

# Democratic Watchman

Until July 1st, 1899.  
Terms, \$1.00 a Year, in Advance.  
Belleville, Pa., April 14, 1899.

F. 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 arrearsages 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.

## The Real Cause of the Race Troubles in the South.

The eminently sensible advice given his race by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who is reputed to be the most intelligent negro living, if only followed would end the race troubles in the South and show to the colored people where their real friends are.

The continual clashing between the whites and blacks has had no other cause than that to be discerned in the attempts of the latter to gain the whip hand in administrative affairs, which they know themselves incompetent to wield. Their wrongs are for the most part imaginary and, as Mr. WASHINGTON says, "fifty per cent. of the white Democrats in North Carolina are better friends of the negro than is Governor RUSSELL" or any of his political consorts.

The southern white man and the southern black man have been associated with each other ever since there was a South. The fortunes of the former have always been shared with the latter and if better opportunities have not been given the blacks to progress it has been wholly because the whites have been so impoverished, themselves, that they have had nothing to hold out.

There would not be the slightest trouble between the people of that section if they were not incited by agitators from the North and inflamed by partisan organs that hope to make political capital thereby. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON touched the key note of the situation when he said:

"Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the southern white man and his politics? Is this not the source of nearly all our troubles? Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose southern white men with our votes."

"In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to that point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose everything suggested or put forth by the southern white man. This is consider one of our real problems."

"I believe that there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are fifty per cent. better friends to the negro than Governor RUSSELL, and I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor RUSSELL, who has no power to protect, or if he has the power, does not exercise it, rather than these other white men who can protect us if we cease to continually and forever oppose them."

## Justice Stephen J. Field Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme court, retired, died at his home on Capitol Hill in this city at 6:30 o'clock this evening of kidney complications. About his bedside were his wife and her sister, Mrs. J. Condit Smith, Mr. Justice David J. Brewer, his nephew; Mrs. Edgerton, of California; Mr. Linton, his private secretary; the Rev. Edward M. Mott, rector of the church of the Advent, and the family servants. He had been unconscious since Saturday morning and death came painlessly. Ever since Justice Field's retirement from the Supreme court bench on Dec. 1st, 1897, he had enjoyed comparatively good health, and, being relieved from the responsibilities which he had borne for so many years, he became more cheerful than formerly and seemed to enjoy the society of his friends and acquaintances more than ever before.

All during the winter when the weather was fair, it was his custom to take daily drives about the city or through the grounds of the soldiers' home and he always returned refreshed.

About two weeks ago, however, he took a longer ride than usual in an open carriage and contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed the kidney troubles from which he had suffered, though but slightly, for some time.

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

## Santa Cruz Falls!

Captured by General Lawton's Command Monday—Fighting Quite Bitter—Americans Lost Six Killed, the Filipinos Many Times More.

MANILA, April 10.—7 p. m.—General Lawton's command this morning captured Santa Cruz, the chief city of Laguna de Bay. The American casualties were six killed. The insurgent troops were driven into the mountains, leaving sixty-eight dead on the field and a large number wounded, and a considerable number were captured.

Santa Cruz was the Filipinos stronghold on the Lake Laguna de Bay and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war.

The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About 1,500 picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton on account of the illness of General King. These troops partly surrounded the city while three gunboats under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches. General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, some times leading charges in Indian fighting tactics which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at daybreak, but owing to the grounding of some of the boats it was not before the white church towers of the city appeared in view. Two hundred picked sharpshooters under Major Weisenberger were run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the encampments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. A number of Americans then jumped into the water, and wading for a hundred yards, crept forward and formed in line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished about 5 o'clock.

The three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point directly south of the city under fire from the enemy's trenches. The town itself was utterly silent and not a sign of life was noticed.

The flotilla then anchored in compact form for the night, ready to resist any surprises from the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake. At sunrise to-day (Monday) the assault commenced. The American line advanced toward the city, pouring volleys upon the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve, and the fighting was carried on in the old time frontier fashion from behind trees, crawling through bushes or running across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolished the bridge with their hands and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular rattle of them in the stone jail, which is edged in by a wall. This was a veritable peppercorn.

The Americans singly or in pairs entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners. A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, slaying dozens. A large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the Governor. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented. Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of the town were found forty dead Filipinos and many others wounded to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted eighty killed and General Lawton will report at least sixty-eight.

