

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Democratic County Ticket.

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For Assembly:
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 JOHN NOLL, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary:
 ARTHUR B. KIMPORT, of Harris Twp.

For District Attorney:
 W. G. RUNKLE, of Bellefonte.

For County Surveor:
 J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

Perdicaris Tells Story of Abduction by Raisuli.

TANGIER, June 25.—Ion Perdicaris, the American, who last week was released by the brigand Raisuli, was much better today and gave an interview to the Associated Press descriptive of the circumstances of his capture and of his experience while a prisoner in Raisuli's camp.

He says that on the night of May 16th, he had just entered the drawing room after dinner and, hearing a noise among the servants he and Cromwell Varley, the British subject, who also was captured by Raisuli, went out to investigate the cause. They were immediately surrounded by armed Moors who bound and maltreated them. Varley resisted and was struck on the head with the butt of a rifle and a knife was slashed across his hands, making a serious wound.

At first it was thought his skull had been fractured.

Perdicaris and Varley were then carried away on horseback. They were bound with ropes and rounded boards were taken in order to avoid villages. The handis stopped at Tarradent, twenty-four hours from Tangier, and Raisuli allowed Perdicaris to write to his wife next morning and also to the sheriff of Wazani, asking them to intervene for himself and Varley.

At Tarradent, the captives lived in a filthy hut. They were not allowed to go more than a few yards from it and were strongly guarded. When the sheriff of Wazani arrived, a big tent was placed at the disposal of the prisoners, and in other ways the sheriff was the means of alleviating their condition to a considerable extent. The attitude of the Moors changed from spite to fair treatment.

Raisuli's father, Perdicaris said, was in the camp all the time, tried to induce Varley to accept a post under the pretender.

Raisuli daily held long conversations with the prisoners. He said anarchy was reigning in the country. The animosity of the people, he said, was not directed against the Sultan but against his Governors.

Raisuli's father, Perdicaris said, left him much property and cattle, which aroused the animosity of the Khalifa, who induced the Bashaw by presents to rob Raisuli of his belongings and finally to imprison him for four years at Mogador. On his release Raisuli interviewed Mohammed El Torrez, representative of the Sultan at Tangier, concerning the restitution of his property and this being without avail, Raisuli swore to take the law into his own hands with the results already known. Raisuli said he bore no ill will toward Europeans and to bring the Moorish government to its senses was by capturing Europeans until the foreign powers awaken to a realization of the existing conditions.

Mr. Perdicaris said that Raisuli is posing as a patriot who wants to see the country happy and peaceful and he is offering to accept the responsibility for maintaining the country from Tangier to Fez and clear it of robbery and crime if he is backed up by the powers. He found in Raisuli an educated and intellectual man.

The only time the prisoners were uneasy was the last two days when they were at Barabim, the village of Zelal, the governor of the Beni M'Sara tribe. When the exchange occurred over three hours were lost in the exchange of compliments. Raisuli refusing to talk business until the last moment, being apparently very suspicious of an attempt to capture him. When he received the money and the man turned over to him by the ransom party, he hurried away towards his village.

Perdicaris and Varley immediately mounted horses and proceeded for Tangier, a journey of sixteen hours.

Detailed Description of Battle off Port Arthur.

LONDON, June 27.—The Central News has received the following despatch from its Tokyo correspondent, dated June 26th:

"A detailed account of the naval battle at Port Arthur has just been published here."

The Russian battleships *Peresviet*, *Poltava* and *Sevastopol* and the cruisers *Bayan*, *Askold* and *Novik*, attempted to emerge from the harbor at dawn, on June 23rd, led by steamers used for clearing the mines. At 11 a. m. the battleships *Czarevitch*, *Revizian* and *Pobieda* joined the others.

All the ships then advanced, endeavoring to dispose of the mines laid by the Japanese, but they were hindered by two Japanese torpedo boat destroyers which had been guarding the mouth of the harbor.

At 3 p. m., the Japanese torpedo boats exchanged shots with seven Russian destroyers which were covering the clearing operations.

"One of the Russian destroyers was set on fire and retired inside the harbor."

