

Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Democratic Ticket.

Jury Commissioner—FREDERICK TOBB, Romola County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte.

Pope Leo XIII is Dead!

(Concluded from page 1.)

The heavy bronze doors were swung to and entrance to the Vatican was only obtainable by knocking at a little wicket which was closely kept within by the papal guard and without by the Italian police.

On the steps of St. Peter's sat a group of young Roman princes discussing the situation. Nearby was gathered almost every type of peasant and workwoman who make Rome so picturesque. A few entered the basilica itself and there offered up prayers for Leo's soul. Among the supplicants were many monks who, with hands uplifted, prayed long and earnestly at the gates of the dimly lighted shrines.

ROME, July 21—1:45 p. m.—The square of St. Peter's is absolutely deserted. The only lights are those glimmering feebly from the window of the death chamber, where the Franciscan penitentiaries are keeping their death watch without the seclusion of the shutters which during his lifetime Pope Leo kept closed at night.

The crowds dispersed at an early hour. The battalion of infantry which took up its position in reserve under the portico on both sides of the square had nothing to do and was withdrawn at half-past 10. Only half a dozen policemen now guard the precincts of the Vatican and Rome sleeps without any political or other turmoil on account of the death of the 263d pope.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE POPE WHO OCCUPIED THE PAPAL CHAIR SINCE 1878.

His Holiness was born at Carpineto, in the Diocese Anagni, in the Papal States, March 2, 1810, being christened under the name Vincent Giacomo (Giovanni) Raphael Lewis. The name Vincent was given him by his mother, who had great veneration for the father Dominico missionary, St. Vincent Ferreri, Bishop of Valencia but after her death he used the name Joachim, which he kept.

The famous Society of Jesus, which it was afterward the first care of his Pontificate to restore to its ancient prestige in the councils of the church, was entrusted with his education, young Pecci being sent, at the age of eight years, to the Jesuit College at Viterbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year. At this time his mother died and he shortly afterward proceeded to Rome to continue his studies at the Jesuit College in that city. When he was eighteen years old he received the first prize for chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science, however, in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical studies, and even in those early days he was remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin, which subsequently found such notable expression, not only in his encyclicals and ecclesiastical work, but in the highest plane of poetry. He obtained in 1831, the degree of Doctor of Divinity and entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics to study in law and diplomacy and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the Papal Diplomatic Service and become conversant with the system of the spiritual government. It is from the ranks of this official body that, in these days, a new Pontiff is almost invariably chosen.

ENTERTAINED MARQUIS; SHOT HIS PALMS.

In 1837 Joachim Pecci received the subdiaconate and diaconate and on March 14th of the same year Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate, his first promotion, with the title of Monsignor. On December 23, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odescalchi, saying his first mass in the Chapel of St. Stanislaus at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Andrew. In 1837 Mgr. Pecci was named Governor of the Papal Province of Benevento and, like Sixtus V., busied himself with the suppression of brigandage. In connection with his work the following story was told of Mgr. Pecci:

A certain Marquis called one day to protest against what he considered the interference of the Governor and informed the latter that he was just starting for Rome to procure his recall.

"Have you considered this step well, Marquis?" asked Mgr. Pecci. "Yes, Monsignor," said the other, "and I'm going at once." To this the Governor replied: "Resolutions of this kind should be well considered at leisure. You will do me the honor of staying here for the present." That same night the Marquis' castle was surrounded and twenty eight brigands of whom he was patron and chief were arrested or shot.

NUNCIO AND THEN ARCHBISHOP.

From Benevento Mgr. Pecci was transferred to the Governorship of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half. The young ecclesiastic, in 1843, was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated Bishop of Partinico, of Damietta and sent to Brussels as Papal Nuncio. It was as representative of the Vatican at the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been among the principal characteristics of his Pontificate.

Mgr. Pecci remained over three years in Belgium, and on his recall to Italy was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

After leaving Brussels the Nuncio paid a visit to London. This was in February, 1846, and in the same year, at the age of barely 36, he was consecrated Archbishop of Perugia. He continued in this position for the thirty two years which intervened before his elevation to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the Episcopate of Perugia coinciding exactly with the 32 years of the reign of Pius IX.

