

How the County Money Goes.

Two weeks ago the WATCHMAN charged that the county commissioners paid to the Gazette \$200.00 for printing the tickets for the county when the Republican offered to do the job, and furnish bonds that it would be correctly and promptly done, for \$126.00. The Gazette does not deny the charge. It admits that it was, or is to be paid, \$49 more than the Republican asked for the work, and then tries to excuse this fleecing of the tax-payers for its benefit, by stating that Mr. HECKMAN, the Democratic member of the board of commissioners, "was the first to give his consent," to the payment of the extra amount demanded by the Gazette, and by an attempt to compare the price charged for tickets in 1892 with that paid in 1898.

As to what Mr. HECKMAN consented to, or what he did not consent to, we know nothing. He is not the board of county commissioners nor can the Gazette and the Republican members of that board shirk the responsibility of their acts by claiming that he was a willing party to them. His consent, if given, does not change the situation a particle, nor does it lessen the offense against the tax payers. It only reflects upon himself, and in no way relieves the majority of the board of responsibility in the matter.

As to the attempt to compare the cost of ticket printing in 1892, with that of 1898, it is simply an effort to attract attention from the manner in which the present board of commissioners is transacting business and robbing the county for the benefit of the Gazette, and to leave the impression that at the prices it charged the work was done for the county cheaper than it was in 1892, an impression that is as far from being correct as is the Gazette from being honest.

The ballot law passed by the Legislature of 1891, went into effect March 1st, 1892, and the ballots printed in the fall of 1892, were the first done under the provisions of the new law. This law, as everyone knows, was so very crude that it took the combined wisdom of the courts and the state departments to interpret it and even then great confusion reigned as to what was meant by certain provisions and in what form the ticket should be printed.

Under that law Centre county was required to print 64,000 ballots, or over three times as many as was required in 1898. They had to be printed in two editions, one set to be delivered on Saturday and the other on Monday preceding the election. The composition on those ballots was more than twice as much as on the present ones, requiring, as the law did, that the postoffice address as well as the street and residence number of the candidate, if he had such, should be printed on them, thus often taking four lines where one now answers. Then the stub on the face of the ballot had to be changed to suit the election precinct for which it was printed, requiring 52 changes on the face of the form, where none is required now. After the tickets were printed each stub and each ballot had to be numbered, a requirement not now necessary and which added almost one-half to the expense of the work. In addition to this more than triplicate expense of composition and press work, as well as triplicate number of tickets furnished, the paper for the work cost four times what it did in 1898. In the first place the ticket itself was half as large again, making four and a half times as many pounds of paper as was needed in 1898. In the second place every sheet had to be gummed by hand, a process that cost eight times as much as at present, when this work is done by machinery.

Taking these facts into consideration the tax-payers will see that the printing of the tickets for 1892, which was done at \$16.00 per thousand and which required double the amount of composition, three times the amount of press work, the double numbering of each ballot and 52 changes of the form not now necessary, as well as over four and a half times more paper, were cheaper in proportion, to the work done and the number required, than were those of 1898, at \$8.33 per thousand. And this is not claiming credit for the expense of setting two different forms that were submitted to the state department for its approval, one of which was finally adopted as the sample ballot and used as such all over the State.

Proof, that the tickets for 1892 cost the county no more than they would had they been procured elsewhere, is furnished in the fact that the commissioners refused to pay the bill until so was threatened to force them to do so and then only after ascertaining, that the price charged was less than that paid by half the counties in the state for the same work, and greater only than that paid in seven counties, in all of which contracts for the work had been closed prior to the official designation of the size of the ballots and the amount and form of the printing that was to be upon them.

But whether the printing of tickets cost more in 1892, than it did in 1898, is not the question. What the tax-payers are interested in, and what the Gazette admits, is the fact that the present board of commissioners, without hesitation or excuse, deliberately paid out of the county treasury \$49.00 more for a job of printing than another Republican printer offered to do the

work for. And if they will use the tax-payer's money in this way for the benefit of a favorite printer, will they not use it in the same way for other county expenditures? With this kind of management and this kind of favoritism, up at the commissioner's office, what assurance has anyone that the bridges that are built or repaired; that the supplies that are furnished the court house and jail; that the repairs that are made to the public buildings, and that all other county expenditures, over which these Republican officials have jurisdiction, are not costing the tax-payers 50 per cent more than is actually necessary?

