

Bellefonte, Pa., July 20, 1900.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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N. M. EDWARDS, Lycoming County.

Democratic County Ticket.

J. H. WETZEL, J. W. KEPLER, FOR JURY COMMISSIONER—FREDERICK ROBB.

General Miles Telegraphs the Watchman That He Expects to be Here.

Yesterday morning the WATCHMAN was the following inquiry to Gen. Miles, U. S. A. in Washington.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 19th, 1900. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

Can we publish to-day that you will positively be in Bellefonte July 25th.

THE WATCHMAN.

This is the reply we received, assuring the public that the illustrious General will surely be here to participate in our Centennial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Watchman July 19th, 1900

11:30 a. m. I expect to be in Bellefonte July twenty-fifth.

NELSON A. MILES.

A Short Memory or a Shrivelled Respect for Truth.

In an article on the "Paramount Issue in Kentucky," the Philadelphia Times, says "every state official in power today in Kentucky owes his place to the provision of a law which has nullified the professed will of a majority of the Kentucky voters."

As the Times has reference to the GOBBEL election law and, as under the provisions of that law the gang of red-handed Republican murderers who are now under indictment are on trial for assassinating the regularly elected Governor of that State were given the certificate of election, there must be a remarkable lack of memory about the Times office, or a carelessness as to the truth of its assertions that ought to shame respectable journalism.

Not a single man who holds an elective position as a state officer in Kentucky received it through the much denounced GOBBEL election law. Under that law TAYLOR and his band of assassins claimed and held the offices to which they were never elected. It was the Courts and the Constitution that gave the Democrats the position, to which the people elected them. It is these that Republican organs should turn their guns upon, when they feel like kicking because a band of conspirators failed, even through assassination, to thwart the will of the people of the Blue Grass State.

Every new development in Kentucky's episode proves more conclusively that the usurping Governor TAYLOR hadn't near as much license to be in the office he tried to hold as he has to be the head of TAYLOR's horde of murderous Boxers. The trial of CALDWELL POWERS for the murder of Governor GOBBEL is progressing and nearly every witness examined asserts that the raising of the army of one thousand mountaineers to kill off Democrats was one of TAYLOR's schemes.

The Horrors of the Chinese Situation.

All the Christians in Peking Massacred. Seymour Sheet His Own Wounded Men. Attempts to Conceal the Terrible Facts Have Been Made Since Expedition's Return. Victims Given Their Choice.

Thirty-eight days ago the world was startled when the following brief message from our Minister Conger was made public at the State Department in Washington.

We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate.

The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal.

It had been known for some time that there was an uprising among northern or Manchurian Chinamen belonging to a secret society called the Boxers, whose aim was the extermination of all foreigners in the Empire. The trouble was not regarded seriously at first because it was thought the Imperial troops would be able to disperse the mobs of thousands who were flocking under the fanatically murderous banners of the Boxers. But when the first riot broke out and the troops were looked to for protection they were found to be allying themselves with the Boxers, joining the forces of Prince Tuan who had declared his own son heir apparent to the Empire and had set out to kill all Christians and throw down the government of the Dowager Empress.

The first official knowledge the civilized world had of real atrocities was when Count Von Kettler, the German Minister was dragged from his horse, on his way to the Tsung Li Yarnar, the Chinese Foreign Office, and tortured to death in the streets of Peking. This barbarous act aroused the world and at once the powers allied to march on Peking to rescue the others whom it was feared would be murdered also. The expedition was made up of as many men as could be taken from the foreign vessels in Chinese waters and they were put under command of the British Admiral Seymour.

They succeeded in reaching Tien Tsin and pushed on beyond that place toward Peking, but the Boxers swooped down on them and driving them back from their advanced positions. The force assigned to do this duty consisted of French marines, two Japanese batteries of light artillery, a battalion of Russian infantry and a battalion of British marines with one gun from the cruiser Terrible.

The assault upon the Chinese forces was

Program for Wed. July 25th, Program for Thurs. July 26th,

MILITARY DAY.

10 O'clock A. M.—Centennial and Dedicatory Services in Court of Honor.

Address—Col. Wilbur F. Reeder, President, on behalf of the Commission. Edmund Blanchard, Chief Burgess, Address of Welcome. Gen. D. H. Hastings, Dedicatory Address. Hon. Chas. Emory Smith, Orator. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Address.

11:30 O'clock A. M.—Military Parade.

