

Terms of Subscription.—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One year in advance \$1.00
Paid before expiration of year 1.50
Paid after expiration of year 2.00

The Monument Given Another Little Boost.

(Concluded from page 1.)

will be impossible to raise the full sum of \$50,000 it has been taken for granted that the Barnard plan must be abandoned. It has been in the mind of some of the members of the association and of many citizens, as well as of a committee of our Centre county veteran club, that it would be well to erect a memorial tower in connection with a building to be devoted to Grand Army, Daughters of the Revolution, Historical Society and Library purposes, and thus secure the wall space upon which the names of all the soldiers might be preserved as portraits and historical works relating to more ancient times might be gathered. At a joint meeting of our executive committee and of the committee from the Centre county veteran club, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mrs. A. G. Curtin to ascertain whether or not it would comport with her wishes to consider the propriety of using Gov. Curtin's house in the future as the basis of some such arrangement. The committee was met with a prompt and unhesitating refusal to consider such a proposition and we are left, therefore, to turn to some other plan.

Under the amended soldiers' monument act of April 3rd, 1903, it is provided that, in counties having a population as computed by the United States census of the year one thousand nine hundred of over 500,000 and less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, said petition may pray for the erection of a memorial hall and, if approved as above provided, the county commissioners of said county shall be authorized to acquire, by purchase or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, the necessary site and shall be authorized to erect and maintain thereon at the county seat a suitable memorial hall or building in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion from such county.

In view of this provision, it may well be doubted whether in counties having less than 500,000 inhabitants, the commissioners would be authorized to expend the money in the erection of a memorial hall and it is well to consider this in the district of the chairman of the monument association has been in favor of the erection of a memorial tower in connection with a building which could be used for a museum for war relics, for a meeting place for the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the headquarters of the Historical Society and for a public library. In this way, the funds for caring for a building and providing for the care and erection of our memorial could be easily provided. In view of the difficulties, however, of securing such a place and of the doubt as to the authority of the commissioners of such county to expend the amount asked for from the county treasury for this purpose, it may be doubted whether the plan is now practicable. Amendment of the act of the Centre county law which would make it so but this would add to the delay, already considered unreasonable by very many of our citizens.

What then is to be done?

- 1. Shall we have a statue of Governor Curtin, distinct and separate, for which the money is in hand?
2. Shall we combine a soldiers' monument and a statue of Governor Curtin in such a way as will enable the funds appropriated by the State and raised by the Centre county to be used for that purpose?
3. If suggestion No. 2 should be adopted, shall we open the proposition to consider or shall we communicate further with Mr. Barnard, who is now employed in Paris upon the statutory for our new capitol building?
4. Shall we adhere to the original idea that is a memorial of our soldiers and sailors and insist, in the preparation of a design, that space must be left for the names of all the soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the rebellion from Centre county?

Query: Can this object be attained in the limited space which we have at command for the erection of such a monument? It may be well to state here, in connection with this query, that the space in front of the court house or in the square between the First national bank and the Brockerhoff block would not have been sufficient for the erection of the Barnard monument as designed, and it is questionable whether sufficient space can be had at the point suggested by our committee on location for such a monument. It was suggested by the committee on design, or the leader by advisory members of it that the Barnard monument or any design of that character might be erected in the public square back of the court house and between it and the jail. Is that desirable?

Can we count the appropriation of \$10,000, by the commissioners of the County for the purpose mentioned? If so, can we also depend upon permission to erect the monument in the square in front of the court house, changing the walks if necessary, so as to leave the centre of the square open for the monument and the walks from the corners converging toward the centre. If we are necessary to understand definitely what to depend upon in these respects before throwing the subject open to competition, if it is decided that this is the desirable thing to do, this statement has been made for the purpose of bringing definitely and clearly before your minds the situation which confronts us, the chairman has carefully avoided representing his personal views in any way and is merely willing to co-operate with the committee and our citizens in carrying out any plan which may be thought to be the best for fairly and fully carrying out the provisions of the several acts of Assembly which are involved herein and of making a real memorial of the men who bore the burden and heat of the strenuous days from '61-'65, who made our reunited country a possibility, and whose individual names should be, above all things else, cherished and handed down to posterity.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the executive committee. JAMES A. BEAVER, Chairman.

