

Bellefonte, Pa., June 3, 1904.

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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 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 District Attorney, one candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and 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.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

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

Table with 2 columns: Boroughs and Delegates. Lists districts like Bellefonte, Centre Hall, etc., and their corresponding number of delegates.

BELLEFONTE, PA., May 14, 1904.

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the rules of the Democratic party of Centre county, requiring the registration of all candidates three weeks prior to the primary election, the following named persons have duly registered and are eligible to be voted for at the primaries:

- President Judge: Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte. J. W. Kepler, Ferguson Twp. John Noll, Bellefonte. Jacob Switzer, Phillipsburg. John F. Fetter, Boggs Twp. Assembly: Art. B. Kimpfort, Harris Twp. District Atty.: Wm. G. Bunkle, Bellefonte. H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Rothrock Quits Forestry Office.

HARRISBURG, May 28.—Governor Pennypacker has accepted the resignation of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of West Chester, as state forestry commissioner, after having in consideration since Feb. 15. He was appointed in Dr. Rothrock's place Robert S. Conklin, of Columbia, the present deputy commissioner.

Conklin has selected as deputy Irwin C. Williams, of Royersford, a clerk in the forestry department. All of these changes go into effect June 1.

Dr. Rothrock will not be entirely lost to the state service, for he has been appointed by the Governor a member of the state forestry reserve commission, in place of Secretary of Internal Affairs Isaac B. Brown, resigned.

Number on Paper Money.

"If anyone comes up to you and wants to bet you that they can tell whether the number on any of Uncle Sam's paper money is odd or even by looking at that part of the bill on which the number does not appear, shun him as you would the plague," said a guest at a local hotel recently.

"Why? What is the joke?" asked another guest. "Only this," replied the first. "I was out this afternoon with a number of men with whom I have business dealings. We ate lunch, and then one man wanted to bet me that he would call the even or odd on the number of any bill I had, the loser to pay for the lunch. I took a bill from my pocket, folded it so that the number did not show, and, after he had looked at it he said 'even'."

"It was even. Soon afterward I got stuck for the cigars the same way. After I had been done four or five times they explained to me that all of the bills marked 'A' and 'C' were odd, while those marked 'B' and 'D' were even. It cost about \$6 to find it out, but I guess it was a good investment at that. It is the same on all bills. Be careful, whenever attempting to do the work, not to take the series letter in front of the number, but hunt for a small letter on the left-hand side of the bill."

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Matthew Stanley Quay is Dead.

The Greatest Political General the Country Has Ever Known Called from the Scenes of His Triumphs and Laid to Rest in the Cemetery at Beaver.—A Remarkable Man in Many Ways and the Absolute Dictator of Pennsylvania Republicanism, He Has Left a Position that will Probably Never be Filled by Anyone.

After a year's illness Matthew Stanley Quay, a United States Senator from Pennsylvania and its Republican dictator, passed away at his home in Beaver on Saturday afternoon at 2:48 o'clock. He was unconscious for nearly twelve hours before death. It had been realized for weeks by his attending physicians and family that he was fighting his last fight but this discouraging his insistence that all of the newspapers be read to him together with what they said of his illness.

Death was caused by exhaustion, due to an inability to assimilate nourishment. Chronic gastritis brought about this condition. Senator Quay's illness began early in the spring, when he was obliged to leave Washington and go to Atlantic City to recuperate. The change did him little good, and he returned to the capitol. Three weeks ago Wednesday he was taken to Morgantown, Pa., where his brother lives. While there he had a serious relapse. He went to Beaver a week ago Sunday. After rallying from a sinking spell at 10 o'clock Friday night the Senator fell asleep. He awakened only once after this, when he spoke to Mrs. Quay and asked for a drink of ice water.

Senator Quay's illness began a trifle less than a year ago. It was a recurrence of the trouble that beset him during the latter part of 1900 and the early days of January, 1901, when he was undergoing the strain of a desperate fight for re-election to the Senate.

He visited the Maine woods several successive summers. Those who accompanied him on his trips to the wilderness said that he was untiring in his energies, capable of walking, canoeing or traveling in any manner far beyond the resources of his companions. He delighted in roughing it.

Colonel Quay, in health, was a great eater, and his trouble of later years dated from overdrights on his vital system, due to heavy eating, smoking and the great nervous strains which he underwent.

