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Her Mistake.

Anna—"She refused him, as she thought that he would propose again."
Jane—"Oh, did he?"
Anna—"Oh, yes. But it was to another girl."

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7, 1898.

This Year's Election.

The Future of the Republic Depends Upon the Aggregate Result—What the Election Will Mean.

The following table of political information has been compiled by the New York Sun, and being of value and interest at this time, the WATCHMAN reproduces it:

These are the States which will have voted for Governor and state officers this year with the total vote cast in each at the presidential election of 1896:

New York.....	1,545,956	Georgia.....	163,071
Pennsylvania.....	1,194,255	Arkansas.....	149,307
Texas.....	944,786	Maine.....	118,603
Michigan.....	544,492	Oregon.....	97,237
Wisconsin.....	447,411	N. Hampshire.....	85,670
Massachusetts.....	401,568	South Dakota.....	82,950
New Jersey.....	271,014	South Carolina.....	68,907
Kansas.....	341,657	Vermont.....	63,828
Illinois.....	335,629	Rhode Island.....	52,785
Tennessee.....	321,998	North Dakota.....	47,307
California.....	295,603	Iowa.....	43,065
Nebraska.....	284,171	Nevada.....	19,315
Alabama.....	194,572	Colorado.....	185,000
Connecticut.....	174,300	Total.....	5,119,702

These States it will be seen, cast much more than one-half of the total vote of 14,081,096 in the Union in 1896. Among them Rhode Island voted in April of this year, Oregon in June and Alabama in August.

In other States the elections this year will be for officers other than that of the vote cast in each at the presidential election of 1896 was:

Illinois.....	1,908,869	North Carolina.....	329,710
Ohio.....	1,014,292	Florida.....	46,461
Missouri.....	674,019	Delaware.....	31,485
Indiana.....	637,395	Iowa.....	637,395
Wisconsin.....	521,547	Total.....	4,345,063

Illinois votes for a state treasurer; Ohio, Indiana and Iowa for a secretary of state; Missouri, North Carolina and Florida for a court of appeals or a supreme court judge, and Delaware for treasurer and auditor.

Of the ninety United States Senators representing the 46 States, the terms of 30, or one-third of the whole number, will expire on March 4th, 1899. The 30 States, in each of which the term of one Senator expires at that date, are these, and their vote in 1896 also tabulated:

New York.....	1,455,956	West Virginia.....	201,739
Pennsylvania.....	1,194,255	Connecticut.....	174,300
Ohio.....	1,014,292	Maine.....	118,603
Missouri.....	674,019	Utah.....	96,124
Indiana.....	637,395	Washington.....	93,583
Texas.....	944,786	Mississippi.....	79,566
Michigan.....	544,492	Vermont.....	63,828
Wisconsin.....	447,411	Rhode Island.....	52,785
Massachusetts.....	401,568	Montana.....	63,287
New Jersey.....	271,014	North Dakota.....	47,307
Minnesota.....	341,657	Florida.....	46,461
Tennessee.....	321,998	Delaware.....	31,485
California.....	295,603	Wyoming.....	29,863
Virginia.....	284,171	Nevada.....	19,315
Maryland.....	294,842	Nebraska.....	284,171
Nebraska.....	284,171	Total.....	10,189,216

A few of these States, notably Maryland, Ohio and Rhode Island, have already held their senatorial elections. It will be observed that this list includes all the most populous States of the Union, with the exception of Illinois, Kentucky and Iowa, and indicates the vast national importance of the state elections yet to be held. Moreover, throughout the Union the members of the next Congress are to be elected, except in the few States where they have been elected already. The composition of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress depends upon the elections, and consequently the voters will necessarily be most impressed with the responsibility of dealing with the great national questions growing out of the war. In New York, specifically, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the minor state officers, usually elected in alternate years, are all to be voted for this year, all members of the Legislature in both branches of Congress are to be elected.

It will be the last general congressional election before the presidential election of 1900 and the last held subject to the national census of 1890. Never since the government was founded has there been an appeal to the judgment of the people of graver consequences. The future of this great republic depends on that election. No questions which are relatively of any importance enter into the election anywhere except those affecting the national destiny.

The Passing of a Queen.

Mother-in-law of Europe—She was a Princess With a Slim Purse. But She Managed so Well That Her Offspring All Occupy High Places.

The death of Queen Louise of Denmark, will throw more European courts into mourning than perhaps any similar event within a century. So many and important were the marriages contracted, presumably at her clever instance, by her children, that the reigning lady of Denmark was generally alluded to throughout Europe as the "mother-in-law of everybody."

AMIALE AND MUCH BELOVED.

Her sweet and ever amiable temperament won for Queen Louise the admiration if not affection of everyone that came in contact with her. To all the representatives of foreign countries accredited to the royal court she was the most popular reigning woman on the Continent. In the households of her various sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, she was regarded with the tenderest affection.

GOOD EFFECTS OF EARLY POVERTY.

