

Democratic Watchman.

Until February 1st, 1899.
Terms, \$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 10, 1899.

P. GRAY MEER, Editor.

Democratic County Committee for 1899.

J. K. JOHNSON, Chairman,
Secretaries,
BOYD A. MESSER, S. D. GETTIG.

Precinct.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. H. Griffith	Bellefonte
" S. W.	L. H. McQuinn	"
Centre Hall Boro	J. DeWitt	Centre Hall
Howard	Jas. B. Noll	Howard
Millheim	John C. Condo	Millheim
Unionville	L. P. Brishin	Unionville
Philipsburg 1st W.	J. W. Lukens	Philipsburg
2nd W.	J. H. Hove	"
3rd W.	S. M. Graham	"
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Benner Twp. N. P.	John Meachley	Bellefonte
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Burke Twp. N. P.	Henry Keaton	"
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You Still Have a Chance to Get the Watchman for \$1.00.

On the 15th of December last we started out to increase the number of subscribers to the WATCHMAN, 1000 by the first of February, in order to fulfill business propositions that had been made up. We are 230 short of the desired number at this time and have secured such concessions from the party making the proposition as will enable us to continue our offer until the 1st of March. Until that date the WATCHMAN will be furnished to new subscribers at \$1.00 per year and to those already on our list who settle all arrears and pay the \$1.00 for a year in advance.

Ordinarily the paper could not be furnished at the price offered, but the proposition is such that we can save in another way all that may be lost in sending out the paper at less than its actual cost, and we purpose giving those who help us in this matter the advantage.

These payments must be made invariably in advance. At the end of the time for which these subscriptions pay, the paper will be discontinued, except to those who order its continuance.

You all know what the WATCHMAN is. You know its worth, and reliability, both politically and locally. You want it; your family wants it, but you have thought it too high priced because papers of less cost, less value and less merit, were offered you at lower figures.

We offer you now, and for the time specified, not only the best, but the CHEAPEST paper in the county. It will be sent to you, wherever you are, or to any of your family, wherever they may be, postage free, at the price named.

Will you be one of the 230 new subscribers? Remember your subscription will begin the day you send in your dollar and it pays in full for one year.

This opportunity is offered until the 1st day of March, 1899.

The kind of financing that keeps \$12,304.10 in the banks of Bellefonte, and pays five per cent. interest on \$10,177.83 of borrowed money, is the kind that the present board of county commissioners believe in. It is possible that this may be necessary, according to the views of those in charge of these matters, but it is far from the kind of business methods an ordinarily intelligent business man would adopt. Most people, if they had \$12,000 in cash and \$10,000 of interest bearing indebtedness, would save \$500 of interest by paying off the indebtedness, particularly so when there was no pressing need for having money on hand.

Cold Comfort for the Iron City Mutual Victims.

From the Lansford Record.
It may be of interest to members of beneficial societies to know that the courts have decided that the societies are liable to pay funeral benefits as long as a member is carried on the membership rolls even if he has been declared out of benefits. Also, that the members of a defunct society are individually liable for all obligations incurred before the society disbanded. Belonging to lodge confers great benefits, but also involves some obligations.

If you want fine work done of every description the WATCHMAN is the place to have it done.

UNITED STATES HAS ANOTHER WAR ON ITS HANDS.

Philippines the Aggressors—Two Engagements Fought Within Twenty-Four Hours. Naval Vessels Join in the Fight—First Attack Made on Saturday Night and the Second Sunday Morning at an Early Hour—The Insurgents Fought Valiantly—One Loss Estimated at 40 Killed, 125 Wounded—The Insurgents Loss in the Thousands.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—To the secretary of the navy, Washington:
Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which was continued to-day. The American army and navy are generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy.
[Signed] DEWEY.

FIRST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—9:55 p. m.—The following telegram, just received by the chief signal officer is the first news received from the army at Manila:

MANILA, Feb. 5.—To General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer.—February 5.—Action continues since early morning. Losses quite heavy; everything favorable to our arms.
THOMPSON.

Colonel Thompson is the chief signal officer on the staff of General Otis.

CABLEGRAM FROM OTIS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the war department:

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General, Washington.—Have established our permanent lines well out and have driven off the insurgents. The troops have conducted themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city perfectly quiet. List of casualties to-morrow.

