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Democratic Primary Election and County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on Saturday, June 4th, 1904, to elect delegates to the County Convention, under the rules of the party. The officers for holding the primaries, will consist of the committeeman and two assistants in each district, and the election will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and close at 7 p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the court house in Bellefonte, Tuesday, June 7th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and nominate one candidate for the office of President Judge of the court of common pleas of Centre county, two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for the office of Prothonotary, one candidate for the office of County Surveyor, said delegates so chosen will also at the same time elect three conferees to the next Congressional conference of the Congressional district of which Centre county forms a part; a Chairman of the county committee to serve from the 1st day of January, 1905, to the 1st day of January, 1906, and transact such other business as may come before the convention.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled based upon the vote for Governor in 1902, and as appointed by the County Committee in 1903, is as follows:

Table listing delegates by district: Bellefonte, N. W., 4; S. W., 4; Liberty, 4; Centre Hall, 2; Howard, 2; Milesburg, 1; Millheim, 1; Philadelphia, 2; South Philadelphia, 2; State College, 2; Unionville, 1; Benner, North, 1; Boggs, North, 1; Burnside, 1; College, 2; Curtin, 1; Ferguson, East, 1; Gregg, North, 2; Haines, East, 2; Half Moon, 1.

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Last Day for Registering.

Under the rules of the Democratic party of Centre county tomorrow, Saturday, May 14th, will be the last day on which candidates for county offices can register, in order to legally appear before the voters at the primary elections and the county convention following.

All persons intending to be candidates for the various offices to be filled at the election in November must register with the county chairman on or before the above date, if they desire to be considered regular candidates under the rules of the party.

It is probable that pursuant to a demand from citizens all along the line there will be another mail agent put on the Bald Eagle valley railroad in order that there may be better and more frequent mail facilities. The best interests here would be served by having a mail car on the train that passes through here at 8:16 at night. It would give our business people about a quarter of an hour more time in getting their mail ready for the east.

Death of Henry M. Stanley.

Famous African Explorer Closes an Eventful Life at His Home in London. LONDON, May 10.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, whose death was announced in these dispatches early this morning, passed away peacefully shortly after 6 o'clock, of pneumonia. He was quite conscious to the last and able to recognize his wife. Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat—Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey.

HIS EVENTFUL CAREER.

Henry M. Stanley was as much an American as an Englishman. He was born in Denbigh, Wales, in 1840, his real name being John Rowland. Left an orphan when three years old he was sent to a poorhouse, where he remained until he was thirteen. Soon afterward he made his way to New Orleans as a cabin boy and was adopted there by a merchant named Stanley. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, but after capture by the Federal troops enlisted and served with credit in the United States Navy. Stanley's principal expeditions to Africa were in 1867, when he went to Abyssinia as a correspondent of the New York Herald; in 1869, when the Herald sent him after Livingstone; in 1874, when the Herald and the London Telegraph sent him to equatorial Africa; in 1879, when he founded the Congo Free State, and in 1897, when he went to the rescue of Emin Pasha. After his return from this trip in 1890 he was naturalized as a British subject, lectured for a year or so, was married, and settled down as a gentleman of leisure. He was defeated for Parliament in 1892 by the constituency of North Lambeth, a parish of London. He was elected in 1895, however, and has since been a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Stanley was sixty-four years old. His wife, who was Dorothy Tennant, an aristocrat before her marriage, was in constant attendance at the bedside.

Feng Wang Cheng.

General Kuroki's Cavalry Dispersed the Russians and Infantry Took Possession. Eight Hundred Russians Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Japanese legation has received the following official dispatch dated Tokio, May 8: "General Kuroki, commandant of the First army corps, reports that on May 6 our cavalry detachment dispersed the enemy at Feng Wang Cheng, which was immediately occupied by our infantry. The enemy burnt their ammunition before evacuating the stronghold. The refugees of the enemy, who have been hiding in the adjoining forests and villages, continued to come out and surrender. Natives say that the number of Russians who were carried on litters through Feng Wang Cheng, on May 2, amounted to 800. It is believed that the total casualties of the enemy exceeded 3,000. Our army which landed on Liao Tung, reports that a detachment, after repulsing a small body of the enemy, occupied Pulan Tien on May 6, and destroyed the railway and cut off the telegraphic communications of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—General Kurapatkin sent the following telegram under date of May 7: "Lieutenant General Zassalich today reports that the enemy's cavalry and units of their advanced guard occupied Feng Wang Cheng today. Two companies and two squadrons of their force proceeded toward Dalindapan. Our cavalry withdrew toward Schlinjue.