In his labors the Archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontifical state. Among these achievements, he succeeded in purging the Arch-diocese of brigandage, and for a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty. Such success did not pass unnoticed, and in 1850 Mgr. Pecci was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal priest.

CROWNED POPE AT SIXTY-EIGHT.

At the consistory held in 1877, Cardinal Pecci was appointed Camerlingo of the Roman Church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. In this capacity it became his task to make the necessary arrangements for the Conclave

for the election of a new Pope after the death of Pius IX, in February, 1878. The Conclave lasted thirty six hours and at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected Supreme Pontiff and took the name of Leo XIII, after the famous Pope Leo XII, at whose jubilee he had assisted as a simple student. He was crowned on March 3rd with the tiara or triple crown, the ceremony taking place, not in St. Peter's, where all his predecessors but one had been crowned since 1855, but in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, where the Conclave had been held.

Public opinion regarded the new Pope as characterized, above all things, by a love of peace, and it was expected that, departing from the "non possumus" "we are not able" policy of his predecessor, he would speedily conclude a compromise with the Italian Government and thus put an end to the antagonism between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The world was soon undeceived and in his first encyclical, promulgated the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XII. unhesitatingly rebuffed the demand for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken up.

LEO'S ANTI-SOCIALISM GARD.
The policy of the Roman Church certainly underwent a development in the direction of moderation, which greatly contributed to increasing the influence of the Vatican abroad. From the very outset, the new Pontiff displayed the greatest interest in the social questions agitating the world of today and in an encyclical issued in December, 1878, proposed to the intellectual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his Holiness described as subservient of social order, aluding especially to the Nihilist movement in Russia.

The co-operation afforded by the Pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement by the Vatican of disputes existing between those governments, both spiritual and civil authorities being, as it were, called upon to merge their differences and make common cause against the common enemy.

The first great political achievement of the Pope was the settlement of the differences with Germany which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf. The rapid spread of anarchistic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made upon the Emperor's life in 1878 induced Prince Bismark to make approaches to the Ultramontane (Catholic) party to secure their support of his economic policy. Herr Falk, the famous author of the May Laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed and later Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, signaled the restoration of an harmonious understanding by visiting the Pope at the Vatican.

TEMPORAL POWER HOPES DISSIPATED.

A still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his Holiness by her selection of him as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline Islands, and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power. His success in this arbitration induced the Pope to declare his readiness to act as arbitrator in other disputes for the benefit of the whole of Europe and of Christendom, but for this, his Holiness declared it to be essential that should be restored to his liberty as an independent temporal sovereign. This demand, however, met with no response, as far as foreign governments were concerned, and the hopes which had been expressed in some quarters, that the German Emperor's visit to the Pope in 1888 might lead to the Pope's advocating the temporal claim of the Holy See, were soon dissipated. The Pope himself, in a letter to the German Bishops, declared that he regarded the presence of Emperor William in Rome as the guest of the Quirinal as a "deplorable recognition of the accomplished fact." The interests of the Triple Alliance were not compatible with those of the Vatican and even Catholic Austria could not afford to offend Italy by espousing the Pope's cause, although Emperor Francis Joseph abstained from visiting King Humbert in the City of Rome and hereby openly recognizing the legality of the Italian Occupation.

THE VATICAN AND FRANCE.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the late Pope's policy was the change in the attitude which the Vatican had hitherto preserved in regard to the France Republic.

At the beginning of Pope Leo's reign the identification of the clergy with the Royalist movement which gave rise to Gambetta's famous remark, "Le Clericalism, viola L'Enemi," had caused an antagonism to all that savored of religion which at one time bade fair to lead to the early separation of the Church and State in France. Alive to the danger of the situation, the Pope sought to conciliate the republic by acknowledging it as the established legal form of government and in 1881, the late Cardinal Lavergne gave expression to the holiness' views on this subject, to the great surprise of the Catholic press and the perturbation of not a few members of the French Episcopate.

PONTIFICATE REMARKABLE FOR PROPAGANDA.

