

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 16, 1900.

F. GRAY MEER, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:  
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## Democratic County Convention.

A re-convened meeting of the Democratic county convention of June 13th, 1899, will be held in the Court House at Bellefonte on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1900

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent the Democrats in the next State Convention. All delegates elected at the Democratic primaries on the 10th day of June, 1899, are requested to be present.

By order

A. J. GRAHAM,  
Chairman Dem. Co. Con. 1899.  
J. K. JOHNSTON,  
Chairman Dem. Co. Con.

## Can Afford To Wait.

It is now for the gold standard to demonstrate that its establishment was necessary for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. It went into effect on Wednesday, last, and hereafter, for a while at least, we must hold our peace and wait to enjoy its benefits or prepare to feel and suffer its effects.

For one, we believe it will prove a disastrous failure, so far as stimulating business or relieving the people is concerned. It may suit the money power, and by that we mean the syndicate of bankers who are able to control the treasury of the United States and who always succeed in putting one of their own kind in charge of it, but it will neither improve business nor benefit the masses.

No system that is calculated to lessen the circulating medium, or to make scarce and dear the money that people must have to use, can be beneficial or bring prosperity.

The gold standard, if it means anything, must mean that there shall be no more currency or silver money in circulation than there is gold in the treasury, or the banks to redeem it with. If it don't mean this it is a lie and a deception on its face. If it does, then the amount of money in the country must correspond with the amount of gold we have on hand, and when it comes down to that, is when the people will begin to understand what this financial policy means.

Until time demonstrates its fallacies and failure, and the business interests and masses of the people begin to feel the blighting effects of legislation that is intended to make money scarce, the Democrats can afford to wait. That time will come soon enough, and when it does come, God help the party that will be responsible for the ruin and distress that will come with it.

## A Forgotten Policy.

Four years ago the Republican national platform declared in favor of an "American policy of discriminating duties" as the hope "for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade."

Has any one heard anything about "discriminating duties" in connection with our merchant marine since? We have heard lots about subsidies and know how they "discriminate" against those who are robbed to raise them, but "discriminating duties" seem to be a lost thought in connection with the Republican idea of fattening the ship-builder's syndicate.

Won't somebody please hunt up a copy of that platform and read it to Mr. HANNA. It might point out the way to attain his object, without resorting to so direct a robbery of the people as his subsidy scheme proposes.

## A Busy Judge.

"He's a pretty busy man" was the remark made by a bystander on Monday morning, as his honor, Judge LOVE, stepped into the car that carried him to Hollidaysburg where he is said to be holding court this week. Possibly he is. The Judge holds about twenty four days of court in Centre county in one year. He holds as many as he can get to reside over outside. He draws a yearly salary of \$4,000, and gets pay at the rate of \$12.00 extra for each day put in attending courts other than those in his own county. He rides on a railroad pass and charges the state mileage for traveling to and from the places in which he holds court. When he isn't making \$12.00 a day extra, he is figuring out how he can give Governor HASTINGS a black eye, politically assist QUAY and at the same time smooth the road for his own re-election. When not busy at this he is away fishing. Yes, the Judge is a "very busy man."

## Dewey Is His Name.

The following dialogue between two West ward urchins was overheard a few evenings ago. One of them is the new and proud owner of a pup he has named "Dewey" and the first sight of the animal by an envious, Thomas street playmate brought out this bright unintentional bit of repartee.

North Thomas Street Kid—"Say, where did you get the pup?"  
West High Street Hopeful—"Oh, I got 'im, all right."  
N. T. S. K.—"What's his name?"  
W. H. S. H.—"Bet you can't guess it. He bites, so he does."  
N. T. S. K.—"Do he?"  
W. H. S. H.—"Oh, some one told you."

Word comes up from Gregg township that WILLIAM PEALER, of Spring Mills, has positively declined to enter the legislative race.

The Republican has the virtue of being consistent and courageous beyond the limit of most Republican papers. It is unalterably opposed to QUAY and insists that if he can't be beaten any other way the duty of the Republicans who are desirous of doing it will be to support Democratic legislative nominees with the hope of making the next general Assembly Democratic. The Republican might advocate a few more concessions on the part of the anti-Assemblymen when it comes to organizing the next House with more certain effect. If they had been willing to give something in the last session, they might have gotten something in return and QUAY would not now be the ragged-edge Senator from Pennsylvania.

