

Democratic Watchman.

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

Bellefonte, Pa., March 31, 1899.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

The Watchman Still to Be Had for \$1.00 a Year.

Out of respect for the earnest solicitation of a number of the leading Democrats of Centre county and with the hope of making the WATCHMAN the family paper of every household in this section it has been determined to continue the present low rate of \$1 a year until July 1st, 1899.

The reduction in price made last December has resulted in an unprecedented increase of subscribers, but we know there are still more who will be anxious to take advantage of this low rate proposition.

There is one thing, however, that we desire to impress upon the minds of our old subscribers. This rate of \$1 per year is POSITIVELY only for those who pay in advance. All have an equal opportunity to take advantage of it and if you do not do it you need not expect to settle at any other than the rate of \$2 per year.

The WATCHMAN has never deviated from its rule of fair and impartial treatment to all, consequently the paper will be given to no one for a dollar who does not settle up all arrearages and pay one year in advance. Don't expect to have a reduction from the old price of \$2 made for you unless you are an advance subscriber, for you will be disappointed if you do.

Belmont Calls for Democratic Harmony.

He Will Support Silver, if Necessary, but Says the Trust Issue is the Greater.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A letter published by Oliver H. P. Belmont calls on the Democrats to harmonize their differences and close up the ranks for the battle of 1900. He says:

"Speaking for myself, I am a gold man, but I will unhesitatingly support free silver, 16 to 1, should it be made the platform sentiment of the party in 1900. I will give my full support to any candidate whom the convention selects.

"However, I do not regard the question of finance as of prime importance at any time. It will grow steadily less important between now and the next election. Some suggestion of the truth of this can be found by comparing last fall's election figures, State by State, with those of 1896. It is not to be denied that general interest in the financial question—or, to put it plainly, silver at 16 to 1 is a question—is falling away. There is no such general strong silver demand as there was three years ago. That, no doubt, is due to a condition of better general business and easier times.

"For myself, however, I say again I do not fear silver. We have had silver coinage before and succeeded, just as we have a single gold standard now and succeed. We will not meet wreck if we have silver, any more than ruin is to overtake us under the single gold standard.

"The trusts form the giant evil, imminent and threatening, in our affairs. There is no time or room for details here. But the monster combination of money, called the trusts, whose methods contemplate the bribery of Congress and Legislature, and even the control of courts, must be destroyed.

"To this we should have an income tax and an inheritance tax. We should have public ownership of all those franchises which are now in the hands of great railroads, bridge and electrical companies and other combinations of kindred sort. Above all, we should have the initiative and referendum, and so put within the actual power of the people at the polls to propose or pass a law or, if needs be, power to repeal a law in spite of any action by venal or corrupt Congresses or Legislatures.

"We should attack government by injunction and the National bank system. We should be for the election of Senators and the United States judges by the people, and so put within the actual power of the people at the polls to propose or pass a law or, if needs be, power to repeal a law in spite of any action by venal or corrupt Congresses or Legislatures.

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President Home Again.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President McKinley this afternoon returned to Washington after an outing of two weeks and a day. The special train bearing the President and the members of the party who have been with him through the trip pulled into the Pennsylvania depot here at exactly 5 o'clock this afternoon. The party comprised President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret Hobart Jr., the Vice President's son; Postmaster Gen. Charles Emory Smith; Dr. Rixey, U. S. N., the President's physician; Mr. Geo. B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President; Mr. Clarence Edward Dawson, secretary to the Postmaster General, and Mr. Barnes, stenographer to the President. The trip was without special incident, though at several points along the route large crowds had gathered, anxious to get a glimpse of the chief executive.

Owing to a lack of definite knowledge of the exact hour of the return, there were only a few people gathered at the Pennsylvania depot to witness the arrival. Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Adjutant General Corbin, secretary Porter and Mrs. Smith were in waiting and carriages were in readiness. The President and Mrs. McKinley both showed they had been much refreshed by the outing. The party entered the carriages and drove to their homes, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley being driven direct to the white house.

The vote on United States Senator yesterday was QUAY 87, JENKS 68 and DALZELL 43.

The Story of the 1st and 2nd Day's Fighting in the Philippines will be Found on Page 7 of This Issue.

Americans Losing No Time in the Philippines.