"Subsequently the Japanese decored the Russians out to sea and awaited an opportunity to begin a general action but between 8 and 9 p. m. the Russian ships made for the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats chased the Russians and at 9:30 delivered the first attack, in consequence of which the enemy was thrown into disorder."

During the night, eight desperate attacks were delivered, lasting until dawn on Friday.

"In one of these assaults the *Chirataka*, twice torpedoed a battleship of the *Peresviet* type, and sank her. A battleship of the *Sevastopol* type and a cruiser of the *Diana* type were disabled and towed away."

"The Russian vessels re-entered the harbor during Friday."

"The newspapers publish eulogistic articles upon Vice Admiral Togo's prompt action."

Kuropatkin to Fall Back:

Find the Japanese to be in Strong Force and Very Aggressive.

TOKIO, June 28.—After a hot fight which lasted for six hours yesterday morning July 27th, the Takushan division of the Japanese army completely defeated five battalions of Russian infantry, which, supported by two regiments of cavalry and sixteen guns, occupied Fen Shu Ling, some twenty miles northwest of Su Yu. The Russians finally fell back in the direction of Shi Mucheng. The Japanese casualties aggregated about 100 killed and wounded. Major Oba was killed during the battle.

An unconfirmed report has been received from the island of Hakodate that ships resembling the Russian Vladivostok squadron had appeared off there on June 27th. Similar reports have been received from other places along the northern coast of Japan. The navy office does not give any credence to these reports.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—7:10 p. m.—The Associated Press is informed on good authority that General Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw northward. This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies and place the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of communication.

News from the Port Arthur squadron is eagerly awaited. The city is full of rumors, chiefly based on foreign telegrams. A report that Rear Admiral, Skrydloff in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, sailed off after giving battle to the Japanese receives much credence. Skrydloff is known to have full authority to leave Port Arthur if he deems it advisable and he possibly preferred not risking a return to the harbor, which might again be blocked, preventing his egress at a critical moment. Consequently Skrydloff may now be steaming to joining the Vladivostok cruisers. The minister of marine is anxiously expecting a further report but none has been received up to the hour of filing this dispatch.

Japs' Armies Are United.

They Have Taken an Important Place and Cover 120 Miles.

Early morning despatches indicate that the Japanese armies of Kuroki and Oku have united and are in Kin Chan a place of strategic value close to New Chang. Their lines cover a wide field and Kuropatkin is retreating. The armies are close to the battlefield of about the only fight worth mentioning which took place in the war between China and Japan. The Japanese have also taken three of the outer ordon of forts at Port Arthur and more troops are on the way from the islands.

THE ARMIES UNITED.

LONDON, June 30.—The Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that severe fighting took place at Kai-Chau on June 25 which resulted in the capture of that place on the morning of June 26.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Japanese second army has attacked a juncture with the first army and that the whole force now has a fighting front of 120 miles.

THREE FORTS TAKEN.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A special to the *Daily News* from Tokio says: In fierce fighting which took place at the rear of Port Arthur Sunday, June 26, attacks were simultaneous by the Japanese on three hills which were strongly fortified. After an overwhelming bombardment Mikado's men advanced and drove out the Russians.

TOKIO, June 29.—3:30 p. m.—It is un-

officially reported that the Chik-Wan-Shan Chiu-An-Shan and So-Cho-Shan forts, southeast of and part of the Port Arthur defenses, were captured on Sunday after an all day fight, beginning with an artillery duel. So-Cho-Shan, it is added, was first captured and the other forts fell soon afterward.

Death Stared Him in the Face.

Bridge Builder's Daring Jump to Escape Being Crushed.

Clark Sweet, a bridgeman employed at the Pine Creek railroad bridge, escaped being ground to death by a huge girder Monday afternoon, by jumping through the air and grasping an iron bar. There he hung until rescued by his companions, and when taken to his perilous position it was found that a ghastly wound had been inflicted in the pit of his left arm, says the *Jersey Shore Herald*.

Sweet was standing on a skid, and the girder was being swung around toward him. A heavy chain, which supported the girder, and which must have become tangled suddenly snapped, and the huge girder bore down upon Sweet. As he stood in mid-air with the heavy iron bearing down upon him, there was but one alternative to avoid being crushed to death, and that was to jump. Many feet below him was the water and before him no place where he could leap and have a foot hold.