Some discussion followed this address. Capt. Patterson stated that according to his idea neither the soldiers and the sailors, nor the Curtin part of it could accomplish much with the funds already raised for their separate use, but if the two were to be combined a creditable structure might be possible. Then W. H. Musser stated that a \$15,000.00 monument would be good enough for him, provided nothing better could be had, the monument ought to be built right away.

Gen. Beaver and Senator Heinele spoke in favor of combining the interests. A. V. Miller P. H. Meyer, Gen. John I. Curtin, S. H. Williams and James Harris spoke along the same line. These talks prompted Capt. Fryberger to move the appointment of a committee of nine, made up of

the legislative committee Governor Penny-packer, Senator A. E. Patton and Gen. Beaver, the county commissioners and three from the Veterans Association to have full power to select a design, locate and erect a monument to cost about \$30,000. The motion carried unanimously and the chair appointed Capt. Fryberger, Gen. Jno. I. Curtin and Capt. Jno. A. Daley as the representatives of the Veterans Association. This concluded the business of the public meeting and it was adjourned so that the special committee could have a meeting at once.

The Second Week of Court.

Quite a Large Attendance but the Session Lasted only until Wednesday.

One important land suit brought quite a number of woodsmen and engineers to attend the second week of November Court which convened in this place on Monday. The attendance was large for a civil list and every one thought there was to be a good old-fashioned week of crowded hotels and general activity about the court house, but so many cases were either settled or continued that the business was all concluded by Wednesday and court adjourned. The cases were disposed of as follows:

- Bertha Dodd vs. Christ Sharrer; settled.
Henry C. Woomer vs. Robert Thompson continued.
Leo J. Teirney vs. The Snow Shoe Mining Company; continued.
Mary Dodge vs. John Kelley, summoned in ejectment. Continued.
Orvis M. Fetzer, charged with desertion by his wife; the court directed a nol pros to be entered.

A nol pros was entered in the case against Claire Woods, charged with larceny by Fred Giles.

A nol pros was entered in the case against Mary Ward, charged with an assault and battery by Mary Ryan.

T. M. Meyer vs. George Hurley and William Hurley, trading and doing business as Hurley Bros.; settled.

James A. Davidson, guardian of Julia A. Shope vs. James N. Shope, summoned in ejectment. Continued.

E. C. Smith vs. Josiah Long, administrator John Long, late of Penn township, deceased. Continued.

W. H. Runkle use of Peter Smith vs. Mary A. Slack, James Kimpfort and L. W. Kimpfort. Plea, non assumpsit; continued.
The Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, the Moshannon Lumber Company, H. M. Boyer, M. P. Bock, George W. Boyer and Robert A. Shillingford; summoned in ejectment. Continued.

On Monday George Spangler, who pleaded guilty last week to an indictment for selling liquor without license in Liberty township, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of five hundred dollars and seven months in jail.

The People's Savings and Deposit Company of Lancaster, substituted trustee for Frederick A. Beates, deceased. This suit was brought to recover judgment on some notes. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for fourteen hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents.

George Dale, A. A. Dale and Clement Dale, who survive Henry Dale, deceased, executors of Christian Dale, Sr. deceased, vs. Clement Dale and Blanche Hoy, executors of Christian Dale, Jr., deceased, with notice to Blanche A. Hoy, legatee and devisee under the last will, etc., of Christian Dale, Jr., deceased. This was an action to revive and continue lien of judgment against the defendant estate. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for one hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents, with stay of execution until plaintiff estate is settled up.

William Witmer vs. Dora Witmer and James C. Witmer. This was an action to try title to personal property consisting of horses, cattle, farming implements, etc., which were in the possession of the defendants. Some time prior to October, 1895, they had bailed someone and some time in October of the same year judgment was entered up against James C. Witmer and execution issued thereon in favor of the plaintiff and the personal property sold and bought by the plaintiff, and some time in January, 1902, the plaintiff had a writ of replevin issued for this property in the possession of the defendants, whereupon the defendants gave a bond and retained the property. The defendant claimed that part of the judgment in favor of the plaintiff, upon which the sheriff's sale was had, was money loaned by Mrs. Witmer to her husband and included in plaintiff's judgment to save costs, and that after the sale the plaintiff gave the property just bought by him to Mrs. Witmer, one of the defendants, and further alleged that the defendants had paid the plaintiff in money and stock. Verdict Tuesday forenoon in favor of the defendants.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. William I. Harvey and John Bowden. This action was brought to recover damages for cutting timber on land of the State Forestry Commission after expiration of the agreement. The land had been sold to the State by Mr. Harvey, who received the right to cut and remove timber of certain size from the denuded premises, which reservation was subsequently assigned to Mr. Bowden, who contracted with a contractor, who it appears did not get the timber removed within the time limit. At the close of plaintiff's case the Commonwealth offered a voluntary non suit as to Mr. Harvey and after this counsel for defendant moved the Court for a compulsory non suit as to Mr. Bowden, the other defendant, and court adjourned till Wednesday morning. Wednesday morning the Court overruled the motion for compulsory non suit and the defendant with his case, to the effect that he had no knowledge that any timber was removed from the tract after August 1, 1901, and if and was done by the contractor without his knowledge and consent. After the close of the evidence on both sides the defendant renewed his motion for a compulsory non suit, which was granted. This being the last case open, Court adjourned after discharging all jurors.