Insurgents Retreating—Are Sullenly Falling Back Toward the Town of Malolos—Severe Strife in the Mountains—The Same Were Killed and a Number Wounded, Volunteers Doing Gallant Service—Aguinaldo and His Tactics.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was no excitement and none of that anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were being struck at Santiago. Early in the day General Otis cabled the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on today, with our forces advanced as far north as Mariola, while the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines had not proved as successful as designed, and that the move had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops. The insurgent retreat towards Malolos was slow and dogged and advantage was taken of one after another of the lines of intrenchments, the burning of bridges and the interrupting of communications. General Otis's dispatch, although received early to-day, was sent Monday evening, Manila time, and summed up the work of the three days. That the fighting would proceed into the fourth day was shown by his closing sentence:

"The column will press on in the morning."

This refers to Tuesday. The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Marilao, and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about ten or twelve miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is twelve miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles which our troops must cover before they reach the insurgent stronghold. It is supposed that the engineers with General MacArthur are hastily repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the intrenchments thrown up during the last three months. Our men therefore must advance slowly, repairing the roads as they go, and at the same time they must fight their way through well-made rebel intrenchments. Serious as the work is there is no lack of confidence among officials here as to the satisfactory outcome of the campaign. Malolos is the insurgent capital, where the assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government has been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other place in the Philippines, and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there.

The tactics of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were at Malabon on Saturday they were within a mile of the water front and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back from the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draft boats to get within a mile or two.

The Rear Guard Turns.

Filipinos Make a Stubborn Resistance—Six Americans Killed.

MANILA, March 27.—7:40 p. m.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army, which is retreating on Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand to-day in some strong entrenchments about Marilao, across the Marilao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers, and forty were wounded. The American forces advanced from Meycauyan (not Maykawayan), the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis being on the left of the railroad and Gen. Hale's on the right. They eventually discovered white roofs and steeples among the green trees beyond the river, looking not unlike a Massachusetts village.

The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia which the Spaniards organized.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes to about sixty yards from the trenches the artillerymen emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic stricken, about a hundred seeking safety in flight while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos" (friends).

Colonel Funston, with twenty men of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured eighty prisoners with all their arms.

By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized. The Americans refrained from burning the town and are resting there to-night.

General Otis's brigade is crossing the frame work bridge, Gen. Hale's brigade remaining on the south bank of the river. The United States Philippine commission proposes to issue a proclamation immediately after the rebel government at Malolos is dispersed, believing that the most effective moment to secure the allegiance of the natives will be after they have received an object lesson of the American power.

No More Jungles.

The Critical Point Passed in the Campaign.

MANILA, March 28.—9 p. m.—General MacArthur and his army are resting on the plain beyond Marilao, after three days' scrambling in the brush, fording rivers and charging trenches in the blazing sun. The men are tired, but are in splendid spirits. The engineers are repairing bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the iron work, and the railroad is kept busy hurrying supplies to the front.

The country to Malolos is level, with occasional streams and patches of wood, but there is no more jungles.

The American troops will advance at daylight, taking four days' rations with them and having 200 rounds of ammunition in their belts. They expect to take

Bocave, on the railroad to the east of Bulacan, to-morrow. It is a difficult position, protected by streams.

The American line is about 1,200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged to-day.

The American reports show that twenty men were killed and sixty-one wounded on our side yesterday. The Dakota regiment lost ten men killed and had thirty-seven wounded.

According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans, Aguinaldo's generals, Garcia, Tofreo and Pacheco, were with the Filipino army yesterday and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans charged to meet them and the Filipinos bolted after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting and that their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with whips.

One of the most brilliant and costly achievements of the campaign was the charge of Major Howard's battalion across the river. Advancing at the double quick they found the river beneath them and splashed across with a yell, swimming and wading, bullets splattering in the water and rushed upon the rebel trenches. Ten men were killed and eleven were wounded in the charge.

At the capture of Marilao there were several incidents showing the bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were entrenched on an island in a bend of the river. The Americans approached in a triangular formation with the Third artillery in the apex and the Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments forming the sides. Colonel Funston called for volunteers to swim the river. Two men crossed under fire and secured materials with which a crossing was eventually effected.

Major Bell, of General MacArthur's staff, with company I, of the Pennsylvania regiment, and Lieut. Abernethy and ten men engaged in similar exploits. After the Filipinos had raised the white flag many of them attempted to run and several were shot for so doing.

In the church yard of Marilao the Americans found thirty newly made graves of Filipinos and a dozen bodies were seen drifting down the river with gruesome wounds. The prisoners are digging their former comrades' graves.