While thus engaged in political negotiations with various countries requiring the greatest address and dexterity, the late Pope paid special attention to the actual work of propagating the Catholic faith, and no Pontifical reign since the Reformation has witnessed such a renaissance of Catholicism, or such an extension of the spiritual dominion of the Catholic church, especially in English-speaking countries. As an example of this may be cited the numerous pilgrimages which came to the Eternal City from all parts of the world, for instance at the time of the celebration, December 3rd, 1887, of the jubilee of the Pope's ordination to the priesthood. The jubilee service in St. Peter's on that occasion was attended by 50,000 persons. At the mass the Pope used a golden ewer and basin presented to him by the late Queen Victoria and wore a tiara given by the Emperor of Germany. His holiness also wore a magnificent diamond ring sent him by the Sultan of Turkey as a personal mark of his good will and pleasure.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S "AMERICANISM."

In February, 1900, the Pope issued an encyclical on "Americanism" which caused much discussion, and in June, 1901, he issued a letter on "Labor," which also aroused much interest. March 3rd, 1902, the late Pope took part in the public celebration in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation by holding a "Papal Chapel" in the Basilica of St. Peter, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 people. This was the first time a "chapel" had been held in the Basilica since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the Sistine Chapel. Thirty Cardinals were among those present.

OPPOSED TO GROWTH OF DIVORCE.

The late Pontiff, on March 29th, 1902, published a long encyclical letter, the tone of which suggested testamentary recom-

mendations, and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the Church and the "recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce, and picturing society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation was celebrated at the Vatican July 6th, 1902, by the entire Papal Court and thousands of members of all the Catholic societies assembled in Rome for the occasion.

LEO'S INCURSION INTO POESY.

The last notable encyclical of Leo XIII, was dated October 4th, 1902, and was designed to promote study in the Scriptures. In February of this year the Pontiff wrote a poem, dedicated to a friend whom the Pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

HIS LAST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated February 20th of this year with elaborate pomp in the Hall of Benediction, above the Portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold tiara, costing \$25,000, as the jubilee present of the Catholic world, and with large sums of money from various sources.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Pope's coronation occurred in St. Peter's March 30th last, with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the Catholic Church.

HIS REIGN LONGER THAN PETER'S.

On April 28th of this year the Pontiffate of the late Pope surpassed that of St. Peter, Leo XIII having been elected Pope twenty-five years, two months, and seven days, known as "The Years of Peter."

King Edward visited the late Pope in the latter part of April and Emperor William was received by the late Pontiff early in May.

Under Leo XIII, the American Diocese almost doubled in number and the Catholic University at Washington was founded. The Pope was represented at the World's Fair, Chicago, by Monsignor, now Cardinal, Satolli, who shortly afterward was appointed Papal Delegate at Washington. His holiness was much gratified when President Roosevelt sent Gov. Taft to the famous Kulturkampf. The rapid spread of anarchistic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made upon the Emperor's life in 1878 induced Prince Bismark to make approaches to the Ultramontane (Catholic) party to secure their support of his economic policy. Herr Falk, the famous author of the May Laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed and later Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, signaled the restoration of an harmonious understanding by visiting the Pope at the Vatican.

Maj. Fry Entertains Co. E. 45th P. V.

A Rainy Day Could Not Dampen the Ardor of the Old Boys in Blue or Detract from the Lush Hospitality of Maj. Fry and His Family.

"It was wonderful!" is about all any of the hundred or more guests who were at the reunion of Co. E, 45th P. V. at the home of Maj. W. H. Fry, near Pine Grove Mills, last Saturday, can find to say about it. Words being altogether inadequate to express their delight at the way they were entertained and their astonishment at the easy grace with which one country family took care of more than one hundred guests on a rainy day they simply say: "It was wonderful!"

Those who know the Frys, know what a genial, whole-souled folks they are and know that they would give away the last thing they own without a thought of regret if they thought it were to bring pleasure to a friend. Knowing this they do not wonder so much that the old boys of Co. E. haven't got done smiling yet when they talk of the good times and good things they had to eat at their forty second reunion.

Who would have thought that a fair day was absolutely essential. In fact it had been expected to entertain the guests at dinner out on the lawn and the tables had already been set for that purpose but the rain that fell in torrents nearly all day put an end to that, though it caused very little concern to the host, who seemed equal to any emergency and picked up and moved inside where everything passed off so pleasantly that the dreary day was forgotten entirely.