If this manner of business has been going on in the commissioner's office for the past two years, and we have no evidence that it has not, it is not to be wondered at that a half mill had to be added to the tax levy in the county and that valuations had to be increased in addition in order to meet the increased cost of the county management. From this one instance the tax-payers can get an idea of why the millage and valuations have both been raised and why their taxes are getting higher year by year.

If they approve of this kind of business they know exactly how to continue it, if they do not they know when and how they can have it changed.

It is not to be expected that our easy going friend of the Republican will tell what he knows about the late job of ticket printing for which the taxpayers were compelled to pay \$49.00 more, according to the Gazette's admission, than he agreed to do the work for. His silence, however, has not failed to be appreciated. It has secured for him from the commissioners a two thousand tax notice job at such a price as he may see fit to charge; and he doubtless now thinks that it don't matter how the people's interests are cared for as long as his office gets a slice of the county patronage.

The Seasons are Changing.

To any person who has given the idea the slightest attention the great climatic changes in this section within the last decade must be apparent. The seasons are changing. There is no disputing self-evident facts and what anyone can appreciate for himself needs no further argument to impress its truthfulness on him.

Within the minds of persons not yet thirty years old the most marked changes have occurred right in Centre county. It does not take the old men to remember that one of the principal amusements of the Thanksgiving day, fifteen to twenty years ago, was the skating on the old car shops dam. It was thought to be a rare freak of nature if ice sufficiently thick for skating was not frozen by Thanksgiving day and often snow had fallen by that time, so as to make it necessary to clean the ice off.

What has been our experience since 1890? Rather than skating you can see men playing tennis in their shirt sleeves, bicyclists on the road and thousands sitting comfortably outside watching football games on the Thanksgiving of to-day. And this condition obtains even until Christmas. You will recall that last year was hailed as a remarkably propitious Christmas season just because it happened to snow the day before Christmas. Wonderful, wasn't it? Yet you can remember the seasons when snow was invariably looked for by Thanksgiving time.

So much for winter's tardy arrival. But if it is tardy coming it is just as tardy leaving and drags out its cooling spell away into the months that were formerly called balmy spring. It wasn't so many years since that the good old fashioned winters ended in March and then, as if content with having held the earth in its icy grasp for five months, it would let go and the warm, life giving breezes from the south would come to call nature back to beauty and vigor. April and May were pleasant and warm enough to sit out in the evenings, but the new order of things makes it necessary for you to brook the effects of pneumonia if you venture to sit out before the latter part of June or the first of July. In fact we don't have our real summer any more until August is well nigh done and September has followed.

Facts are facts. And there is no controverting these. The seasons are changing and it might not be many years until Santa Claus will have to carry an ice machine to keep his candies from spoiling while he delivers them Christmas morning, and coming generations will light sky rockets and fire crackers with mittened hands on the Fourth of July.

Ask somebody that knows, why it is. Suffice it is for us to tell you that it is so.

Though Pennsylvania has proven to be the second State in the Union in the production of wheat per acre it does not follow that our farmers hold a corresponding rank in the profitability of wheat growing. The limestone soil of Pennsylvania produces prolific crops of the golden grain, but the expense of seeding, fertilizing and harvesting is so much greater here than in the great western wheat belts that very little of profit is left to the farmer after his crop has been sold. In the West there is a minimum of investment in buildings, land and expenses, while with us it is almost a maximum of cost.

The next campaign in this State will be for a supreme court judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Chief Justice STERRETT and to choose a state treasurer, who will not put up the State's money as security for the obligations of the boss' boy.

Election Echoes.