Last summer, after the political situation had been cleared up in the State, Quay decided upon a long outing. His stomach refused to assimilate the food it got and nutrition failing, weakness followed.

He celebrated his 70th anniversary of his birth at Beaver last fall, and at the time seemed in excellent health. The loss of weight, however, was constantly on his mind. Day in and day out he went to the scale to see what his weight was. He seemed to grow in weight so presciently that the alarm which pervaded his own mind spread to friends and family. The result was that he forsook his duties in the United States Senate and betook himself to Florida, hoping that the mild weather there would bring relief. Florida failed to restore vitality.

Quay went back to Washington and soon after was taken to Philadelphia, where he was placed under treatment of Drs. White and Stengel, two eminent specialists of that city. They ordered him to Atlantic City, but the loss continued gradually. Finding that Atlantic City did nothing toward relieving the patient, the physicians advised him to return to Washington. His condition continued unchanged.

Quay constantly expected death, and told his friends so. The last call he made at the White House he told President Roosevelt that he expected never to recover and would hardly see him again. To Attorney General Knox he gave the same information.

In going to Morgantown the thought was that in that place he could be visited by none but his physicians and the family. His condition, after arriving there, was such as to give no hope to the family, although he appeared brighter some days.

The doctors, fighting stubbornly, hoped against hope. It was realized that the only chance of recovery lay in the stomach, which absolutely refused to perform its functions. Quay himself told them all it was useless. That he had run his course and was gradually slipping away. Ten days ago he began the arrangement of his personal affairs, looking toward the finality.

ARRANGED ALL HIS WORLDLY AFFAIRS. The last papers were not signed until Friday morning. The only food he could take was leben, a milk preparation, such as is used for babies, and he frequently revolted against this.

Sunday two weeks ago his condition became so alarming that the family decided to remove him to Beaver. Those who were permitted to see him were shocked. Instead of the little, short stolid figure, there was an emaciated, sunken Quay, weak as a child, unable to walk, peevish, but brave.

Quay showed all the stoicism of an Indian in his last illness. He held out no hope of recovery and refused to believe it was possible. Coolly and firmly he took leave of his dearest things. Thursday last he asked to be taken to his famous library, remarking to his attendants: "I want to see my books once more before I die."

Senator Quay's family consists of two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Quay was Miss Agnes Barkley, of Beaver. The sons are Richard E. Quay and Andrew Gregg Curtin, and the daughters Mrs. Mary Davidson and Misses Susan and Coral Quay.

They were all by his bedside when he breathed his last and with them were Drs. Litchfield and Wilson, who had been in constant attendance for days. Oxygen had been administered frequently from the date of the Atlantic City visit.

LAST VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE.

The last time the Senator was at the White House was just before he went to Atlantic City. He called to say good-bye, and he was looking so bad that a friend who took his leave the President told a friend that he feared Senator Quay could not last long.

It was about this time Senator Quay made his last appearance in the Senate, for when he came back from Atlantic City, a couple of days before the adjournment of Congress, he was too weak to go to the Capitol.

Quay's last speech in the Senate was in behalf of an amendment he had proposed to the Indian Appropriation bill, providing for the payment to the Delaware Indians of a sum of about \$430,000. This was to make up to them the difference between

the value of greenbacks and gold in payments made them in the former treaty arrangements in the seventies.

With the death of Quay two remarkable men have dropped out of the United States Senate and national life within a few months of each other, the first to go being Mark Hanna. Hanna refused to vote for Quay when his seat in the Senate was being contested. This was after Governor Stone had appointed him to the place as the Legislature had dead-locked and refused to elect him. Hanna's vote was the decisive one, and the two, never cordial friends at best, became deadly enemies.

REVENUE ON MARK HANNA.

Quay remembered Hanna's vote during the national convention of 1900 in Philadelphia, when Hanna wanted an Administration man as McKinley's running mate, Quay, with Platt, of New York, brought Roosevelt out and forced his name on the Presidential ticket. After a conference in Quay's room at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, where the program to force Hanna's hand was mapped out, Platt said to a friend: "Quay is the most consummate general of politics in our party."

Hanna felt the force of Quay's play and capitulation. When several months ago an agitation for Senator Hanna's nomination for President was attempted, Senator Quay was one of the first Republican generals to assure President Roosevelt of his loyalty and his unremitting assistance in defeating the program of the trusts to accomplish his overthrow.

