

Bellefonte, Pa., July II, 1902

RANK WEEDS AND RARE PLANTS

The rank weed grows in a single night, While the rarer plant takes years, An evil name will leap to fame While a good name scarce appears.

But the rank weeds dies in a single night, While the rare plant still blooms on, And the evil name will sink to shame While the good name's in its dawn.

The way that is won without any work Is not worth winning at all-A sudden light-a meteor flight-A sparkle-a trial and a fall. Fear, not brave heart, whate'er thy lot, Like the coral build deep in the sea, And a beautiful land with a glittering stra Shall owe its existence to thee.

And if failure be thy part. O heart ! What compensation shalt thou find For thy weary years and bitter tears, And thy mission half divined? But this can comfort bring to thee, That like a sounding bell, Men shall say on thy judgment day,

"This little work is done well !" -Ella Sterling Cummins in Sanfrancisco Tou Talk.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

John Walsh had red hair.

If his hair had been brown, this story would probably never have been written. He had, besides the hair, a pair of blue eyes and a quick temper. An Irish ancestor who had come to America brought with him a spade and a brogue, a keen wit, the red hair and the quick temper. The spade and the brogue had disappeared; but the temper and hair survived. Sometimes they skipped a generation, and flashed out in the next keener than before.

John Walsh had them. He was teacher in the Burleighville high school. There were three rooms in the school building. The room in which John Walsh taught was The room in which John Walsh taught was called the High school room. The highest class in it was fitting for college; and the lowest—in which were Annie Day, and Dennis Quinn, and Edgar Button—was studying decimals. They were in the up-per room only because the lower rooms had overflowed and floated them up to the front seats in the high school room. They sat there very much awed by their fate, and thankful when the flash of John Walsh's blue eyes overleaped them and landed on g boys in the back seats. the b

The master's temper was no secret. "As quick as John Walsh's temper" was a town proverb. It had been the same in the boy as in the man. As a pupil, he had made his way through the school flashing and fighting and excelling. There had never been such a scholar in Burleighville. The town was secretly proud of him; and when, on his return from college, he had applied for the position of teacher in the high school to help him carry on his law studies, they had welcomed him back. The life of the school had quickened and broadened. He imparted enthusiasm and knowledge in the same breath. Every pupil in the room became alert. They loved the fiery, impetuous master ; and the fact that they stood a little in awe of him did not diminish zeal. It was the last week of the spring term.

John Walsh had been teaching in Burleighville two years. He was planning to go, at the end of the term, to study with the well known firm of Marsh & Blakewell, of Boston. His old mother was comfortably pro-

bush by the water, looked up at the pair bush by the water, house up at away. and gave a little trill, and hopped away. She bent over him sternly. "Get u She bent over him sternly. "Get up, Tommy ; 1'm going back 'round the island with you. Now don't cry any more." Tommy's mouth, which had opened to emit a fresh sound, closed suddenly. He snuffed and looked at her-resentfully and hopefully.

She wiped his eyes on her apron and held out her hand. "Come along," she said swiftly.

They disappeared through the bushes, Tommy's fat legs wagging fast. The gray stockings and flying shoe strings, seen fro behind, had an air of renewed courage.

The door opened timidly. It was Annie Day-fifteen minutes late. She squeaked respectfully and hurriedly to her seat. The first cless in arithmetic was reciting.

The master looked up with a frown. "Wait !" he said sharply to the boy who was reciting.

The boy paused.

A hush was on the room. Annie squeaked miserably through it, the freekles on her small face lost in the rush of color, and her little turned up nose, with its anxious, deprecating look, glancing hastily now and then at the master's face. The blue eyes were fixed on her sternly. When she had subsided into the front seat and had bent her face to the desk to look for her book and slate, the eye turned again

to the class. "Go on," he said shortly. The silence clicked, and the boy went on

reciting. The class in arithmetic was dismissed and the second reading class had been called. They sat erect in their seats, their books clasped motionless, in front of them, wait-ing the signal.