The largest vote ever polled for Governor in Pennsylvania was cast at the last election, the total for the three candidates being 958,816. Of this number STONE received 473,068; Jenks 353,742 and SWALLOW 132,006, making STONE'S plurality 119,326, and leaving the majority against him 12,680.

Of the 39 members of Congress from this State the Democrats elected 10, making a clear gain of 7. In the Senate they gain 6 members and in the House 46. The Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be 74, as against 177, two years ago.

Nevada, that the Republicans are claiming as a gain on the silver question, has but 13 Republican members of the Legislature, out of 45. The State went overwhelmingly for the fusionists, and United States Senator STEWART will be re-elected without opposition. Nevada is about as much for the gold standard, as a distillery is for prohibition.

Official returns show that California, over which Republican papers made such a crow, divided the honors of victory on the state ticket. The Republicans elected the Governor and one member of the Supreme court and the Democrats the Secretary of State and one Supreme court judge. The Republicans will have control of the Legislature by a small majority.

The lower House of Congress will, for the next two years, be Republican by a majority that will not be over 15, and may be under ten. In the last House that party had a majority of 76, over the Democrats, and over all parties of 52.

The Republican representation in the United States Senate will be increased five votes, that party gaining one member in each of the following States: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, California, Nebraska and North Dakota, and losing one in Montana, where the Democrats gain one.

The States that changed from the way they voted at the last presidential election, were West Virginia, Kentucky and Minnesota from the Republican to the Democratic column, and Kansas, Wyoming and Washington from the Democratic to the Republican column, making a clean gain for the Democracy on the electoral vote of ten.

The Rev. STANLEY L. KREBS, of Berks county, who ran for the Legislature at the recent election and received only fourteen hundred votes, after he had secured written pledges from four thousand men that they would support him, has arrived at the same conclusion about the veracity of Berks county voters that the late JONATHAN KREMER, of Pennsylvania, came to about Centre county voters some years ago. He was an aspirant for sheriff and had the promise of a certain number of delegates in the convention, which he did not get, the old gentleman remarked that he knew where so many jugglers with the truth could be found.

Camp Meade will Soon be only a Memory.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, PA., Nov. 15.—Camp Meade will exist only in memory after Thursday. The troops are being shipped away at the rate of three regiments a day and inside of forty-eight hours all will have gone to the southern camps. A battalion of regulars will be brought here to guard the commissary and quartermaster warehouses and other government property. The war department officials are much pleased with this location for a camp and it is probable that the Second corps will return here in the spring. This, is, of course, if these troops are not sent to Cuba for garrison duty or the war with Spain is renewed. There is a probability that this will be made a permanent barracks for the regulars kept well during the winter. The regiments leaving to-day were the Two Hundred First New York, which goes to Spartanburg, S. C.; the Two Hundred Second New York to Athens, Ga., and the Fifteenth Minnesota, to Augusta, Ga. The Fifth Massachusetts leaves to-day for Spartanburg, S. C. and Thursday General Young and staff and the signal corps leave for Augusta.

A Big Fire in Dawson City.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, November 7, via Victoria, B. C., November 14.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city to-day bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited by a \$500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new postoffice building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of October 16th. It started in the Green Tree saloon as a result of a row between two women of the town. Belle Mitchell threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread and in a few seconds the building was on fire. The fire started at 5.20 a. m. The fire of a year ago was caused by this same woman who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place in Third avenue in Dawson by throwing a lamp at a woman and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

The news of the conflagration was brought by several of the miners who arrived in this city. The steamer left Dawson on October 20th and twenty through passengers reached Bennett yesterday morning.

Fat Job for Young Harrison.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—A private letter from Jacksonville, Fla., states that Major B. F. Havens, ex-Indiana commissioner to the World's fair, is to be named as resident paymaster in Cuba, with headquarters in Havana, and Major Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, is booked for the position of provost marshal of Havana.

She Was 127 Years Old.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Lucy Alexander, a negro, aged 127 years, and the oldest person in Iowa, is dead. She was born near Richmond, Va., in December, 1770, and has lived in Iowa for 42 years.

Gen'l. Beaver Indignant at Such Outrages.