With rare presence of mind, he prepared to leap at the oncoming girder and attempt to maintain a hold on it until rescued. His attempt was successful and throwing his arms about the iron, he hung in this position until rescued.

A sharp iron plate ran across the top of the bar, and when the man threw his arm about it, a long gash was inflicted in the pit of the arm. The blood spurted freely but he managed to keep his hold unreasoned. He received other cuts and bruises and his ankle was sprained.

From 30,000 to 40,000 Garment Workers Out.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Leaders in the strike of garment workers declare the tie up to be complete and estimate the number of persons out at 35,000 to 40,000. In a day or so 10,000 finishers, mostly Italian women, who take the work home, will be added to the ranks of the idle.

In whatever way the trouble may end it is the biggest clothing strike that New York has seen for at least six years. Since the last big clothing strike the population and the business have increased enormously, and it is estimated that there are at least 20,000 more clothing workers in the city than there were six years ago. No wage demand has been made, the strike being merely against the open shop.

Wall Street is Betting.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Wall street believes Grover Cleveland will head the Democratic ticket this year. A commission house that handles many wagers on presidential and sporting events to-day posted \$1,000 to be wagered against \$2,500 that the ex-President will receive the St. Louis nomination, and smaller bets, made by individuals, to the same effect and at about the same odds were recorded on change to-day.

The United States Government Building at St. Louis.

A Careful Pan-Picture of One of the Most Interesting Buildings on the Grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

[The following article is the first of a series that will be published from time to time in these columns. They are being written especially for the WATCHMAN by a Centre county gentleman who expects to be on the Exposition grounds until they close on November 1st.]

The U. S. Government Building is situated on a slight eminence—(or rather against a hill) on top of which is the Mississippi building—about 25 feet above the level of the balance of the principal Exposition buildings. Approached by stair ways and curved ramps, it is 760 feet long, 180 wide, with end pavilions. The roof supported by elliptical steel trusses; a clear space 175 feet wide and 70 feet high at centre. The architectural style is Roman. The porticoes at each entrance being supported by massive Ionic columns. The dome over center is 90 feet in diameter. A quadriga 160 feet surmounts it. Besides conventional ornaments, sculptured figures more or less classic have been freely introduced, representing music, painting, sculpture, architecture, commerce, manufactures, transportation and agriculture, with allegorical groups of seated female figures.

The interior crown beams and sheathed walls have been stained to give it the appearance of grain of natural wood, while the iron is painted red, and the walls stained green. Green burlap covers the walls about 15 feet, also all partitions dividing the various departments, as backgrounds for exhibits. The building is traversed by many through and cross aisles. In its center is constructed a full size reproduction of the Goddess of Liberty that surmounts the capitol at Washington, in plaster paris, bronzed.

The Department of State is tastefully decorated with portraits of the Presidents and cabinet officers and fac smiles of the Declaration of Independence. Grouped round it are seals of the original thirteen States, with portraits of the Presidents, engrossed sheets of the constitution, a large picture of Jefferson, with smaller ones of all the other signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Treasury Department is decorated with portraits of Morris McCullough, Carlisle, Chase, Sherman, Fish, Senden, Gallatin, Folger, Manning, Gage and Shaw. Large frames show the various denominations of government bonds and bills with colonial notes. A plate printing press prints portraits to show its workings while the mint is turning out medals. An elaborate exhibit also shows the marine hospital service, by model stations of quarantine, disinfection, and hospital supplies.

The War Department has extensive exhibits of heavy and light field guns, fully equipped bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; giving exhibits of loading cartridges and other arms.

The Navy has a fine display of some 20 miniature models of vessels of war, and one large one in which they exhibit the workings of the various types of cannon while at sea in the conflict, also a miniature drydock in full working order; as well as the building of the levees and light house stations.

The Department of Agriculture is well supplied with various seeds, showing also the impact of insects; how to treat stock for the various plagues they are subject to; the care of fruit and plants, the destruction of the various insects so detrimental to vegetable life. The exhibit of this Department is very elaborate and interesting to the agriculturist and florist.