## The Inter-Collegiate Debate at State College and Its Lesson.

At the inter-collegiate debate between Dickinson and State, at The Pennsylvania State College, on Friday night, Dickinson won, thus securing two decisions to State's one, out of the three annual debates held. The chapel was crowded to the doors. Gen. James A. Beaver presided, and the judges were Rev. George S. Chambers and John E. Fox, of Harrisburg, and Judge A. O. Furst, Bellefonte. The question discussed was:

"Resolved, that prior to the present war England was justified in her course of action towards the Transvaal Republic."  
Dickinson defended the affirmative and State argued the negative. Dickinson's debaters were Caleb E. Burchenal, Boyd L. Spahr and Edmund J. Presby. State's men all Freshmen, were Willis H. Landis, Floyd H. Taylor and David B. Tubolski.

The judges' decision was rendered after only a few minutes' deliberation. The Pennsylvania State College has for a number of years been almost exclusively a technical institution and little attention being paid to the classics, while at Dickinson the latter has been paramount, consequently it is not to be wondered at that men who have undoubtedly had the most training in forensic lines have been victorious. The fact presents itself here, however, that State is weak, too weak in literary effort. The high rank as a technical institution was not sufficient excuse for the abandonment of the Washington and Cresson literary societies some years ago, nor did the substitution of the Engineering society in any way make up to the students their loss.

Of course the trustees nor the faculty are not to be censured, for the literary societies were not under College domination in any way. They were wholly student organizations and were immensely beneficial up to the time that the advent of fraternities and the Engineering society brought about their disintegration. They were closed because the students labored under the mistaken idea that a mechanical, civil or electrical engineer or a chemist might far more profitably put in his time in reading or discussing subjects more directly in his line of study and there is where the mistake was made. For the class room and practical hours are quite enough for a man to devote to an exclusive subject, without running the risk of riding it to death as a hobby.

One might be the most accurate engineer in the world or a chemist whose formulae might astound all science, but of what avail would the knowledge of either be if they are not endowed with language and an easy manner through which to express themselves, either in print or from the platform. It was not so long ago that a professor, eminent in his laboratory and the author of several text books, was compelled to give up the head of a department at The Pennsylvania State College because he was unable to impart his knowledge to his classes. He knew his work, but hadn't the ability to tell it.

How many men are being graduated from State every year who will find themselves in a similar predicament?  
The College, itself, is in no way to blame. The students are, solely, responsible. They brought about the death of the literary societies and thereby robbed themselves of opportunities for training; the need of which they will realize immediately upon getting into the world.

## Will the County Celebrate Its One Hundredth Anniversary?

Pursuant to a call signed by County Commissioners Heckman and Meyer and chief burgess Blanchard about 50 gentlemen met in the arbitration room in the court house, Wednesday evening, to talk over the feasibility of undertaking a fitting demonstration in celebration of the centennial anniversary of Centre county.

There was a number of representative citizens of Bellefonte, as well as some from other parts of the county, and after an informal discussion of the project and a consensus of opinion that something should be done a temporary organization was formed with Col. Wilbur F. Reeder presiding. As it is intended and ought to be a purely county celebration nothing more was done than the appointment of a committee to effect and report on a permanent organization. This committee was made up of chairman Reeder, burgess Edmund Blanchard, Jared Harper, Jno. D. Sourbcek, A. C. Mingle, J. C. Meyer, Wilbur F. Harris and Geo. R. Meek. It will meet Monday evening and report to a mass meeting of citizens of the county to be held in the court house next Tuesday evening, at which time it is desired that all who can possibly be there will attend.

Of course no idea of the proposed demonstration can be published at this time, for being a county affair no plans can be formulated until representative men in all parts of the county are sought and called into consultation concerning it. Enough is known, however, to announce that if once properly taken up along the lines proposed it will totally eclipse Bellefonte's glorious centenary of 1895.

## The South African War.

Colonel Plumer hastening to the relief of Mafeking is now forty miles away. According to a Cape Town Dispatch General Cronje is to be taken to the island of St. Helena at once.