Into the silence fell a muffled clatter and a crash—Dennis Quinn had tipped over his dinner pail. He did it once a week on an average. His feet were large. His scared face disappeared under the desk. The master glared. "Come here,Quinn,"

he said, sharply.

There was no response. Dennis, under cover of the desk, was grappling with a rolling tea-cup, cold boiled cabbage, and doughnuts and pie ; and he was deaf to the world above him. A big, swift hand reached down and seiz-

ed him by the collar, throwing him half across the open space in front of the school. He stood quavering, the broken cup in one hand and the sugared doughnut in the other.

The master's face was white with rage. "I'll teach you to come when I call?" he said between his teeth. He reached ont and seized the collar again. The boy's teeth chattered and the tea-cup and dough nut flew in two directions as he shook, like

a rat, in the strong hands. The master

face at his elbow. Little Annie Day, shaking with fright and anger, had him by the coat. Her hands shook and her white face worked helplessly. "Don't you touch him again, you mean old thing," she piped shrilly. A deep hush was on the room. Breath-

less necks craned at the scene.

Dennis, from beneath the table, lifted a trembling hand and straightened his collar and groped for his doughnut. A flood of color surged into the master's

white face and out again, leaving it whiter than before. Annie had ceased pulling. She stood

with her head meekly bent, waiting for the storm to descend.

The master looked at her for a long minute. He brushed a quick hand before his eyes and looked again, The rage had gone vided for, and there was money ahead to carry him through. The last weeks of the vided for his face. No one in the school had ever seen it look like this.

The master bent and pinned the cross on the plaid shoulder, and she tiptoed back amid breathless silence. Then the school

broke into cheers and clapping. She looked up for a swift, doubtful mo-ment, and her head fell forward on her arms. She burst into tears. They ran down her face and fell on the cross, and took the starch out of her white apron. Not until recess, when the older girls gathered about her in the yard, fingering the cross and admiring it, did she begin to understand what it was all about.

Tommy, surrounded by a group of cronies from the primary room, pointed a short, fat fuger at the cross. "That's my sister !" he said, proudly. Years later, when John Walsh was a

eader at the bar, and his patience and skill and swift wit and even temper with baffling witnesses and opposing counsel were the wonder and admiration of his fellow lawyers, he was accustomed to say, with a shrewd glint of the blue eye, that a little girl in the upper room at Burleighville had taught him to keep his temper.-By Jennette Lee in The Outlook.

The Great Hood Farm Auction Sale.

Largest and Best Sale of Jerseys in This Country for Years.

The recent auction sale at Hood Farm, Lowel, Mass., dispersed 154 beautiful Jer-seys to breaders and farmers all over the country from Maine to Oregon, it being the largest and most successful sale of Ameri-can bred Jerseys that has been held in this country for years. There was an attendance of over 500, there being 58 different buyers comprising the best known Jersey breeders the country. The sale was conducted by Peter C. Kellogg of New York. The 48 cows sold brought \$9165, an average of \$190, 67 heifers and calves sold for \$5890, and 39 bulls and bull calves brought \$2895. Thirty head by the great show bull Hood Farm Pogis sold for \$3810; 19 by Torono for \$2907; 8 by Sophie's Tormentor for \$2296, an average of \$287; 8 by Brown Bessie's Son, \$1200; and 8 by Chromo, \$824. Three young heifers by Hood Farm Pogis 9th, brought \$655, an average of \$218.