"Scouts from Feng Wang Cheng report that two Japanese divisions advanced May 6, toward Feng Wang Cheng. A third division advancing by the valley of the A river occupied a position near Kinandapan Tse, and posted batteries to fire upon Feng Wang Cheng, counting upon finding our troops there. "The Japanese advanced slowly and cautiously upon Feng Wang Cheng."

TOKIO, May 8.—12 noon.—Last Friday, after sharp cavalry skirmishes at Erbitaiteu, Sanfaisu and other places, a detachment of infantry belonging to General Kuroki's army took Feng Wang Cheng. Natives in the vicinity of Feng Wang Cheng say that last Monday the Russians carried about 800 wounded through that place.

A detachment of the Japanese army, operating on the Liao Tung peninsula, dispersed small bands of Russian troops on Friday and captured Pulan Tien, a railroad station. The Japanese destroyed the railway and telegraph, thus severing the Russian communication with Port Arthur.

The casualties in the last attempt of the Japanese fleet to block Port Arthur, which took place on May 3rd, are one officer, Commander Takayangi, commanding the steamer Yedo Maru, and six men killed; four men seriously wounded and four officers and ten men slightly wounded. Fourteen officers and seventy-four men are missing, and eight officers and thirty-six men were rescued uninjured. All the officers of the blockading ships, including Commander Takayangi, who was killed, have been decorated and have been granted annuities by the Emperor.

Every supplemental report received from General Kuroki, commanding the First Japanese army, increase the Russian casualties in last Sunday's battle at Chiu Tien Cheng, on the Yalu river. The Japanese have buried about 1,400 Russians and 503 of the enemy's wounded in the field hospitals are reported. Over 300 Russian prisoners are en route to Matsuyama, where they are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

CHEKFOO, May 7.—11 p. m.—A private telegram has been received here confirming the report that the Japanese have occupied Feng Wang Cheng. The date of the occupation is given as May 6. Everything was quiet here today.

SHAN HAI KWAN, May 8.—7:30 p. m.—It is reported here that there has been severe fighting at Feng Wang Cheng, in which the Japanese were victorious. They took many prisoners.

On Thursday and Saturday of last week the Japanese landed 10,000 men at Kin-chua bay, 10,000 at Foo Chan bay and 7,000 at Pitsewo. They occupied the towns of Wa Fung Tien and Pulan Tien and destroyed several miles of the railroad. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Kai Chan, where Japanese troops have been seen recently.

The isolation of Port Arthur is complete. Sixteen Japanese warships protected the landing of troops at Yu Chan bay, directing a sweeping fire over the narrow isthmus before the soldiers disembarked. Food is scarce at Mukden. The troops there are eating bean cakes. The Russians are preparing to evacuate New Chwang and that city is in a turmoil of hurried flight.

MUKDEN, Saturday, May 7.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The spirits of the troops here are not depressed because of the fighting on the Yalu and the investment of Port Arthur, and they are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to meet the invaders. The last passenger train from Port Arthur before the line was cut arrived today. The woodwork of the coaches were marked with bullets, which struck as the train dashed at full speed past a critical point.

Seventeen Men Killed by Moros.

Thirty-nine Men of Seventeenth Infantry Ambushed and Cut Up.

MANILA, May 11.—Lieutenant Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of F Company, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, were caught on May 8th in an ambush by several hundred Moros. Two American officers and fifteen men were killed and five men were wounded. The ambush occurred at Sitapatun, on the east shore of Lake Liguasan, island of Mindanao. The officers killed in the ambush were First Lieutenant Harry A. Woodruff and Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hall, both of the Seventeenth infantry. Lieutenant Woodruff was born in Indiana, and entered the service from the State of New York. Lieutenant Hall was born in Alabama and was promoted to his lieutenantcy from the ranks.

Site Selected for Division Encampment.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—Major-General Charles Miller and other general officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited Gettysburg today and selected the site for the division encampment, which will be held on July 22-30. The division headquarters will be located near the Umbrella clump of trees, and the First brigade on the angle of the Emmetsburg Taneytown roads; the Second brigade on Sikes avenue, and the Third brigade on Emmetsburg road near Gettysburg.

As Seen from a United States Man of War.

Alfred Terry Brishin Writes Entertainingly of Places He Has Visited While on a Cruise of Three Years.