Col. J. L. Spangler, Chief Marshal. Capt. Hugh S. Taylor, Chief of Staff, Staff Officers.

Repasaz Band.

1st Division—Col. Theo. Burefield and Staff, 1st Bat. 5th Reg. N. G. P. 1st Bat. 12th Reg. N. G. P.

2nd Division—Maj. S. C. W. Jones and Staff. Sheridan Cavalry Troop, N. G. P.

Lemont Band.

3rd Division—Gen. John I. Curtin, Chief of Staff. G. A. R. Posts, Sons of Veterans, Spanish American War Veterans, Soldiers' Orphan's.

Coburn Band.

4th Division—County and Borough Officials in Carriages.

Pleasant Gap Band.

5th Division—C. M. Bower, Chief of Staff. I. O. O. F. Organizations.

Zion Band.

6th Division—James Schofield, Chief of Staff. K. G. E. Organizations.

Roland Band.

7th Division—Phil. D. Foster, Chief of Staff. P. O. S. of A. Organizations. Modern Woodmen.

State College Band.

8th Division—J. D. Geisinger, Chief of Staff. Troops A and B, Provisional Cavalry under J. Harris Hoy and Thomas Beaver.

Coleville Band.

9th Division—Henry C. Quigley, Chief of Staff. Volunteer Firemen's Organizations.

Millheim Band.

10th Division—P. H. Gierthy, Chief of Staff. Volunteer Firemen.

Bellefonte Band.

Howard Band.

The Parade, Head of Column resting at corner of Bishop and Allegheny Streets, will move north on Allegheny St. to Linn, to Spring, to Curdin, to Spring, to Howard, to Allegheny, to High, to Thomas, to Connersburg, to Spring, to Bishop, to Allegheny, to Diamond and dismiss.

12:30 O'clock P. M.—Addresses on the North Ward School Grounds, Hon. W. C. Heinle, presiding.

Speakers—Centennial Oration by Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Hon. John G. Love, Hon. Martin Bell, Hon. John M. Bailey and Gen. John A. Wiley.

2:30 O'clock P. M.—Firemen's Tournament on North Water Street.

7:00 O'clock P. M.—Band Concerts in Various Parts of the Town.

8:30 O'clock P. M.—Fireworks Display on Half Moon Hill.

INDUSTRIAL AND CIVIC DAY.

11 O'clock P. M.—Civic and Industrial Parade.

Col. W. Fred Reynolds, Chief Marshal, Capt. H. S. Taylor, Chief of Staff.

Repasaz Band.

1st Division—Hammou Sechler, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

2nd Division—John S. Walker, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

3rd Division—Geo. W. Rees, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

4th Division—L. T. Munson, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

5th Division—J. Norris Bogle, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

6th Division—F. E. Nagney, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

Coburn Band.

7th Division—Robert Morris, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

8th Division—Sam'l B. Miller, Chief of Staff. Aides. Floats.

Bellefonte Band.

The Parade will form head of column resting at corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets, move north on Allegheny to Linn, to Spring, to Curdin, to Spring, to Howard, to Allegheny, to High, to Thomas, to Connersburg, to Spring, to Bishop, to Allegheny, to High, to Spring to Armory and dismiss.

12:30 O'clock P. M.—Addresses in the North Ward School Grounds, Col. Jas. P. Coburn presiding.

Speakers—Hon. John Hamilton, W. E. Gray Esq., Ellis L. Orris Esq., Hon. Leonard Rhone, Hon. Fred Krutz and Clement Dale Esq.

7 O'clock P. M.—Band Concerts in various parts of the town.

8:30 O'clock P. M.—Electrical Fountain Display in the Big Spring.

The historical committee D. A. R., will have a splendid exhibit of relics and curios of historical significance to the County on exhibition both days in the North Ward School House.

The Bellefonte Driving Association will conduct races on the fair ground each afternoon at 2 o'clock.

subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese, and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had recaptured. After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled.

When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh auxiliaries advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls supported by the Americans and French.

EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls, preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning. The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, and they are now using the black powder.

CAN RESUME PREPARATIONS FOR ADVANCE.

The victory over the Chinese, it is hoped will enable the allies to resume preparations for an advance, especially as today it is officially announced that the Japanese force of 22,000 will all be disembarked by July 19th at the latest.

The suggestion of scattering the forces throughout China in pursuit of the Boxers emanates wholly from irresponsible quarters. In official circles there is a full realization of the necessity of having the coast towns occupied and secure before proceeding to Peking. The only course open to the powers is to remain in the capital until fanaticism wears itself out and the elements of an orderly native government begin to emerge.