The National museum has an elaborate display of old fossils, supposed to be stuffed animals made no doubt of clay and paint, as the hair seems never to have put in appearance, reptiles and bugs beyond description; some of which are hideous in the extreme.

The interior display of radium seems to attract the most attention, though their varied display is all interesting and instructive. So the Post Office Department with its illustration of star-route, old stage, and all the various improved manners of handling and delivering mails.

The Government building alone will furnish such an illustration of the past 100 years progress as to require at least one week's time of any one, for in it is exhibited the progress made and gathered to-day by the various bureaus during the last century. The exhibit here, if studied, more than repay the visitor for his outlay and time.

The other buildings or rather the exhibits in them are nearly all in place, and the grounds are fast being beautified, and show the elaborated ideas that were intended to have been perfected by the latter part of the century. The attendants show a natural interest in the matters who care to and wish to learn cannot expend their money or time to better advantage than by viewing the great mass gathered together at St. Louis, from all quarters of the earth.

Made Complete Confession:

Charles A. Gutke, a Former Member of Missouri House of Delegates, Convinced of Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—It was announced to-day that Charles A. Gutke a former member of the house of delegates, convicted on a charge of bribery, and soon to be tried on another similar charge, to-day made a complete confession to circum attorney Joseph W. Folk, in which he declared that former delegate Charles F. Kelley had told him he had received \$50,000 for going to Europe when his presence in St. Louis jeopardized men of prominence. Gutke said:

"I became a member of the house of delegates in 1897, and at once became a member of the combine of that body which was an organization, composed of nineteen delegates for the purpose of selling legislation."

"The first bill that came up after I became a member of the combine was 'the suburban loop bill.' The combine got \$20,000 for their votes on this bill; on the 'Union cause bill' we got \$18,000; on the Central traction bill, we got \$65,000; on the Third street line bill we got \$15,000; on the lighting bill we got \$47,500; and on the Suburban bill we were to get \$75,000, which is now in the safe deposit box in the Lincoln trust company, being placed there with the agreement that it should be turned over to us when the bill had been passed."

"I acted as the agent of the combine in a number of deals. In the Suburban deal, I was present when the agreement was made regarding the bribe of \$60,000 for Kraze, which is now in a lock box in the Mississippi valley trust company. I went with Charles Kratz and Carroll to the office of a prominent broker in the lighting deal and there \$20,000 was paid me by the broker. There \$20,000 was paid me and the promise was made that at least \$27,500 more would be paid."

Disaster Comes to an End.

Great Loss of Life Was Due, It Is Alleged, to the Misconduct of the Directors of the Knickerbocker Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The coroner's jury in the General Slocum inquest has returned a verdict finding:

"That the immense loss of life on the General Slocum was due to the misconduct of the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company."

"That Mate Flannagan acted in a cowardly manner."

"That the action of Inspector Lundberg should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities."

"That Captain Pease, of the Grand Republic, as captain of the steamboat company's fleet, is criminally responsible in that he failed to properly equip the Slocum with fire apparatus."

"That Mate Flannagan acted in a cowardly manner."

"That the action of Inspector Lundberg should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities."

Coroner Berry has issued warrants for the arrest of the directors and officials of Knickerbocker Steamboat company. Inspector Lundberg and Mate Flannagan have been held in \$1,000 bail each.

When the assistant district attorney moved that warrants be issued after the verdict had been given Mr. McManus, counsel for the steamboat company, protested that such procedure was unnecessary as all the men were ready to appear and give bail when called for. The protest was of no avail.

The mate, Edward Flannagan, who was under detention as a witness, was the first arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at \$1,000. No bondsman being on hand he was committed to jail.

Inspector Lundberg pleaded not guilty and was released on \$1,000 bond.

Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each for president Barnaby and secretary Atkinson and bonds were furnished at once.

Captain Van Schaick is a prisoner in the Lebanon hospital.

Captain Pease may not be arrested until to-morrow, when it is expected the directors of the company will also be taken into custody. At the assistant district attorney's request, the coroner committed the assistant engineer, Edward Brandow, and the deck hands, Cookley and Twombly, as witnesses, sending them to the house of detention.

