

Bellefonte, Pa., July 25, 1900.

**F. GRAY MEEK, Editor**

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 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ADLAI E. STEVENSON,**  
 of Illinois.

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 FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,  
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**Democratic County Ticket.**  
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**J. W. KEPLER,**  
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**The Historical Exhibition.**

When Mrs. ISAAC MITCHELL accepted the chairmanship of the historical committee for Centre county's Centennial and enlisted some of the most energetic and intelligent women of the county as her assistants it was anticipated that the exhibition of historical relics would be one of the most satisfactory and interesting features of the jubilee. And so it is. There is not another county in Central or Western Pennsylvania that can claim more Revolutionary heroes or important personages and their possessions have been treasured and hoarded until most of the county contains relics that are valuable and historical.

Treasures have been gathered from every district in the county and the result is remarkable. Surprise, pleasure and gratification comes to one on seeing the collection, for from it our people have had to do with the making of history as well as progress. The arrangement and display of the articles speaks volumes of the work that has been done and no one here at the Centennial should miss it, for it is by far the most attractive and pleasant show on the program.

American tapestries, in the form of coverlets and quilts, beautified and subdued in color by age, are draped over the windows and doors of the first floor of the stone school building where the exhibition is being held and serve as a background for the portraits of the many distinguished men, who have lifted the county above the ordinary. Valuable coins, jewelry several hundred years old; deeds and letters signed by George Washington, William Penn, Lord Howe and other notables; lace and beautiful gowns worn by the belles of the old families; china, far older than our oldest inhabitant, and quaint old silver are displayed in glass cases and form a collection which is as valuable and rare as any museum ever housed.

But see it for yourself if possible, if you would have an idea of its size and richness or the thought and effort that the committee has expended in making it the most edifying feature of our Centennial.

**A Valued Record of Bellefonte's Earliest Temperance Society.**

Away back in the early history of Bellefonte there was organized a temperance society among the citizens of the town. It was known as the Bellefonte Temperance Society and its membership included the most prominent and influential gentlemen of the town. For many years it thrived and accomplished a good work. Among its honored officers was Rev. James Linn—at that time pastor of the Bellefonte Presbyterian church—who for many years served as president of the Society. The minutes and proceedings of the Society's regular meeting were faithfully inscribed upon the pages of the secretary's record book, an old-fashioned flexible back book, in common use in those days as a copy book for school purposes.

When the Society passed out of existence as it did in the 20's the minute book fell into the hands of Mrs. Harriet Linn who, some years prior to her death, gave it to James Harris. The book was highly treasured by Mr. Harris, though he generally loaned it from time to time to those who were curious to read the doings of Bellefonte's first and famous Temperance Society.

As the pitcher goes to the well once too often so it was with the old minute book. It left the custody of its owner once too often and for the last time it passed out of his hands and failed to come back. This was some years ago. Mr. Harris cannot recall how many. He made many inquiries but to no purpose. The fate of the old record of Bellefonte's early temperance society is as a sealed book to him. Just now, when we are on the eve of commemorating the century mark in our county's history and the county is being explored for relics and mementoes of olden times the loss of this old minute book comes to Mr. Harris with very keen regret. He would give much to regain possession of this treasured archive of one of our town's early institutions.

Mr. Harris long ago gave up all hope of seeing the old minute book again and yet thinks perhaps the reference of its history and disappearance may meet the eye of some one who may be able to give information concerning the present whereabouts. It would indeed be a happy circumstance to record the discovery of this old minute

**CONFIDENCE IN LONDON.**

Communication With Peking has been Practically Reopened.—Li Hung's Sincerity.—Secretary of the Chinese Legation Declares Charges Against Li "Absolutely Baseless."—President McKinley Urged by China to Work for the Peace of the Orient.

London, July 23.—Sir Chih Chen Loh Feng, the Chinese minister in London, took the unusual step yesterday of paying a Sunday call at the foreign office. As Lord Salisbury was absent, the visit was without special result, but its importance may be gathered from an interview with the secretary of the Chinese legation, Sir Halliday MacArtney, in which the legation officials seem to have assumed at least something like personal responsibility.