[The letters which will appear from time to time in this column are from the pen of Alfred Terry Brishin, a Midshipman on the U. S. S. Decatur, which is now on a cruise of three years in foreign waters. The writer is a son of the late Gen. James Brishin, U. S. A. and it is apparent that he has inherited much of his talent for descriptions from his gallant father, who was a frequent contributor to these columns when he was on Indian campaigns on the frontier. The letters are not really written for publication; being merely the personal correspondence which he has directed to his uncle, Col. J. L. Spangler, consequently they may be regarded as all the more sincere in their context.—EJ]

U. S. S. Decatur, Colombo, Ceylon, March 27th, 1904.

Dearest Uncle:

Just a word to those who are inclined to picture the land of jungles and wild beasts as a wilderness devoid of all traces of modern improvements or mode of civilization. Kipling has conjured from his brain a series of tales that has put him among the foremost of poets and writers and it is to him that those who, at the mention of India, recall the pictures of the monarchs of the best kingdom roaming through tangled forests of tropical growth, owe their false impressions. I do not mean to detract in any way from the attractiveness of this great writer's descriptions nor do I mean to deny that such places as he loves to depict do in reality exist, but I want to impress upon them that all is not dark and that India has other attractions outside of her picturesque interior.

Perhaps I am a trifle too enthusiastic about the city which I am going to describe but it is so delightfully different from even its most glowing accounts that it has left an even deeper impression than it would had I found it a city of gold. Situated as it is on the island of the same name, Bombay is the only harbor on the west coast that can accommodate the larger steamers which ply between Europe and the Orient. Just a brief attempt of history before I attempt to continue with descriptions. The earliest occupation of the island by a European nation is accredited to the Portuguese who established here in 1532. Over a hundred years later they ceded it to Charles II as part of the dowry of his queen, Catharina of Braganza; but after seven years in the possession of the Portuguese, Bombay was transferred to the East India company whose history forms that of India's ascendancy. The two adjoining States, Salsette and Karanja, still remained in the possession of the Portuguese until the year 1739 when the British took possession of the islands and the town of Thana were permanently occupied by the British.

There was only one opposing force to the pre-eminence of Bombay still remaining and on the downfall of the Peshwa in 1818 Bombay accrued the title of "Urbs Prima in India." This city is the residence of the governor of the province and the principal seaport of all India. It occupies an island eleven miles north and south and three miles at its widest parts. It is connected by rail, water, telegraphs and telephones to all the cities throughout the land and also has cable connection to all parts of the world. The city proper is divided into two distinct districts—the fort, occupied by Europeans and the largest business houses, and the native quarter. On entering the harbor one is much impressed at first sight by the number of sky-scrapers—not in our sense of the word for such edifices are not to be found in Europe—and when the ship drops anchor off the Taj Mahal (Pearl Mosque) one is ready to swear that some magic has played off the real at what seems to be the building of such a description could be erected by native skill. Landing at the Apollo Bunder and taking a carriage you will drive up through the fort. Here the streets are wide and, moreover, clean, and the business houses are modern in every detail. The post-office attracts attention on account of its architect and the size, but the surprise of 1-1782 all the Bombay group of islands and the town of Thana were permanently occupied by the British.

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A Missouri editor who is about to pull up and leave for lack of support, sarcastically remarks in parting that editors don't need money: Don't worry about the editor. He has a charter from the State to not act doormat for the community. He'll get the paper out somehow, and stand up for you when you run for office, and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's tacky wedding, and how about your big footed son when they get a \$4 a-week job, and sweep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping hand, and smile at your wife's second marriage. He'll get along, The Lord only knows how—but the editor will get there somehow.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Of the 687 students enrolled at the West Chester Normal we notice that there are three from Bellefonte, viz: The Misses Helen and Josie White and Mr. Joseph Butler.

WHO IS HE?—The following dispatch from Ebensburg that appeared in the Johnstown Tribune recently tells of a most horrible death that a young man supposed to be from this county met with there last Friday.

Most careful inquiry on the part of the WATCHMAN has failed to reveal who the unfortunate one is, or what part of the county he was from.

EBENSBURG, April 30.—While working at the top of the coal crusher of the Lackawanna Coal company at Wehrum about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Wm. Diehl and Bert Noel fell into the hopper of the monster machine, and before fellow-workmen who witnessed the occurrence could reach the machinery stopped. Diehl had been crushed almost to a pulp by being drawn all the way through, while Noel, who was rescued before reaching the crushing wheels, is probably fatally injured.