London, March 14.—A dispatch from Lobatsi, dated Thursday, March 8, says: "Colonel Plumer's force reached here Tuesday, March 6. It is believed that only a single bridge southward has been destroyed and that otherwise the railroad is intact within five miles of Mafeking. Colonel Plumer has already dispersed several Boer police posts in the neighborhood and is actively pushing his advance southward."

Public attention now especially turns to Mafeking. That hamlet of the plains can scarcely hold out much longer. The news of Colonel Plumer's approach has given substance to the rumors of its relief, but those best informed are inclined to think the relief is more likely to be accomplished by Colonel Beakman's column from Kimberley. Private advices have set forth that Colonel Plumer had almost given up hope of accomplishing anything more than harassing the Boers, though since these were written it is possible that the diminished numbers of the investing forces may have rendered Plumer's task more feasible. He is now 40 miles from Mafeking.

## Going to St. Helena.

General Cronje, according to a Cape Town special, is to be taken to St. Helena at once. He will be accompanied by all the Paardeberg prisoners.

Cecil Rhodes is suffering from catarrh of the stomach and is unable to sail for England.

Natal dispatches recount that the greatest satisfaction is felt there at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer president's peace overtures. A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, published in the second edition of The Times, says:

"The reply, especially the last paragraph, relating to independence, has been



COLONEL PLUMER.

received in Natal with a feeling of great relief and is dispelling all doubts." The British dispatches also state that a letter has been received in London, dated Saturday, March 10, contradicting the reports that the mines there are flooded and the machinery is broken and asserting that all is well.

Regarding the United States' offer of mediation, declined by Lord Salisbury, The Globe says: "The incident is of interest only in the light it throws on American politics. Republicans and Democrats alike are always prepared to risk the friendship of England in the party game. We may preserve amicable relations with the United States, and it is to be hoped we always shall do so, but an alliance is impossible. We were brought to the verge of war four years ago for the sake of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, and a pretext for a diplomatic quarrel will never be wanting when the anti-English elements of the Republic have to be conciliated."

## News From Boer Sources.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated March 13 says: "The federal forces are contesting every inch of the British advance toward Bloemfontein, with excellent results. The British have suffered tremendous losses."

"The British forces in Natal are again active. Commandant General Joubert is here in consultation with the authorities. "Commandant Delarey's report of the fight at Abenskrans Saturday says: "The British were estimated at number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. Only two Boers were wounded. The second assault was made on the hills at the left of our position. These were taken. Every attempt to storm was defeated. At sundown there was no 50 yards between us. The British lost heavily. No accurate returns of our loss are available."

"The reply of Lord Salisbury, refusing to recognize the independence of the Boer republics as a basis for peace negotiations, has been received here. The publication of the dispatch from the two presidents to the British premier caused a great sensation here. The general opinion is that the president selected the right moment to make suggestions for the conclusion of peace."

"A dispatch from Bloemfontein says that in view of the military situation the seat of government may be removed to Kroonstad."

## Fall of Bloemfontein.

Troops Under Lord Roberts Enter Capital of the Free State. Official News Reaches London.

LONDON, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein: "BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday March 13.—S. P. M.—By the help of God and by the bravery of my majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary to the late governor, the landrost and other officials met me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, thought dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p. m., Wednesday. It was made

public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

## WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A despatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal dated Pretoria, March 13, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says: "The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defence on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers Steyn, Joubert and Meyer, as well as all the others are united. There are no differences. God help us."

## We May Intervene.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is reason to believe that the United States government is using its good offices to restore peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. This has not taken the shape of a proffer of mediation. That would be distinctly repugnant to Great Britain and, according to the rule of international law, which has without exception governed the state department in the past, could not be volunteered by us until it was known to be acceptable to both parties to the war.

But the United States might very properly serve as an intermediary to transmit an appeal for peace and the terms upon which peace can be secured. The United States has successfully served in this capacity in the past, notably in the termination of the China-Japanese war, and it is believed its good offices in this line are now being extended. If this belief is well founded, then Adelbert Hay, United States consul to Pretoria, has been the instrument for transmitting to the British government through the double intervention of the department of state and Ambassador Chatet, an application from President Kruger and Steyn to be informed as to the terms upon which the war can be ended. The facts in the case will be fully developed in a day or two.