The remarkably good prices brought by the young heifers of Hood Farm Pogis 9th show that breeders appreciate the great breeding represented in this young bull and his progeny. None of these heifers are in milk, their average age being about 14 months. One of them brought \$330, this being the bighest price prid for a price of the being the highest price paid for any female not in milk. Hood Farm Pogis 9th is retained at the head of the Hood farm herd He is a son of the famous cow Figgis, by the great show bull flood Farm Pogis. a rat, in the strong hands. The master threw him from him, with a force that sent the boy sprawling under the table. Then he stood staring down at a white, freckled face at his elbow. Little Annie Day, shaking with fright herd to a more convenient basis for business, and young stock from the producing sires and dams at Hood Farm will continue to be in demand among progressive breed-ers. Besides others, the herd now contains 30 daughters and granddaughters of Hood Farm Pogis, 36 daughters and granddaugh-ters of Sophie's Tormentor and 10 daughters of Hood Farm Pogis 9th. The famous imported Berkshire boar Sambo, which Mr. Hood himself bought in England two years ago, was purchased by Charles F. Mills of Springfield, Ills., for \$150, and about 50 other choice Berkshires were sold at average prices which showed that the demand for

Making Fine Furniture

Robert Emory Pattison.

Sketch of the Career of the Democratic Stand-

ard Bearer in the Approaching Gubernatorial Contest. Robert Emory Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was born at Quan-tico, Md., December 8th, 1850. His father, Robert Henry Pattison, a native of Maryland, graduated from Dickinson college in 1843; entered the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1846; filled a number of promi-nent appointments in Philadelphia and else where; was presiding elder from 1869 to 1872; received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson in 1867; was for several years chaplain of the grand lodge of Masons, in Pennsylvania, and at his death in Philadel-phia February 14th, 1875, was one of the ablest and most popular ministers of his church. His mother, Catherine P. Wolford was a granddaughter of Colonel Thom-as Wolford, of the Maryland line in the Revolution. When Robert was six years old his father was appointed to Asbury church, Philadelphia. He obtained his ed ucation in the public schools of that city and was graduated from the Central High school, delivering the valedictory address. In 1869 he entered the law office of Lew is C. Cassidy, then one of the most brilliant advocates of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in 1872. He had good prospect of success as a lawyer, but his ca-reer was destined to be political, rather than

legal. In 1877 he was named as a candidate o the Democratic party for auditor general of Pennsylvania, and ou first ballot in the convention stood next to William P. Schell, who was nominated and elected. A few months later, at the suggestion of Mr. Cassidy, he was the Democratic nominee for city controller of Philadelphia. The people were ripe with revolt and he was elected by a majority of 2,000, although the Republican candidates on the State ticket car-

Mr. Pattison entered upon his duties January 1st, 1878, and recognizing the fact that he was elected to reform the office and its methods, he set about the work with a determination determination to honestly administer its affairs. He found the credit of the city impaired; its paper at a discount in the money market—but by adopting a funding plan, order was brought out of chaos; and such was the appreciation of hisservices by the people that at the expiration of his three-year term he was re-elected by a maority of 13,593 over his contestant, one of the most esteemed citizens and successful merchants of Philadelphia. This was not a triumph of party, but one due to the per sonal and exceptional abilities with which Mr. Pattison had discharged his office for it was at a time when the Republican candi date for President carried the city by over 20,000 majority. This popularity placed him in 1882 as an available candidate for Governor. After a close and vigorous contest in the state convention he was nomi-nated, and in November of that year was elected by a plurality of 40,202 over his Republican opponent, General James A. Beaver, although for thirty years previous-ly his party had been in a minority in the State. This result was due more to his vigorous and independent personality and to his successful administration of the financial affairs of the metropolis than to the

dissensions in the Republican ranks at that particular time. During his administration the finances of the State were economically managed and the State debt steadily reduced. Although hampered at every step by the legislative branch of the government, which was in the control of his political opponents, he was patient and persevering, setting his face t extrava

to Florida to represent the Democratic electors before the returning board of that state in the Tilden-Hayes electoral contest. Mr. Guthrie, in company with Malcolm Hay, George W. Biddle, David W. Sellers and John R. Reed, all men much older than himself, was sent to Florida to act as counsel for the Tilden electors, and remained through the protracted proceedings which were also in dispute. Mr. Guthrie, who was then only twenty-eight years of age, was probably the youngest of the