It appears that a part of the machinery at the mouth of the crusher had not been working well for some days and Diehl and Noel, who were both experienced mining machinists, were sent up to repair it. About 4 o'clock some workmen who were engaged below heard a cry, and on looking up noticed, to their horror, that the two men had disappeared, presumably into the hopper of the crusher, which was just about finishing a grind of some 150 tons of coal. As quickly as possible the engineer was signaled to stop the machine, and a party of workmen clambered up in search of their missing comrades. The first man to reach the hopper rim was horrified to find Noel's head protruding from a heap of coal just above the grinding wheels, while Diehl was nowhere to be seen. A squad of diggers was put to work immediately, and in a few minutes the unconscious Noel was removed to a neighboring house, where medical aid was summoned.

Meanwhile the search for Diehl had proved unavailing. Not a trace of him could be found in the hopper and within half an hour the searchers were forced to the horrible conclusion that he must have gone all the way through. Work was accordingly begun on the pile of crushed coal under the machine, but it was not until four hours later that the horribly mutilated remains of Diehl were found. They were removed to the establishment of a local undertaker, where they are being held awaiting instruction from some of the relatives of the deceased, who are said to live in Centre county. He was about twenty-four years old and unmarried.

At last reports but little hope was entertained of Noel's recovery. Like Diehl, he is also a young unmarried man who went to Wehrum from Munster, this county, some three years ago.

—Deering binder twine and harvester repairs at the Potter-Hoy Hardware Co.

NEW BADGES.—The Penna. Telephone company has supplied each of their employees with an identification badge with the company's name, employee's number and the blue bell sign on the face thereof, and that for their own protection as well as for its subscribers protection it would be well for subscribers not to allow anyone to examine their telephones, or pay any bills to persons representing the telephone company, not having in their possession one of these identification badges.

Deering binder twine and harvester repairs at the Potter-Hoy Hardware Co. DR. JOHN M. KEICHLINE WRITES OF HIS WORK IN EGYPT.—It was a surprise and pleasure to receive in the mail, a few mornings since, a letter from Dr. John M. Keichline, a son of Bellefonte's well-known attorney and Justice. While it was purely personal we feel that he has so many friends in all parts of the county who would be pleased to know something of his work as a medical missionary in far off Egypt that we publish parts of it as follows:

35 Sharia Dawaween, April 10th, 1904.

Dear Friend: This morning at breakfast I thought of you—why, while eating? I don't know for you and eating are not so closely connected as Bush and eating—perhaps it was because I was happy. Father sends me the WATCHMAN every week so you may be sure I often think of you and the other members of the family and of my other good friends.

I have been tempted several times to write an article and send it to your paper, but an thankful I did not yield to the impulse. Reading Alfred's letters caused me to smile, for I had the same thoughts and would have written in like strain, but after you live among the people and see the vice of their impressions rub off and we see the true condition. A year did I say? Well, after another year I will see more clearly. One thing I am thankful for is that I am not fanatically prejudiced against their customs, religions, etc., as the western man and christian generally are. I love these people—hate their sins—bear with their customs, but do all I can to improve them. I must live and teach with all his strength and wisdom, for these people have been seeing a miserable christianity and civilization. I want God to bless the work of the next to our own it is the most christian nation.

They may not be as religious as the Catholic nations whose representatives are flooding Egypt, but they are moral in their dealings with the natives and stimulate them to become better physically. This poor country—no, poor country, for we are rich and productive, but the people are so ignorant and superstitious and easily misled. Five per cent. of the males can read and write—a fraction of one per cent. of the females. And here we have Greeks, Armenians, Italians, Syrians, etc., which these natives see in the vice of their countries. And as the Egyptian is a mixture of Copt, Arab and in many instances negro, etc., you can see what a beautiful soil he is for the seeds of civilization. It is impossible to save these people from sin—real sin—by the methods used in America, England, etc. A living Christ (not a preached Christ) is necessary. And I am working and planning with this in view. I am building up a practice and at the same time laying the foundation for a young man's association—similar to the Y. M. C. A. A work like this is absurd, why cannot I care for the young men do not have the home life the mothers and sisters are not educated, the cafes and bars and clubs are not helpful.

So, a place where young men can visit, read, play games, exercise, bathe, and after while serve to them decent drinks and hygienic food. Such a place is absolutely needed—their habits, physical and moral, are bad, and as it is, they cannot be reached by ordinary methods, but they can be influenced by example and by conversation, etc. God has given me a big work to do and I am not one to shrink. I cannot be weak I am, not only in originality, but by a faulty education, but I can only do my best to save these young men from sinful habits and narrow thoughts. I can give my life, which is puny and weak, to save them, the Savior. I think of my friends and acquaintances often. God bless you all and keep you right—physically and spiritually.