Foreigners Safe July 9th.

That Was Two Days After the Reported Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Chinese minister to-day received a dispatch from the minister at London, authenticated by Sheng, the imperial inspector of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and by two viceroys, declaring that the foreigners in Peking were safe on July 9th, and were receiving the protection of the government. This is two days after the reported massacre. Minister Wu laid the message before Secretary Hay. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign ministers who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar, corresponding to our July 9) if Tien Tsin city should be destroyed, it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years. Request the powers to preserve it, as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred to north China as viceroy to Chili. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers and other capitals."

This dispatch, which is dated July 16th, was signed by Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, of Nanking, and Wu Chang, respectively, and also by Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese minister in London and by him transmitted to Minister Wu, under to-day's date.

Centre Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle and son Harold have been the guests of their many friends in this vicinity.

H. G. Strohmeyer erected a fine monument for the Bathgate family in "the Branch" cemetery, near Lemont, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heckman, of DuBois, together with their children, spent some time with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kreamer.

The Sunday schools of the borough held their annual picnic in Conley's grove yesterday and spent the day in a most delightful manner. The Millheim band furnished music for the occasion.

H. D. Martin, of Walker, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, '99, was in town on Tuesday. Last year he filled the position of principal of the Millheim public schools in a most satisfactory manner. He was one of Dr. Wolf's Spring Mills students preparatory to going to college.

Miss Grace Smith gave a lawn party Tuesday night at which Rev. Schuyler, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and family, consisting of Mrs. Schuyler and son and daughter, were the guests of honor. The evening was a superb one for such an occasion and the time was delightfully spent. Refreshments of the choicest kind were served in elegant style.

F. W. Bradford has leased the coal sheds of J. S. Auman at the station and will be ready to do business in that line by fall. He will conduct the coal business on a new scale and endeavor to do the very best for his patrons. He has already secured the contract for furnishing the coal used by the public schools of Potter township, which, in itself, is not a small item.

Rev. M. Shaffer Derstine, wife and little daughter, arrived Thursday to spend their vacation with Mrs. M. Derstine, the former's mother. Rev. Derstine is located at East Waterford, Juniata county, a field of labor in which he has labored successfully ever since he entered the ministry. The family have many friends here who are always pleased to have them return.

The new superintendent of the Warren insane asylum made new regulations that would place forty of the attendants and they decided to go on a strike, consequently Messrs. Newton, George and Howard Emeric, and Abner Nearhood, all of this place, and George Bloom, of State College, instead of coming here and expects to find employment here. The difficulty arose from new orders issued by the superintendent to give the inmates of the institution the same out-door exercise on Sunday as is given them week days.

Harry Bitner, a son of Prof. H. F. Bitner, who is connected with the Millerstown State Normal school, had rather a serious experience resulting from a surgical operation performed in Philadelphia recently. A year or so ago young Bitner, during a game of base ball, was violently struck on the nose, but the injury, to all appearances, soon righted.

It was finally discovered, however, that a fleshy growth was forming which in time seriously interfered with breathing. The young man was taken to Philadelphia to have this growth removed. The operation was successfully performed and a silver tube inserted, but during the following night he awakened and found that blood was freely flowing from the nostril. He was again taken to the surgeon who checked the bleeding. Later the broken artery again began to pour forth the life flow and the patient was reduced to the lowest limit of vitality. In the meantime he had gone home to Millheim, where the local physicians, together with those of Lancaster, found themselves baffled with the case, and it was not until Philadelphia was again reached that relief was found. The Bitner family expect to arrive in Centre Hall to-day, and spend some time with druggist J. D. Murray, Mrs. Bitner's father.

and night, but are unable to beat them off. They are approaching closer to the foreign settlement after each battle. It is, unfortunately, true that the allied forces have suffered repeated defeats. The cordon of Chinese around us is drawing close. The Chinese guns are raining a deadly crossfire on us from the entrenched position commanding the town. We are desperately in need of heavy artillery and more men. No quarter is given or asked on either side.

Ineffectual attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disaster, the death of the Peking relief expedition. All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. The bodies of two marines who were captured by the Chinese were recovered. The bodies had been cut into pieces. First, the eyes had been hacked out; then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat, found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them:

"Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercy of the Chinese or be shot by your own commander?"