A SECOND DISPATCH FROM OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—12:15 a. m.—The following supplemental dispatch from General Otis has just been published:

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General: Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening; renewed several times during night; at 4 o'clock this morning the entire line engaged, all attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large. Our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and confident. The splendid execution on flanks of enemy, city held in check and absolute quiet prevails; insurgents have secured a good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during last month.

A THIRD MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General: Situation most satisfactory. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity. Insurgents are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible. The clash came at 8:45 yesterday evening when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time the Nebraska regiment challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line, from Calvoan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade, which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota posts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforced. The Americans in the meantime concentrated at three points—Calvoan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Pao and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoan and kept it up vigorously.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy off Malate. With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Pao and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoan. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.

The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many men dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

How We Fought.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—7:15 p. m.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's fighting, a semi-circle of fully seven miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a pre-arranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river.

The American outposts returned the fire, with such vigor that the Filipinos were checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour, while their own reinforcements came up.

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idaho's, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, the South Dakotas, Colorado, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points—Calvoan, Santa Mesa and Gagalangin—and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours.

They brought artillery into action at Gagalangin at 10:30 o'clock, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Gagalangin battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line re-opened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes and then there was another lull until daybreak, when the Americans advanced.

During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Calvoan.

After daylight the United States double turret sea-going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

At 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpang, Santa Mesa, Pao, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macarte, Pandacan and Pasi, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main and reservoir.

The Tennesseans joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Pao by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Colonel Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross society, Colonel Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

The Filipinos concentrated in Pao church and convent where they used a retreating stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos but were unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded the church dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of company G, of the Californians, charged into the church but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

But the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

The Filipino Loss.

Over 2,000 Dead and there were 3,500 Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

Members of Philippine Junta Tell of Location of Place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The members of the Philippine junta who are in the city were shown the Associated Press report from Manila to-night and readily gave a description of the location of the places where the fighting occurred. Mr. Juan P. Luna, member of the junta, said that the points named in the dispatch lie to the north and east of Manila and that the insurgent army at that place is small.

A much larger force, he says, is encamped to the south of the city, in the direction of Malate.

The American outposts are the ones formerly occupied by the Spaniards on the outskirts of the city, while those held by the insurgents are about a mile away to the north and east. The distance between Calvoan and Pao, the extreme points of the fighting, is six miles. Calvoan is the most northerly of the insurgent outposts. This is the town spoken of in the Manila despatches having been bombarded by the Charleston and Concord. Dr. Luna claims that it was impossible for the American shells to have done any damage there as the place is protected from the bay by a range of hills; furthermore the American ships, he said, could not take up a position close to the shore owing to shallow water in that vicinity.

Balik-Balik, where the insurgents had two field pieces, lies to the east of Calvoan and much nearer to the American lines, being close to Pandacan and Pao. These two small towns are a very short distance from Tondo, the American outposts, and are on a road running eastward from Manila.

The positions which the Americans held at the beginning of the fight, Dr. Luna claims, were formerly occupied by the Filipinos. At the siege of Manila, he says, the natives drove the Spaniards from these positions and took possession of them, but were finally given them up at the request of General Otis, falling back about a mile, where they established new defenses. Some of these were captured by the Americans yesterday.

pected that General Otis in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as can be learned no positive instructions have yet been cabled to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expectation of members of the administration, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course will be pursued. Iloilo is to be occupied at once by the American naval forces and it is expected that General Otis will move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed and the more rigorous and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner may we expect peace.

A TELEGRAM FROM OTIS.

Early in the day the war department received the following dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon province, numbering over 20,000 and possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of enemy armed with Mausers, latest pattern. Two Krupp and a great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day. Casualties of the insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and held 500 prisoners. The loss, killed, wounded and prisoners, probably 4,000. Took water works pumping station yesterday six miles out. Considerable skirmish with enemy, who made no stand. Pumps damaged. Will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in city, which furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails.

OTIS.

City is Full of Desperadoes—Soldiers Ambushed and One Killed.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—8 p. m.—There are many indications that the city is full of desperadoes who had intended to co-operate with Aguinaldo. The police are continually capturing men and women with weapons concealed in their clothing. The vigilance of the authorities in this respect is highly reassuring.

On Saturday, at about midnight, two Englishmen accidentally encountered a gang of armed natives in a dark side street. The natives, fearing discovery, imprisoned them until morning and threatened to kill them unless they maintained silence.