## Canada and the Boer War.

Ottawa, Ont., March 14.—In the house of commons Mr. Bourassa moved that the house insist on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of parliament and refuse consequently to consider the action of the government in relation to the South African war as a precedent which should commit the Dominion to any action in the future and that the house further declare that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist at present between Canada and Great Britain unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier regretted he could not accept the resolution, although it asserted principles with which he agreed. The premier defended the action of the government and declared that there never was a more just war than that in which Great Britain was now engaged in South Africa.

## A Scene in Dublin.

Dublin, March 14.—At a meeting of the corporation the lord mayor moved that an address be presented to the queen, welcoming her to the capital city of her kingdom in Ireland. His speech was frequently interrupted by the occupants of the public gallery. Alderman Meade, in the midst of the hostile demonstrations from the gallery, seconded the motion. Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., protested against the resolution.

## A Blow to Finland.

Berlin, March 14.—The Cologne Gazette announces that the czar has abolished the rule which provided that district governors of Finland should take a special oath upon entering the Russian state service. This oath was framed on the basis of Finland's status as a grand duchy, and its abolition has crushingly impressed the Finns. At the same time notice was given that the powers of the local governors and the senate would be generally curtailed. Lieutenant General Procopce, the assistant minister of state for Finland at St. Petersburg, has resigned, and the post has been abolished. Hereafter no high Finnish officer will directly represent the interests of Finland at the court of St. Petersburg.

## Alaskan Criminal Code.

Seattle, Wash., March 14.—In the federal court W. J. Marvin, alias "Kid" Marvin, who was arrested here three months ago on a charge of deceiving two men and robbing them of \$2,700 on a note, was released by Judge Hanford on writ of habeas corpus. The point was raised that the local authorities were not proceeding under the new Alaskan criminal code in attempting to hold Marvin in jail here until he could be taken back to Nome. United States Attorney Gay says that the new law is cumbersome and not well adapted to present conditions in the north. It would have been impossible to comply with it in the Marvin case, owing to lack of communication with Nome.

## Cheap Meal For Nobility.

London, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to the Poor Man's restaurant in the east end started by Sir Thomas Lipton's Alexandra trust. Their royal highnesses purchased tickets for dinners at 4½ pence (10 cents), and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The precise princeness afterward inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people.

## Connecticut Divine Dead.

Hartford, March 14.—Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, pastor emeritus of the Center Congregational church here, is dead after a two weeks' illness with pneumonia. He is survived by one son. Dr. Walker was born in Rutland, Vt., April 30, 1830. He was graduated from Andover Theological seminary. He was pastor of the Center Congregational church here from 1879 to 1892, when he was made pastor emeritus.

## Newark's Tenement House Fire.

Newark, N. J., March 14.—The fact that two more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian tenement which was destroyed by fire Monday morning, bringing the total number of victims so far up to 16, has caused a renewal of the search for the bodies of other victims of the flames. It is stated by the Italians who escaped from the burned tenement that six persons are still missing.

## Financial Bill a Law.

President McKinley Signs the New Measure. Work of House and Senate. Mr. Teller Delivers a Speech on the Porto Rican Tariff Question. Mr. Adamson Favors Isthmian Canal.

Washington, March 14.—The president has affixed his signature to the financial bill thus making it a law of the land. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who had the bill in charge, went to the White House and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the president, who after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care affixed his signature to it. At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by congress had been approved on the 14th of the month.

The president spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill the president used a new gold pen and holder which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

Soon after the senate convened President Pro Tem, Frye announced his signature to the bill fixing the standard of value of money of the United States.

Mr. Turner (Wash.), who began Tuesday a speech on the Porto Rican bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Teller (Colo.). Mr. Teller said the constitutional questions involved in the discussion of the pending bill had been thoroughly elaborated and discussed, but he believed them of sufficient importance to be further considered. His only purpose was to say in general that he had no doubt of the power of the government to govern the possessions it had acquired.

## Ample Authority to Legislate.

Mr. Teller declared he could find ample authority for legislation relating to our possessions—an authority derived from the constitution.

"And I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that the constitution is in force in any of our new possessions. Congress, I believe, is supreme so far as the making of legislation for acquired territory is concerned. Of course, in enacting such legislation congress is bound by certain fundamental principles that underlie this free government."