As Admiral Seymour put the question, the tears were running down his cheeks.

"We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless men.

A firing squad was told off and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gunfire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few merciful volleys from the rifles in the hands of friends, and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded; the fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of victims for its torture; and the sufferings and fears of unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag.

The fury of the Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds. The warfare continues with the savage reprisals, which explains the indiscriminate shooting of Chinese at Ning Po—murder, loot and torture by the Chinese mobs is everywhere reported.

There is no news here of the fate of the beleaguered Peking legations. No hope of their safety is entertained after the bloody events of the past week. It would have been an act of mercy if the women and children had been put to death by their own husbands and fathers before falling into the hands of the Chinese fiends.

The fighting around Tien Tsin is incessant. The Chinese reinforcements bringing up more guns and mounting them in such positions that with each day the deadliness of their fire increases. The Chinese are gaining. In audacity, skill and courage they are a revelation to the Europeans. A night attack was made by the Chinese on Friday. At 11 o'clock that night they made a determined assault upon the north bridge. The French and Russian troops holding it succeeded in driving the enemy back temporarily, but the Chinese hordes returned at 2 o'clock in the morning with a strong artillery force and there was two hours of hard fighting. Unable to dislodge the Europeans, the Chinese finally returned to the native city.

Five hours later, at 7 a. m., one jaded garrison was again called to arms. A third attack on the city was made. The Chinese gunners showered us with their shell fire. The Russians replied with their battery, but was unable to silence the enemy's guns. The artillery duel lasted for four hours.

The Chinese had the best of it. They demolished a number of houses in the foreign settlement and gained much ground.

The situation was so desperate that a council of the commanders of the allied forces was called to consider what could be done. It was determined that the only hope for keeping the constantly increasing number of Chinese in check lay in making a sortie and driving them back from their advanced positions. The force assigned to do this duty consisted of French marines, two Japanese batteries of light artillery, a battalion of Russian infantry and a battalion of British marines with one gun from the cruiser Terrible.

The assault upon the Chinese forces was

made at noon at a point midway between the railway station and the native city. Five hours of desperate fighting followed, the Chinese gunners showing excellent practice. The Japanese tried to reach the native city, but were driven back. The British and Japanese artillery shelled the Chinese forts. During the artillery duel more than 500 of the enemy's shells fell in the foreign settlements. MacKenzie's big wool warehouses were set on fire and burned and many buildings were wrecked. The casualties in the fighting were: Killed—Two sailors and two soldiers of Chinese regiment. Wounded—Three officers, two sailors, two marines and five soldiers of Chinese regiment.

Reinforcements are fortunately arriving tonight, but many more are needed, if the force here is to hold out. We are hoping that the Japanese and Cossacks will soon arrive. Three big guns from the British are being applied in a defensive position. The British and American forces are brigaded together on the west side of the town, the Germans and Japanese on the north side, the French and Russians on the south, and a force of Cossacks holds the east side. Scouts report that imperial Chinese troops have arrived from Peking, well equipped and with many guns. Troops of native cavalry and hordes of Boxers are coming from the east and south.

It is all China against the foreigners. All our women and children have been sent to Taku, en route to Shanghai. The Pei Ho river is still open, but communication is growing more difficult. There is difficulty in getting supplies. The rainy season setting in, hampers the work of transportation.

LAST WORDS FROM PEKING.

WASHINGTON, July 19th.—It is now 26 days since a word has come directly from any of the unfortunates besieged in the legations at Peking. The last message from there was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman in charge of the Chinese customs service, and was of undoubted authenticity. It represented the situation of the legations as desperate and implored help. The last words from Minister Conger came to the State Department from Peking under date of June 12th. It read, looking back now, despairingly:

Since the last authentic news came nothing definite has been received, though there have been enough scraps of news to demonstrate that the most horrible crimes that are ever perpetrated by the fanatical Chinamen.

It is known that the German and French legations were destroyed first and then the ministers all gathered within the walls of the British legation; where with the scanty soldiers they had as body guards they, with their wives and children, have met fates the horrorfulness of which no man can picture.

Just one rift in the curtain shows the terrible blackness within. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister was boiled alive in a great pot and the remains thrown to the dogs. What has happened to the rest, no one will probably ever know as there will hardly be a soul left alive to tell the terrible tale.

Attached to the American legation were sixteen men women and children, in addition fifty-six marines and seven officers. The British, German, French, Russian, Italian, Austrian, Belgian, Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese governments had all proportionate representation. Besides these there are hundreds of missionaries and merchants in the city.