To-morrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

## Outposts Were Attacked.

Several Americans were killed in the skirmishes regarding Lawton's work. General Otis says it is more complete than at first reported. Against the Enemy Continues. The Railroads were Damaged.

MANILA, April 11.—5:45 p. m.—At about midnight the rebels out on the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos and signal fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Giga and Boacva, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding fourteen.

Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment, at Manila, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked with the result that three Americans were killed and two were wounded. The loss of the enemy were ten men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners.

Troops were concentrated along the railroad as thickly as possible and the rebels were driven back to the foothills. The roadbed of the railroad was damaged, but it was repaired almost immediately and traffic was soon resumed through Malolos.

## NEWS FROM OTIS.

MANILA, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left ninety-three uniformed dead on the field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieutenant Elling only officer wounded, slight in hand. Enemy retired eastward. Lawton in pursuit this morning.

The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

## Sad News from Samoa.

British and American Sailors Killed by Natives. Were Caught in Ambush. Manager of a German Plantation Arrested for Urging the Rebels to Fight. Officers Among the slain. Situation is Considered Bad.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1st, say that a party of 105 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeland, of the British third class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant Freeman and Lieut. P. L. Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieut. Lansdale, and was shot in retiring. Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors. Their number is estimated at 800. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. A priest of the French mission afterward boasted under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches. General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, some times leading charges in Indian fighting tactics which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels.

The manager of the German plantation was arrested and detained on board the Tauranga on affidavits claiming that he was seen urging the rebels to fight. In a previous engagement twenty-seven of Mataafa's warriors were killed and there were no casualties among the European forces.

9:50 A. M.—Further advices from Apia, Samoa, say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance and that the French priests also used their influence but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and seven pounders were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made captain Stuart so furious that he went to the king and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

The German consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity and the decree of the supreme court. The admiral replied, agreeing with the consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, but pointed out that the German consul upheld the decree of the supreme court of January there would have been no bloodshed; that the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world ten years ago, when the head of a German soldier was cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation, Germany, is now supporting.

Expeditions in armed outposts belonging to the German consul were being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

## Devey Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

The Hero of Manila is Grateful to His Friends, but Declares that Under no Conditions Would He Consider the Proposition.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly" an interview regarding the suggestion that the Admiral be made a candidate for the Presidency next year. The admiral said as to his politics—

"I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party and, Republican or Democratic, it makes no difference. Then, again, I come from Vermont, and you know the laws of that State. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My flag lieutenant Cokes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would be a Democrat."

"Have you ever voted," the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago; but my vote was usually influenced by personal preference or local conditions. I am not a politician, have never held political office, and am totally ignorant of party intricacies and affiliations."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by vocation, education, or training was he equipped for the Presidency. He said that he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort, and that, while the kindness and enthusiasm of his friends were grateful to him, he would not be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States under any condition.

## Willie K's Honeymoon Interrupted by Fire.

Vanderbilt's Summer Home, Idle Hour, Burned, and the Newly Wedded Couple Flew.

NEW YORK, April 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's country house—Idle Hour, at Oakdale, L. I.—was destroyed by fire early this morning. No lives were lost and no one injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Virginia Fair, were occupying the house at the time. The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar, accidentally. It broke out at 3:45 a. m., and in an hour the magnificent structure, with all its valuable fittings, was totally destroyed.

Besides young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt there were 12 or 15 servants in the house. All got safely out, and Mr. Vanderbilt organized a bucket brigade, which did heroic but ineffectual work. Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife came to New York on an early train. It is just a week since they went to Idle Hour.

The total loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Idle Hour, which was one of the handsomest country houses on the south side of Long Island, was built for William K. Vanderbilt about eight years ago. It was of Queen Anne architecture, two stories high, and was constructed of brick, stone and terra cotta.

## Nancy Guilford Pleads Guilty.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 11.—Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, who has been on trial on a charge of murdering in the second degree, today pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Judge Wether sent her to pay \$1 fine and 10 years imprisonment. The trial had been previously abandoned, owing to the illness of juror Gregory.

## Quay in the Hands of Friends.

Will Remain a Senatorial Candidate While they Support Him.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—"There need be no apprehension that I will withdraw from the senatorial contest as long as my friends support me."

