Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 2, 1900.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - EDITOR.

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Will be Out Next Week.

The taxpayers of the county will, this year, be compelled to wait one week longer than usual for the regular statement of the commissioners. Usually this document goes out in the newspapers during the first week of February, but the inability of the auditors, who have worked earnestly and continuously since the first day of January, to unravel, straighten out and understand the mixed up accounts that were presented them and to complete their work rendered it impossible for the commissioners to furnish in time for publication such a statement of the county's financial condition as the taxpayers have a right to expect.

It is believed that the auditors will get through with their work by to-morrow, Saturday, in which case the statement will be furnished every reader of a county paper next week. It will be a document well worth watching for and one that we believe will prove a justification of every charge preferred against the old board of commissioners by the WATCHMAN last fall.

Pointers for the Democracy.

The statement of BOURKE COCHRAN, that he will vote for and support BRYAN, should anti-imperialism be made the issue in the coming contest, and the assurance of ANDREW CARNEGIE that it matters not what else its platform may contain if it pledges the party against the unrighteous efforts of McKINLEY to enforce his imperialistic policy in the governments of the islands he is seeking to control, that he will join hands with the Democracy in accomplishing his defeat, shows very distinctly the trend of public opinion on this most important question.

It was Democrats like COCHRAN and Republicans like CARNEGIE, who four years ago made Mr. McKINLEY President. Four years of his rule and the perils that now beset our Republican government, growing out of his ambitions, show them the danger of longer continuing him in power. To them, other questions may be grave and important but none are so vital or threatening as imperialism. And the country is full of just such men, with just such opinions and purposes. As Mr. COCHRAN avers "no party ever entered a presidential canvass with an easier road to success than that now open to the Democracy."

Have we the wisdom to take the right path?

——There have been quite a number of rulings lately as to the kind of relationship that should exist between man and wife. In fact the question has been dragged before the public in such unfavorable light that the old "marriage is a failure" theorists are being stirred into renewed life. Out in Pittsburg a few days ago a judge was called upon to read the riot act to a wealthy, but miserly, old resident because he had given his wife only five dollars to spend in twenty years. The judge told the selfish old husband that a wife was not supposed to appeal for money like a common beggar and he sentenced him to give her seven dollars a week. Only a few days ago, in a California court room, a judge ruled in behalf of the husbands who belong to the night hawk class that it is not compulsory for a man to furnish a detailed explanation of any protracted nocturnal absence. So it will be seen that in California "at the club" or "at lodge" can still be used to cover a multitude of sins.

——The WATCHMAN will start its CONDO reimbursement fund in next week's issue

Worst Disaster.

For Great Britain in a Campaign thus Far Disastrous.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—4.15 a. m.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be "no turning back."

At the very moment when Dr. Leyds is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the continent, Great Britain has to face the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous. Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange river upon Bloemfontein.

To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A despatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24th, describes the garrison as "very evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with General Buller's advancing army."

It may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early relief, Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggerated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last.

IT'S EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL.

Even should it be decided to send Gen. Buller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Colenso, it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

The *Times* says: "The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history; a catastrophe, indeed, without a parallel except the surrender at Yorktown.

"We are checked at every point of the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

"Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 50,000 more men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if these should be needed.

HOPELESS ATTEMPTS.

"The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

All the editorials this morning breathe the spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved.

Very frank criticism of the government, however, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The *Daily Mail* throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Simon Cameron from the post of Secretary of War as a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent ministers."

The *Morning Post* dwells upon the danger of further rebellion at the Cape and of possible European complications. It urges that the navy be prepared for "any emergency."

The *Standard* and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller's obscurity in his dispatches is rather bitterly criticised, as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only heavily delaying but is striking out all important matter from the few newspaper dispatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible.

Gen. Buller's confidence that the Boers did not molest his retreat because they had been taught to respect the fighting powers of the British soldier is not shared in London. It is thought rather that the Boers had some other plan in store, or did not wish to waste their men.

Surrender or Else Skidaddle.

White Has Food to Last but One Week Longer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Advices from London indicate that military associates of Gen. White are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and escape from Ladysmith; that, though such a movement would cost a tremendous sacrifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers.

The statement that Lord Roberts advised the abandonment of Ladysmith is not generally credited in London, but, in view of the fact that the supply of provisions will not hold out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to Gen. White inside of that time, and he will have but two courses open—surrender or cut his way out. Several military experts in London are of the opinion that the British in Kimberley, at Modder river and on the Tugela will also be left to work out their own salvation.