Native clerics, employed by mercantile houses, are suspected. As it is impossible that they should have passed the lines the inference is that they are in hiding in the city.

Several attempts were made to assassinate Americans on the streets, but the dangers are at a minimum. The natives are cowed and the precautions taken, especially against incendiarism, are admirable.

The rebels, who have been swept in every direction like pheasants in a battue, die by the hundreds in the trenches—for the most part passively, except the Ygorates, who charge desperately and uselessly.

The rebel prisoners declare that their attack was unprepared; that the outpost first fired and then everybody followed in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

MANILA, February 8.—1 a. m.—Lieutenant Alford, company I, Twentieth Kansas infantry, and a private of that company, were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Calvoan last evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle when it was attacked by the enemy.

Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Calvoan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs.

General Otis finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

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Democratic Members at Harrisburg Stand Like a Wall Against Corruption.

Great Battle at the Capital—National Committee-men Guffey Has His Forces Splendidly in Hand.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—The deadlock still continues. So far as the senatorial election is concerned the Democrats in house and senate occupy the same position that they did before, viz., holding the key to the situation. The present unbroken line of the Democracy, sturdy and firm in its allegiance to the people, is largely due to the efforts of that "robust Roman of them all," National Committeeman James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh. Colonel Guffey left his great business enterprises last week and came to Harrisburg to take personal direction of his forces. He saw every man in house and senate and discussed the situation with him face to face.

The result is that the lines of the Democrats are stronger today than they have been at any time.

Next in importance to the senatorial situation is the position of the McCarrill bill, as it is called. This measure prohibits district attorneys from setting aside jurors in criminal cases, and was introduced solely in the interests of Senator Quay. If the bill passes it will prevent the district attorney of Philadelphia from setting aside jurors, as has been the case in all English speaking countries for 700 years.

A PREZENTED HASTE.

The most violent efforts have been put forth to force this bill through the legislature before the date set for Quay's trial, Feb. 20. The bill was rushed through the senate, and, much to the regret of their friends, two Democrats, Senators Boyd of Fayette and Stiles of Lehigh, voted for its passage. There was a three hours' fight over the bill, in which it was declared by leading lawyers of that body to be a bill in the interests of the criminal classes. Senator Henry, of Philadelphia, stated that the name of the bill should be changed to read, "A bill to protect criminals."

On Thursday last the senate bill was sent over to the house and a fierce fight ensued in the committee on judicial general over it. It was finally brought out of that committee, but again it must be regretfully said that four Democrats, Representatives Skinner of Fulton, Hoy of Clarion, Chrisman of Columbia and Dutera of Adams, voted with the machine Republicans to put the bill before the house.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus was called on Thursday to consider what action the Democrats in the house should take on this measure. A resolution, was offered by Mr. Dixon, of Elk, that no action be taken until the 21st of March, by which time the Quay trial would be over and the bill would be of no benefit to the arch Republican boss. The measure was discussed on all sides. Some of the Democrats urged that the measure was a good one and should be passed for the benefit of the general public. This view was sustained by Representatives Skinner, of Fulton, Dumbauld of Fayette, Timlin of Lackawanna and others. On the other hand Representatives Fox, of Philadelphia, Creasy of Columbia, Dixon of Elk and Captain Hannon of Venango urged that the bill was solely intended to assist Senator Quay and that nothing would be gained by postponing action on it until after the 21st of March. It was shown that if the bill becomes a law it would be impossible to convict men engaged in riots, train wrecks and similar crimes.

It had been reported all last week that State Chairman Garman was in Harrisburg in the interests of the bill. Indeed, some Democrats went so far as to charge that Mr. Garman was in the pay of Senator Quay. Mr. Garman is for the bill. He so declared in a statement that he put out last Thursday night. It is to be regretted that the head of the party should even be charged with such a thing. Mr. Garman's position is one of great dignity and importance, and even to be charged with aiding the enemy is serious enough in itself. But worse than this: on last Thursday afternoon eight of the brightest men in the senate, all of them Democrats, every one interested in the success of the party, put forth the following protest:

SORRY FOR GARMAN.

We sincerely regret and deplore the action of the Democratic state chairman, John M. Garman, in his active work upon the floor of the senate of Pennsylvania in behalf of the McCarrill bill, and further declare that his action, in our opinion, was in direct opposition to the best interests of the Democratic party.