These words were written by Colonel M. S. Quay in a letter, dated yesterday at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, to Thomas Bruce, of this city, a warm personal friend of the Beaver statesman. It is the first statement of his determination that Senator Quay has made for months, and it proves doubly reassuring to his friends.

## President Names New Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President to-day named the twelve new warships recently provided by Congress as follows: Battleships—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska, California.

Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma, Cleveland.

## The Last Ballot for Senator.

HARRISBURG, April 11.—The ballot to-day was as follows: Quay, 94, Jenks, 74, Markle, 53.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Adam Foregnah and Sells Bros. shows, occupying two trains of twenty-five cars each, went through Tyrone, Friday morning, eastward bound to open the season.

—John Dacey the veteran track walker on the Belleville Central railroad died last evening.

—A new kind of frolic was the one that William Wentzel, of Romola, had last Friday. He had a lot of stone that he wanted to get in for a building, so he invited all his neighbors to join him with their teams. They did it and everyone had a good time, while doing a kindness to their neighbor.

—Frank Moyer, aged 65 years, died at his home in Marion township, Tuesday evening of last week with dropsy. He was a native of Germany and had lived in Marion township ever since coming to this country. A widow with a large family of children survives him. Interment was made at Curtin's Works Friday morning.

—Tomorrow afternoon and evening J. H. Weber, at Oak Hall, will have an auction sale of a large quantity of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hardware, queensware and tinware. He is making a general clearance sale at his new store there and some great bargains will doubtless fall to those who attend it.

—Two distinguished officials of the Pennsylvania railroad company were in town with the Valley inspection train yesterday. They were Thos. E. Watt, of Pittsburg, western district passenger agent, and S. R. Erringer Jr., the division ticket agent. It is probable they will issue a \$1 rate from here to Tyrone and return for Buffalo Bills show, on May 17th.

—It is said that one of the best general household remedies that is on the market today is Red Cloverine salve, a simple little all purpose medicine that seems to cure most everything. It is wonderful what an application of it will do for any kind of injuries or diseases of the skin and its curative powers even extend to sore throat and catarrh. N. L. Dale, of this place, is the general agent, and he is making the business go for all it is worth.

—The miners at Berwind-White shaft near DuBois struck for an advance, Monday, from 192-10 cents gross ton to 222 cents for machine loading. The demand was refused by the company. Two hundred miners are employed at this shaft. The Clearfield and Jefferson coal companies' mines are also asking for an advance, and a strike throughout the region may result. All mines in that region have been working full time the past few months, a condition that has not heretofore existed for years.

KILLED AT LOCK HAVEN.—Late yesterday afternoon Ralph McCormick, son of S. M. McCormick, Esq., of Lock Haven, while stepping from the scow of the Queens Run fire brick company into a skiff on the river was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. The unfortunate young man was well known in this place.

NEW W. C. T. U. ROOMS.—On Sunday afternoon the W. C. T. U. held their first meeting in their rooms in Allison's building, adjoining Sheffer's store on Allegheny street, and dedicated them with a service of song.

Christy Smith's orchestra was present and added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Solos were sung by Mrs. Thomas R. Hayes and Philip D. Waddle and a quartette from the Presbyterian choir, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meyer, Bessie Dorworth and Harman P. Harris, made the service both attractive and above the ordinary. It was well attended and most encouraging to the little band of faithful workers who have labored zealously for the saving of humanity.

The new rooms are pleasantly situated on the 1st floor of the building formerly occupied by B. C. Achenbach. The apartments consist of bright, cheery parlors, a large dining room and a well equipped kitchen, which will make the giving of socials and suppers a pleasure, instead of a nuisance, and for the Sunday afternoon gospel meetings they could not have been arranged better. The Union will gladly rent their rooms for charitable purposes and the churches and beneficial societies will find no more desirable ones in the town in which to give entertainments and suppers.

—The fifth annual convention of the central district Lutheran league, comprising Centre, Clinton and Union counties, will meet at Centre Hall, June 6th and 7th. It is expected that quite a number of delegates will attend.

—The Children's Aid society will hold a fair in the W. C. T. U. rooms, Thursday afternoon and evening, April 20th. There will be on sale aprons, fancy articles of all kinds, candies and cakes in abundance. This society earnestly asks the patronage of the community and as this is their first appearance in soliciting aid in this manner we sincerely hope a goodly sum may be realized for this most worthy cause.