The charge in each case was manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed by the coroner in amounts varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Ravages of Toy Pistol are Shown.

Health Board Issues Letter and Copy of Law on Sale of Toy Weapons and Explosives.

The State Board of Health is endeavoring by all means at its command to eliminate a large percentage of the loss of life which is annually one of the unfortunate aftermaths of the Fourth of July is evidenced by the issuance of circulars, addressed to the municipal authorities of the towns and cities of the State. This circular calls attention to the State laws on this subject and contains one or more copies of the laws themselves, so that the executive to whom they are addressed may have some means of informing the citizens of the place of which he is at the head.

The circular presents a report of the accidents and deaths which can be attributed to the celebration of the Fourth last year, and the figures are in some cases quite startling, compiled as they are by a responsible legal body from the best statistics obtainable. It is shown that the casualties resulting from the chief National holiday last year numbered 4,349, out of which 466 died, 406 of those of look-jaw, a most terrible death. Ten were made totally blind and 75 partially so. Fourteen lost fingers, and limbs were amputated as a result of such accidents to the number of 54. The circular defines the present-day commemoration of the Fourth as a "spurious and lawless patriotism."

The laws which are to be so carefully enforced this year by State and municipal authorities are contained in three acts. The first prohibits the sale to any person under 16 years of age of deadly weapons, gunpowder and explosive substances, and fixes the penalty at a fine of \$300. The second prohibits the manufacture and sale of toy cracker containing dynamite, chlorate of potash or any explosive except ordinary gunpowder, the fine is \$50 to \$100, or 6 to 12 months' imprisonment, or both.

Proclamation.

Considerable interest is being taken in cities and boroughs in the Commonwealth, relative to the firing or throwing of fire-crackers, fire-balls, squibs, torpedo balls, or other fire works, and more especially to the firing of pistols, by reason of the fact that one year ago many deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the careless chase of the same. Up to this time in the various municipalities of this State many arrests have been made for the illegal sale of pistols and fire-crackers, as well as for the premature use of the same, as provided by the law of the State and the ordinances of municipalities.

Under the ordinance of the borough of Bellefonte, as well as under the law of the State, notice is hereby given to all citizens that they are not allowed to use or fire any fire works of any nature whatever, within the limits of the borough of Bellefonte, except on Monday, July 4th, 1904. The maximum penalty will be imposed upon any one violating the provisions of the ordinance or not complying with this notice.

All good citizens, desirous of preserving life as well as good order, are respectfully asked to inform upon and prosecute to conviction any and all offenders of the ordinance of this borough.

Given under my hand and the official seal of the borough of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, this 24th day of June A. D. 1904.

W. HARRISON WALKER, Burgess.

6,000 Men Will Be Dropped by Baldwin's.

Action Attributed To Falling Off in Business and Lack of Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Four thousand more men will be discharged from the Baldwin Locomotive works within the next few days. Six thousand have already been dropped from the company's service, and the working force will soon be reduced to six thousand men.

The greatest number ever employed at the works is about 16,000. These statements were made by an officer of the company to-day. The places made vacant by the strike of 300 staybolt men in the boiler shop last week were filled by the management from among the 6,000 men recently discharged.

The action of the management is due to a lack of orders for locomotives, and is directly attributed to the falling off of business in railroads.

Uncle Sam's Wonder.

All Executive Departments Send Treasurers to the World's Fair.

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government building from the eastern end, the visitor sees at his left a railroad postoffice car. This is not a mere coach standing idle,

Judge George Gray is not a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—A special dispatch to the *Philadelphia Record*, from Wilmington, Del., says: Judge George Gray today expressed his hope that former President Grover Cleveland would be nominated for the Presidency by the St. Louis convention. Next to Cleveland, he favors Judge Parker for the nomination.

When asked if his own resolution not to be a candidate had been changed by the instruction of the Delaware delegation in his favor, and by the recent endorsement of his candidacy by leaders in various States, Judge Gray said:

"I have repeatedly stated that I am not and will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination."

