

A HISTORY MAKING CONVENTION.

The National Gathering of the Democracy at St. Louis the Most Notable Political Convention in the History of the Country. All Factions Unite in Endorsing Superb Candidates for President and Vice President after a Contest that was without Equal in Earnestness and Enthusiasm. The Party of the People Declares for Jeffersonian Simplicity and Individual Rights in Government.

With the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for President at 5:50 o'clock Saturday morning, July 9th, at St. Louis, Mo. after a continuous session from 8 o'clock Friday evening, the climax of the most momentous, memorable and unique Democratic convalescence ever held was reached.

The first ballot, which decided the nomination, follows:

Alton B. Parker.....	667
William R. Hearst.....	204
Richard Olney.....	38
E. C. Wall.....	54
Frances M. Cockrell.....	45
George Gray.....	8
John Sharp Williams.....	8
Arthur Pue Gorman.....	2
Nelson A. Miles.....	3
George B. McClellan.....	3
Robert E. Pattison.....	4
Charles A. Towne.....	2
Bird S. Coler.....	1

The destinies of a great party, if not those of the nation, were shaped in five days of the most remarkable forensic battling on record.

Threatened with disruption by the conflict of opinion on men and measures, the Democratic party emerged from its most history-making convention intact and strong for the great battle of ballots next November.

The compromise was one to astound the world. Never before were there so many vital issues to be settled, with large factions of the party aligned on opposite sides. The fighting injected into the proceedings a multitude of spectacular and picturesque features. The result was that the gathering attracted universal attention and interest.

BRYAN THE GREAT FIGURE.

Bryan was the great, popular figure of the convention. His personal influence over the members of his party was but slightly impaired by his two losing races for the Presidency. An active leader of the radical minority the Nebraska statesman engineered the compromise arrangement.

Bryan was outvoted by the convention, but he was also accorded the most remarkable ovation of the sessions.

Senator Hill was the silent Napoleon of the convention, and as leader of the conservative majority, he crossed swords in committees, on the floor of the convention, and in the silent machinations of politics.

PLATFORM RESULT OF LONG FIGHT.

The platform was adopted only at the cost of the most persistent, arduous thought and labor of the men of Democracy.

The patriotic, consecrated toil of the Democracy finally resulted in mutual compromise that prevented the disruption of the party and accomplished a reunifying of forces on the best principles of each faction.

W. R. Hearst's candidacy served to make trusts the paramount issue, and the moneyed interests that sought to find comfort in the Democratic party were routed with a strong platform declaration for the curbing of criminal combinations of capital.

BRYAN WINS ON PLATFORM.

Bryan's followers and the radical element were able to defeat an attempt to repudiate the principles of the last two campaigns and insert a plank declaring for the gold monetary standard.

On the fourth of July, two days before the convention, the Democratic hosts began arriving in force. Enormous numbers of politicians not delegates flocked to the convention city, so intense was the interest in the life or death struggle.

At once Senator Hill and Senator McCarran, of New York, claimed a victory for Judge Parker, of New York.

Bryan began, five days of work, night and day, by working for the selection of another man than Judge Parker, and for the seating of the contesting Illinois delegation.

PHILIPPINES BARRED OUT.

The National Committee created a precedent by denying the right of the Philippines to representation in a Democratic convention, and the convention supported this decision.

All regular delegates were seated and contesting delegations decided against in a dozen states.

The Tammany delegation, headed by Charles F. Murphy, arrived on Tuesday, and declared war on Senator Hill's plan to nominate Judge Parker.

Broaching of a gold standard plank by Senator Hill brought the first sensation and the first test of strength in the Resolutions Committee.

Cleveland was boomed by Tammany on Tuesday, and Senator Hill was worried over its effect on Parker's candidacy.

On the eve of the convention, all the outstanding forces were firm, with Parker lacking enough votes to be nominated.

CLARK WIELDS GAVEL.

Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a conservative favorable to Judge Parker's nomination, was chosen temporary chairman. Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas was selected by committee for permanent chairman. Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, became permanent chairman through the declaration of Senator Bailey to serve.

With intensely hot weather, which continued throughout the week, the convention opened on Wednesday morning.