STILL PRACTICING HERE.—Unfortunately for E. R. Chambers Esq., the impression has gone abroad that his new position as attorney for the Auditor General's department at Harrisburg will take all of his time away from his practice here. Such is not the case at all. Mr. Chambers will devote as much time as ever to the practice of law here and would not accept any position that would compel him to give up his lucrative and growing business.

A DANCE AT THE COLLEGE TO-NIGHT.—The Senior class at The Pennsylvania State College having failed to provide for the regular spring assembly there the fraternities have taken it up and will give the dance in the armory to-night. Chappell's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish the music.

A special train will leave here at 7 o'clock, returning immediately after the dance. The regular excursion rates will prevail.

DIED IN ILLINOIS.—Word has come to friends in this county announcing the death of Michael Swartz, which occurred at the home of his son, D. M. Swartz, at Orangeville, Ill., on Friday morning. Deceased was born near Millheim, this county, on July 21st, 1821, making his age 77 years, 8 months and 16 days. He was raised on a farm. In 1844 he married Miss Hettie Mench. He remained in Pennsylvania ten years longer and then settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, purchasing a farm near Orangeville. He has four children living: Phillip, at Pacatonia; Mrs. Hannah M. Burger, of Lee county, Ill.; David M., who occupies the old homestead, and Mrs. Susan M. Lambert, who lives in Iowa.

THE EASTER ASSEMBLY.—One of the most delightful of the many pretty dances that have been given in the town was the after Easter assembly in the armory, Wednesday night. The attendance was smaller than usual, but the pleasure none the less. With fine music, lovely girls and the place effectively draped with bunting there was all that was requisite to make a successful affair of it.

Volmer and Sims, the Harrisburg decorators who are here to prepare the town for the coming anniversary of Odd Fellowship, did the decorating and the exceptional appearance of the armory was due to the lavish use of their designs and draperies for just such purposes.

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

William Lingle and Lydia C. Hoover, both of Penn township.

Joseph F. Sult, of Spring Mills, and Bertha A. Walizer, of Miles township.

Frank C. Walz and Mary C. McMahon, both of Bellefonte.

John McCoy Shugert and Katharine Curtin Harris, both of Bellefonte.

James S. Lucas and May Freeze, both of Runville.

Harry C. Taylor and Jennie C. Howley, both of Bellefonte.

Milton Lucas, of Axe Mann, and Clara B. Young, of Bellefonte.

Thomas David Bowersox, of Haines township, and Anna Priscilla Long, of Millheim.

TO LECTURE AT STATE COLLEGE.—Next Tuesday evening the progressive people of State College are going to make another effort to push their public library nearer to the condition in which they would like to have it and have induced Prof. E. E. Sparks, of Chicago University, to lecture for the benefit. He is at the college on a brief vacation and as he has held the chair of American history at Chicago for four years his theme "From Columbus to Cervera" ought to suit him admirably and prove interesting to those who hear it. It is the story of the rise and fall of the Spanish power in America, illustrated with nearly one hundred colored views.

The lecture will be given Tuesday evening, April 18th, at 7:30 o'clock.

HISTORIC MONEY.—Mrs. David L. Dennis, of Pine Grove Mills, has a piece of continental currency that is of more than passing interest. It is a \$40 bill and is printed on heavy parchment, about four inches square, calling for the payment of "forty Spanish milled dollars upon presentation, or the value thereof in gold or silver," as per resolution passed by the continental Congress in session at Philadelphia, Sept. 26th, 1778. The obligation is signed by L. Lyon and D. Roberts. The reverse side bears the date and an emblem of a flowering plant in full bloom.

Mrs. Dennis' parents, John Bloom and wife, by their industry and frugal habits, had saved enough of these bills to purchase a farm in Penns-valley, but the bank upon which they were drawn failed and the worthless money was then divided among the children as souvenirs.