"I have also repeatedly said that I am in favor of Judge Parker, if Mr. Cleveland is out of the question. Mr. Cleveland has been my first choice. If he does not receive the nomination, I hope it will go to Judge Parker."

Slocum Railed.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Crowds with heads bowed and uncovered lined both sides of East River to-day as the blackened hull of the General Slocum was towed to a dock in Erie basin, where it is to be inspected by the federal authorities. The flags on the tugs having the wreck in tow were at half mast and when passing Barretto Point, where the Slocum sank and where so many lost their lives, the flags were dipped. All the craft in the harbor dipped their flags as the flotilla passed.

One more body, that of a woman, badly burned and not yet identified, was recovered to-day. Over 1,013 have been found.

Baying Off Opposition.

From the *Harrisburg Star-Independent*.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt selected Paul Morton for Secretary of the Navy because Elihu Root, his former Secretary of War, once showed Morton the door because the latter told him that he would turn over to the Democrats every State through which the Sante Fe railroad company runs its trains, at the next presidential election. The great Civil service reform President concluded that he must capture Morton, even if he had to get him with the bait of a cabinet appointment.

First Toy Pistol Victim.

LANCASTER, June 29.—Bernard Skille, aged 13 years, is dead at his home in Columbia, a victim of the toy pistol. A week ago the boy shot himself in the hand accidentally, the wad of the blank cartridge inflicting a slight wound. Home remedies were applied but the wound became very sore.

Yesterday lock jaw developed and the little fellow died in awful agony.

—A good polish for stoves is made of one teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with the stove polish. The brilliance that this polish will give to a stove will last for a long time.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Miss Effie Snyder won the *State College Times* free trip to the St. Louis exposition. Miss Mary Keller was second and got \$20 in gold.

—A VETERAN AND THE ACADEMY.—Rev. James P. Hughes, of the Bellefonte Academy, has planned for himself a most delightful summer vacation. He will spend a week in Washington, D. C., with his son Charles, who is now located in this most charming of American cities. Perhaps it is that he may more thoroughly appreciate the vast differences between East and West that Mr. Hughes takes a week to enjoy the conventions and attractions of the national capital before going to Dakota, where he will visit his brother Jacob for the remainder of the summer. If he were a younger man we might suspect him of designs on other game than such as he can bring down with the gun he is carrying along, as his ambitions for the Academy have always been sufficiently broad to reach even the Dakotas. One thing is certain and that is that had he, with his enthusiasm, earlier struck the West he would undoubtedly have aroused a response that would have brought him—long before his 54th year of teaching—an Academy such as the one in Bellefonte we are all now so proud of.

—In the West there is a progressiveness and readiness on educational matters that makes the people keen to do anything, everything for improvement and that just now.

—When we think of it it is more to our shame that only after fifty years of hard work and discouragements Mr. Hughes is seeing fruition. This summer of 1904 is most opportune and well chosen for such a trip as it is after the most successful year, educational and financial, the Academy has ever had and it can be with pride and satisfaction that Mr. Hughes thinks and speaks of his Academy, for while we call it Bellefonte Academy it is really the brain and indefatigable energy of the Hughes, father and son, that has made it a preparatory school so famously known throughout the East.

Louisiana Purchase Monument, World's Fair.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stagecoach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,906 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in light-houses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Gurnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human inven-

Building at the World's Fair.

tion, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind ever constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1689; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 1803 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

Louisiana Purchase Monument, World's Fair.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stagecoach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,906 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in light-houses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Gurnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human inven-

6,000 Men Will Be Dropped by Baldwin's.

Action Attributed To Falling Off in Business and Lack of Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Four thousand more men will be discharged from the Baldwin Locomotive works within the next few days. Six thousand have already been dropped from the company's service, and the working force will soon be reduced to six thousand men.

The greatest number ever employed at the works is about 16,000. These statements were made by an officer of the company to-day. The places made vacant by the strike of 300 staybolt men in the boiler shop last week were filled by the management from among the 6,000 men recently discharged.

The action of the management is due to a lack of orders for locomotives, and is directly attributed to the falling off of business in railroads.

Building at the World's Fair.

tion, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind ever constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1689; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 1803 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.