Chairman Williams' address in accepting the gavel was a disappointment. The expected keynote was not sounded. His voice could not be heard and the hour and a half address tried the convention. He scored the Roosevelt administration and attacked the "stand pat" slogan of Republicans.

HEARST GETS AN OVATION.

The first ovation of the convention was tendered the name of Congressman Hearst, second candidate for the Presidency in point of votes. As the California delegation entered the hall at the opening session the shout of Hearst's name began general cheering which could not be quelled for half an hour.

On Wednesday evening began the memorable battle on party principles, before the resolutions subcommittee, charged with presenting to the full committee the framework of the platform. In this fight

Bryan and Hill were pitted, and all night long the giants of the party argued and fought.

Trusts were paramount, with the threatened gold plank second and the tariff and imperialism in success. The disputed issues were finally sent to the whole resolutions committee still not settled.

TRY TO ABROGATE RULE.

Anti-Parker forces held a conference and formed an iron-clad compact to not vote for the New York Judge. This precipitated an attempt of the Parker forces to abandon the rule making a two-thirds vote necessary to nominate for that of a majority, but this was quickly defeated.

Bryan's first fight was the championship of the cause of the contesting delegates from Illinois, headed by Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who charged fraud. Bryan argued the case through the National Committee's Subcommittee on Contests and the entire Credentials Committee, each body deciding against the contestants.

With a minority report Bryan then carried the Illinois contest onto the floor of the convention on Thursday.

CHEER NEARLY AN HOUR.

Thursday was Bryan day in the convention. When he appeared on the platform to plead the Illinois contests he was cheered for nearly an hour, Chairman Williams, the band and the army of sergeants at arms being wholly unable to check the enthusiasm.

Twice later his presence brought him an ovation, and to the end of the convention he was the popular heroic figure. The applause accorded him surpassed that at the time of his first nomination, when his eloquence stamped the Chicago gathering.

Bryan denounced the methods of John P. Hopkins of Illinois as un-Democratic and fraudulent, but the convention voted against the contestants two to one.

Temporary Chairman Williams fainted on the platform from the intense heat during Bryan's speech.

FLAY THE TRUSTS.

Congressman Champ Clark, the picturesque Missourian, assumed the chairmanship on Thursday with a characteristically strong and witty address. He flayed the Republican platform, the trusts and their backers with bitter words.

The test vote of the Illinois contest encouraged the anti-Parker forces to believe he could be kept from nomination and ultimately beaten.

NOMINEE LONG IN DOUBT.

The fierce out-convention campaigning on candidates, which had begun as early as Sunday and increased in intensity hourly, reached its height Thursday night. Both sides claimed victory in sight, and a careful canvass could not prove either claim incorrect on the eve of the nominations.

The platform delayed the convention hours Friday morning. A recess was taken in the morning, after names of the standing committees had been announced.

In a stuffy room in the Southern Hotel the giants of the party led by Bryan and Hill, almost worn by heat, toil and lack of sleep to the point of exhaustion, but still determined, were fighting out the principles of the party in the Resolutions Committee.

NEITHER FACTION WOULD BOLT.

The party representatives awaited the result without impatience. Bolts from the party as a result of action on issues or men were rumored. They were quickly quelled, however, by the firm declaration that all factions would abide by the will of the majority, in the Democratic fashion.

First the proposed gold standard plank was defeated by Bryan, then the trust issue was grappled with.

At 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the impatient delegates were informed that the Resolutions Committee would be able to report a platform unanimously agreed to on convention floor. The convention therefore decided to hold a night session and reassemble at 8 p. m. to adopt the platform and make nominations.

PLATFORM IS ADOPTED.

Dramatic in the extreme was the night session. The platform was adopted, and then came the battle of oratory that preceded the contest of ballots.