(Signed)

O. R. Washburn, J. Henry Cochran, D. S. Lee, A. M. Neely, Jacob B. Kemmerer, W. Oscar Miller, John A. Wentz, William F. Miller.

The result of this was that Chairman Garman immediately issued a counter statement, in which he stated that he favored the bill and that it was his right to work for its passage if he saw fit. Unfortunately, Mr. Garman did not make any reply to the brazen assertions that he was working for Senator Quay.

The stand that the Democrats took there were 87 until the lamentable death of Harry Manning, of Cumberland, last week—have made has met with the highest approval from newspapers of all shades of opinion over the state. It is pointed out how these men are standing like the old Greeks at their votes, and that they are standing firm until the end.

Thermopylae, holding at bay the hordes of the enemy. No one will ever know what some of these sturdy, faithful men, standing for Democratic principles and the honor of the whole people, have had to contend with. Temptations of all kinds, money, offices, everything that could be suggested, has been offered them by Republican bosses for their votes, but rejecting them all, they will stand firm until the end.

The end is in sight. Thus far 16 ballots have been taken without any gain for Senator Quay. He is still 13 votes short of a majority and he can never make these up. There is no longer any doubt that the corrupt Republican machine, which is being fought from the inside, and the control of bosses as represented by Quay, Andrews and the rest of the old state gang, will be eliminated.

Peace Treaty!

Passed by the Senate with a Vote to Spare: Such Action Looked For. Nevertheless Much Interest Attached to Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was today ratified by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 2 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was raised the results was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with so close attention as the vote of to-day.

The vote in detail on the treaty was as follows:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Aldrich, Gear, Penrose,	
Allen, Gray, Perkins,	
Almon, Hanna, Pettigrew,	
Baker, Hansbrough, Platt, (Conn.)	
Barrows, Harris, Platt, (N. Y.)	
Butler, Hawley, Prichard,	
Carter, Jones, (Nev.) Quay,	
Chandler, Kennedy, Ross,	
Clark, Kyle, Spooner,	
Clay, Lindsay, Shoup,	
Cullum, Lodge, Simon,	
Davis, McFried, Stewart,	
Deboe, McElrath, Sullivan,	
Elkins, McLaughlin, Teller,	
Fairbanks, McMillan, Thurston,	
Faulkner, Mahle, Tamm,	
Forsaker, Morgan, Turner,	
Frye, Nelson, Wolcott—57.	

NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE AND ICE PALACE.

Low-rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

To afford a better opportunity to behold the great Niagara ice bridge and to visit the grand ice palace, the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged for a special personally-conducted excursion to Niagara Falls on Saturday, February 11th.

Train	Excursion
Leaves	Rate.
Philadelphia.....	\$3.00 a. m.
Washington.....	12.30 "
Baltimore (Union Station).....	10.00 "
Harrisburg.....	11.40 "

Proportionate rates from other points.

Tickets good to return on regular trains leaving Niagara Falls until February 13th, inclusive.

Pullman parlor cars from Philadelphia through to Niagara Falls.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

William and Clyde Smith have purchased the Eureka grocery in the Arcade.

The members of the First United Evangelical church of Look Haven have a new church building in contemplation.

Mrs. Matilda Allport died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Holt, in Philipsburg, Thursday night. She was born at Centre Furnace, April 1st, 1814, and was a daughter of Andrew Hunter.

Nov. 29th, 1831, she was married by Rev. James Linn to James Allport, an Englishman who had adopted America as his future home. He died in 1854, leaving his widow with five children, two having died in infancy. In 1869 she moved to Philipsburg and has since made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Holt. She is survived by one son, James Cramond, of Warrenton, Virginia; Mrs. Mary A. Berger, of Catonsville, Maryland; Mrs. J. Y. Dale, of Lehigh, and Mrs. D. W. Holt, of Philipsburg, and her sister, Miss Catharine Hunter, who lived with her. The funeral took place at 2 p. m., Monday, from Mrs. Allport's late residence.

Eat native wheat and ask your grocer for Phonix Milling Co's "Finest" flour.

COLLEGE AMATEURS HERE NEXT WEEK.

The Thespians, the amateur dramatic organization of The Pennsylvania State College will appear in Bellefonte again next week. Their debut here last season in "The Rivals" proved such an artistic