One of Quay's friends has said that one of the worst disappointments that ever came to Quay was the collapse of the movement for Hanna's nomination, as Quay desired the issue to come to a head that he might throw all the weight of his power and his strategy on the side of the President against Hanna.

A FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Another man who gained the enmity of Quay was President Harrison. Quay was national chairman in 1888, and his direction of the Republican campaign, it generally was admitted, was responsible for Harrison's election. But President Harrison was not disposed to recognize or discharge his obligation to Senator Quay, as Quay felt that he should be recognized as the national chairmanship to supersede Senator Quay Harrison's re-election was in doubt, a correspondent visited Senator Quay the day before election and asked him for an interview on the probable result at the polls. Quay, although disliking Harrison strongly, gave the correspondent an interview predicting Harrison's re-election.

"After you have sent your dispatch to your paper," Quay then said to the correspondent, "come back and have dinner with me. I will wait for you."

After dinner Senator Quay said: "It is too late now for you to get any further dispatches to your paper to-night, is it not?" "Yes," replied the correspondent. "Well, just between you and me, but not for publication," said he, "General Harrison will be one of the worst beaten men to-morrow that ever ran for the Presidency."

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF HIS LIFE.

Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born September 30th, 1833, at Dillsburg, York county, this State. He graduated from Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1850, took up the study of law with Penny & Sterret in Pittsburg and was admitted to the bar of Beaver county in 1854.

In 1855 he was appointed prothonotary of that county. He was elected to that office in 1856, re-elected in 1859. In 1861 he resigned to become a lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was subsequently made assistant commissary general of the State with the rank of lieutenant colonel; served as private secretary to Gov. Curtin and in August, 1862, was commissioned colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania volunteers.

He was mustered out on December 7th, 1864, on account of ill health, but the following week he took part as a volunteer in the assault on Marye's Heights.

Having received the appointment of state agent at Washington, he served until recalled by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the office of military secretary, created by that body. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864 and re-elected in 1865 and 1866. In 1869 he established the Beaver Radical, which he edited. In 1873 he became Secretary of the Commonwealth, which office he resigned to accept the appointment of recorder of Philadelphia. He resigned that office in 1878 to again become Secretary of the Commonwealth. He resigned this office in 1882.

In November, 1885, he was elected State Treasurer by the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office. He resigned the office in September 1887. He was elected United States Senator, and immediately took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a member of the committee on manufactures, pensions, post-office and post-roads and claims and chairman of the committee to examine the various branches of the Civil service. He was re-elected from time to time and was a member of the Senate at the time of his death.

In 1855 Mr. Quay was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Barclay, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shannon Barclay, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. The following children were born to this union: Richard Ribers, Andrew Gregg Curtin, Mary Agnew, Coral and Susan Willard. The eldest son is a lawyer. The second son graduated from West Point on June 11th, 1888.

HIS WEALTH ABOUT \$800,000.

Senator Quay's estate, according to Wm. Montgomery, amounts to about \$800,000. His life was not insured. He made his will last Friday.

Understanding that his material welfare rested often on an unsafe foundation, depending upon desperate fights, etc., in which it was often necessary for him to risk all he had, Senator Quay years ago established a trust fund for the benefit of his wife and children. This fund was invested in dividend-paying securities, and had as its trustees the Union Trust com-

pany, of Pittsburg, and R. R. Quay, his son. It was stipulated in the trust agreement that nothing but the interest on the funds should be used by Senator Quay during his life-time, and that at his death the principal would go to his heirs. Oftentimes it was necessary for Quay to have money, but this alone of all his resources was inviolate. It is stated that this amounts now in value to about \$500,000, and by the terms of the agreement will go directly to his natural heirs.

REQUESTS OF HIS WILL.

Senator Quay had a will written some time ago, but shortly after reaching Morgantown he destroyed it by tearing off his own signature. It required some time to draw the new one up, but it was finally finished in time for signature on Friday morning, being then signed and witnessed by the physicians and Col. Samuel Moody. It is understood that Senator Quay leaves an estate amounting to about \$300,000, in addition to the trust fund. This goes to his wife and children. It is also understood that Senator Quay made some personal bequests before his death, among others to his brother, Jerome Quay, and several close friends.