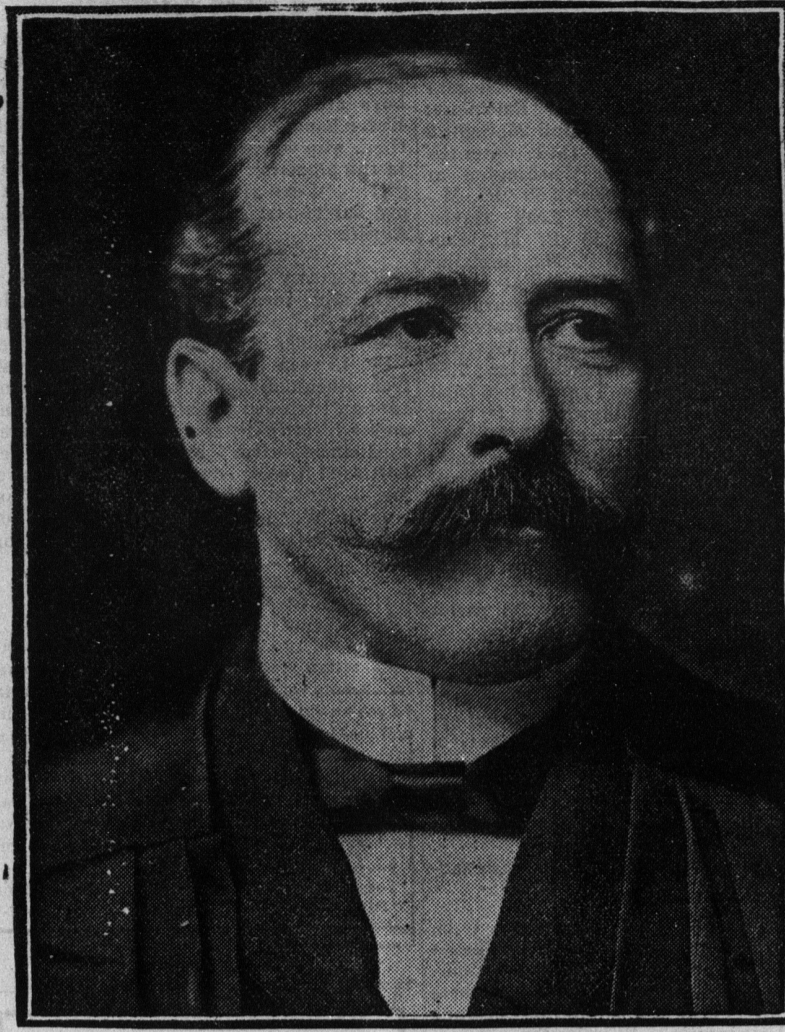
Judge Parker was placed in nomination first, Alabama having given away first place on the roll call to New York.

At the beginning and close of Delmas' address. Hearst's name was accorded an ovation.

When the California orator concluded there was such a mighty volume of sound as had not been heard in the Coliseum, though the delegates were almost worn out by their long ordeal.

A dozen state delegations carried their banners to the side of the California emblem. Then a parade was started, led by California and containing the following delegates: Kansas, South Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Rhode Island, Nevada, Washington, Minnesota, Wyoming, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho and New Mexico.

With a great picture of Hearst and the California banner at the head, the parade went around the auditorium in a perfect hunder of cheering and applause.



ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

CHEERS LAST THIRTY-SIX MINUTES.

The applause was at its full height when the timers declared it had continued thirty-six minutes.

The band played its loudest, and Chairman Clark and Senator Bailey both tried in vain to check the demonstration. Miss Bowen, a school teacher of South Dakota, led the cheering for Hearst from the edge of the galleries, and the Hearst enthusiasts gallantly turned and cheered toward her.

The Hearst standards finally were massed at the foot of the platform, surrounded by scores of stamping, cheering, countless delegates. The convention proceedings were stopped completely by the inability to get order. This Presidential naming session, with its continued demonstrations of thunder, that kept up from fall to fall of the gavel until it seemed that human lungs must be shattered by exhaustion, will go down as the longest night session of an American political convention.

The ballot was taken after William Jennings Bryan, making his way to the platform, seconded the nomination of Senator Cookrell in a speech that lauded W. R. Hearst.

At Nebraska began his address the full flood of daylight was sweeping upon the convention hall.

It was 5:20 o'clock when the nominations for the Presidency were declared closed. Seven great Democrats had been formally placed before the convention for the nomination.

These men whose names had been received with the most spectacular demonstrations ever witnessed at a national convention, were:

Alton B. Parker, of New York.
William Randolph Hearst, named by California.
George Gray, of Delaware.
Senator Cookrell, of Missouri.
Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.
E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the latter named by North Dakota. In all this night of storms, of cheering of 15,000 frantic men and women whose lungs seemed made of iron instead of flesh and blood, the demonstration for Hearst goes into history as the greatest of all the demonstrations of the history-making night.