lawyers engaged upon this important work. Upon only one occasion in his life time has Mr. Guthrie been a candidate for public office. That was in 1896, when he was the nominee of the Democratic party and the Citizens' municipal league for mayor of Pittsburg. The fight which was made on that occasion for the redemption of the city from machine control caused the attention of the whole country to be fixed upon Pittsburg. Mr. Guthrie was defeat-ed by a small majority, upon the face of the returns, but the character of the canvass he had made, and the attention which was attracted to his great knowledge of municipal affairs, and to his long and determined fight for their improvement in

his native city, gave him a wide reputation all over the country among men who were devoting their talents and euergies to the solution of the complicated question of municipal government. Mr. Guthrie has had a very active part

in all of the movements to secure ballot re-form which have been instituted during the past several years. He has participated in many conferences of the men who were laboring to bring it about, and, at their request, has appeared often before commit-tees of the House and Senate of the State Legislature and urged the adoption of the various bills which had been presented and introduced. There has not been a session for several years during which he did not visit Harrisburg at least once in the inter-

est of some measure of this character. Mr. Guthrie's labors in behalf of better government for cities have, since 1897, taken in the entire scope of his country, he in that year becoming a member of the execu-tive committee of the National municipal league, and as such giving counsel and assistance to the reformers of many cities who were struggling for the improvement of their local conditions. He also served in this national organization as a member of a special committee of ten, which after two or three years of labor and investiga-tion, prepared a program which has since been the text book of reformers of city government throughout the country. The characters of many cities have been recon-structed or modified upon lines which this program suggests.

JAMES NOLAN.

James Nolan is one of Reading's best known citizens. He is nearly 60 years of age and lives with his family at 236 North Fifth street. He has been a resident of Reading since a young man. He is one of five brothers who came to America from Irelaud early in life-William, James, Charles, Thomas and Edward-all of whom have been leading citizens. The last two named are dead.

all sections of the eastern part of the Unit-

work in the cause of municipal reform con-suming all the time which could be spared from his law practice, and there is one incident of his work at that time which is worthy of particular notice, and which constitutes, perhaps, his most notable service to the Democratic national organization. He was one of the attorneys who, in 1876, ical greed and their appropriations measur-on behalf of the national committee, went ed and determined by their use and services to the machine; that no possible field of corruption was left uncultivated by the crew of public plunderers who have seized upon your State-plunderers, who, in the name of a great politica! party, have prostituted all the purposes and powers of government to their own enrichment.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS INDICTED.

For these crimes we again indict the Republican organization of Pennsylvania as it is now controlled. To the absolute extirpation of all these evils we hereby

pledge our party and its nominees. We promise an administration absolutely clean. incorruptible and pledged to a ded-ication of the powers of public position to the public weal

We aim at the banishment from the presincts of the legislature of the lobbyist, the vote broker, the bribe giver and taker, the franchise robber and the hordes of party dependents looking to the public treasury

for pay for corrupt party service. We assure the business interests of the State absolute exemption from "pinch leg-islation;" from threatened enactment of oppressive laws designed only to invite bribery as the condition of peace and protection from annoyance. Corporation lobbyists, no longer needed

for protection against the schemes of plunderers, will cease to exist, and thus will disappear the temptation (so often yielded to) appear the temptation (so often yielded to) to use their power to improperly influence legislation affecting public interests. Au honest administration will insure the business interests of the State absolute ex-

emption from the forced levies of political parties and leaders.

Officers of corporations shall no longer be compelled to use the money of their stock-holders in lavish contributions to the corruption fund of political parties, their managers and office seekers.

EQUAL AND JUST LAWS PROMISED.

To the people of the State we promise equal and just laws; pure, honest and eco-nomical administrations, and an invitation to public positions of pure honorable, and upright men to take the places of the scur-vy politicians who now disgrace them.