One dispatch dated at Shanghai, July 15th says: Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shantung, reports that the Chinese besieging the legations at Peking have destroyed the compounds and that all the foreigners in Peking have been massacred. A breach was made in the wall of the British legation after a gallant defense and when all the ammunition had given out.

The insurrection is spreading to Che Kiang and Honan provinces. An Italian bishop and three priests have been murdered at Honan Foo, and his chapel has been destroyed. The Catholic missions at Siang Yan, Hupeh and Nan Yang have been destroyed and the Canadian mission at Nan Yang has also been pillaged. The converts' home at Che Kiang has been destroyed.

Trouble is breaking out in Wenchow, where the Boxers threaten to exterminate all the native converts. All the foreigners have been deported, and 40 of the refugees have reached Shanghai.

Two thousand Tai Chi men are nearing Ning Foo. They declare that they want the heads of the bishops and prefects in order to avenge the Tai Chow leader, who was decapitated last year.

Allies Repulsed in an Attack on Tien Tsin.

TIENTSIN, July 13, via SHANGHAI, July 16.—Seven thousand allied troops met with a disastrous repulse today in an effort to storm and capture the city of Tien Tsin, which was defended by 20,000 Chinese.

The attack began at daybreak and lasted well into the afternoon. Heavy losses were sustained by the allies, especially the Americans, who were represented by the Ninth Infantry and a battalion of marines. It is reported that at least 25 per cent. of the Ninth Regiment are either killed or wounded.

COLONEL LISCOMB WAS KILLED.

Among the dead is Colonel Emerson Liscomb, who was struck by a bullet while leading his command.

Major Besagan and Captains Buckmiller, Noyes and Wilcox were wounded.

The losses among the American marines were also heavy and it is reported that Captain Davis was killed.

Lieutenants Butler and Leonard and a number of other officers whose names were not ascertained were among the wounded.

When the attack opened the Americans, Japanese, British and French troops were assigned to a position on the west of the city. The Russians were posted on the east.

MET A TERRIFIC FIRE.

As the forces advanced in open order they were met with a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire from a force of Chinese estimated conservatively at 20,000. So accurate and deadly was this fire that the allies were unable to continue their advance and towards evening were forced to retire, after having suffered heavily.

One correspondent affirms that when he left the field about the middle of the afternoon the Americans were lying in the plain between the city walls and the river under an enflaming and direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire.

LOSSES WERE 25 PER CENT.

At that time the chief surgeon said a conservative estimate of the losses of the Ninth Infantry was twenty-five per cent. of the number engaged. This correspondent insists that he counted 300 wounded on the field.

Allies Capture All Ports.

LONDON, July 17.—12.45 p. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Evening News telegraphing under date of July 17, says:

"The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14th, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses."

"The total losses of the allies in the engagements on Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese."

The Daily Mail today gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent under date of July 17th:

The allied troops resumed the attack. ALLIES' GUNS DID IMMENSE DAMAGE.

The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silencing the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously.

The 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French

Millheim.

Frank Weiser, of Altoona, visited his sister, Mrs. Robert Harter, this week.

Clayton Cable and M. J. Cleveland, both of Reedsville, Sundayed in Millheim.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kriebel, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Miss Lulu Snook this week.

Mrs. Maggie Schoch, accompanied by her son is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jacob Gehart.

David Hockenbach and family, of Shenandoah, are guests at the home of P. H. Shires.

Hamilton Smith, of State College, spent Sunday at the home of S. M. Campbell, the furniture dealer.

Miss Mary Hartman left Tuesday morning for Millinburg. She will spend several weeks with friends in and about that place.

F. P. Geary, of Snow Shoe, is in town this week for the sole (?) purpose of visiting his parents. Geary says he is immensely pleased with his job.

The traction engine, with its accompanying machinery and crew, may again be seen winding its way across the country at a snail pace. Soon will the wind blow over the oats stubbles and then for apples, cider and chestnuts.

Miss Bertha Musser, Miss Annie Kern and Robert Smith, all of whom are employed in Philadelphia, arrived in town Monday morning. The two young ladies will spend several months in town with their parents. Smith returns to his work next week.

High Valley

The Lutherans at Coburn will have a festival tomorrow evening, the 21st. All are invited.

If the hay crop here had been as prolific as the potato bugs High Valley could supply all of Centre county and well pay \$10.00 for little pigs.