Dan Patch's Wonderful Work.

MACON, Ga., November 30.—To-day, in the face of a cold and driving rain and a temperature of 47 degrees, Dan Patch broke two world's pacing records. To a high wheel sulky he lowered Direct's record of 2:06 to 2:04 1/2. The time by quarters was :31, :30 1/2, :31 1/2 and :31 1/2. Twenty-five minutes later to the usual sulky he went two miles in 4:17, lowering Nevada's record of 4:19.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Receivers Named for Zion City.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Against John Alexander Dowie. His Ventures do not Pay.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Financial difficulties which began during the crusade of John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah III," and his restoration host to New York a month ago, and which have been rapidly increasing since Dowie's return, culminated in the federal court taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, has a population of over 10,000, is the general headquarters for Dowie's church, and is said to represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Fred M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National Bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Congressman Boutell, were appointed receivers of the property. Their bonds were fixed at \$100,000 by Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States district court, who made the appointment on the petition of several creditors. The receivers left for Zion City to take possession of the property.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent, and that while in this financial condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment, on November 2, to the E. Streeter Lumber Company for \$3770. Dowie has been hard pressed by his creditors, especially since it was announced that his recent mission to New York had proved unsuccessful financially.

Dowie is known to have accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic Church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started. Then lace and candy industries were started, and as both of these ventures have never been a paying investment, a great deal more money was tied up. Dowie's differences with his brother-in-law, Stevenson, over the management of the lace factory cost more than \$100,000, and other suits recently began in Lake county by creditors are said to aggregate a large sum.

Attorney Ettleson, representing the petitioning creditors, in his arguments before Judge Kohlsaat, said:

"The creditors whom I represent have reason to believe that Dr. Dowie is insolvent. Judgments have been accumulating against him for several weeks past, and there was every indication that the overseer of Zion congregation could not pay his debts. In such a crisis, the creditors sought protection for their interests in the bankruptcy court. It is impossible to estimate the liabilities or assets of Dr. Dowie. Zion's affairs are complicated, and it will take several weeks, I believe, before any idea of Dowie's finances can be had."

Last Wednesday Dowie's first confession of weakness was made at a rally in the tabernacle at Zion City.

"A lot of you people have cash in your pockets," Dowie said to his followers. "Dig down and get it out. It is God's, and we need it in His work. You're cowards if you don't give it up. Deposit it."

Dowie talked in the same strain for more than an hour, tears glistening on his cheeks as he told of the financial straits in which the Zion industries found themselves.

Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long line of people to the bank on Friday, when they lined up at the paying teller's window, drawing out their money. Less than \$3000 was deposited in the Bank on Friday, while the amount withdrawn was twice as much. Late in the afternoon A. W. Graham, of Waukegan, tried to withdraw his account of \$300, and was told he would have to give 30 days notice before he could get his money. Sunday another appeal was made by Dowie for funds, but the depositors who appeared were few and the deposits were chiefly in trivial amounts. Yesterday Dowie asked the members of Zion more urgently than ever for money. He declared that he must have \$500,000 without delay. This sum, he said, was willing to take in short loans, but that they must be forthcoming immediately. In the efforts to remedy the condition of affairs at Zion City hundreds of letters were sent out daily to Dowie's followers in other parts of the country. In these letters, in which glowing prospects of Zion City's future were painted, and in which Dowie himself is quoted as saying that all those who believe in him will "follow the Lord," all Dowiesites are urged, almost commanded, to sell their farms, stores and everything else and come at once to Zion City and take up the work of the church. All of those who have money in banks near where they now live were asked to draw that money out of the local banks and send it for deposit at Zion City.