Sir Halliday admitted that communication had been practically reopened with Peking, and that messages from Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, and the other foreign envoys might be expected almost immediately. He said he hoped the trouble would soon be over, since the Chinese government was doing its utmost to overcome the difficulties and to control the lawless element. In his opinion the Americans had taken the most commonsense view of the situation, and he insisted that China ought not to be misjudged. Against the suspicion that Li Hung Chang has any but a sincere pacific object in view he protested warmly, declaring that all stories about the perfidy and treachery of Earl Li were "absolutely baseless."

With regard to the prospects in the southern provinces the secretary admitted that there might be smart outbreaks, but he said there would be nothing serious, and that Europeans would be quite safe in treaty ports. The long silence he explained as "due probably to the rebels, who have cut the wires and blocked the roads."

Thus, according to the secretary of the Chinese legation, a few days more should bring a solution of the great



VICE ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

mystery. Nevertheless, no one in England believes that the alleged dispatches and edicts are anything but subterfuges to hide the real situation as long as possible and to avert retribution by sowing discord among the powers.

From Shanghai comes a report that the empress dowager and the court are moving to Hsian Fu (?), in the province of Shan Si, to which large stores of rice are being sent, and that, when these arrangements are completed, the remaining viceroys will declare against foreigners.

According to the Chefoo correspondent of The Daily Mail the fall of Tien Tsin has so disheartened the Chinese that they are seeking terms of peace. He says that several attempts have been made to send messages to Peking, but so far without any known results and adds that rumors are again current that the Russians are reaching Peking from the north. It is impossible to confirm or deny these statements, but either one might explain China's efforts to gain time.

Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai seems to be a complete failure. Except the Chinese customs officials no one has visited him. Sheng, the taotai, chief magistrate, gave the consuls a cordial invitation to meet him at luncheon, but all declined.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express pretends to have authority for the assertion that Great Britain will repudiate any credentials Li Hung Chang may bring from the empress dowager, and he adds:

"Russia, however, is willing to make terms with Li Hung Chang, whose real mission is to sow dissension among the powers. The British, German and American representatives were resolute against receiving him."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail declares that the Chinese officials are thoroughly frightened by the fall of Tien Tsin and desire to open negotiations. "Therefore," he continues, "although all are aware of the horrible Peking massacres, every official down to the humblest retainer has been sworn to secrecy upon the penalty of wholesale executions should the details leak out. They hope, if the powers once begin negotiations, to stop the military operations, and that matters might cool down."

There is the usual crop of Shanghai rumors at hand this morning. One is that Prince Tuan has been abducted and that the empress dowager is again supreme. Another is that the notorious Kang Yi, president of the board of war, has been appointed viceroy of Canton.

The Russian embassy at Berlin gives a partial though very cautious confirmation of the fact that the news from St. Petersburg has been carefully censored and that only such portions as favored the czar's plans were given out. Vice Admiral Alexieff, Russian naval commander in China, has received strict instructions on this point.

**Big British Families.**

Small families are hardly the rule among the British upper ten. The average is six or seven. The queen is the mother of nine, and the princess of Wales of six children. Lord Aberavenny is the father of ten, the late duke of Argyll of twelve, the dowager countess of Dudley is the mother of seven children, the earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, and the earl of Inchiquin of fourteen and the earl of Leicester of eighteen.

**CHINA'S APPEAL TO MCKINLEY.**

Urged to Use His Influence to End the Bloody Contest.

Washington, July 23.—President McKinley has received what purports to be a direct appeal from the Chinese imperial government to use his good offices to extricate that government from the difficult and dangerous position in which it has been placed as a result of the Boxer uprising and the ensuing hostile attitude of the great powers. Although the exact text of the appeal made by the emperor of China to France has not been made known here, it is believed that the address to the president is similar in terms to that communication. In our case the communication was made through Minister Wu to the state department. Thus far a final answer has not been returned. The French government answered at once, but that answer will not serve us. The United States government is conscientiously proceeding upon an entirely different line of policy in the treatment of the case. Unfortunately, the state department finds itself alone in this, but nevertheless it is convinced that its plan is the best, and it has behind it the consoling assurance that at present all of the European governments have tacitly admitted that an error was made in the beginning in not following the common sense advice of the United States naval commander at Taku. The point of difference between the state department and the European governments is that the latter are proceeding upon the belief that all of the foreign ministers and missionaries and guards at Peking have been killed, and insist upon dealing with the Chinese government upon that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last chance of availing of whatever friendly sentiment may yet exist among the powerful Chinese viceroys and the imperial government itself. Thus the French reply sets an impossible task for the imperial government in its present straits, and tends to drive it at once to make terms with the Boxers and Prince Tuan's party.