Viewed in any light, the reigning houses to which the old Queen's children were united in marriage have benefited much by the infusion of the Danish blood. The aged Queen had lots of common sense, which seems to have transmitted to all her progeny. In her youth she was much distressed by the lack of money, being one of many children of the penniless Duke of Hesse-Cassel. Questions of state made it incumbent upon her to marry Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who, like her father, was also of a very restricted income. Six children were born to the couple, and these had to be brought up with dignity and a show of elegance, it being impossible, of course, for any of the sons to aid the family exchequer by working for a living, or for any of the daughters to eke out pittance by doing odd chores with a typewriter, or what represented that lucrative field of domestic industry in those days. The mother instilled into the minds of all her children practical notions about the value of money, and the two daughters who later rose to the highest pinnacle in Russia and England became expert needlewomen, and handy in a variety of ways about the house.

MATCH-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

All the children were grown when the death of the childless King of Denmark, elevated Christian and Louise to the throne. This resulted from a special law of succession passed by the Danish Parliament. A few months before the careful mother had secured as husband for her oldest daughter Albert Edward, Queen Victoria's first son, and the future King of England. Then, one by one, during the succeeding years, she saw all her children married. The one who gave his daughter an enormous dowry, the son, Prince William, wedded a daughter of the imperial house of Russia, and got to boot a throne for himself in the rulerless Kingdom of Greece. An Orleans princess of the family that claims the throne of France, became the wife of Waldemar, the youngest child of the Danish house, and brought him a stupendous fortune.

All these things are supposed to have resulted largely from the wise manipulation of Queen Louise, and if the lives of the great are to be measured by what they accomplish, the old lady who died last week will deserve about the biggest epitaph in recent history.

OLDEST OF QUEENS.

In one respect, beside her universally admired cleverness, her sweet disposition and her spotless life, Queen Louise had a unique reputation. It was that of being the oldest reigning person in the world. She was two years older than Queen Victoria, having been born in 1817, and a little more than a year older than her own husband. Only 35 years of her long life were passed on the throne, but the 46 preceding years were full of the lessons that made her so wise and crowned her reign with such astonishing success.

To the Man Who Treats.

Let it be conceded that it is nobody's business but your own that you are a "moderate" drinker. Certainly only the immediate members of your own family have any right to invoke the protection of the law, even should your devotion to the intoxicating cup reach the verge of excess. In this country laws regulate the drinking, and food of the drink of citizens are unconstitutional. Hence you are at liberty to patronize the bar-room or the brewery, at least until you become a confirmed drunkard. Then the man who is now helping to make your life a failure will be helping to ruin his own.

But isn't your own ruin enough? Why put temptation in the way of your neighbor? Why invite the young man who regards your company as a great honor, to drink with you? You do not know what may be the result of your so-called courtesy and good-fellowship. The young fellow is all right as yet. He has a good place and enjoys the confidence of his employer. But he has a weak will, it may be, coupled with a natural love of intoxicants. He may go to ruin as a result of your unkindness. Do you think it is going to be a pleasant thing to go through eternity burdened with the responsibility for a ruined human soul? Better lose your reputation for good fellowship.

Isn't it a silly fashion, as well as a dangerous one, this habit of treating? Nobody is in the way of asking his neighbor to go along to the bakery and take a piece of pie, or a cake. A custom like that would do no harm. But your habit is not a benevolent one. You are not a good fellow at all. You are the worst enemy of that weak-minded young man who feels himself flattered by your invitation to drink, and by the opportunity of treating you in turn. Toward him you are performing the office of a fiend. You are turning his feet into the way that leads to ruin, are undermining his always feeble will and making inevitable his complete downfall and degradation.

That is not the sort of work in which a man would care to engage. Have you been thoughtless in the past, insensible to the awful consequences that hinge upon your conduct? Then turn over a new leaf to-day; resolve that you will neither treat nor permit yourself to be treated hereafter. It is possible you may lose caste with the chronic bar-room hanger on, but you will deserve well of the community and of your own conscience.—*Altoona Tribune.*

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

Bones of Columbus.

Removed from Their Niche to Be Sent to Spain How They Came to Havana Brought from Santiago When It Was Ceded to France.

HAVANA, September 26.—(4 p. m.)—The remains of Christopher Columbus which this morning were removed from their niche in the cathedral preparatory to their shipment to Spain, had laid in their late resting place since January 17th, 1796, when they were brought from Santo Domingo, that island having been ceded to France by Spain.

Since the date mentioned the remains had laid in an open niche in the wall of the presbytery of the cathedral, a yard and a half above the ground, but with no pillar supporting the main arch and the choir. In 1892 there was placed in front of the niche, a slab, of doubtful artistic taste, representing on relief a bust of the great admiral and bearing the inscription in Spanish "May the remains and image of the great Columbus lie a thousand centuries preserved in this urn and in the remembrance of our nation."

After the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the Spanish cortex included in the Cuban budget large sums for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument symbolizing the travels of the discoverer, to be placed in the most conspicuous place in Havana and the construction of a mausoleum to hold his ashes. This mausoleum, the work of the Spanish sculptor, Meida, was brought to Havana and placed upon a base erected in the centre aisle of the cathedral, close to the main door.