Lived Two Days With Bullets In Heart

Newark, N. J., Dec. 1.—An autopsy made on the body of Luigi Russomanno, who died at his home here, revealed the fact that two bullets had pierced his heart. The fact that the man had been shot was discovered by the undertaker who was called in to prepare the body for burial, it having been stated by members of the family that the man had died a natural death. The police learned that Russomanno had been shot in a fight in a saloon on Saturday, that and with two bullets in his heart he had walked home and lived nearly two days.

Five Inches of Snow in Alleghenies.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 2.—There are five inches of snow in the Alleghenies at Elkins, W. Va.; Oakland, Md., and Somerset, Pa. The temperature averages 10 degrees above zero.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Brooke Testifies Against Gen. Wood.

Retired Officer Charges Him with Insubordination in Cuba. Ignored Superior Officers.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Major General John R. Brooke, retired, former governor general of Cuba, gave testimony before the senate committee on military affairs which charged insubordination against General Leonard Wood. At the close of his testimony a member of the committee said that it is probable General Wood will have to return from the Philippines and testify. One of the charges made by General Brooke is that General Wood violated the order which required him to make improvements in Santiago and to submit estimates to the governor general. General Brooke said also that General Wood continually sent communications to the war department over the head of his commanding officer. General Brooke called to the attention of the committee in support of an allegation that General Wood had neglected to work in harmony with the military government the matter of General Wood's attitude toward the newspapers at Santiago, which repeatedly made attacks on General Brooke's administration. General Brooke read a number of these attacks and also his recommendation to the war department that the papers be suppressed unless they desisted.

One of the extracts from the Independencia, published at Santiago, which was read, was a bitter denunciation of General Brooke, under the caption of "God Save Cuba." The article in question was based on General Brooke's order for the centralization of affairs of the island by which receipts from all custom houses were ordered sent to Havana. The article among other things said that if carried into effect the order soon would prohibit the people of Santiago from breathing without permission from General Brooke; that it was a matter of life and death to the province of Santiago to get the order rescinded. A large number of telegrams of indignation sent to President McKinley were appended to the article.

General Brooke read a letter which he had sent to the adjutant general of the war department asking that General Wood be instructed to prohibit the publication of such articles during the period of military government. He also read General Wood's reply to the adjutant general, which, the witness said, had been sent over the head of his superior officer, saying that freedom of speech, untrammelled criticism of the military government and absolute independence in all matters, was a necessary part of the education of the Cubans to fit them to conduct a liberal government.

In the course of General Brooke's testimony he said that General Wood became unduly excited when the Cubans held indignation meetings at Santiago for the purpose of protesting against the centralization order. The witness laid before the committee a copy of a telegram he received from General Wood, saying that the Cubans looked upon the order as approaching a calamity, and that discontent and profound business depression existed. Finally General Wood prayed that the customs receipts be left under local control. The witness declared that the attitude of General Wood was responsible to a great extent in adding to the disquiet of the Cubans. The members of the committee took a great interest in General Brooke's testimony, and steps were taken to have copied a number of the papers he offered in evidence.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN POLITICS

New Party Forming Under Patronage of Chicago Federation of Labor.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The Union Ward Club is the name of an organization now in the process of forming under the patronage of the Chicago Federation of Labor for political purposes. The movement will be conducted outside of the unions, but a union card will be a necessary qualification for membership. The platform of the organization as outlined is socialistic, but it is not the intention of the promoters to affiliate with the Socialist party. The tentative platform contemplates among other reforms the election of president, vice president and senators by direct vote; government ownership of communication and transportation facilities and municipal ownership of other public utilities, abolition of the fee system and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Cleveland to Foreclose Railroad.

Franklin, Pa., Dec. 1.—Former President Grover Cleveland is about to foreclose a mortgage upon the narrow gauge Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railroad, of which he is the exclusive holder. At one time this road paid large dividends. The road is only 16 miles long, and when it was built its promoters induced Mr. Cleveland to take the entire bond issue. Mr. Cleveland still has the bonds, and the owners, it is said, owe him so much lapsed interest that he is going to sell the equipment at Bradford on December 1.

Collieries Close Indefinitely.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 1.—The Centralia collieries have closed down for an indefinite period, causing 25000 men and boys to be thrown out of employment. The collieries are owned by the Lehigh Coal Company, which does not give a reason for the shutdown. It is believed, though, that the closing of the mines is due to poor coal trade.