The Members of the War Investigating Board Hear Things That Cause Them to Wax Warm Under the Collar.

At the session of the war investigation committee in Washington on Tuesday Maj. Gen'l. J. C. Breckinridge gave Shafter some hard knocks, for his conduct of the war. He quoted Lord Beresford when he described Shafter's predicament before Santiago and what he should have said to his men.

"I have led you into a devil of a fix, and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get me out of it."

Everybody knows that that is exactly what the soldiers had to do. It was not until later in the proceedings that General Brewer grew so indignant that he could no longer restrain his feelings. He got right down mad when Dr. Weaver's testimony was given.

Dr. William G. Weaver, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the first witness before the war committee at the afternoon session, and he provided important information concerning the conduct of a regimental hospital at Camp Thomas. Dr. Weaver said that typhoid had broken out about the 18th of June, and that it had increased from that time until the 20th of August. There had been about 600 cases of this disease in the regiment and twenty-eight or thirty deaths. The doctor said there was an insufficient supply of drugs, and that at times he failed to get what was needed. Quinine was one of the articles of which there had been a scarcity, and 100,000 pills were secured from home.

In summing up the causes of disease in the camp Dr. Weaver included overwork of the men as one. The first reveille sounded at 4.30, and after that time the men were kept quiet constantly engaged with drills and other exercises until 6.15, notwithstanding the weather was intensely hot. He also expressed the opinion that the water from Chickanauga creek was polluted.

AN OUTRAGE, GENERAL BEAVER SAYS.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case chief quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was stored away in its property. Colonel Lee said the tent could not be taken out except in the proper military manner, but the regiment had never been able to ascertain what the officers' mess tent for hospital purposes. In this connection Governor Beaver expressed the opinion that this conduct on the part of Colonel Lee was an outrage, and he said that the only mistake that the doctor and his colonel had made was that they had not taken the colonel by the nape of the neck and kicked him out of the camp.

The witness expressed the opinion that the hospital facilities should be furnished by the government, adding that not an article of property in his hospital had been thus supplied, the citizens of Pennsylvania buying beds, blankets, sheets and all the food, ice and milk that had been there. They had expended over \$2,000 on the hospital alone.

Major Louis A. LaGarde, a regular army surgeon, who was in charge of the division hospital at Siboney, said the transports taking troops to Cuba were overcrowded and the air was very fetid and hot. On the steamer, the Sanatoga, thirteen cases of fever had developed going over.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RED CROSS.

Dr. LaGarde expressed the opinion that the United States could have a supply of food on hand as well as the Red Cross, and he believed that it could have done so if such a battle as was fought had been anticipated. There was a sufficient quantity of medical supplies if they could have been unloaded. The lighters were all used for unloading articles of military equipment, and it had been next to impossible to get the hospital supplies landed. The witness said that he had recommended the burning of the town of Siboney to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps surgeon, however, had been misled by the assurance of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town and had not then acted upon the recommendation. Dr. LaGarde had not concluded his testimony when the commission adjourned for the day.

Democrats Confident.

See a Comfortable Majority for Them in the West Virginia Legislature.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 16.—The Democrats are much encouraged over the outlook for securing a majority in the Legislature in this State. Accounts have been made in several counties where Democratic candidates have made great gains, and the county courts will give certificates of election to Democrats where Republicans were expected to receive them, thus insuring a Democratic majority in the Legislature. The Democrats have positive information that upon official count they will have enough of a majority in the lower house to offset any possible Republican majority in the Senate, and a Democrat will be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Faulkner.

The friends of Judge Goff have become discouraged, and will in a roundabout way concede that the Republicans have no show for success.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 16.—The Democratic county committee to-day demanded a recount of the vote of Kanawha county, which will be begun to-morrow, and will probably be ready in about two weeks. At present the lowest legislative candidate on the Republican ticket has a majority of 89 out of a total vote of 9,509. The fight is being made on the election of members of the Legislature, with the contest for the United States Senatorship in view. In Taylor county, heretofore claimed by the Republicans by a majority of 81, the certificate has been given to the Democratic candidate as the result of a recount.