We denounce those who control the Rewe denounce those who control the ke-publican organization for their refusal to falfill their party pledge to give ballot re-form to our people. In its formal platform in 1900 it solemnly promises this reform. So clear was the pledge that the senior senator from Pennsylvania declared himself in writing that if the Republican organization failed to discharge this obligation it would "sink finally into merited infamy." Yet at the dictation of those who, through ballot frauds, control one of the great cities of the State, all ballot reform legisation was throttled and the "merited infamy" fully earned.

Corruption and frauds, either at primaries, conventions or general elections, are absolutely destructive of the spirit of republican institutions and incompatible with good government.

In order to secure to the people the pow-er to govern themselves and secure the per-petuation of republican government, the Democratic party is hereby pledged to the adoption of a uniform primary election law a personal registration in all the cities of

a personal registration in all the cities of the commonwealth and a free, equal, and secure ballot, assuring to all citizens equal rights and affording the greatest facilities for independent voting, and to make the appointment of overseers and the opening of the ballot boxes obligatory when de-manded by the citizene manded by the citizens. We recommend that all Democratic candidates for the legislature pledge themselves, in case of election, to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of these meas-We deplore the existence of the labor trouble now affecting important interests and a large portion of the people of our State, and express the earnest hope that, through concession, moderation and fair dealing, an early adjustment may be reached. While we concede to capital its rights to the utmost protection, guaranteed it by the constitution and the laws, we declare it as the conviction of this convention that abor also has the right to that protection, which comes through organization and un-ion. We believe that labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of earners, acting within the limits of the law and not subversive of public order, are not only lawful, but commendable, and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of labor to organize with in these limits is as sacred as any right of person or property. For the evils under which Pennsylvania suffers the Republican organization suggests no remedy. Its plat-form is absolutely barren of reference to them. It neither affirms nor denies their existence and promises no change. At the dictation of a boss, supported by a machine made delegation representing nothing, but the will of another boss, it has nominated a candidate for governor who offers no promises of reform. This candi-date has solemnly and deliberately declared that the senior senator from Pennsylvania "fails in no duty," that the criticism that has followed him is but further evidence of his real greatness; that he fully represents the State of which he is the fore most representative and that "Pennsylva-nia has no ills that are worthy of mention. Verily this candidate selected by the senior senator because of his laudations of the men and measures that we denounce as politically infamous holds forth no promise of relief to our dishonored State.

this breed of bogs is good.

from 7

term promised to be balmy-indoors and out.

Three weeks before the end of the term ; change had come. Word had been received from Marsh & Blakewell that there was doubt of their being able to receive a law student this year. They would write again in two weeks. Meanwhile they "remained regretfully, etc."

The sky clouded in the Barleighville high school. Signs of a storm were on the horizon. The school took in sail and steered very close to the wind, with cautious glances at the blue eyes flashing and darting above them. The front seats quaked and worked on decimals.

"There he goes !" "Hurry up, Annie !" "We'll be late !"

"Let's go 'cross the island !"

The group broke into a swift, jogging run. Books and slates and dinner pails bumped in swinging hands, and panting breaths escaped. Hurrying feet rattled the loose boards of the bridge and thudded on the soft grass as they crossed the island. Tommy Day was last in the race. He had

a round face and fat legs, and his little brown trousers were too wide. He lumber-ed along, holding fast to his sister's hand, and wailing now and then at the flying group. They gave no heed till the other bridge was reached. There they paused, glancing at it a little doubtfully and nudging each other to go on.

Two signs were across it : "Danger.-Not a Public Way.'

It was a swinging bridge-two parallel cables with boards across and a stout rope for hand rail. It had been thrown across for the operatives of the mill on the island. But the island was a handy cut when one

was late and the last bell ringing. "Go on, Will." Sammy Talcott gave the

boy in front a little push. 'G'on yourself !''