The visitors were met at the station at Pine Grove Mills with carriages and driven to Maj. Fry's home where unbounded hospitality awaited them.

Of Co. E. there were just nine members present. There were quite a number of soldiers from other regiments and the balance of the guests were friends and neighbors.

W. H. Musser, of Bellefonte, 1st Sergeant of Co. E, was present and was chosen master of ceremonies for the day. The day exercises were opened by a prayer by Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills. Then everybody joined in singing America. Maj. Fry in a neat and simple way everybody welcome and said if they did not see what they were to do, to ask for it. This was responded to by Rev. Aikens in a few well chosen words.

Then followed a selection of patriotic songs after which came the presentation of a beautiful silk umbrella to Maj. Fry by Comrade J. C. Sauer, of State College. Comrade Sauer was quite facetious in his allusion to the old "befo de wa" "bumbershoot" that Maj. Fry usually carried and remarked that it really was deserving of being pensioned and retired. The gift was really a very useful one, but as luck would have it some one of the guests carried it away by mistake that evening and the Major will still cling to his old yellow boy tied up with the wooden yarn.

After the dinner, which simply staled everybody with solid and liquid foods and was a bit beyond the ordinary power of description the men were given cigars and retired to the big tent in the yard, which was converted into a smoking room and an impromptu campfire was held. During its progress Maj. Fry was caned. Comrade Sam Miller, of Bellefonte, did the act in a graceful speech and then Comrade Sauer talked again and Rev. C. T. Aikens followed with a very pretty tribute to the personal worth of Maj. Fry.

Letters of regret were read from the former Colonel, James A. Beaver, Rev. Sam'l. Krieger, Mrs. J. A. Adair, J. R. Pheasant, Capt. C. P. W. Jones and Col. Fortney. Gen. Beaver's letter was in part as follows:

MY DEAR COMRADES:—
I have your invitation of July 11th, inviting me to the forty-second annual reunion of Co. "E," 45th Regt., P. V. L., July 18th inst. and I am glad to say that I will be with you. You may be sure that it would give me very great pleasure to meet you and the other comrades of your old company on that occasion if it were in my power to do so. I expect to leave for a trip to the Pacific coast, however, on Monday and do not expect to return for several weeks. Please convey to my old comrades my cordial greetings and accept for yourselves my thanks for the invitation to be with you.

I don't remember any special firing, when we were at Fredericksburg, guarding the line of the railroad, but we were there all the same and I remember distinctly that in taking a ride with that pretty young lady who lived on the hill beyond Brooke station, I came upon an outpost of soldiers who scared me worse than I was ever frightened in battle. I suggest that it might be well, if the company can't claim any credit for that

encounter, to put it somewhere that I may get the credit for it. It fortunately happened that the soldiers whom we encountered were our own people picketing the line of one of the extreme of the extreme left flank of Pope's army but I didn't discover that until it was too late for me to have retreated, in case they had been the other fellows. This was a little escapade that I do not know that I think I ever alluded to before but I think I was for a minute or two about the worst frightened youngster in the 45th regiment.

I hope you will have a good time and that you will not get Fry out of house and home. Very cordially your comrade,
JAMES A. BEAVER.

Then the roll call was made and 9 of Co. E. men answered. Of the 101 in the original company only 41 are living as follows:

- Capt. Henry Stevens, Louisville.
 - Leut. W. A. Harper, Philadelphia.
 - Leut. Armstrong Bailey, Bellefonte.
 - Sergt. W. H. Musser, Philadelphia.
 - Joseph Bailey, Leansworth, Pa.
 - Geo. W. Loner, Stormstown.
 - Thomas S. Thompson, Waterford, Pa.
 - Henry H. Alcock, Leansworth, Pa.
 - Corporal W. H. Poorman, Bellefonte.
 - Perry Cipp, Centre Line.
 - Joseph R. Morrison, Olivia.
 - John Graham, Bradford.
 - Theodore Bratton, Hickory, Mo.
 - J. S. McCurdy, Altoona.
 - John Giles, Petersburg, Pa.
 - Musican, Wm. Osman, Kentucky.
 - Wm. A. Jackson, Philadelphia.
 - Private, Henry Barton, Geyer.
 - Henry Bressler, Nebraska.
 - J. E. Bauman, Tyrone.
 - Wm. Deter, Erie.
 - David B. Allen, Millsburg.
 - Wm. Eilenberger, Geyer.
 - Samuel Eyer, Iowa.
 - Jerry Ewing, Charter Oak, Pa.
 - W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
 - J. G. Heberling, Pine Grove Mills.
 - James Dennis, Philadelphia.
 - John L. Lewis, Leansworth, Pa.
 - David A. Kennedy, Jersey Shore.
 - Samuel Krieger, Windfall, Pa.
 - John Love, Bellefonte.
 - J. R. Leman, Gatesburg.
 - Henry Miller, Altoona.
 - James Mayes, Leansworth.
 - Geo. M. Marks, Port Matilda.
 - Wm. A. Poorman, DuBois.
 - J. E. Bauman, Tyrone.
 - Graffius Weston, Port Matilda.
 - Sebastian Fisher, Snow Shoe.
 - Robert Miller, Bellefonte.
- *Indicates those present.

The day was also the sixtieth anniversary of Maj. Fry's birth and was celebrated with a family reunion. There was but one sad feature to mar it. On the evening before Maj. Fry drove in to Pine Grove to take his aged mother out to his home for the celebration and while he was there she was stricken with paralysis. He spent the entire night at her bedside and just as soon as he could get away from his comrades on Saturday he hurried back to give her whatever attention was possible.

In celebration of his birthday his sisters presented him with a handsome watch chain in the form of a G. A. R. insignia. Possibly the most wonderful thing on all that gloating table of edibles was the Company of Mrs. Estella Heberling had baked. It was inscribed "Co. E. 45th P. V. I." and was divided into 101 sections; one for each member of the original company.

Altogether the guests voted it one of the pleasantest days they had ever spent and it is not flattery to either Maj. Fry or his family to say that they were ideal hosts.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

—Andrew B. Young, foreman in the Centre Democrat office and later in the Republican, in this place, has resigned to accept a similar position in the office of the *Bltimore Record* in Philadelphia. Andy is a very competent man and we hope his new home will prove as satisfactory to him as he will doubtless be to his new employers.

A CHAMPION AT GOLF.—John Mont gomery Ward, once the greatest base ball player the world ever saw and the first man to throw a curve, seems to excel at everything he undertakes. After his retirement from the diamond he entered the law, and speedily attained a position of rank among the corporation lawyers of New York, then the old love for athletics cropped out again, but in a new direction, and he took up golf, merely as a recreation.

Early in the spring, at the American amateur championship meet at Asheville, N. C., he came within a very small margin of winning the championship. On Saturday he won the President's cup at the Hollywood golf club's meet at Long Branch; making a score of 40 out and 40 in and defeating Arthur Lehman 6 up and 6 to play.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Mrs. Caroline Comerford, of Pittsburg, expects to open a class in instrumental music in Bellefonte about September 1st. She intends spending a few months at her old home near Howard and has consented to come to Bellefonte two days in the week, provided a class can be formed for her.

Mrs. Comerford's musical education was completed in Paris and is superb. As an instructor she holds one of the first positions in Pittsburg and this opportunity is one that should not be missed. It is just possible that if a sufficiently large class can be secured here she will remain permanently.

Anyone who might be interested can correspond with Mrs. Comerford by addressing her at Howard, Pa.

THE LOGAN PICNIC.—After the spectacular success of the Logans gave Tuesday evening it was not surprising that they had a nice crowd at their picnic at Hecla next day. The Undine Co. and the Miesburg and Zion bands turned out to help them with the parade and over twelve hundred people were at the picnic. The C. R. R. of Pa. carried nine hundred and thirty-five passengers from Bellefonte alone.

While the weather in the morning was not very reassuring the day turned out to be a beautiful one and the park rang all day long with the music and revelry of the picknickers.

During the afternoon there was a ball game between Bellefonte and State College; the former winning by the score of 6 to 2. Other sports and a cake walk proved joyful attractions also.