Cannot be Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Captain McCalla, after examining the Teresa, has wired the navy department that in his opinion it will be possible to rescue the ship. He says his opinion is shared by Hobson and other experts.

Schley on Waiting Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—An order was issued from the navy department to-day detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from commission, and ordering him home to await further orders.

Interview Had With Mr. Bryan.

He Exercises a Citizen's Privilege in Discussing the Returns of the Late Election.—Result is Not Surprising Compared With Some Places and Lost in Others.—It Was Not a Sweeping Republican Victory.—The People of the Country have not Accepted the Gold Standard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—Colonel W. J. Bryan to-night gave to the Associated Press the following interview relative to the late election: "While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army on political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign, lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the administration. Now that the election is over, I shall exercise a citizen's privilege of discussing the returns."

"Compared with the election of 1896, the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others."

"It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole the result is not surprising when it is remembered that the administration is just concluding a successful war."

"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-Republicans, the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of foreign nations, while his commissioners were engaged in making a treaty."

"It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case."

PEOPLE HAVEN'T ACCEPTED GOLD STANDARD. "The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts."

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform and presents for public consideration vital and economic questions. The platform has not been abandoned by those who endorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party."

"When the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans favored Cuban independence, they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power, but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid the people fighting to be free."

"Neither can the election be regarded as an endorsement of any foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and the terms made known the people cannot pass judgment upon it."

AREN'T THE WAR.

"Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn public attention away from Democratic problems remains to be seen."

In regard to the Nebraska election, he said: "A light vote was cast in Nebraska but the fusionists have elected the entire state ticket and carried the same congressional districts that they carried in 1896. If Senator Allen is defeated for re-election, it will be because Senators are elected by Legislatures, instead of by the people. If a Republican Senator is chosen by the new Legislature, he will go to Washington to represent a minority of the people of the State and to thwart the will of the majority."

Arrived From the Teresa.

It is Doubtful Whether She Can be Floated Again.

NASSAU, New Providence, Nov. 15.—The Potomac arrived here to-day from the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, which is ashore of Cat Island, as previously cabled, and the Vulcan remains with the wreck. Captain McCalla, with the United States consul, saw the Governor to-day and the captain will send some lengthy despatches to Washington. He will wait for an answer.

The situation of the Maria Teresa is unchanged, and although the American officials are reticent it would seem that it is doubtful whether she can be floated again.

Miller Advises Caution.

Says Our Navy is Not Yet Ready for a First-Class Power.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 16.—Rear Admiral Miller left to-day for New York with Mrs. Miller. He has been here on a visit to his old home, after an absence of 18 years. Before going he said:

"I have a word of advice to those who boast that we can hold our own against any other nation of the world, as I often hear done. To them I say do not be misled by our phenomenal success in a war with a fifth-rate power, but use your efforts to have our army and navy increased until we are prepared to meet a first-class power, and then the chances are that we will never have occasion to use either."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Several wild ducks were shot on Spring creek, just above this office, yesterday.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR CENTRE COUNTY.—The state board of agriculture has set the following dates for the holding of farmers' institutes, in this county. At Boalsburg, Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st; at Madisonburg, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.

At the executor's sale, yesterday, D. L. Meek bought the fine farm of the P. Benner Waddle estate, at Waddle's Station. The farm contains over two hundred acres for which he paid just a trifle over eighty-four hundred dollars.

The lecture by George Breed Zug on Italian art, yesterday afternoon at State College, was so delightful that the hour for to-day's lecture has been fixed at four o'clock in order that our people may have the opportunity of hearing it by going up on the train or driving. Mr. Zug is from Pittsburg and is recognized in Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere as authority on art and the department of Industrial Art at State College was fortunate in getting him for three lectures. The first one was given yesterday, the second one will be this afternoon and the third one to-morrow, Saturday, afternoon at 4 p. m. Tickets 35 cents.

D. B. Weaver's cider press at Wolf's store has closed for this season.

Col. Theodore Burchfield, of the Fifth regiment, has announced his candidacy for mayorality of Altoona.