NOMINATING A VICE PRESIDENT.

Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, former United States senator from that state, was nominated shortly after midnight Sunday morning for vice president of the United States.

Of the first ballot ex-Senator Davis received 652 votes, or 15 less than the two-thirds necessary to elect. Before the ballot was announced a number of states announced that their votes were changed in his favor, and a motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried with enthusiasm.

The nomination of ex-Senator Davis, who is 81 years old, was the closing act of the stormy convention. Immediately after the nomination had been made unanimous the great gathering adjourned sine die, and the delegates rushed out of the hall, some to seek their beds and hundreds of others to try to catch trains for home.

Those placed in nomination besides Mr. Davis were: Ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington; Robert Williams, of Illinois, and William A. Harris, of Kansas.

Delegate John Lamb, of Indiana, moved that the Democratic national committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur on the national ticket.

The motion was made in the form of a resolution which was adopted without opposition.

A resolution naming and thanking the officers of the convention was also adopted; also James K. Jones and the outgoing national committee.

Chairman Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams were made respectively chairmen of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nomination.

It was also announced that the new national committee would meet in New York on a date to be fixed by the chairman.

JUDGE PARKER'S LIFE.

Alton Brooks Parker.
Born, May 14, 1851, in Cortlandt county, New York.
Father was a farmer.
Taught school and studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21.

Was a supreme court judge at the age of 33.

Served one term in the house of representatives in Massachusetts.

Married Mary L. Schoonmaker while he was still a struggling young attorney. He has one daughter, Bertha, the wife of Rev. Charles Mercer Hall.

PARKER'S PARENTS WEALTHY.

It was only a short time ago when people were asking, "Who is Parker?"

Alton B. Parker is a man who has had a most successful life. He never split rails, but his success in life has been largely due to his own efforts, despite the fact that he had a good start. Judge Parker was the son of a wealthy farmer.

He was born in Cortlandt county, New York, on May 14, 1851. He taught school for a number of years and at the close of his collegiate career he was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. In brief, this is his history: He was surrogate of Ulster county for two terms. Appointed to the supreme court bench by Governor D. B. Hill in 1885. Served by election and re-elected according to New York judicial election system until 1887. Thence promoted by election to the chief justiceship of the court of appeals, the highest court of the State, still holding that office. He declined at various times to stand as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Governor and United States Senator. He declined the appointment of first assistant postmaster general under President Cleveland. He attained prestige as a political manager during the gubernatorial campaign of D. B. Hill, his position being chairman of the state executive committee.

WORK ON A FARM.

Regarding the place of his birth, it may for the sake of definition be said that Cortlandt is midway between the populous cities of Syracuse and Binghamton. For twelve years Alton Brooks Parker passed his childhood days on his father's farm, the last three years attending the district school in the winter and working in the fields in the summer time. There he developed a rugged constitution, which served him in good stead in later years. From the age of 12 to that of 15 the embryo lawyer pursued at his own expense an extra course of study at the Cortlandt academy, and it is recalled of him that he paid his own tuition from the proceeds of labor performed out side of school hours. Four years thereafter he spent as teacher in the village school at Vergil, Cortlandt county, at Binghamton and at Rochester.

When suitable intervals occurred young Parker pursued at his own expense an extra course of study at the Cortlandt normal school, but his ambition did not rest there. He saved the necessary money took two years' at the law school at Albany, from which he was a graduate when just 21 years of age. For five years thereafter he was clerk and associate in the law firm of Spookmaker and Hardenburg, at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., and all of that time he had taken an intelligent interest in local politics. For two successive terms he was elected surrogate of Ulster county on the Democratic ticket.

PARKER'S ENTRY INTO POLITICS.