On the other hand our government, while not guaranteeing the truth of the advices from the Chinese government as to the safety of the foreign ministers, is willing to accept the statements temporarily, in the meantime remitting none of its efforts to get access to Mr. Conger through the use of military force if need be. By following out this policy the state department argues that it retains two chances instead of one. It may reach Mr. Conger with troops and it also may secure his deliverance through the friendly offices of some of the powerful Chinese officials, which the powers are not likely to obtain for their own people by following out their present policy. It may be stated also that the United States government has not and does not intend to relinquish any part of its claim for compensation and reparation in the ultimate settlement. Its position in this respect, it holds, will not be affected unfavorably by prosecuting its efforts to make use of the friendly sentiments of the Chinese officials.

**AMERICAN VICTIMS OF BOXERS.**

Tien Tsin, July 15, via Shanghai. July 23.—Eighteen members of the Ninth United States infantry were buried near the barracks this evening. The regiment paraded. Chaplain Marvin officiated, and the bodies were enclosed in grandees' coffins, taken at Tien Tsin. Following is a list of the killed:

Company A, John A. Potter and George H. Buckley; Company B, Corporal Richard B. Slater and Privates John Parland and Gottfried Svenson; Company C, Barney Goayea and Robert B. Gordon; Company D, John H. Porter; Company F, Oscar Olsen,

**Arbitration in Chicago.**

Chicago, July 23.—After months of idleness 30 cut stone contractors, many of them members of the Building Contractors' Council, have entered into an agreement with the officers of the stone cutters' union to resume work and to submit all differences which may arise to a permanent arbitration committee of ten. The agreement takes away from the business agents of the stone cutters' union a large part of their power. Heretofore arbitration has been resorted to only after strikes have been called.

**Midnet Michael Again a Winner.**

Philadelphia, July 23.—Jimmy Michael defeated Floyd A. McFarland, the California giant, in a 20-mile paced race at Woodside Park track Saturday afternoon. It was a hair raising and heart breaking finish and the little Welshman only won by about a little over a yard after one of the most desperate struggles ever witnessed on a bicycle race track in this country. Michael's time, 31:45. All world's records from the third to the 20th mile were beaten.

**The Boers Bent on It.**

London, July 23.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "The Boers made a determined attack Saturday to destroy a post at the Rail Head, 13 miles east of Heidelberg, which they attacked with three guns and a 'pompa' and surrounded. They were, however, beaten off after a sharp engagement, before reinforcements summoned from Heidelberg had arrived."

**The Democratic Campaign.**

Chicago, July 23.—The Democratic national committee will commence active preliminary campaign work in earnest this week. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national committee, is expected to reach here today, and will immediately assume direction of the preliminary work. Former Governor Stone, of Missouri, arrived here yesterday and Daniel Campau, of Michigan, is scheduled to reach Chicago this afternoon. Chairman Johnson, of the executive committee, is in Kansas, but will return Wednesday night to join in the work. Chairman Jones is expected to make known his list of committees before the end of the week, when the organization of the office force for headquarters will be taken up.

**Five Killed in Steamer Collision.**

Belfast, July 23.—In a collision Saturday evening outside of Belfast Lough between the local passenger steamer Dromedary and Alligator five passengers were killed and more than 50 more or less seriously injured, in many cases the amputation of legs being necessary. There were 600 passengers on board the vessels, and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others have been drowned.