Senator Quay at the time of his death was the owner of his home in Beaver, a considerable amount of property in other parts of that town, two farms in Lancaster county, one in Chester county the Quay home, at No. 1612 K street, Washington, D. C. A comfortable house at St. Lucie, Fla., and a fine establishment at Atlantic City.

REMEMBERED CLOSE FRIENDS.

During the last few days of his life Senator Quay gave mementos to his close personal friends. Samuel Moody, of Beaver, it is understood, is to receive a handsome ring which adorned the Senator's finger. His gold watch will be given to William Montgomery.

Both of these intimates were supplied with two of the photographs of the late Senator, taken in Washington a few weeks ago. They show the Senator bedecked in the picturesque garb of a Delaware Indian chief. His hands hold a gun. These photographs were only bequeathed to a few friends.

Over 10 years ago Senator Quay made a distribution of his wealth, at that time giving each of his children \$200,000. Dick Quay is now worth over \$1,000,000, more than his father ever was.

FUNERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS WISH.

Almost from the first Senator Quay realized the hopelessness of his case and refused to be deceived as to his own condition. Several days before his death he requested of his son Dick "Don't let them make a big fuss over me. What I want when I am gone is a simple tombstone; the only inscription to be placed on this: 'Matthew Stanley Quay, son of Rev. Anderson Beaton and Katherine McCain Quay. Born September 30th, 1833; died \_\_\_\_\_.' " "Dick," he said, "you can fill the other date in when the time comes."

Therefore in accordance with his wishes the arrangements were for a funeral with as little display as possible. The body of the dead statesman was laid out in the bedroom the Senator occupied during life and in which he died. This is in the south wing of the house and just over the Senator's famous library. The remains rested on the bed, with a dark coverlet concealing the lower portion of the body. The head was turned slightly to one side. The features bore a wonderfully lifelike appearance, which resembled the repose of quiet, restful sleep. There was no sign of long suffering about the features which might naturally be expected from the nature of the Senator's last illness.

The remains were attired in a black suit with frock coat, standing collar, white shirt worn by Senator Quay, and a black and white striped necktie. The body remained in that manner until Tuesday morning. The casket in which Senator Quay will sleep his last long sleep, is a plain black cloth-covered box, absolutely without ornament, save for silver plate on top. The plate bears the inscription:

"MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY"

SEPTEMBER 30, 1833—MAY 28, 1904"

Between 8 and 10 o'clock the casket was taken to the First Presbyterian church, which is diagonally opposite from the Quay residence. There under the guard of veterans from Post 473 of Beaver of which organization he was a member the body was exposed to public view until 1 o'clock.

At that hour the church was cleared for the funeral services which were as simple as possible. Rev. James S. Ramsey, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Appleton Bash, D. D. of the Beaver Methodist church officiated. Senator Quay's father was once pastor of the church and the family have always maintained a pew in it, although Mrs. Quay and her daughters are Methodists and attend that church. Pews were reserved in the front of the church for the family and personal friends. There were Senator Boies Penrose, John P. Elkin, Wm. Montgomery, Col. Samuel Moody, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines; United States Marshal Stephen A. Stone and Bank Examiner J. R. Harrah, Thos. S. Bigelow and George T. Oliver.

Interment was made in the Beaver cemetery, which is located on the lower edge of the town, about half a mile from the Quay residence. The Quay lot is located toward the south end of the cemetery. On one corner a sturdy maple tree extends its sheltering branches over an unpretentious marble shaft erected years ago to the memory of the parents of Senator Quay. About half way from the top of the shaft is the name Quay cut in the stone. At the base the names of the parents are inscribed as follows:

"Rev. A. B. Quay. Born September 22, 1802. Died September 22, 1858. Catherine McC. Quay, wife of the Rev. A. B. Quay. Born October 7, 1799. Died March 25, 1865."

In addition to the marble shaft in honor of the Senator's father and mother is a row of five tombstones, which tell the sad story. The inscriptions in part read: Jerome Quay, died 1876; Stanley A. Quay, died 1889; John B. Quay, died 1886; Sarah Quay, died 1862, and Elizabeth Quay died 1863. In addition to these there is also buried in the family lot Sarah T. Prentiss, a daughter of Senator Quay's sister, who died in 1885.

Brigade Want \$55,000.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It is understood that the price fixed by the Moorish brigands for the release from captivity of Perdicaris and Varley, is \$55,000.

Kinchon Taken in Desperate, Bloody Battle.