The war office continues to hold back definite news in regard to the casualties at Spion Kop resulting from Wednesday's battle, but reports from various sources state that the British losses were even greater than indicated in the Boer dispatches of Sunday night. One report states that the British casualties exceeded 1,800 dead and 1,000 wounded. In view of the large number of officers reported killed—twice as many as at Magersfontein and four times as many as at Colenso—there is reason to fear that the Boer report of the British losses will prove nearly accurate.

Scouting Party Ambushed.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth infantry, while operating near Subig, was ambushed by insurgents, and a lieutenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates wounded. A company some distance in the rear, on hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies. The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost forty in killed and wounded.

Pierces Committed to Jail.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 26.—James and Amos or "Pinney" Pierce were committed to jail without bail by Alderman Smith this afternoon, after a hearing that lasted all afternoon, and the brothers will have to answer at the March term of court for the murder of George B. Eyre on Dec. 21st last, and whose body was found on Sunday last on an island in the Delaware river at the mouth of Raccoon creek.

Senator William Goebel Shot at Frankfort, Ky.

He Was on His Way to the Capitol Building at the Time of the Shooting—Hit by Rifle Ball of Small Calibre.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—While walking through the capital grounds on his way to the capitol building, at ten minutes after 11 o'clock this morning, William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor, was shot down and very dangerously wounded.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer from Butler county, the home of Governor Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whittaker and he was placed under arrest, more because he was caught around the capitol building when the shots were fired than for any other reason. He denies in the most positive manner that he had any connection with the shooting or knew anything about it. He was running toward the scene of the shooting when he was arrested.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small calibre, which struck him in the right side just below the arm pit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body on a diagonal basis, passing below the left shoulder blade. No vital organs were injured with the exception of the right lung.

Mr. Goebel was on his way to the senate chamber, in company with Colonel Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary. Mr. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side. Goebel being on the right and Chinn upon the left.

From the outer edge of the capitol grounds to the step of the capitol building the distance is about 300 feet. Two-thirds of this space had been passed and the men were walking slowly, when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three-story building, which stands fifty feet east of the capitol building. This building is used as offices by nearly all the leading officials of the State Governor Taylor and the Secretary of State having rooms on the first floor.

GOEBEL SINKS TO THE GROUND.

As the shot was heard, Goebel gave a quick involuntary exclamation of pain and made an effort to draw his own revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets striking the brick sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however.

Lillard and Chinn hastily jumped to Goebel's aid.

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was hastily carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol hotel, near where the shooting occurred. Here he was laid on a sofa while Dr. Hume made a hasty examination pronouncing the wound, to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time. Goebel showed great fortitude and courage throughout.

He was then carried to his room on the second floor of the Capitol hotel, and in addition to Dr. Hume, Drs. McCormick and Ely were summoned to attend him. After a close examination of the wound, the doctors announced that, while exceedingly dangerous, it was not necessarily fatal, unless complications or blood poisoning should set in

The bullet which struck Mr. Goebel was fired from a window in the center of the third story of the office building, just east of the capitol. The window was raised about eight inches from the sill, to permit an unobstructed passage of the bullet when Mr. Goebel should come within range. Both Chinn and Lillard assert that, while the first shot came from the direction of the window in the third story, there were other shots fired from different portions of the same building.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan 30.—This city, the home of Goebel since his youth, has been in a state of great excitement since the shooting at Frankfort became known. Senator William Goebel was born in a small hamlet in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. With his parents, he came to Covington when quite a small boy. He started to learn the jewelry trade in Cincinnati, but, after remaining there a short time, in 1873, he studied law and afterwards became the law partner of Governor W. Stevenson, and subsequently the partner of John C. Carlisle. He was prominent as a member of the Democratic state committee for years. The Democratic state convention at Louisville last June, which nominated Senator Goebel for Governor over Col. Stone and General Hardin, was one of the most notable gatherings of the kind in the history of the State.

Senator Goebel was the author of the present election law of Kentucky, a measure which has attracted unusual attention on account of its peculiar provisions.