"Hurry up! We'll be late." "Hurry up! We'll be late." The boy hesitated. Then, with a little run, his feet touched the bridge and sped swiftly across. He swayed lightly to the motion, and barely touched the hand rope swinging beside him.

With a whoop and a chase, they follow-ed, big and little, speeding across one at a time, and landing with a flying leap.

"Come on, Annie." "Oh, leave him there !"

"He's a baby ! Come on !" Tommy plunped himself on the ground, his legs extended, and raised a round wail to heaven.

The group across the river regarded him with eager disgust. "Come along !"— "He'll come if you leave him !"—"Hurry up !"

She placed one foot on the bridge and glanced down at Tommy. Then she looked at the bridge.

The group waited. "Coward yourself, Annie Day !" called Mary Bell, tauntingly. "³Fraid cat ! 'Fraid cat !"

She looked over at them appealingly. "He's too little," she called back. Her voice was high and squeaking, and her small face was full of anxious care.

"Ob, leave 'em alone !''—''Come on !'' labored punch —''There's the bell !'' They turned with a wild scramble. Their voices floated back as they ran, and grew faint and fainter. Dennis,'' he se The air was very still. The boom of the mill on the other side of the island hum-med softly in it. A sparrow, hopping in a gently to the front of the room.

The silence deepened. "Take your seats," he said, quietly. He stepped to the table and touched the

little bell. Dennis, from beneath, sped swiftly to his seat. At a second tap of the bell, the class in reading rose from their seats and filed silently to their places before him.

The school had assembled with white aprons and clean collars and shining faces. It was the last day. To-morrow would be vacation. To-day they would speak pieces and have prizes. A row of complacent mothers and a scattering of fathers lined the walls and gave glory to the day. The pieces had been spoken and the last

prize distributed, when the master rose to speak. His blue eyes swept the room. In his hand he held a small object that shone in the light.

"I have another prize to give," he said, slowly. "It was not offered, but it has been earned.

The school looked on, breathless.

"There is in England," went on the mas-ter's voice, "a reward that is given only for bravery. It is known as the Victoria Cross. No one can wear it who has not been very brave. It is a great honor to have it. I have here"— He glanced at the bright ob-ject in his hand—"a cross that I should like to give in the same way." He paused. A flutter ran through the

"To-morrow," said the master, "T shall leave you. I may never live here again. But I should like to think that you do not forget me."

Some of the girls blinked very fast. The boys looked out of the window, "I should like to send every year a cross

like this"-he held it up-"to be given to

ome one who has shown special courage.' They gazed at it respectfully. Envious glances stole toward Willie Flint, in the back row. He sat very straight, his eyes fixed on the master's face, a serene look on his own.

There was no doubt as to who would Willie Flint's name had been in all the local papers. He had become a hero since the day he rushed out and stopped old Mose Beckman's runaway horse. It had all been done in a minute-old Mose

swaying drunkenly on the seat-a swift plunge at the horse, a turn toward the fence, a blocking of the wheel against the post, before the horse could plunge away— any boy would have done it. Willie had been very modest about it. But one or two of the other boys longed to pummel

him as he gazed serenely at the masterafter the droop of an eyelid toward the lapel of his coat.

The master looked at the cross thought fully, and then at the school. He opened his lips. "I give this cross," he said slow-ly, "because of special bravery, to-Annie

The room stirred swiftly and shifted its gaze to a small girl in the front seat. She sat with dazed countenance, blinking at the glittering cross. Her anxious

little nose was upturned to it. Dennis Quinn bent over and gave her a labored punch. "It's your'n," he whis-

The master smiled. "Bring her here Dennis," he said.

Bird's-eye Maple Tree.

Most of the people who hear the furni-ture man talk glibly of bird's-eye maple, curly walnut, and quartered oak, imagine that these are the products of some par-ticular kind of tree in each species. But all that is pure delusion. The names are simply invented by the workers in fine woods to distinguish particular material. The terms refer entirely to the graining shown by the different methods of outting oak. walnut, and maple.