Japs Stormed Almost Impregnable Position in Nauschan Hill. The Battle Raged All Through Night.

TOKYO, Japan, May 27.—After five hours of desperate fighting the Japanese captured Kinchoon Friday evening. Nan Quan Ling, a strong-hold of the enemy, was taken later after a hot fight. An artillery duel still continues.

A Russian gunboat bombarded the Japanese left flank from Tallienwan bay, while the Japanese warships worked with the army from Kinchoon bay.

Vice Admiral Togo has now established a complete blockade around the southern end of the Liao Tung peninsula. This completely envelopes Port Arthur from the seaward and probably marks the opening of the final investment of the town and its fortifications.

The Japanese troops have swept all the Russians from their defenses west of Tallienwan bay. It is now improbable that the latter will be capable of offering any further serious resistance in the territory north of Port Arthur.

The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kinchoon last evening and in a desperate night attack, stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians in Nauschan hill, west of Tallienwan. The battle raged in the hill all through the night and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians of Tallienwan bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liaotung peninsula toward Port Arthur.

The storming of Nauschan hill, was a bloody affair. The Japanese first centered their fire on the Russian batteries, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kinchoon bay. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns.

The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill on a terrace protected by wire entanglement and other such devices.

The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain. The deadly fire and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly. Finally, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly and it was 7 o'clock in the evening before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

RUSSIANS SUFFERED HEAVIER CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur and that the Russians suffered heavier casualties than the Japanese, who have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise as Japan is now increasing her strength in all directions.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kinchoon.

JAPANESE STRENGTH EXCEEDS RUSSIAN.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Militar Wochenblatt estimates that the Russian field forces, inclusive of the Siberian reserves, number 190,000, with 460 guns and that the European re-inforcements now mobilizing will bring the total up to 250,000.

Mayor McLane Killed Himself

Overwork and Political Criticism Caused Temporary Aberration.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Mayor Robert M. McLane, of this city, shot and killed himself at his home, this afternoon, in his bedroom at his residence. His bride, of less than two weeks, was at the time of the tragedy asleep in an adjoining room, and was awakened by the discharge of the revolver, which Mr. McLane evidently fired while standing before the mirror of the dressing case.

The bullet entered the right temple and crashing through the head, escaped in the rear of the left ear. Mrs. McLane and other members of the household rushed to the mayor's assistance, but he did not regain consciousness after he fell to the floor, and expired within an hour, a number of physicians who were immediately summoned having at once expressed the opinion that the wound was necessarily fatal.

No reason can be assigned for the act by the members of Mr. McLane's family. Since the fire of last February, he has been kept assiduously at work, arranging the affairs of the city, besides endeavoring to rebuild the burned district. This, together with criticisms by his political opponents, are thought by many to have caused a temporary aberration of the mind.

Coroner Benjamin F. Hayden signed a certificate giving suicide as the cause of death, and the remains were turned over to an undertaking firm to be prepared for burial.

Mayor McLane was elected as a Democrat to the office of chief magistrate of the municipality in May of last year, for a term of four years. Under the city charter he will be succeeded by E. Clay Timinus, Republican, president of the second branch of the city council, to serve out the unexpired term.

Mayor McLane was 36 years of age, the youngest executive Baltimore ever had. He was the son of James L. McLane, president of the First National bank, and nephew of Robert M. McLane, former Governor of Maryland, and United States minister to France during President Cleveland's first administration. Previous to his election as mayor, he had for four years filled the office of state attorney in which he had distinguished himself by a zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties. During his brief administration of the mayoralty office, he had brought upon himself the antagonism of the regular Democratic organization by the appointment of independent members of the party. Recently there has been marked opposition to him among Democratic members of the city council in matters relating to the rebuilding of Baltimore and this is ascribed by many as a contributory cause of suicide.

Mayor McLane was married two weeks ago to Mrs. Mary Van Bibber, a well-known and popular society leader of Baltimore, and the newly-made bride is prostrated by the terrible tragedy.

The dead mayor was very popular among the people generally, irrespective of party, and the whole community has been profoundly shocked by his tragic end.

Only as the Very Last Resource.

From the Springfield Republican. Unless a candidate for Vice-President is selected very soon President Roosevelt and his managers may be compelled to leave the matter to the Republican national convention.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 5th to 11th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, on June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, good to return until June 13th, inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the round trip. For specific rates, apply to local ticket agents.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

—All union stores in Bellefonte were closed Monday afternoon.