Mr. Goebel's first advent in politics was his election as State Senator in 1877, and he has since represented Kenton county in the Senate. He was a man who despised any ostentation whatever. He is 44 years of age and never married. Goebel is a fearless man and has had various encounters, the most notable one being with John L. Stanford, president of the Farmers' and Traders' bank of this city, April 11th, 1895, in which Stanford was killed by Goebel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan 30.—Whittaker was arrested as he came down the steps on the outside of the state office building, directly below the window from which the shots had been fired. He made no resistance. He submitted to a search, which divulged three revolvers and one big knife. An examination of the cartridges had been used, and there was no powder smut on any part of his weapons, proving conclusively that he could not have used any of his revolvers. Whittaker was placed in jail.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan 30.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room, as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which, for two weeks, had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat.

The boards having in the contests between Goebel and Taylor for Governor and Beckham and Marshall for Lieutenant Governor, met at 7 o'clock this evening to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the Legislature. A few legal authorities were read. The vote was then taken and, by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected Governor of Kentucky.

An effort was made by a number of Democrats to get together a quorum of both houses, hold a night session, hear the reports of the two committees at once and add them and declare Goebel the Governor of Kentucky before morning. They were anxious to give him the honor before he died. So many legislators had gone to Louisville and Lexington for tonight that it was found impossible to carry out the program.

William Goebel Sworn in as Chief Magistrate of the State.

Meantime Taylor Holds Out. As the Governors Have Issued Contrary Orders to the Troops, Goebel Appointing a New Adjutant General, Further Trouble is Probable.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—William Goebel was, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, sworn in as governor of Kentucky and J. C. N. Beckham, a few minutes later, took the oath of office as lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazlerigg, of the court of appeals. Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillows, and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazlerigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, the effort having been almost too much for his strength.

Mr. Goebel's condition at midnight was better than at any time during the day. He was resting comfortably, no unfavorable symptoms had appeared and it was announced that he would unquestionably get through the night in good shape.

The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had heard the contests for Governor and lieutenant governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham and that the boards intended to report their findings to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from doing so by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned. The statement then goes on to say that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest when ever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected governor and lieutenant governor, and each man, as he signed the paper, announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the offices.

Judge Hazlerigg declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the officers had been conferr-

WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.

ed upon the Democratic contestants. "A majority of both houses of the legislature declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to swear them in there was nothing left for me to do but administer the oaths of office. The proceeding was, of course, entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been otherwise."

Mr. Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally governor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant General Daniel Collier from office and appointed General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes. There is a possibility of trouble in this matter of control of the state troops. The regiments of the guard have lately been reorganized and are for the most part made up of Republicans and the personal followers of Governor Taylor.

Never was there a more complicated political situation than which confronts the politicians of Kentucky, and never was there one of which it seemed so difficult to form an accurate guess at the outcome. This morning the Republican party is in the saddle, strong and vigorous, and carrying things with a high hand. All day yesterday the Democracy groped around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, but no matter which way the Democrats turned they were confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue, edged with steel—and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and the steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

The Republicans laid their plans well and secretly. They carried them through vigorously and triumphantly. Governor Taylor early issued a proclamation adjourning the legislature to meet in London on Feb. 6. The proclamation declared that a state of insurrection existed in the state, and warrants for the arrest of every Democratic member of the legislature were prepared Tuesday night. It was the intention of Governor Taylor and his advisors that no meeting of the legislature should be held yesterday, even though it proved necessary to arrest and detain in custody all those who persisted in holding meetings. Once adopted the policy was carried out to the letter. Compelled to retire from the capitol building, they went to the Opera House; held back from the Opera House, they went to the court house; prevented from entering the court house, they went to the Capitol hotel, only to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested and the hotel itself seized by the soldiers. Then the plan of seating Goebel by the individual signatures was adopted.

The words "London, Laurel county," are not words that please Democratic ears. In fact, many of them declared that their lives would not be safe after they reached the town. It is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated in what is known as the "feud county." The inhabitants are mostly mountaineers, and largely of the most enthusiastic type of Republican faith. The county is one of the greatest Republican strongholds in the state. The people of Laurel county are intensely for Taylor and intensely against Goebel and all his workers. It is this latter feeling that causes the Democratic members of the legislature to feel hesitancy about venturing at the present time within the confines of Laurel county or into the neighborhood of London, when party feeling runs so high and so bitter from end to end of the state.