After a careful examination of all supreme court authorities I have been able to find only one case that will support the doctrine that the constitution goes of its own vigor into the acquired territory.

The house entered upon the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Some routine business was first transacted.

Mr. Grout (Vt.), in charge of the bill, made a general explanation of its provisions. The bill carries \$6,608,378.

Mr. Adamson (Ga.) took advantage of the latitude permitted in general debate to deliver a lengthy argument in favor of an Isthmian canal.

In the house committee on military affairs Mr. Sulzer of New York called up his resolution directing the secretary of war to inform the house what fortifications Great Britain is erecting along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget sound and in the northwest border country. An amendment was made striking out the reference to Great Britain and making it refer to "any foreign powers." A motion to postpone consideration of the matter for a week prevailed on a party vote of 6 to 5, and the resolution went over without action.

## Denver Streets Paved With Gold.

Denver, March 14.—The streets of Denver are paved with gold. Mark Watson, one of the "fifty-niners," proved it to W. P. Finley of New York. The miner called attention to the gravel thrown up in the excavation for a sewer on Sixteenth street, Denver's main thoroughfare. "That's good placer dirt," he said. "To the easterner the dirt looked like any other, and he doubted the miner's assertion. 'But you I can pan out 50 cents in an hour,' said the miner. The bet was accepted, and the miner fell to work on the dirt. He washed seven pans in the hour, absorbing the dust with mercury. An assayer tested the mercury amalgam and placed its value at 62 cents."

## Cashier's Sentence Commuted.

Washington, March 14.—The president has commuted the sentence of William Steele, late cashier of the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia, from six years six months to 18 months' imprisonment. Steele was convicted in 1898 of aiding and abetting an officer of the bank in appropriating the funds of the institution for his personal use. The sentence was commuted upon the recommendation of the district attorney and the trial judge. It appears from the testimony that Steele was a tool of the officer in question and did not participate in the misappropriation.

## The New Philippine Commission.

Washington, March 14.—Judge Tatt, president of the new Philippine commission, has notified his fellow commissioners that the commission will convene in this city March 27. Judge Tatt's resignation of his judicial office takes effect at once. It had been supposed that the new commission would be called together immediately, but it is probable that the task of closing up his affairs preparatory to a long absence from the United States has made it necessary for Judge Tatt to defer the first meeting until the 27th inst. Meanwhile the old commission is winding up its affairs.

## Death of Veteran General.

Cleveland, March 14.—General John J. Elwell, one of the best known citizens of Cleveland and a hero of the civil war, is dead. Death was due to old age, but probably hastened by injuries received during the civil war from which he never fully recovered. His military service extended from 1861 to 1863. For gallant and faithful service he was four times brevetted and came out of the service a brevet brigadier general. He was badly injured just before the close of the war and partially disabled.

## Presidential Postmasters.

Washington, March 14.—The president has sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate:  
New Jersey—R. S. Snyder, Atlantic Highlands; Louis D. Gallison, Orange.  
New York—James Fox, St. Johnsville; Ebenezer Evans, Waterville.

## Big Blaze at Steel Works.

Flint, Mich., March 14.—The Armstrong Steel works have been destroyed by fire. The plant was established in 1880 and was employing 100 hands; loss estimated at \$150,000, partially covered by insurance. Golden's brewery and cooper shop, adjacent to the steel works, were also destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

## The Recent Evangelical Conference.

Owing to the demand for space in last week's issue an account of the annual conference of the Central Pennsylvania United Evangelical church at Williamsport was crowded out. The main facts from it are herewith presented:

The opening session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church was held at the first Church Williamsport. Bishop Dubs of Chicago, presiding. He was assisted by Bishop Stanford, of Harrisburg. The attendance of ministers was large and also the lay delegates.

In calling the roll of the conference it was discovered that the Alberton, Md., charge had sent a woman in the person of Miss Mary Munds to represent it. Bishop Dubs arose immediately and announced that he would refuse to recognize any lady as a delegate to any conference over which he was called to preside. There was no law of the church governing the admission of a woman, and, as it had never been done, he would not admit one. The general conference had taken action upon the matter, and had said it must be done. If the general conference determined that women should be admitted he would bow to its action and would admit them.