Manus are smoking ruins, having been burned by the inhabitants. The Americans are not burning any buildings. Our troops captured four Spaniards who were fighting with the insurgents.

General MacArthur was under a heavy fire yesterday. The prisoners say Aguinaldo has declared that if the Americans can take the Filipino capital he will surrender.

Desolation Reigns.

A Scene of Horror is to be Witnessed Between Marilao and Manila—The Smoke Curling from Many Places. Towns Have Been Burned.

MANILA, March 29.—Noon: The American army advanced at 6 o'clock this morning, sweeping onward three miles beyond 10 o'clock and driving the rebels beyond Bocave, to the east of Bulacan, and on the railroad leading to Malolos.

Our troops met with but slight resistance. The Filipinos fired volleys yesterday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of their positions. Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country between Marilao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps and remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former homes and beg passers by for any kind of assistance.

The majority of them are living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cower in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the rivers or are resting in the jungle, where they crawled to die, or who are left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauyan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found money and valuables and a trunk containing property of one of the deserters. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese, who slip in between the armies, are looting when they can and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down. An old woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauyan yesterday. She had just died, apparently from fright and hunger.

MACARTHUR ADVANCING.

MANILA, March 29.—7:35 p. m.—At daylight General MacArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right, and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left. General Wheaton's brigade is in reserve.

The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraska, and then one Pennsylvanian, and afterwards two of the Montana regiment were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos. The enemy also are up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of today's march, showing that they were not prepared for our advance. It is believed, however, that Malolos will be a hard fight before Malolos is taken.

The Minnesota regiment reinforced the division to-day, marching from the water works during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

INSURGENTS BURN TOWNS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following cablegram from General Otis has been received by Adjutant General Corbin:

MANILA, March 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 p. m. for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about seventy. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will re-supply troops to-day.

[Signed] OTIS.

Extra Pay for Soldiers.

Those Who Enlisted Prior to April 26th Not Entitled to Any.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In answer to a letter from the paymaster general of the army, requesting a decision as to the class of enlisted men of the regular army entitled to the benefits of extra pay on discharge from the army, controller Tracewell, of the Treasury, has decided that the men who enlisted "for the war only" and are entitled to extra pay are those who went in after the act of April 26th, 1898, which authorized the increase of the regular army.

According to the ruling of the controller no soldier who enlisted prior to the act of April 26th is entitled to extra pay, no matter what inducement might have been offered him in the way of promising his discharge at the close of the war, which was generally known to be impending.

Terrific Storm.

A terrific storm passed over Williamsport about 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The wind unroofed the nail works, the Demorest works, Munson's saw mill and the Rush tire company. Lumber piles were toppled over, fences were torn down and outbuildings were overturned.

A cyclone wave passed over the river. It assumed the shape of a funnel and was about twenty feet in height.

A man named Stenson was injured at the nail works when the roof was torn off.

Mr. Bryan Will Attend.

NEW YORK, March 28.—E. V. Brewster, who has charge of the arrangements for the \$1 a head Jefferson dinner of New York Democrats, announced to-day that he had received a telegram from William J. Bryan saying that he would attend the dinner on April 19th. Mr. Brewster said the dinner would be "Chicago platform" from beginning to end.

An Easter Souvenir.

A Delightful Treat for all in Next Sunday's "Press."

An Easterite treat will be given everybody who gets next Sunday's "Philadelphia Press" (April 2nd). From the splendid colored title page to the last page of humor, the magazine will be brimful of features which will attract old and young. There will be special treats in fiction. Geo. I. Simms, one of the most noted writers of to-day; Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, and Egeus Home, with his "Lady from Nowhere," will contribute. Easter sentiment will pervade the whole, with Easter bells and Easter belles and Easter odes and Easter customs. Karl will give of his best, Frank G. Carpenter will tell of his travels, Anne Ritzenhouse will have two bright pages for women, and there will be prizes for the quickly clever. Be sure to get the Easter "Press" next Sunday.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Clark Gramley has sold his saw mill near Rebersburg to Asheville Kieckner, of Union county, who will move it to the latter place.

Farmers in the vicinity of Spring Mills are afraid that their wheat fields have been seriously injured by the severe winter weather.

Mrs. McFadden has moved from the old Thomas farm house, near the glass furnace, to the Collins Row, out near the furnace.