Evangelist Warden is holding revival meetings in the Lutheran church at Salona. He was there last spring and effected over twenty conversions.

One of the farmer's institutes assigned to Clinton county by the State board of agriculture will be held in the Christian chapel, at Mill Hall, on January 11th and 12th, 1899.

The four Costlow brothers met by chance in a Johnstown hotel, on Monday morning, it having been their first meeting in thirty-eight years. Their combined age is 285 years and all are hale and hearty.

A. J. Miller was arrested at Mill Hall last Thursday, accused of a systematic robbery of S. A. Will's store in that place. It is reported that much of the stolen property was found in Miller's possession. He was held in \$300 bail for court.

Warren has announced his intention of spending Christmas and New Year with friends up Buffalo Run. He hasn't exactly made up his mind who he will honor with his presence. All he knows now about it is that he is going.

The return judges of the Clinton, Elk, Cameron judicial district met in Lock Haven, on Tuesday, to count the vote. They found that 11,078 votes had been polled for Hon. C. A. Mayer. He had no opposition, a rare honor, but decidedly merited.

There are 4,537 men subject to military duty in Clinton county. Of this number Lock Haven's quota is 1,110; Renovo's, 1,007, and Mill Hall 133. The returns show a gain of 16 over the enrollment of last year. The gain in Lock Haven was 100.

Gen'l Gordon is to be one of the lecturers before the coming session of the Centre county teachers' institute. He is a man who should be heard by everyone who can possibly make it suit to be there. The subject will be "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Thieves broke into John Guisewite's shoe and watch repairing shop, in Aaronsburg, Monday night, but got nothing of value. The same night L. E. Stover's wash house was robbed and some clothes were taken from the wash line at A. J. Sylvis' home.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth L. Hotchkiss and John Aull, of Pittsburg, was solemnized at the bride's home in Cleveland, O., last night with many guests, a large wedding party and all the *et cetera* of a big fashionable affair in keeping with the popularity of the bride and groom, who are well-known here and at State College.

Lock Haven is more or less excited over a corps of civil engineers who passed through that city on Monday, working on a railroad line that they had apparently run down the river from Clearfield. None of the surveyors would give any information as to the nature of their work and said that they didn't even know who they were working for.

While driving from Osceola to Philipsburg, on Monday night, George Chandler, of the latter place, was struck by a stone that someone must have thrown at him out of the darkness. Realizing that he was becoming unconscious he stopped his horse and when he came to he found that he had not been further molested, nor had his horse moved out of its tracks. The stone struck him above the eye. The assault was made on what is known as Mapleton hill and was the second one that has been made on Mr. Chandler in that vicinity. He says he is at a loss to know why such a dastardly attack should have been made on him.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY AT THE NITTANY COUNTRY CLUB.—The most distinguished party of sportsmen that has ever been entertained at the snug retreat of the Nittany country club, at Hecla park, left that place on Monday evening, after having spent five days most delightfully with their guns and dogs shooting quail.

In the party were Governor Hastings, Attorney General Wilbur F. Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin, Horatio Hackett, register of wills of Philadelphia, Col. J. L. Spangler and W. J. Latta, general agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The best gunners in the bunch were Messrs. Latta and Martin, whom the wardens down there say were the best shots they have ever followed on the club's preserve. The party bagged about ninety quail.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, G. W. Rumberger, during the past week:

R. A. Coldren and Ellen A. Blosser, both of Spring Mills.

Forest S. Ocker, of Centre Hall, and Orpha C. Bierly, of Rebersburg.

C. W. Crain, of Port Matilda, and Gertrude M. Melcher, of same place.

Martin L. Royer, of Penn Hall, and Lillie Richardson, of Spring Mills.

David Y. Hoy, of State College, and Annie Sheets, of Rebersburg.

Samuel M. Motz and Effie M. Eberhart, both of Woodward, Pa.

Ward W. Kunes, of Blanchard, Pa., and Edith M. Lindsey, of Beech Creek, Pa.