Rev. C. J. Resser was elected secretary of the conference and chose as his assistants, Revs. M. J. Jamison, J. W. Messenger and M. A. Kennedy. After an address by Bishop Dubs, the conference went into executive session.

At the afternoon session the list of superannuated preachers were called, and Revs. M. J. Snyder and L. K. Harris asked to be placed on the active list. Rev. G. E. Zehner was placed on the superannuated list, and Revs. S. E. Davis and B. Hengst on the superannuated list.

Presiding elders were stationed as follows: York district, Rev. N. F. Swengel; Carlisle district, Rev. W. A. Stapleton; Centre district, Rev. S. P. Remer; Lewisburg district, Rev. N. Young; Williamsport district, Rev. E. Crumling.

The annual temperance sermon was preached by Rev. J. Harizler, of Alberton, Md.

## BISHOP DUBS PRESENTED WITH AN HISTORIC CANE.

In behalf of the ministers and laymen attending the conference of the United Evangelical church, Bishop Dubs, of Chicago, was presented with a beautiful cane. The cane is made from the wood taken from the ruins of the first church built at New Berlin in 1816. The carved dog head is from wood obtained in Cumberland county, and is inlaid with a pearl taken out of the Iowa river. The cane is inlaid with wood from Palestine.

The statistical report was read. It shows a membership of 17,529, a gain of 357 during the year. There were 2,335 conversions. The Sunday schools number 291, with 3,263 officers and teachers and 22,636 scholars. About 1,200 scholars were converted during the year.

An appropriation of \$800 was made to the Central Pennsylvania college, at New Berlin. Rev. N. F. Swengel, of York, and Rev. J. D. Shortiss, of Hughesville, were elected trustees of the school.

Rev. N. F. Swengel, W. T. Detweiler, H. B. Harzler, C. W. Curran, A. E. Goble and J. C. Reese were elected on the Bible conference committee.

Prof. Bowersox, school superintendent of Snyder county, addressed the meeting of the Educational Aid society.

## THE APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

The conference concluded its sessions Tuesday evening of last week. The appointments for Centre county handed down by Bishop Dubs, the presiding officer of the conference are as follows: P. A. Smith, Milesburg; J. Womelsdorf, Bellefonte; I. N. Bair, Howard; H. T. Scarle, Nittany; N. D. Dice, Sugar valley; N. J. Duke, Bohannon; W. V. Rhoads, Centre Hall; W. H. Brown, Spring Mills; H. W. Buck, Millheim.

## Quay Won't Get a Vote This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what will be done in the Quay case in the Senate this week, except upon one point, and that is that a vote upon the proposition to seat the Pennsylvania will not be reached. The prevailing feeling is that the important public business now before the Senate should not be delayed for the consideration of matters like Mr. Quay's.

The Senatorial friends of Quay naturally chafe at this condition of affairs, but they are doing the best they can to hide their chagrin. The views of Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the Senate, that the Quay matter should come up only in the morning hour, have, as has already been stated in these dispatches, had much weight with the steering committee, which has practically decided to follow his suggestion. It is understood that Mr. Quay's representatives worked hard to have the committee give him a clear road, but in this they met with flat failure.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Eagle Furnace at Roland was put in blast again Monday morning. The fires had been banked there several weeks while damages caused by recent floods were repaired.

Have you been unfortunate with any of your fine wares, bric-a-brac, furniture or any article you prize highly. If you have we want to advise you to get a bottle of Major's cement and see how nicely and permanently you can repair it. If you are careful with your work, it can be done so perfectly that you will scarcely know it had been broken, and it is sure to be stronger than it was before. By all means try it. It is advertised to-day.

Mrs. C. H. McLain's Sabbath School class will give an entertainment in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal church on Thursday evening, March 22nd, for the benefit of the Aid Society of the church. Don't fail to go, for this class has been preparing enthusiastically for several weeks for the entertainment and has been promised the assistance of Miss Laura Rumberger, Miss Mary Meek and several others. Admission 10 cents.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by our county clerk A. G. Arceby during the past week:  
William Dietz and Annie Walker, both of Cato.  
John Howard McPherson and Gertrude Ellen Spieker, both of Linden Hall.  
John B. Krebs, of Northumberland, and Elizabeth J. Rosenrants, of Lovellville.