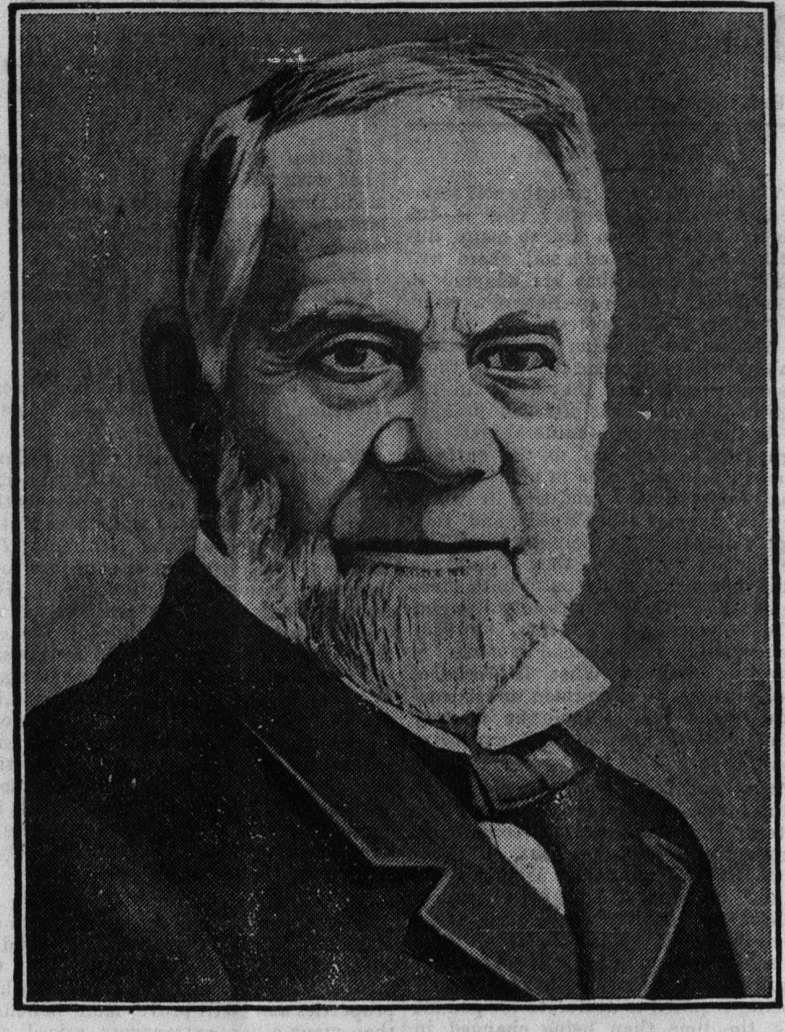
His entrance into politics was due simply to his love for his old employer, Judge Schoonmaker, who had been driven out of politics. He believed that the judge had been wronged and set out to restore him to popular favor. So earnest was his conviction that he became a recognized political factor in Ulster county, being a favorite of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Manning, who trusted and consulted him. In 1885 he was induced to become chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and in the campaign which he managed David B. Hill was elected Governor. Mr. Hill appointed him to a seat on the supreme court bench when Justice Westbrook died.

When Judge Parker was 33 years old he was unanimously nominated for the Supreme court bench by the Democrats. The Republicans would not nominate an opponent. Not a vote was cast against him. He served on the Supreme bench until his election as chief judge of the court of appeals in 1897.

During his nineteen years on the bench he has ignored politics. In 1896 and 1900 he voted for Mr. Bryan, but it was well understood that he was a sound-money man and merely accepted the will of the majority in his party.

YOUNG LAWYER'S MARRIAGE.

While Judge Parker was teaching school in Rochester village, before he had gained the right to practice law, he met Mary L. Schoonmaker, the daughter of Moses L. Schoonmaker, of Accord. The acquaintance ripened and when the young lawyer could see his way clear to supporting a wife they were married. For many years they lived in the winter season in a handsome home in Kingston owned by the Judge. A great love for the country and for country life



HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.

The Evangelical Sunday school of this place picked at Hecla park yesterday.

Nelson Caldwell, who was born at Solona, January 14th, 1832, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Antis, in Tyronne, on Tuesday afternoon, July 5th.

The Centre county Christian Endeavor Union is to meet at Centre Hall on August 31st and September 1st. The executive committee met at Unionville on Saturday to make the preliminary arrangements.

The Baptist church at Martha is undergoing rather extensive remodeling. The corner stone is to be laid with appropriate services on Sunday morning, July 17th, at 10:45 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

At the age of 26 years Katie, wife of Thomas Whitmyer, passed away at her home at Carrol, in Clinton county, on the 2nd. She was a daughter of Jacob Fiedler, of Fiedler, and her remains were buried at Aaronsburg on Saturday.