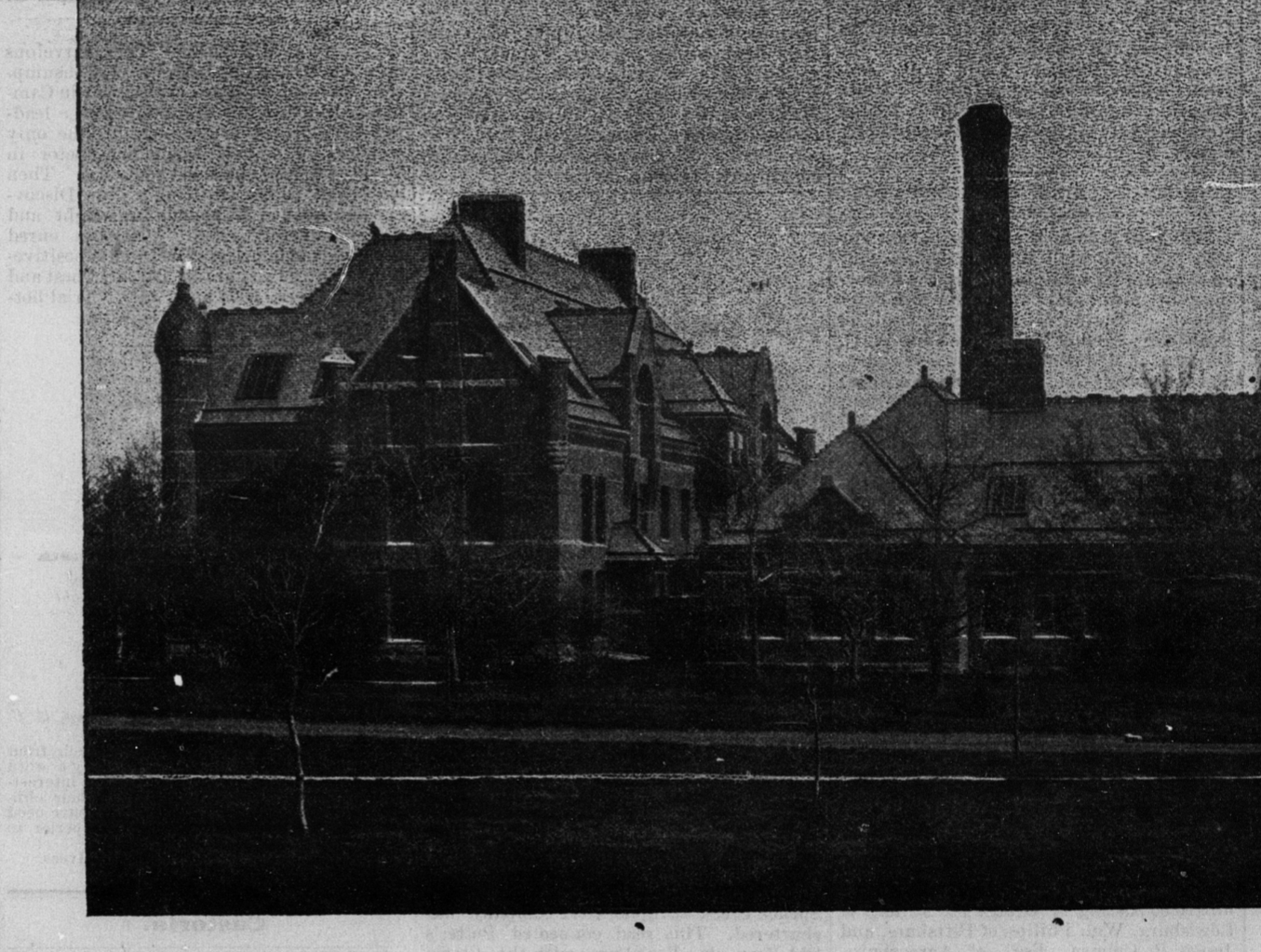
**Three Young Women Drowned.**

Nashville, July 23.—News reaches here from Hamburg, Hardin county, of the drowning near there of three young women, Misses Cora and Ruby Townsend and Pearl Flack. They were wading in Owl creek, when one of them stepped from a rock into deep water. The others responded to her cries, and as none could swim the three perished together.

**NUGGETS OF NEWS.**

Forty persons were injured by the overturning of a streetcar at Niles, O., and Howell Williams will die.

A shell fired from the Sandy Hook (N. J.) proving grounds barely missed the Savannah line steamer City of Birmingham.



Mechanic Arts Building, State College, Centre Co. Pa.