Sincerely, W. KEICHLINE

A CENTRE COUNTY PRODUCT LEADS THEM ALL.—It is not often that a trade paper voluntarily puts itself in the position of recommending the use of any particular commodity; to the exclusion of all others, but that is exactly what the United States Trade Reports, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, has done with respect to the paint manufactured by J. B. Leathers Sons, at Mt. Eagle, this county.

In its issue of April 28th, 1904, it devotes a column of its editorial space to the product of the Leathers factory and while everyone in this section knows the superior quality of that paint we republish the article in order to show our home people how highly it is regarded in the great commercial world. In these days of fierce competition when every manufacturer is pushing his products into the market with all the energy at his command, there is often a temptation to sacrifice an element of excellence for reaching a reduction in cost. We are led to make this remark by reason of the many letters we have recently received from interested patrons, in which are complaints regarding the inferiority of some makes of roof paints now on the market being sold as first-class; also of the fact that many do not keep up with the times in the matter of asking us to recommend a really meritorious make which can be relied upon. As the large subscription list of this paper is maintained on the principle of interest in its subscribers with accurate information, and as so many have written to us on this subject we have decided to go into the matter with great care. We are aware, of course, that the dealer is at a disadvantage. He can not depend on the statements of the salesmen, as each thinks that which he represents to be the best plus the price of the paint manufacturer's art. No journal devoted to the trade could afford to give a definite and correct answer to the question regarding excellence, and the customers are demanding that their products shall possess a degree of quality which shall be commensurate with the price.

The Reports therefore decided to make a thorough investigation, the result of which would be a decided answer as to which is the best. A vast number of persons were interviewed, many of them being large users. Experts were called upon for opinions regarding excellence. Every point was carefully considered, and every effort was made to cause the investigation to be complete in every respect. As a result we are prepared to state that there is no make of roof paints on the market to-day in any of the qualities which make for excellence equal to that manufactured by J. B. Leathers Sons, Mt. Eagle, Pa. All those who have inquired of us may rest their minds on this our reply, and inquiry from them will doubtless elicit information and details as to the channels through which their products can be obtained.

It is a pleasure to us to give them our editorial commendation, and at the same time supply our subscribers with accurate information on such an important subject as this.

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ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Of the 687 students enrolled at the West Chester Normal we notice that there are three from Bellefonte, viz: The Misses Helen and Josie White and Mr. Joseph Butler.

WHO IS HE?—The following dispatch from Ebensburg that appeared in the Johnstown Tribune recently tells of a most horrible death that a young man supposed to be from this county met with there last Friday.

Most careful inquiry on the part of the WATCHMAN has failed to reveal who the unfortunate one is, or what part of the county he was from.

EBENSBURG, April 30.—While working at the top of the coal crusher of the Lackawanna Coal company at Wehrum about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Wm. Diehl and Bert Noel fell into the hopper of the monster machine, and before fellow-workmen who witnessed the occurrence could reach the machinery stopped. Diehl had been crushed almost to a pulp by being drawn all the way through, while Noel, who was rescued before reaching the crushing wheels, is probably fatally injured.

It appears that a part of the machinery at the mouth of the crusher had not been working well for some days and Diehl and Noel, who were both experienced mining machinists, were sent up to repair it. About 4 o'clock some workmen who were engaged below heard a cry, and on looking up noticed, to their horror, that the two men had disappeared, presumably into the hopper of the crusher, which was just about finishing a grind of some 150 tons of coal. As quickly as possible the engineer was signaled to stop the machine, and a party of workmen clambered up in search of their missing comrades. The first man to reach the hopper rim was horrified to find Noel's head protruding from a heap of coal just above the grinding wheels, while Diehl was nowhere to be seen. A squad of diggers was put to work immediately, and in a few minutes the unconscious Noel was removed to a neighboring house, where medical aid was summoned.

Meanwhile the search for Diehl had proved unavailing. Not a trace of him could be found in the hopper and within half an hour the searchers were forced to the horrible conclusion that he must have gone all the way through. Work was accordingly begun on the pile of crushed coal under the machine, but it was not until four hours later that the horribly mutilated remains of Diehl were found. They were removed to the establishment of a local undertaker, where they are being held awaiting instruction from some of the relatives of the deceased, who are said to live in Centre county. He was about twenty-four years old and unmarried.

At last reports but little hope was entertained of Noel's recovery. Like Diehl, he is also a young unmarried man who went to Wehrum from Munster, this county, some three years ago.

—Deering binder twine and harvester repairs at the Potter-Hoy Hardware Co.