Father Accidentally Shot His Son.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 1.—While George Smeitzer and his son, Harrison, aged 16, of Roaring Springs, were out hunting near their home, the father tripped over a log and his gun was discharged. The ball entered the son's abdomen, fatally injuring him.

DESPERADOES AT EMAUS, PA.

Held Up Citizens and Terrorized the Borough Generally.

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 2.—The borough of Emaus, near here, where the post-office was robbed and three safes were cracked last week, was again visited by burglars, when five desperadoes practically took possession of the place. They entered the borough, firing revolvers and terrorizing the citizens. The gang first went to Kremsler's barber shop, where they got shaved and refused to pay. At three hotels they ordered drinks, declining to pay for them, and when the bartenders expostulated the invaders drew revolvers and went away. No one was injured. Samuel Rehm was held up on the street, robbed of his money and told to run for his life, which he did, the robbers firing to make him travel faster.

A woman on the street was also held up and her purse taken. A little girl was stopped, the ruffians taking her in their arms and rudely kissing her.

At this juncture the single policeman of the borough organized a posse, which gave chase to the gang. The desperadoes yelled to the posse not to come too close or they would shoot, at the same time jeering that "Emaus is a cheap town, with not enough money in its safes to make crackin' them worth while."

The ruffians ran along the Perkiomen railroad as far as Lehigh mountain, a mile below the borough, and then took to the hills and escaped. Great excitement prevails among the borough's residents, and the fear is expressed that the desperadoes will return. The county is without detectives.

HAS 1300 CASES OF TYPHOID

Butler, Pa., at the Mercy of a Serious Epidemic.

Butler, Pa., Nov. 30.—Since the 15th of September this town has had over 1300 cases of typhoid fever and 28 deaths. The state board of health investigated the cause of the unusual conditions and issued a statement in which they say the borough of Butler has been visited with a serious epidemic of typhoid fever in its various types, and that the cause is the pollution of the water used in the greater part of the borough. The pollution is clearly traceable to cases of typhoid fever in close proximity to Thorn Run dam, the reservoir of the Butler Water company.

The board found that the premises surrounding the farm house from which the fever drainage was carried into the Thorn Run reservoir had been thoroughly ditched so no drainage can now reach the dam.

A meeting of the general relief committee was held and the finance committee reported \$8000 raised. Fifty cots have been placed in the abandoned pickle factory near here, and the residence of Gohbart Wagner has been fitted up as a temporary hospital. In response to appeals, nurses are arriving on every train, but domestic help to wash the clothes and bedding of the patients is as badly needed as nurses.

Father L. A. Carroll, who has 125 fever patients in his own congregation, makes this statement:

"The people of Butler are at the mercy of typhoid fever. We need girls to work and who know something about nursing. As you love God and your neighbor, come to Butler's assistance."

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

Japan and Russia On Verge of Settlement of Controversy.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Japan and Russia are on the verge of a settlement of the Far Eastern controversy, which promises to dissipate the war cloud that has been hanging over both countries. This settlement will be the result of the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past and which were assisted by the friendly representations of France to Russia and of Great Britain to Japan. The two nations have practically agreed upon the basis of a treaty, the signing of which can be prevented only by some unexpected development.

The basis of this forthcoming agreement follows: Russia will accept the two agreements entered into by Japan and Korea, dated 1896 and 1898 respectively, under which Japan secured various rights in Korea, including the maintenance of a garrison at Seoul. In exchange for this concession Japan will accept Russia's treaty with China respecting Manchuria.

It is believed—though this cannot be stated as positively—that Japan and Russia will reiterate their support of the principles of the "open door" and the integrity of China and of Korea.

Church to Soldiers of Civil War.

Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Church, of the Prince of Peace, erected in this borough in honor of the soldiers of both the north and the south who took part in the battle of Gettysburg, was dedicated by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the tower of the church have been placed several hundred memorial tablets in memory of the soldiers who were killed at Gettysburg, and on the walls of the main auditorium were placed tablets to Major Generals George G. Meade, Winfield Scott Hancock and other prominent officers of the Union army.

McKinley Souvenirs Sent to Porto Rico

Canton, O., Dec. 2.—Five thousand McKinley memorial souvenirs have been sent to Porto Rico to acknowledge the payment of \$2000 by the school children of that country. A large shipment will soon be sent to Cuba.