The committee: Messrs. Jacob Marks, chairman, Geo. Cunningham, John Anderson, Harry Gehret and Alex Morrison, have reason to be proud of their management of it because, in addition to giving everybody a good time they cleared in the neighborhood of \$250 for the company.

THE ROBBERS TAKEN TO WILLIAMSPORT.—On Wednesday morning United States Marshal Samuel Lapp, of Harrisburg, with County Commissioner P. H. Meyer and officer George Jodon took the four post office robbers, who had been confined in the jail here since their capture in the Seven mountains four weeks ago, to Williamsport.

They left here on the 9:32 train and were followed by quite a crowd of curious men and boys from the jail to the station. William Shireman and James Lewis, the wounded man, were handcuffed together and John Ryan and William Palmer were together.

Accompanying the officers and their prisoners were the following witnesses who appeared against them at the hearing in the afternoon. All of them had played prominent parts in the exciting incidents of the robberies and the capture of the robbers: County Treasurer Phil D. Foster, J. H. Ross, Mrs. Ella Catherman, and Adam Zeigler, of Linden Hall; C. B. Motz, of Woodward; Reno Zimmerman, of Laurelton, and Walter Gherry, of Potters Mills.

The trip down was without incident except that Lewis, the wounded man, kept complaining continually and twice feigned illness in order to get whiskey. He is carrying out his characteristic role of a complainer. When in the penitentiary before he had the reputation of being a most annoying prisoner and his story to the effect that he was not a member of the robbing party is identical with the one he told the last time he was up for trial. He has served time in the western penitentiary and so have Palmer and Ryan. They have also been in a Massachusetts prison. Little has been learned of Shireman as yet.

THE HEARING.

At the hearing Wednesday afternoon before United States Commissioner Bentley, the prisoners were not represented by counsel but Lewis, the wounded man, was spokesman for the crowd, and made a big endeavor every once in awhile to show by the questions he asked the witnesses that he was not a member of the party of robbers. Lewis at once demanded that he and his pals be given a place near the witness stand than they were occupying, so they could hear what was being said, and that their handcuffs be removed while they were in the court room. His first request was complied with, but the second was refused.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ON HAND.

United States District Attorney S. J. M. McCarroll, of Harrisburg, appeared for the government, and he was assisted in the examination of witnesses by Postoffice Inspector Wardle, whose headquarters are at Altoona, and who has been in Centre county looking up the case. A number of witnesses testified, telling the story of the robbery and the subsequent capture, and a lot of postage stamps and other articles alleged to have been stolen were produced as evidence. Among the lot were two bottles, supposed to contain nitro-glycerine.

ZIMMERMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

The first witness called was J. B. Lohr, assistant postmaster at Rutherford. He stated that on the night of June 17th the postoffice at that place was broken into and robbed. About \$25.65 in stamps was taken and \$6.96 in cash. He was not able to recognize any of the prisoners. Reno Zimmerman, of the same place, who also testified, said that he happened along just while the burglars were at work. He was halted by one of the gang, who thrust a revolver into his face. Zimmerman pushed it aside, but was compelled to stand still. The man who held him up he identified as Shireman, and later he stated that Palmer came along took charge of him and escorting him up along the railroad track held him a prisoner about an hour. About this time another man came along and said that they could permit Zimmerman to go. While a prisoner the witness was blindfolded and was knocked down by one of the burglars. He was positive as to his identification of Shireman and Palmer.

THE WOODWARD ROBBERY.

C. B. Motz, of Woodward, who is the assistant postmaster at that place, testified that the postoffice there was robbed on the night of June 18th, and that stamps to the amount of \$158 were taken. Among the number were about eleven old yellow special delivery stamps. Among other things taken were five pairs of shoes, twelve rings, two revolvers, a razor and several knives.

AT LINDEN HALL.

Adam Zeigler, of Linden Hall, told of the robbery of the postoffice at that place, and of seeing four men whose general appearance tallied with that of the four men arrested.

CHASED INTO A BARN.