The monument, the work on which was entrusted to the sculptor Sussila, has not come and probably never will come to Havana. It was to have been paid for by an appropriation included in the budget of the island but circumstances have overturned the plans made on the occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America and it is probable that both the monument and the mausoleum will be placed in a fitting place where they will be looked upon as one of the treasures of the Spanish nation.

Inducement to Grow Timber.

Owners of land having a forest of timber trees of fifty acres and not less than fifty trees in an acre, each tree to measure at least eight inches in diameter at a height of six feet above the surface, shall be entitled to receive annually from the commissioners of their respective counties, during the period the trees are maintained in sound condition, a sum equal to eighty per cent. of all taxes annually assessed on such acres, or so much of eighty per cent. as does not exceed forty-five cents per acre. No person can receive a reduction on more than fifty acres.

The Advent of Fall.

Merely a Precursor of Many Good Days Yet in Store.

The fall of the year is the season of the fulfillment of nine months of promise. The seed corn in the spring blossoms and ripens in the summer and in the fall is garnered and put away. It has been said that it is the most delightful season and in many ways this is so. In the early weeks Nature is resplendent in its beauty. The brilliant leaves of the sunnyside, the witching tracery of the ivy, whose leaves are just turning, the deep gold hue of the golden rod, the blue of the wild aster and the yellow of the wild sunflower, these blend into a harmonious whole and attract attention from every lover of the woods and fields. Even the dandelion helps the display along, and in many meadows these can be seen until the middle of October.

Then, too, the skies seem to be more beautiful in the fall. The brazen look which they have in summer, with the heat fairly quivering, gives place to the deepest of blue, and the rays of the sun contain just the degree of warmth which the pedestrian likes. Even when the skies are obscured and the rain falls in a drizzling way, or possibly in a steady downpour, there is much of the beautiful to be seen. For several days these clouds skirmish for positions. Soft and fleecy at first, they gradually change from white to a light gray. They do not cover the heavens suddenly. One after another they slowly extend from horizon to horizon. The light gray changes to a darker hue, the sun is obscured, and then sprinkling at first, then assuming the proportions of a light shower and finally a steady rain. Then it is that the leaves are forced to leave the boughs of trees which are of the early season.

But the oak, walnut, hickory and chestnut retain their until there comes that killing frost which denudes them of every leaf and sends the nuts hurtling to the ground. Then come the rare days of fall. The young folks are in their happiest mood. Parties are made up, the woods are searched and with the treasure trove thus found there is placed in reserve much which will make pleasant the long winter evenings. With the coming of this frost also come the apples and the pumpkins full of meat for pies.

Gettysburg, Luray, Natural Bridge, Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington.

The next and last eleven-day personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania railroad company to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, and the cities of Richmond and Washington will leave New York and Philadelphia in a special train of parlor cars on Wednesday, October 19. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive and lectures by Capt. James T. Long being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations, and at the Virginia Hot Springs three days will be spent. The season at this great Autumn resort in the beautiful mountains of Virginia will be at its height. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is \$64.15 from Harrisburg and \$79.90 from Williamsport, returning via Philadelphia; returning direct from Washington, \$63 from Harrisburg and \$66.75 from Williamsport; proportionate rates from other points.

43-39-2t.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave.

On account of the Knights Templar triennial conclave, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 10th to 14th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line to Pittsburg and return at rate of single fare for the round trip, with minimum of 25 cents.

Tickets will be good to return on regular trains until October 27th and November 17th, but without Pullman accommodations.

Descriptive itineraries and full information can be obtained of ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, division ticket agent, Williamsport, Pa.; or George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Philadelphia.

43-38-7t.

Starvation in Cuba.

A food famine prevails in many towns and reports of frightful distress and starvation come from sections of Cuba. The Cuban soldiers and civilians, men, women and children are dying for the want of food.

Reports daily received from various sources confirming one another have convinced the American evacuation commissioners that Cuban soldiers are in desperate straits for want of food. The question is apparently quickly becoming one of starvation or violation of the protocol.

Easily Explained.

She—"How is it that you sometimes show such masculine energy and again such womanly indecision?"

He—"Oh, I suppose it is a matter of inheritance. You see, half my ancestors were men and half were women."

Drinking at Meals.

Don't drink much at meals. It is a common habit, but a very undesirable one. Small quantities of fluid, especially carbonated fluids, aid digestion and increase the appetite, but drinking ad libitum dilutes the gastric juice and delays digestion, and has a very strong tendency to produce obesity.

A Woman with a Memory.

Mrs. Waring—Why is it that you will not allow your husband to have a lady typewriter? Men are so much more expensive, you know.

Mrs. Ashcroft—I recognize that fact, but I was his typewriter once myself.

REMARKABLE RESCUE—Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at F. Potts Green, drug store. Only 50 cents and \$1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

—The Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican paper says: "The Republican party is responsible for Alger, and Alger is responsible for the misconduct of the war." This seems to be good reasoning.

APPETITE AND AMBITION.—"I was tired and had no appetite or ambition. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me permanent relief. I attribute my present good health to the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has purified and enriched my blood, and I earnestly recommend it for a debilitated system." Miss Mary Honecker, St. Clair, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

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He—'Except the one that was passed for the collection.'

Medical.

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43-40

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24-38

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