Bird's-eye maple is a veneer set upon a body of solid wood. The bird's-eye figure is produced by cutting around the log, beginning immediately under the bark and

continuing till the log is used up. The thin shaving thus obtained is smoothed and polished to show the grain government. On the completion of his work as the head of the commission he returned to Philadelphia and devoted his atand then mounted upon rougher material. Furniture made in this way, though beautention to the bank. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884 and 1888; in 1890 tiful, is therefore somewhat perishable.

To cut up the log a huge kuife and not a saw is used, the wood being peeled off in

of the M. E. church south, and in 1891 a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical counthin strips each many yards in length. Few species of maple trees produce the beautiful grain necessary and many logs are spoiled in cutting, so the furniture is cil held in Washington, D. C. In 1884 Dickinson college conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1890, owing naturally expensive. The veneer obtained from the sugar maple tree is the finest to the errors of the Republican party, th Democracy seized the golden opportunity and again nominated Mr. Pattison for the produced.

Quartered oak is made by sawing a fine executive office. His campaign was a vig-orous and agressive one, and his speeches oak log into quarters-hence the nameand then sawing the quarters into boards. were presentations of the real issues of the working from the circumference to the cenpeople. For a second time he carried Pennsylva tre. Thus the flake, as the wood workers call the beautiful figure in quartered oak, is brought out.

Curly walnut is the root and that part of the trunk of the walnut tree just above the ground. The logs are sawed in the ordinary way. Curly walnut is obtained from all the species of the trees. Curly birch is the same kind of wood ob-

tained from the birch tree. And so it might go on through all the illustrations of trees which under the skillful hands of the trained worker, produce totally differ-ent kinds of woods for the attractive furniture which in these days adorus almost every home.

The Pennsylvania company has built and is furnishing a "rest house" for the men at Conway, twenty-two miles west of Pittsburg, on the Fort Wayne route, at a cost of \$30,000. Preparations are now being made to have a opening of the building about July 1, when a number of the Penn-sylvania officials will be present. The improvement is in direct charge of W. C. Cashing, superintendent of the East-ern division of the Fort Wayne. However,

it was a pet scheme of the former Superin-tendent, A. M. Schoyer, now general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines. The purpose is to erect and maintain a sort of railroad hotel at this divisional point, where the men may receive good accommodation at a nominal cost. Conway is a freight divisional point for the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Alliance. Crestline, Astabula, and for Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston. About 500 railroad men collect there from time to time during a day.

-The strawberry harvest is about over in this section. Cut down the weeds and mow the rows with a lawn mower. The rows holding the corporations of the State to a

He retired several years ago and at presstrict obedience to the constitution and the ent has under construction a magnificent laws. His success was a phenomenal one. residence in the northwestern section of Reading. Mr. Nolan never held any public office, Upon returning to private life he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia.

Three months later he was elected presi-dent of the Chestnut street National bank. but has always taken a deep and active interest in the success of the Democratic He had previously declined the auditorship party, and among the leading politicians of the State is well known. He has been closely identified with the business interof the treasury tendered him by President Cleveland, but afterward accepted an appointment as Pacific railroad commissione est of Reading for many years, is a director and was elected president of that commisof the Farmers' national bank and of other sion. His report on the relations of that Reading corporations. He is a publiccorporation to the government is one of the spirited citizens, a man of fine intelligence ablest and most valuable papers in the fi-nancial history of the land-aided roads and and deep learning and possesses one of the best equipped libraries in Reading. He is on the existing status of their debt to the entirely a self-made man.

The nomination came to him as a complete surprise, but was received with much enthusiasm by his friends.

Mr. Nolan is a widower and his family consists of two charming and accomplished daughters, who recently made their debut fraternal delegate to the general conference in society.