John Erb has exchanged his Eagle hotel in Phillipsburg for the Railroad restaurant conducted by Frank Test; D. W. Holt being the owner of the latter property. Mr. Test will move into the hotel and run it in the future.

While Rev. I. N. Bair, of Millheim, was attending a Sunday school convention at Rebersburg recently, two boys from the east end of Brush valley stole his carriage lamps. They were later discovered using the lamps for their bicycles and under threat of arrest returned the stolen property.

A man giving his name as William Brown, and address, Syracuse, N. Y., was arrested near the lime kilns on Wednesday morning on suspicion of having been implicated in an attempt to rob the Milesburg post-office the evening before. He was given a hearing before justice Keichline and committed to jail for further examination.

For the band tournament to be held in Phillipsburg on September 5th, Labor day, 6th and 7th, the following prizes have been offered: First prize for best overture \$100, second \$40, third \$25, and fourth \$10, no band to exceed twenty-five pieces. For best waltz first prize \$15, second \$10. For best quick-step in parade first prize \$15, second prize \$10.

The Phillipsburg Cement Block Co. is the name of a new corporation which H. H. Hewitt, J. Swires and John Bauer have organized in Phillipsburg for the manufacture of a hollow building stone from sand, crushed limestone and cement. They expect to erect a two story house in Phillipsburg, using their product in its construction, in order to show the public what it is like.

NOTICE.—In order to give our patrons the advantage of the low cash prices on retail coal, that prevail in the cities and larger towns of our section of the State, where coal is sold on a cash basis; we have decided that, commencing July 20th, 1904, we will reduce our retail coal and sell for cash only. The new schedule of prices will be published on that date.

BELLEFONTE FUEL & SUPPLY CO.,
R. B. TAYLOR,
EDW. K. RHOADS,
MCCALMONT & CO.

A movement is on foot for the purchase of the Phillipsburg Electric Light, Gas, Power and Heating Co.'s plant by the owners of the Centre and Clearfield Street Railway Co., of that place. The property is valued at about \$150,000. It was incorporated in 1882; being largely owned by the Hon. J. N. Casanova. Should the deal go through the new corporation proposes consolidating it with the Osceola lighting company's plant and operate all through the trolley company management

Additional Locals.

- 21,000 fares were lifted on Phillipsburg trolley cars on July 4th.
- The Undines cleared about \$500 at their Fourth of July picnic at Hecla Park.
- The Forepang and Sells shows are to exhibit in Williamsport on August 24th.
- Danville borough is to have its own street lighting plant at a cost of \$15,000.
- The Lutherans of Tyronne are to erect a new brown stone church at a cost of \$12,240.
- The Lutheran Sunday school of this place will picnic at Hecla park on August 12th.
- W. C. Heine Esq, has been elected a trustee of the Central State Normal school at Lock Haven.
- A fine new flag stone pavement is an improvement in front of the Orbison property on Spring street.
- Rev. John A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas, will address the Luther league in Millheim, Sunday evening.
- If you care to see something very interesting as well as extremely ludicrous stop at Yeager & Davis' show window.
- We had quite a number of pleasing letters during the week; the kind that keep the bank account good. They can't come too fast.
- The First National bank of this place has just declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent and carried \$10,000 to the surplus.
- Mr. Chas. W. Biddle and Miss Lydia A. Spotts, of Julian, were married at the home of the groom's parents at Nortonville by Squire O. H. Nason.
- James Murray, of Bellefonte, has what he claims is the best rabbit and fox hound in Centre county, and he is offering it for sale.
- Memorial service in memory of comrades who have passed away during the past year will be held in Gregg post rooms Sunday July 17th, at 3:30 P. M. Services will be public and all interested are cordially invited.
- Miss Adaline Olewine, of north Spring street, entertained last Thursday evening in honor of the Misses Bottorf, of Lemont, and Miss Edna Clark and Miss Lillian Brown, of Williamsport.
- Some matches and torpedoes in his trousers pockets becoming ignited by a spark on the Fourth, Daniel, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Irwin, of this place, was badly burned from the knee to the thigh. While his injury was quite painful it is not serious.

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