Postmaster Ross, of Linden Hall, who was the first man to start in search of the gang, said that in company with William Raymond and his son and Harry Hagan, he followed the burglars five miles, where he secured a warrant for the arrest of the men, and notified the sheriff. A posse was then formed, and the four men were chased into the old Foust barn, where they were later captured. Mr. Ross identified the men as those captured at the barn.

IDENTIFIED STOLEN GOODS.

Mrs. Catherman, of Linden Hall, identified a tin pail, a tablecloth, a loaf of bread that she had made, and which had been stolen from her cellar, and which had been found in a barn visited by the men under arrest.

TOLD OF SHOOTING.

County Treasurer Foster told of the capture of the men in the barn, stating that Lewis had a revolver leveled at him, when he pulled a gun and dropped the robber. Later the whole gang was captured in the barn.

LEWIS' IMPROBABLE TALE.

Lewis, who had been objecting to the testimony of every witness, here again broke in with: "I wasn't in their company. I went to the barn alone, and found the revolver. I was going to give it to you (meaning witness Foster), when you shot me."

Walter Gherry, who assisted in the capture, searched the barn, he said, and found four revolvers, three bottles of nitro-glycerine, stamps, etc.

"WASN'T DOING ANYTHING."

Here Lewis again interferred, and asked: "Did you see me in those men's company? I wasn't doing anything only rubbing my eyes, and when I got up he shot me."

DIDN'T NEED BAIL.

Commissioner Bentley made the bail \$2,000 for, for court at Scranton in Oct. and when he had finished asking if the prisoners could furnish the bail, Lewis

responded: "Are you talking to me? Well, as far as I am concerned, they ain't nothing against me. I don't need bail."

But Mr. Lewis, and his three pals, went to jail just the same.

The men will be tried at Scranton in October.

Sheriff Taylor said, before leaving for military camp at Somerset yesterday morning: "I am very glad that they are off my hands, for while I intended to take every precaution against their escape, yet they were a continual source of worryment to me."

—There are ten patients in the Bellefonte hospital at the present time. Mr. Morris Purrey, who was operated on for a growth on the head, will be discharged today. Miss Lizzie Burkholder, of Centre Hill, was admitted on Wednesday, suffering from nervous prostration. Mrs. Laugher, of Scotia, was admitted yesterday.

IT DIDN'T KILL HIM.—On Wednesday evening a special freight running out of this place struck a man by the name of Steel, from Martha Furnace, who was sitting on the track, near the McCoy-Linn iron works.

Steel was knocked quite a distance and the engine was stopped and the man picked up and brought up here, where a medical examination revealed the fact that he wasn't very badly hurt. In fact scarcely hurt at all.

THE EAGLES WILL SWOOP DOWN UPON US.

—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Susquehanna district association of the Knights of the Golden Eagle will meet in Bellefonte on Monday, September 7th. It will be Labor day and a specially propitious one for the gathering of the Eagles. They will swoop down upon us from all quarters of Central Pennsylvania and Bellefonte will be a fitter with eagles that day.

The local Castle has begun the work of arranging for the visitors. At a recent meeting A. Lukenbach was appointed chairman of the committee on reception and hotels; L. H. Wian on horse and carriage, and J. S. McCargar on transportation.

In order to make the meeting here as attractive as possible and the parade as gorgeous Bellefonte Castle has offered the following prizes:

- \$25 to the best drilled Commandery, having 22 men in line.
- \$15 to the second best drilled Commandery, having 22 men in line.
- \$10 to the Castle coming the greatest distance.
- \$10 to Castle having largest per cent. of members, based on last official report, in line.
- \$10 to Castle making the best appearance in line.

A GROWING INSTITUTION.—The Bellefonte Academy will re-open on Wednesday, September 9th, with the largest and strongest faculty in its history and the prospect of a very interesting year.

The faculty will be composed as follows: Rev. J. P. Hughes, A. M., principal emeritus, mathematics and book-keeping. James R. Hughes, A. M., head master, English and oratory.

Helen E. Canfield Overton, preceptress, superintendent of primary department. Isabella S. Hill, Ph. B., English, rhetoric and literature.

Kate Stewart Davis, modern languages. Edward H. Myers, B. S., higher mathematics and physics.

William P. Wharton, A. B., history and ancient languages. Bayard H. Sharpe, B.