Adjutant General Collier declared yesterday that if they did not attend the legislative meeting, which is called to meet on Feb. 6, he would arrest them individually, provided he received the necessary orders from Governor Taylor, and convey them to London. Adjutant General Castleman, however, will urge them to take possession of the state house, and there are fears of a civil war in Kentucky.

Both Taylor and Goebel issued proclamations last night, signed as governor, calling attention to the "illegal acts" of the opposing parties, and urging observance of law and order. The Democratic legislators also issued a similar proclamation.

DECLARED HE SHOT GOEBEL.

Sheriff of Whiteley County Now in Jail at Louisville.

Louisville, Feb. 1.—James Sutton, sheriff of Whiteley county, who came here from Frankfort Tuesday night, is a prisoner in the county jail. Sutton yesterday went up to the office of the clerk in the Victoria House and brandishing two revolvers said: "I am the man who shot Goebel, and I will never be taken alive." The hotel manager promptly sent for the police, and on the appearance of the latter Sutton ran upstairs to the third story. When he thought he was about to be captured he opened a window and leaped. He alighted on his feet, was uninjured and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested. The police believe that Sutton is either decidedly unbalanced mentally or that he knows who shot Goebel. An effort to interview him after he was lodged in jail proved unsuccessful. He lay in a dark corner of his cell and refused to say a word.

Harland Whittaker, who was suspected of having shot Senator Goebel, and who was brought here from Frankfort, is somewhat nervous as a result of the excitement, but he still persists in asserting his innocence, and said he had no fear of the outcome of his trial. He said: "I was there simply as a friend of Taylor, to see with the others that he had justice done him. When the case comes up I will be cleared. They cannot convict an innocent man. They can't show where I shot at Mr. Goebel, and all there is against me is that I had the pistols, but if they arrested everybody in Frankfort who was armed half the population would be in jail."

May Be Called Out, Despite the Optimistic Predictions.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1.—It is probable that the coal industry in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, known as the competitive field, will be shut down and the 70,000 miners in the district called out on a general strike within the next 24 hours.

This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement in the joint scale committee. That body closed its deliberations last night without an agreement, and a strike of gigantic proportions is the probable result.

The charge was made on the floor of the committee room that the Indiana operators had deliberately come into the convention with the purpose of breaking up the interstate movement, and, whether or not this is true, the action has certainly made the reaching of an agreement a remote possibility.

Another charge made on the floor came from the miners, and is to the effect that the operators are beginning to think the interstate movement too large, and for that reason want to see it go to pieces. The beginning of the end came when Iowa was denied admission into the competitive field.

Schley Precedes Sampson.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The January Naval Register discloses all of the changes in personnel that have taken place since the issue of the July Register. In the present case they are particularly numerous, because of the operations of the personnel act. Admiral Dewey's name, of course, leads the line and Admiral McNair, now at the Naval academy, heads the list of rear admirals. Admiral Schley stands No. 8 and Admiral Sampson No. 10, while Admiral Barker is the junior rear admiral.

An Interesting Report From the Secretary of Agriculture.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1.—Professor John Hamilton, the state secretary of agriculture, yesterday issued advance sheets of his annual report for 1899. He says good work has been done during the year in the farmers' institutes and many interested farmers have begun researches of their own through the encouragement of the department. He suggests a library and a small museum of farm products. Pennsylvania, in area of improved farm land, stood in 1889 tenth among the 49 states; in the value of her lands, fences and buildings she was fourth, and in value of farm implements and machinery second. In the number of milk cows she was fifth, but in gallons of milk she was third, and in pounds of butter second. She stood tenth in amount of wheat, eleventh in corn and oats, first in rye, fourth in hay, sixth in tobacco, seventh in potatoes and ninth in apples. Taken altogether, the total value of her farm products placed her fifth among the states.

Six Americans Shot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of State is in receipt of a telegram from United States consul Kendrick, at Juarez, Mexico, reporting that six Americans had been shot. Their names are Don Cusack, Jack Adridge, George Lunt, Charles Burnes, Lou Webster and Henry Williams.

It is said that they were shot by order of General Torres, near Guayamas, on the ground that they were found with Yaqui Indians.

The Consul has not yet been able to confirm this report, but the Secretary of State has suitably instructed our Ambassador in relation to the alleged shooting, and has also instructed Consul Kendrick to ascertain and report to the Ambassador all particulars.

Transport Thomas Arrives.