Recognized by Germany.

Minister From Panama Is Formally Appointed Emperor's Acknowledgment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Germany has recognized the republic of Panama as a sovereign and independent state. Baron von Dem Busche-Haddenhausen, first secretary of embassy and charge d'affaires, today addressed a note to M. Banau Varilla, the minister from Panama, informing him that the German government, having received his formal assurances that Panama assumed and would execute all obligations contained in the treaties between Germany and Colombia so far as they affected territory over which Panama is now sovereign, in his majesty, the Emperor's name, extended full recognition to the new republic, and best wishes for its prosperity and long life.

In view of the precedent set by Germany it is expected that the other European powers will grant an equally full recognition to the new republic.

It is learned that Mr. Beaupre, our minister at Bogota, has received several different propositions from the Colombian government, each containing some indirect method of rectifying what the Colombians themselves regard as a fatal blunder of permitting the Hay-Herran treaty to expire last September. Mr. Beaupre is using his best efforts to make it clear to the Colombian officials that the treaty is dead beyond resurrection.

PANAMA, Nov. 30.—Dispatches from La Libertad Salvador say that several meetings have been held throughout Salvador, at which protests were made against the action of the United States Government on the isthmus of Panama. The attitude of the government of Salvador concerning the republic of Panama continues to be one of reserve.

Reduced Rates to Wilkesbarre.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Wilkesbarre, December 8 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Wilkesbarre from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 7th to return until December 12th, inclusive, at reduced rates (minimum rate, 25 cents). 48-47-2t

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

The court has directed the jury Commissioners to meet on the 14th inst. to put 650 names in the jury wheel for succeeding courts.

Mrs. Evelyn Bell and her family take this means of thanking and expressing their gratitude to their many friends and neighbors, who were so kind and good to them during their recent great bereavement, caused by the sudden death of Mr. Bell, the head of the family.

The Pennsylvania Dairy Union held its annual meeting in Look Haven on Wednesday and Thursday. There were about fifty members present. Dr. H. P. Armsby, director of the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station was re-elected president of the Union.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, A. G. Arohey, during the week:

- Winfield Love and Helen M. Paeini, both of Bellefonte.
Fred G. Scott and Maud Haupt, both of Bellefonte.
Harry S. Kinkade and Sarah Latbers, both of Phillipsburg.

Charles Webert, of Spring Mills, and Lettie Sharp, of Shamokin.

Jonas Boal, of Colyer, and Laurina Foust, of Potter Mills.

P. F. Zonge, of Pittsburg and Martha M. Dunkle, Bellefonte.

Wm. E. Waltz, of Parvin, and Leale A. C. Dorman, of Clintondale.

REV. HICKS ON DECEMBER WEATHER.

The Rev. Irl Hicks has issued the following prognostication of weather for December:

During the 3rd to 4th there will be a change to warmer in all western sections. A low barometric condition will come with change to warmer, and wide areas of rain and snow will march across the country from about the 4th to 7th. A high barometer first in all places except the extreme north, but be prepared for the snow, and possibly blizzards to follow.

On and after the 11th look for rapid rise of temperature, so much so, indeed, that winter lightning and thunder southward are probable. Some very high winds with heavy rains will visit most sections, say from the 10th to 13th. A high barometer behind the storms will bring change to furious snow in northwest and north.

The third storm period covers the 15th to 19th. This period will bring decided change to warmer, with falling barometer and renewed rain and snow storms. It will reach its culminating stages about the 18th, at which time rain will turn to blizzards snow in western and northern States, and a solstice cold wave will come eastward and southward out of the northwest, making itself felt over most parts of the country from the 19th to 21st. All through this part of the month heavy boreal storms will prevail on the north Atlantic.

Rain and snow will become very general about the 23rd and will almost certainly prolong a state of threatening, cloudy and sleety weather into the closing period of the month. The last week in December will probably bring the heaviest storms of the month.

The fifth storm period extends from the 25th to the end of the month. It is central about the 28th, the disturbances arising about the 22nd and 23rd will probably run into those of the period, 28th to 31st. About the 28th it will grow much warmer, a low barometer will develop rapidly, attended by possible lightning, thunder and heavy rains west and south. This storm area will extend far into the north, and at its culminating stages, say from the 27th to 30th, some of the hardest winter storms of the month will visit most parts of the country.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.