deposits there. was the intention of the administration to send fresh troops to Porto Rico to take the place of the volunteers, who will have to be returned home and who will be given furloughs. He stated very firmly that there would be no general discharges until the situation was "cleared up." The the bank, a period of nearly four years. President also during the day, testified to Only a few of the entries were read. his appreciation of the soldiers from the showed that from April 30th, 1897, to June To a delegation he said one of the 15th, a period of forty-six days, the state deposit in the bank was \$525,000; from South. results of the war which particularly gratified him was that the war seemed to have June 15th to 19th it was \$555,000; from June 19th to Oct. 31th it was \$565,000. From this total there was a deduction of effaced the last vestige of sectional feeling as between the North and the South. He 20 per cent., evidently, as Mr. Graham explained, for the bank's use. Then there was an entry : "Less \$200,000. Quay, 184 days." For this period the interest was referred to the hearty responses from the. South when the war broke out and concluded with the statement that if the elimination of all difference of feelings between the North and South was to continue computed in the book at \$5,944, one-third of which, \$1,984.93, was marked paid, "C. H. McK." In October, 1896, there permanently he would be a happy man. He also spoke of the evident contentment of the southern troops to remain in service was a computation of interest on state deso long as they were needed.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Peace Jubilee.

For the grand Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia. October 26th and 27th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line, to Philadelphia, at rate of single fare for round trip (minimum rate 25 cents). Tickets will be sold and good, going, October 24th to 27th, and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive. This jubilee will be one of the greatest events in the history of Philadelphia. The

rededication of Independence Hall, recenty restored : the unveiling of the Grant Equestrian Monument, Fairmount park ; a monster civic and industrial parade, and a grand military and naval pageant, led by General Miles and other distinguished heroes of the late war, will be prominent

higher in the near future. Your friend, Mr. El-Day your poll tax have the use of fifty from Nov. Ist, 1896. You and he can arrange when he can use it."

"QUAY."

Yours truly, "M. S. QUAY."

"SAN LUCIE, Fla.

"July 31st, 1896.

"M. S. QUAY."

They

-See that your poll tax is paid by Saturday. It will be the last day. The first Quay letter was to Hopkins, under date of January 13th, 1897, saying

-The foundation walls for the Un-"Dear John, give George Hugn \$25,000 for me. t is for a margin in some stocks. Send me a note for \$25,000 and I will sign and return it " dine's new engine house are completed.

Another letter to cashier Hopkins reads ----- If you want to vote this fall see that your taxes are paid. Saturday will be the last day.

> -The engagement of Dr. John Sebring, of this place, to Miss Frederica L. Woltzen, of Pottsville, has been announced.

-- The students and their friends of the State College will be entertained this evening in the armory by the faculty. Stopper and Fisks orchestra will furnish the music and the reception promises to be a delightful affair.

-To-morrow afternoon at 2:30 the Altoona foot-ball team will play the Bellefonte Academy team on the glass-works field in this place. It is likely to be a very interesting contest. An admission fee of 25cts will be charged.

----- The Pennsylvania State College foot-After all the letters had been read they ball eleven played the University of Pennwas stated that the entries extended from sylvania team, at Philadelphia, last Sat-May 1st, 1894, to the date of the closing of urday, and suffered defeat by the score of 40 to 0. State will leave for Easton this afternoon, where the Lafavette college team will be played to-morraw.

> -The mustering out of Co. B, 5th Reg. U. S. V. is supposed will be made on Tuesday, October 18th. If that date should prove the correct one the soldier boys intend having a farewell entertainment in Garman's opera house. It will consist of a wonderful "Warograph," showing camp scenes at Chickamauga and Lexington and some of the best features from the Vaudeville that created such a sensation here last spring. The Vaudeville numbers that are assured, thus far, are the spectacular march militaire and the act from the opera of Paul Jones.

THE CANE CONTEST TO END WITH A SUPPER.-On Saturday evening, Oct. 15th, the ladies of the Milesburg Presbyterian church will give a festival and supper in Bullock's hall, in that place, to which everybody is invited. In addition to the promise to feed all on the most toothsome dainties the evening will be made interesting by the ending of the cane contest between J. S. Longwell and Emanuel Noll. Both gentlemen have goodly sums to turn over to the church fund, but no one knows how much, so the contest is exciting con-

posits amounting to \$7,353.33, of which \$2,451.11, or one-third was marked "Handed to C. H. McKee." The fact that the evidence was deemed sufficient to hold such distinguished politicians for court is in itself significant.

> A Great Meeting of the Christian En deavorers in Harrisburg.

Many Delegates Present—They Come from Variou Parts of Pennsylvania.—The Souvenir Badge—First Session of the Convention Was Held Tuesday Afternoon and the Attendance Was Verg Large-Governor Hastings Speaks.

The twelfth annual convention of the State Christian Endeavor society opened in Harrisburg on Tuesday with the representatives in attendance from the 4,630 societies in Pennsylvania. A special train brought 250 delegates at noon from Philadelphia, and during the afternoon large delegations arrived from Pittsburg and floor of this Congress? Shall we disregard features. The President and his cabinet that contract in view of which they went are also expected to be present. 43-39-3t. The Chestnut street market hall, where siderable interest.