The Remains of General Lawton and Major Logan Arrive at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—With her flags at half mast, the United States transport Thomas entered this harbor to-day bearing the remains of General Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan Jr. Lieutenant Bennett and Dr. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about twenty passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and her children. The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by General Shafter and Lieutenant Wilson, W. F. Tucker, brother-in-law of Mrs. Logan, Robert Bently, a friend of the Logan family and Captain Barneson, of the transport service. The Thomas was passed by the quarantine authorities and General Shafter then escorted Mrs. Lawton and her children to the home of friends.

The caskets containing the bodies were landed at the transport dock and later taken to an undertaker's under an escort of artillery.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, though it has been decided that no funeral services will be held here.

Arrangements have been made to convey the bodies of General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong in a special train. General Shafter has been especially detailed to accompany the remains east. The train is to consist of a baggage car, a composite car and two Pullmans. The bodies will be placed in the composite car and there will be a guard of infantrymen.

One of the Pullmans will be placed at disposal of General Lawton's family. General Shafter and Lieutenant Wilson will be accommodated in the same car.

The other car is for the widow and children of Major Logan and relatives and friends.

Mrs. Armstrong, who arrived on the Thomas, will accompany the remains of her husband east.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Deputy prothonotary Arthur Kimport looked very thin and pale yesterday. His explanation states that he had been monkeying with the "little black devils" that are so popular at the jail.

HAPPILY WEDDED.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Gross, daughter of Mrs. Barbara and the late Philip Gross, and Thomas Jennings was solemnized in St. John's Catholic church, on Saturday morning, at 7:30 o'clock. The wedding and attending festivities were entirely devoid of ostentation or display, but all of the details were so perfectly planned and executed that the guests, one and all, declared it a pretty and joyous affair.

Rev. Father McArdle performed the ceremony and among the guests were many of the young friends of the bride and groom, as well as all of their near relatives. The bride with her clear, fresh coloring and bright, alert manner looked exceedingly well in her tailor made gown of blue broad-cloth and hat to match. Her bridesmaid, Miss Margaret Crotty, of Lewistown, was dressed in green broadcloth with hat of the same. Mr. John Clark, of Newberg attended the groom as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party and friends were driven to the home of the bride's mother on Potter street where an excellent wedding breakfast was served. The bride and groom departed on the 9:53 train for a short wedding journey, after which they will make their home with the groom's mother in Coleville.

Mr. Jennings is employed at the glass works and is said to be an energetic and ambitious young man. His bride is a pleasant, competent woman, with a large circle of friends and many acquaintances who wish for her only happiness and comfort in her new sphere.

——Last Sunday evening Wilbur Hale Dumbleton and Miss Catharine Holt Callahan were married at the residence of the United Brethren minister in Philipsburg. Both of the young people are residents of Cold Stream, a suburb of that place; the groom being a son of James Dumbleton Esq., one of Rush township's best known citizens. They were attended by Miss Clara Hamler and Harry Callahan, a brother of the bride, and begin their married life with the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

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

William Hale Dumbleton and Catherine Holt Calahan, both of Philipsburg.

Henry H. Leitzel, of Millheim, and Martha Breon, of Spring Mills.

Thomas Jennings and Elizabeth Gross, both of Bellefonte.

Irvin Sylvester Blackhart and Minnie R. Fetzer, both of Philipsburg.

James R. Hanna and Roxanna Blosser, both of Spring Mills.

Alfred Shawley, of Roland, and Fannie T. Miller, of Yarnell.

Wesley Biddle, of Fleming, and Minerva Kline, of Julian.

——Mrs. Annie McClellan, wife of Geo. D. McClellan, of Holt's Hollow, near Milesburg, died at her home on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock of consumption. She was perfectly well until last fall when she took cold and consumption developed. Her father, the late Daniel Hoover, was for more than twenty years a trusted driver for Alexander & Co. and her entire life was spent in this place with the exception of the last few years. She was about 36 years of age and is survived by her husband and four children. Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon. Services will be held at the house at 1:30 o'clock and interment will be made in the Union cemetery in this place.

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——Mrs. Bertha Turner died at her home in Windber last Thursday night at 10 o'clock. She was the wife of Thomas Turner, formerly of Philipsburg, and was 27 years old. She is survived by her husband and two children. Her remains were taken to Philipsburg and buried from the home of her mother, Mrs. Alex Robinson, on Sunday afternoon.