David Meyer is reported to be making considerable maple sugar and syrup from a group of sugar trees he has near his home at Wolf's Store.

John Grubb's blacksmith shop has been moved from the rear of this block to Coalport, whether he has moved his family from Milesburg.

James W. Van Osten Jr., of Elk county, has been appointed alternate to Alfred Terry Brisbin, now the naval cadet at Annapolis from this district.

The illness of Miss Jennie Hunter has made it impossible for her to complete her term of school at Boalsburg and R. B. Harrison is finishing it up for her.

People along the Tyrone and Clearfield branch are petitioning Sup't. Blair to restore the early train to Tyrone over that section. They insist that by the present schedule it takes parts of two days to reach this place and points in Cambria county, where many of them have business.

William McGrath, a Beech Creek railroad brakeman, was thrown from his train at Hawk Run, on Monday morning. The cars ran over his left leg, between the thigh and knee, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary. He was taken to the Cottage hospital in Philipsburg.

On Tuesday evening, April 18th, an organ recital will be given in the Presbyterian church under the patronage of the ladies of the congregation. Miss Winifred Newbaker, the organist, will be assisted by Miss Grace Rockafellow Woods, soloist in the church of the Messiah, New York city, and the entire program promises an enjoyable evening of high class music.

Tuesday May 2nd the public school directors of the county will meet in convention here to elect a county superintendent to succeed C. L. Gramley.

Millheim castle 353, K. G. E. celebrated its ninth anniversary by having a banquet last Monday evening. Samuel Weiser, the district grand chief, I. C. Tobias and G. L. Springer made the speeches recalling the growth of the castle and order.

Inflammation of the lungs caused the death of Henry Stover, at Woodward, on Wednesday morning. Deceased was 74 years old and had been failing for some time. He is survived by four children: Charles, Mrs. Isaac Orndorf and Mrs. Agnes Stover, of Woodward, and Mrs. David Musser, of Nittany valley. Interment will be made at St. Paul to-morrow. Mr. Stover was a highly respected citizen of that community.

It is quite evident that county superintendent G. W. Weaver of the Clearfield public schools is the right man for the place he has held for a number of years. One of the papers of Clearfield announces that the election of a superintendent is only six weeks off and the present incumbent will have no opposition. Sup't Weaver has a reputation of being one of the best educators in the State and we are proud of the recognition his ability receives in Clearfield because he is a native of Centre.

Rev. W. F. D. Noble was in town for several hours on Tuesday on his way to State College. Having been given that appointment by the last conference of the Methodist church he is once more back to Centre county. His last work here was on the Half-moon charge some thirteen or more years ago and there are many who will hail his return with delight. In announcing his departure from West Clearfield the Journal says: "During his stay in West Clearfield he has been called upon to preach in many neighboring pulpits, and never without receiving the highest praise for the excellence of his sermons. In the Presbyterian church, last Sunday morning, he took for basis of his remarks the theme: 'What is Your Life,' and very rarely has a congregation listened to a more forceful, practical and logical discourse than it was. On several public occasions he has been called upon to speak, and never without scoring a great success. In the opera house, on Sunday evening, May 1st, after the leaving of the soldiers, when that building was overcrowded, he gave one of the most patriotic and inspiring addresses ever delivered from the platform. There are few better preachers than Rev. Noble, and Clearfield people will bear testimony of this. He takes with him the best wishes of many admiring friends."

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE FORGE SCHOOL.—The public schools at Valentine's iron works closed on Monday with a very meritorious literary entertainment in which the scholars acquitted themselves with credit. The teachers, Wm. Chambers, and Miss Anna Steel, with the assistance of director Geo. C. Miller, acted as the reception committee and made the large number of fathers, mothers and friends of the scholars who were there feel thoroughly at home.

The afternoon was so pleasantly spent and there was such manifest evidence of the care that the teachers had taken with their pupils that it was the unanimous request that Mr. Miller use his best efforts to secure both Mr. Chambers and Miss Steel for next year for the Forge schools.

Mr. Miller seems to be the right man for the position to which they have chosen him out there, for with the Forge and Bush Addition schools under his charge he has conducted them in a very efficient manner and without the least friction, either with teachers, parents or scholars.

The program was carried through without a hitch and we would like to compliment everyone of the children on his or her part in it, but the want of space precludes more than a general compliment to them all.