**PARIS CONTESTS ENDED.**

Very Few Americans Participated in the Final Events.—Barred by Unfair Handicaps.—in the Six Events our Athletes Participated in Three Winning but one—Tewksbury, of Pennsylvania University, Won the 200 Meter Race.

Paris, July 23.—The world's amateur championship contests in connection with the Paris exposition came to a conclusion yesterday. Comparatively few Americans attended, owing to the fact that only three or four of their countrymen were announced to compete in the events, for the most part handicaps, in which the Americans had received too severe treatment to tempt them to exhaust themselves in running losing races. Six events were decided. The Americans competed in three and won one, their only success for the day.

The program began with the 110 meters hurdle race, A. C. Kranzelein, University of Pennsylvania, being made the scratch man. As the other Americans who entered were also pulled back, all declined to run. Rau, a German, with a 200 meters allowance, won. Pritchard, English, was second and Klingelhoefer, French, third.

Three competitors stripped for the shot putting, the six Americans who had entered, including Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., who was the scratch man, standing out. Crestier, a Hungarian, with two meters allowance, was first, with 14 meters 20 1/2 centimeters; Basset, Frenchman, was second and St. Cyr, French, third.

Thirty entries were received for the 200 meters flat race, which followed, but only eight went to the starting post, two out of 13 Americans alone running. Two trial heats resulted, in which William J. Holland, University of Georgetown, and Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, with Pritchard, of the English team, and Rowley, of New South Wales, qualifying. The final heat gave America her only victory of the day, and was the occasion of a magnificent tussle between Tewksbury, Pritchard and Rowley. Tewksbury beat Pritchard by six inches. Rowley was a good third. Time, 2:22 1-5 seconds.

The 1,500 meters flat handicap brought out a good field, 17 starting. Most of these were Frenchmen, George W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania, being the sole representative of the United States and the scratch man.

He had no chance against his competitors with their big allowances. Duhwoy, German, with 150 meters handicap, won; Christensen, Dane with 90 meters handicap, being second, and Delivre, French, with 70 meters handicap, being third. Time, 3 minutes 56 4-5 seconds.

In the 400 meters flat handicap there were four trial heats. Maxwell E. Long, N. Y. A. C., was the scratch man and did not run, but Holland, with five meters allowance, and David C. Hall, Brown university, with seven, participated. The first trial heat was won by Lemonnier, French, with 28 meters allowance, Reginer, French, with 30 meters allowance, being second.

The last event and the final contest of the international sports, a team flat race of 5,000 meters, was disputed by England and France. Each team consisted of five picked runners, and the contest was decided by points calculated according to the places obtained at the finish. England secured first, second, sixth, seventh and tenth places, totaling 29, and France obtained third, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth places, totaling 28. Thus Eng-

**RUN DOWN BY THE CAMPANIA.**

British Bark Cut in Two and Eleven Persons Drowned.

London, July 23.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel Saturday morning, and the Cunard line steamship Campania, en route for Liverpool from New York, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton amidsthips, cutting her in twain. The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other 11 members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool five and a half hours late.

The Campania was little injured, but had a narrow escape from a serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon, and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Capt. Walker could not take the liner near shore.

When the Campania was about 30 miles northeast of the light a phantom ship arose suddenly, without warning, directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid sailing vessel, into which the liner crashed, her steel forefoot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword, and divided her just abaft the mainmast. The forward half sank immediately. The stern swung viciously around, and the mast and yards for a moment tore at the Campania. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the bark disappeared, and the surface of the sea was littered with splintered timbers, boxes, barrels, the whole upper works and lighter cargo, the deck houses and such things.

According to the Embleton's survivors for nearly half an hour before the collision the captain and first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a large steamer could be heard every minute, the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order.

Some of the Campania's plates were bent by the collision, her forepeak filled with water, her foremast was broken short off, her foremast rigging torn and twisted. The damage suffered by the liner will not prevent her sailing for the United States next Saturday.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

ond. Koppa, Hungarian, with 35 meters allowance, won the second heat, Mazaud, French, with 25 meters allowance, being second. Holland was not placed. Werkmuller, German, with 40 meters allowance, won the third heat, Moulmet, French, with 35 meters allowance, being second. Hall won the fourth heat, Sevestre, with 30

**The Average Man.**  
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