The Democratic Platform

The Republican Organization of Pennsylvania dicted for Crimes.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Erie on June 25th, was as fol-

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania repeats and reaffirms all of the statements, promises and declarations of purpose contained in the platform of its state conven-

nia on a platform of reform, being elected by a majority of 16,554, although the Republi-can candidates for lieutenant governor and tion of 1901. We repeat that every department of our tate government is honeycombed with profthe secretary of internal affairs were electligacy, dishonesty and reckless disregard ed by majorities above 20,000. His victory of constitutional and moral obligations that the powers of government are prosti gave him a position of national importance. He was inaugurated January 20th, 1891, for the term of four years. tuted to the purposes of public thieves; that constitutional restraints and commands the sanctity of the law, the obligation of official oaths and demands of common honesty are thrust aside by the substitution o a higher law-the demands of an insatiate greed of public plunderers for money, money, more money; that shamelessly and openly the votes of legislators are bought and so persistently and constantly that market values for legislators have been established by settled custom; that the apparent in-difference of our people to these outrages emboldened the corruptionists to such an ex-tent that the last session of our legislature out-Heroded Herod in its infamies that al despair to accept its rule as a permanency, he men pronounce it the most corrupt legisla-tive body that ever convened in any State never once ceased his struggles against it, or lost faith that eventually the people would crush it to fragments. He has lived to see the realization of this faith. In the in the Union; that its very organization was founded on the purchase of venal legislators with money and place and that it closed its session with the crowning infamy municipal election of February 18th, 1902, the ring, which was thought to be invinci-ble, was so routed and demoralized that the of that most stupendous franchise steal, shocking the moral sense of the entire coun try; that the selection of a United States regaining of its old-time supremacy is seen by its leaders and all those opposed to it to be an entire impossibility, and Mr. Guth-rie, as chairman of the Democratic city com Senator was accomplished in a carnival of corruption and bribery; that in the reckless determination to punish enemies and re-ward subservient tools, established municmittee of twenty-five, managed and led the forces of the people which achieved that ipal governments were ruthlessly overturn-ed and the chosen servants of the people expelled from their offices to make places

the creatures of a corrupt machine while the faith of the people in the sanctity of the judiciary was broken by its halt-ing efforts to find plausible excuse for the crime; foiled in its efforts to rob the State of millions of dollars of valuable coal deposits, the legislature proceeded to that

active in Democratic State and national other and greater robbery of the railway politics than he has been of late years, his franchises of the State worth millions to

To the pledges and the candidates of this present convention, and to them alone, can the people turn for deliverance.

AID OF HONEST MEN INVITED.

We invite the aid of all honest men in this contest. This Democratic Convention waves all expression of opinion on question of national policy that might divert atten-tion from the pressing problems that con-front the people of our own State or that might distract and divide the army of reform. In the contest about opening we are concerned only as Pennsylvanians and

only for the good of Penasylvanians and only for the good of Penasylvania. While we act to-day as a political organ-ization, in presenting this platform and our candidates we seek no party advantage or victory.

We freely and gladly dedicate our organization and the great body of voters it rep-resents to the work of cleansing cur State from the stain of dishonor that has come upon her.

To a full union with us in this effort we invite honest men of all parties and all organizations sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs, assuring to them a complete fulfilment of every pledge now made by this convention

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Mr. Guthrie was educated in the West-ern university of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and, after reading law with the late Judge

Wilkins of that city, graduated from the Columbian law school, Washington, D. C. He began practice in 1869.

Mr. Guthrie, as a young man, was more

mittee, and a member of the citizens

quarter of a century he has been an unfal-tering opponent of one of the most oppress-ive city rings that ever cursed an American city municipality. During much of that time he has seen this ring increase in power, impudence and audacity; but while many who hated the ring were driven in

George Wilkins Gathrie, who was nom-inated as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the Erie convention, is about 50 years old, and one of the leading lawyers of the State. For a

GEORGE WILKINS GUTHRIE.