BAGGED TEN FOXES IN ONE HOLE.—Tom Miller, a colored man who lives up in the edge of the "Barrens" near Waddles', has the record in this section as a fox hunter and there is no disputing his claim to the championship, unless his daughter robs him of a portion of the laurels, to which she is fairly entitled.

One day last week he was out in the "Barrens" scouting around in the brush, when he startled a female fox. Reynard for once forgot her cunning by darting into her hole, which was only a few rods away. Miller had nothing to hunt or capture the animal with so he just plugged up the hole and started home to get some assistance.

There was no one at the house to help him except his daughter who, having been raised in the woods, was ready and willing to join in the hunt. Armed with a mattock and a bag they returned to the hole in which the fox had been made prisoner. It was the matter of a few moments until Tom had dug in far enough to capture his quarry in the bag, then a glimpse of the nest was taken and there nine pup foxes nestled as snug as could be. They were tiny bits of things and hadn't their eyes open yet, so the father and daughter were at a loss to know what to do until the girl solved the problem by gathering up her apron and lifting the entire litter into it. They were carried to the Miller home and later shipped to this place, where they are now in the possession of James I. McClure, Bellefonte's animal man.

Mr. McClure says it is unusual for so many pups to live and thrive in one litter as these are doing, but he hopes to raise them all.

THREE LICENSE APPLICATIONS REFUSED.—On Monday judge Love handed down his decision in the matter of the license applications held under consideration since the sitting of the license court early in the month. He refused John Schenck, tavern at Eagleville; Jeffrey Hays, tavern at Philipsburg; and William Charles, tavern at Munson. Abe Schoenfeld, wholesale beer in Rush was granted and the brewer's license for Robert L. Haas, of Roopsburg, was held further.

ACCORDING TO FOSTER.—The last disturbance of March will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 30th, great central valleys March 31st to April 2nd, Eastern States April 3rd.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 29th, great central valleys March 31st, Eastern States April 2nd. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about April 1st, great central valleys April 3rd and Eastern States April 5th.

THE CENTRE COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The annual convention of the Sunday schools of Centre county met in this place last Thursday and three interesting sessions was held. The program was carried out exactly as published in the WATCHMAN previous to the convention and included talks by Revs. Stephens, Holloway, Bickel and Rhen, of Bellefonte; Rev. Runkle, of Hubsburg; Rev. E. C. Houck, of Milesburg; Mr. J. E. Gearhart, of Clearfield; Rev. Chas. Rhoades, D. D., of Philadelphia; and Mrs. J. W. Barnes, of Newark, N. Y.

Though there were comparatively few Bellefonte people who took advantage of the sessions to hear the instructive talks on Sunday school work the number of delegates present was very encouraging. Twenty-three points and nearly twice as many schools in the county were represented by one or more delegates and had there been nothing more than the talks by Mrs. Barnes and Dr. Rhoades on the program everyone would have felt repaid for the time spent. Especially instructive was the former, who is state primary superintendent. Her talks at both afternoon and evening sessions were splendid and received the closest attention.

The convention committees were appointed as follows:

Enrollment: H. H. Harshberger, J. C. Weaver and Geo. L. Potter.

Nomination of Officers: C. M. Bower, L. A. Schaeffer, A. Lukenbach and H. I. Struble.

Resolutions, Rev. T. Levan Bickel, Rev. Allen Rhen and Jno. Hoy, Jr.

Upon recommendation of the committee on officers the following elections were made for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. M. Runkle; secretary, H. H. Harshberger; treasurer, Geo. L. Potter; executive committee, C. M. Bower, C. L. Gramley and John H. Beck; superintendent of primary teacher's department, Mrs. Wm. Foster Jr.; secretary of home department study, H. W. Platt.

During the business sessions it was decided to leave the time and place of holding the third annual convention in the hands of the executive committee. It was also decided to lay the county off in districts so that district conventions may be held, in this way carrying the work of instruction as near to the various schools as possible. The precincts with their meeting places have been arranged as follows:

Port Matilda.—Taylor, Worth, Huston.

Milesburg.—Union, Boggs.

Bellefonte.—Bellefonte, Spring, Benner.

Snow Shoe.—Snow Shoe, Burnsides.

Howard.—Howard, Liberty.

Hubsburg.—Marion, Walker.

Starnston.—Half-moon, Patton.

State College.—College, Ferguson.

Centre Hall.—Potter, Harris.

Millheim.—Gregg, Penn.

Rebersburg.—Miles, Haines.

Philipsburg.—South Philipsburg, Rush.