—Prospects for a prolific crop of cherries and apples are better than they have been for years.

—Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Presbyterian church in this place on Sunday evening, June the 12th.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. DENTER TO LEAVE.—After five months service in the Salvation Army work here Capt. and Mrs. Denter will leave Bellefonte next week. A farewell reception and social will be given for them in the Army hall on Monday evening, June 6th, at which refreshments will be served and an admission of 10 cents charged.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, A. G. Archey, during the week: Guy E. Sartz, Bellefonte, and E. Mae Walker, Clintondale.

Ralph W. Jones, Philadelphia, and Mardith Taylor, of Gettysburg, and Anna Hororiak, of Snow Shoe.

M. C. Haines and Alma E. Gramley, both of Rebersburg.

Wallace M. Geary and Carrie M. Lee, both of Tusseyville.

Geo. O. Huyc, of Williamsport, and Lulu J. Fetzer, of Runville.

GRAND COMMANDER WILSON I. FLEMING

—To few men who have journeyed to the East and passed through the various degrees of the order of Masonry has come the signal honor with which Wilson I. Fleming, of Bellefonte, has lately been decorated. However few they may have been and however much coveted the honor there are none who can truthfully say that in this instance it has not been meritoriously bestowed upon a man whose dignity, poise of self and christian character will keep it unsullied to the last.

Not alone Constans Commandery, nor his brothers in the other lower branches of the order in Bellefonte, feels the pride that is justifiable as a result of the accolade at York last week, but every good-thinking citizen of Bellefonte shares in the distinction Mr. Fleming has brought to the town. For years he has been one of our best known and most honorable residents, a type of gentleman any community might feel proud of and we take this opportunity to congratulate the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania Knights Templar in having selected so worthy a heir.

Wilson Isaac Fleming was born at Mill Hall, March 27th, 1857. In early life the family moved to Lycoming county, where he received his education. Twenty-seven years ago he removed to Bellefonte and became engaged in the merchant tailoring business, which he conducted with success until his active participation in the Republican politics of the county brought him reward in a position in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in 1895; a place that he has filled with fidelity ever since. He is married and has one son, Ward, who is now a student at Haverford college.

His Masonic record dates from October 24th, 1882, when he entered the Blue Lodge and runs as follows: Passed Nov. 21st, 1882; raised Dec. 18th, 1882; installed senior warden Dec. 27th, 1884 (elected from the floor); installed worshipful master, Dec. 22nd, 1885; elected representative to Grand Lodge Dec. 7th, 1886; appointed district deputy grand master, Dec. 27th, 1890.

In Bellefonte Chapter No. 241, R. A. M. his record has been as follows: Received mark degree, Dec. 7th, 1883; most excellent master Jan. 14th, 1884; royal arch, Jan. 14th, 1884; elected scribe Dec. 3rd, 1886; elected king, Dec. 21st, 1887; elected M. E. high priest, Dec. 7th, 1888; representative to Grand Chapter, Dec. 6th, 1889.

In Constans Commandery No. 213 K. T. he received the degree of red cross, temple and Malta, Feb. 13th, 1885; elected captain general March 11th, 1887; elected generalissimo, March 9th, 1888; eminent commander March 8th, 1889; appointed division commander by R. E. Sir James H. Coddling in May, 1892; elected grand junior warden at Altoona May, 1889; grand senior warden at Wilkesbarre May, 1900; grand captain general at Reading, May, 1901; grand generalissimo at Scranton May, 1902; very eminent grand commander at Philadelphia May, 1903; appointed representative of the Grand Commandery of Indiana near the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania on Nov. 21st, 1901; received the degrees of ancient accepted Scottish Right 4° to 32° in the consistory of the Valley of Williamsport in Jan. 1902; elected Grand Commander at York May 24th, 1904, and installed as such May 25th, 1904.

As a mark of their esteem Constans Commandery has presented the Grand Commander with a handsome sword emblematic of the exalted office he fills. It is of gilt-steel with handsomely jeweled handle of ivory and gold. The scabbard is ornamented with the Masonic emblems in jewels and enamel; the trowel for the Blue Lodge; the triangle for the Chapter; the cross for the Commandery and the jewel of a past Grand Commander. It also bears a plate with engraving setting forth the nature of the gift and the honor it commemorates.