## COL. PRUNER'S NARROW ESCAPE.—Col. E. J. Pruner met with quite a serious accident in Tyrone Monday evening and is lying at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sara Hoffer, in this place, with a broken leg, as a result of it. He was on his way to the lower end of the town to make a call and was crossing a little culvert over what is called Dry run. The night was dark and as there is no light at that point he made a mis-step and fell to the stream, a distance of four feet. Fortunately there were some boys nearby who heard his calls for help and they got some men who assisted him to a physician's, where it was found that his left ankle was dislocated and the outside bone of the leg was broken about four inches above the ankle. In addition to the pain of his injuries the Colonel suffered considerable discomfort by the wetting he got in the stream that was anything but dry, as its name would indicate. He was brought to this place on a cot on Tuesday afternoon.

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

PHILIPSBURGERS HAILED UP FOR EMBEZZLING.—A. J. Sherman and John D. McKinney, two residents of Philipsburg, were hauled up with a sudden jerk by detectives, in Buffalo, on Monday. They were wanted for embezzling by J. M. Bunnell, a music dealer in Philipsburg and Johnstown, who is also very well known here, where he was associated in business with J. A. Aiken for a number of years.

Both Sherman and McKinney were in the employ of Mr. Bunnell and when his growing business in Johnstown took all of his time in that place he left the Philipsburg store in their charge. Not much was known of Sherman, further than that he was a good salesman, but McKinney is a son of the late postmaster McKinney of that place and connected with the Matthers, very honorable and well-to-do people of the town.

Sherman had charge of the business and everything went well until about a month ago Mr. Bunnell, in looking over the books, discovered a shortage of cash amounting to about \$150. He gave the clerk an opportunity to make good the amount missing by replacing it in monthly installments, desiring to give the man a chance. His kindness was unworthily bestowed, for since then Sherman has stolen about a thousand dollars in goods and money. He and McKinney collected money, giving receipts for the collections, sold instruments at big discounts for cash, and a week ago from last Thursday skipped out, taking their wives with them. They shipped a fine Hardman piano to J. R. Maxwell at Buffalo, shipping it from the Wallaceon station to avert suspicion. "J. R. Maxwell" has since turned out to be John D. McKinney. Mr. Bunnell arrived in Philipsburg shortly after the departure of his agent and McKinney and soon learned the state of affairs his business was in, and secured the services of detectives Ira Howe and Andrew Millward, of Chester Hill, to hunt down the embezzlers. It is said their whereabouts was learned through the receipt of a letter from McKinney to his wife's family.

The detectives found the quartet keeping house in Buffalo, the piano consigned to "Maxwell" had been disposed of, but the organ was found at Towanda, unclaimed at the freight office. The prisoners were brought back to Philipsburg, Tuesday evening, and a hearing was fixed for 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, but they waived it and, failing to secure the \$2,000 bail in which each was held, were brought to jail here that night.

## COMMUNICATED

### Keep What We Have by All Means.

The people of Bellefonte have been worked up lately on the subject of inducing manufacturing establishments to locate in their town. This is all right, and should be followed up. But are they looking into and encouraging the ones they now have, the glass works and scale works for instance? Do they appreciate what might come to the town, if these establishments were encouraged to grow to the magnitude of which they are capable? The glass made here, in color and purity, would make bottles of the finest quality, and if the manufacture of them were established here, it would greatly increase our population, and bring a well paid class of workmen into our midst. The writer of this article, recently paid a visit to the establishment and was astonished at its growth, during the past years of the hardest times the country has ever seen.

A number of years ago he passed through the town in Vermont where the works of Fairbanks scales were located. This large town was kept up almost altogether by this manufacturing establishment and the signs of thrift, and prosperity there, made a great impression on him. The quality of the scales made at the Bellefonte works is even better than the well-known Fairbanks', as is proven by the orders they receive from all over the country, and even foreign countries—Mexico, China, Japan and others.

The young men who have built up the business under the difficulties they have encountered during the hard times deserve great credit and the citizens of Bellefonte would make a great mistake if they permitted this industry, which has long passed the experimental stage, to go from their midst.

The character of the workmen employed is such as to make them of far more value than the foreigners found around furnaces who receive less wages. It is easily seen by anyone going through the Standard scale works that they need much more room than they can now get at their present location. Where in Bellefonte, can they get buildings large enough, or grounds sufficient, for their rapidly growing trade?

Other cities and towns would be glad to have them, and will offer inducements for them to go to them. Will the capitalists of Bellefonte allow this? If they do, it will take more than one silk mill, to fill up the void.