

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 29, 1904.

F. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Democratic Presidential Ticket.

For President,
ALTON B. PARKER, of New York,
For Vice-President,
HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT-LARGE: ROBERT WILSON LEWIS,
STANLEY W. DAVENPORT.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Harry Nichols, | 17. S. Z. Hawbecker, |
| 2. Geo. E. Wright, | 18. Robt. E. Weigley, |
| 3. John M. Campbell, | 19. L. D. Woodruff, |
| 4. James M. Stewart, | 20. Lewis M. Wannier, |
| 5. H. Max Rowland, | 21. T. E. Costello, |
| 6. Moses Vesle, | 22. Wm. T. Meehling, |
| 7. Emil Holt, | 23. Rockwell Martella, |
| 8. Benj. S. Johnson, | 24. Chas. H. Alken, |
| 9. W. Hayes Grier, | 25. James P. Colter, |
| 10. William Craig, | 26. F. Colbaugh, |
| 11. John McSharen, | 27. Alfred W. Smiley, |
| 12. Charles F. King, | 28. S. E. Walker, |
| 13. Isaac Hester, | 29. Henry Meyer, |
| 14. John Sullivan, | 30. Thomas B. Foley, |
| 15. Jno. B. Coulston, | 31. George Heard, |
| 16. Alphonsus Walsh, | 32. Charles B. Payne. |

State.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

Democratic County Ticket.

For President Judge:
ELLIS L. ORVIS Esq., of Bellefonte.

For Assembly:
J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.
JOHN NOLL, of Bellefonte.

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

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

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

Great Strike On.

That of 26,000 Cotton Mill Operatives. The Day at Fall River Passed Quietly.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25.—The first day of the strike of 26,000 cotton mill operatives has passed quietly and so, in all probability, will pass the succeeding days, for the reason that the opposition to the strike on the part of the operatives is so slight as to be hardly a feature.

The mill owners and their operatives are determined in their positions and the outcome is hard to predict. With the strikers it is a question of how long they can do without their wages and exist on strike benefits. On the part of the others it is a matter of how long they can afford to have their mills closed down. At present the cotton and cloth markets are not at their best.

A portion of one mill was operated until today, and at another mill some twenty men worked all day.

When the mill gates in Fall River were opened this morning less than 300, conservatively estimated, out of an army of some 26,000 operatives reported for work.

The Bourne and Narragansett mills opened at the usual hour, but when the operatives of the former came out at noon a large number of strikers were on hand, and their arguments were so effective that but few of the workers returned and the mill shut down at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Only a score of operatives returned to the Narragansett mills. These continued to work during the afternoon.

The strike leaders repeatedly warned their followers throughout the day that violence must be avoided and with a single exception, unimportant in itself, their advice was heeded. The streets were quiet this evening and there was little in the mill section to indicate that the bread winners of thousands of families were engaged in a struggle certain to be accompanied by privation and hardship for many.

Neither the officers of the textile council nor the mill managers would make a formal statement to-night, the situation in their opinions, showing little or no change since morning.

Doings of Candidate Davis.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., July 27.—Senator Davis when asked for the expression of opinion in regard to the selection of Mr. Thomas Taggart, for national chairman refused to comment on the committee's action. After his drive with his daughter, Mrs. Lee, this morning, the Senator had lunch at 6 o'clock and went to his room for a nap. He re-appeared in the hotel lobby at exactly 5 p. m., prepared to go riding with his daughter, his grand-daughter and his private secretary. The Senator returned to the hotel shortly after 6 o'clock and later joined his family at dinner. He spent the evening in the lobby of the hotel chatting with his numerous friends, receiving his evening mail at 9:30 and after sorting it and looking over that demanding attention retired for the night. Senator Davis will leave Bedford Springs to-morrow morning for his home at Elkton, W. Va.

Root for President in 1908.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—It leaked out here today on what is regarded as unquestioned authority that the President is not only trying to make Elihu Root Governor of New York this year, but wants to see Root his successor as President of the United States should he be elected to succeed himself this fall. Mr. Roosevelt has relied on the help of Senator Platt, who hopes to give Odell a sharp slap by having Root forced on the Governor.

The President's plans as to Root do not meet with widespread satisfaction among his advisers here, notably Secretary Shaw and Speaker Cannon. These men are aspirants for the Presidency four years from now, and do not think kindly of any scheme which will tend to elevate Root.

President Roosevelt believes, it is stated, that he can be elected if Root is put on the ticket with him in New York.

Bishop's Dig at Bryanism.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., July 25.—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot publicly announced the new pastor of Christ Episcopal church as follows: "The new minister's name is Bryan; but he is not W. J. Bryan, although he has the same last name, and I trust you will make him welcome."

Immense Profits Made.

New York, July 26.—That immense profits were realized by several of those interested in the promotion of the United States Steel Company was clearly shown in an action brought in the United States circuit court by William H. Vantine against William J. Hilands, for a partnership accounting, which was finally decided, to-day, by Judge Cox, in a lengthy opinion, in which he finds for the complainant.

According to the complaint there was an agreement by the terms of which they were to procure options on large blocks of stock of the Carnegie Steel Company, which plant was subsequently merged into the United States Steel Corporation. There was at that time a demand for the scattered stock of the Carnegie Company, and large bonuses were being paid by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other promoters for the stock. Vantine knew of large blocks held by Pittsburgh parties. With Hilands he agreed to buy this stock and divide the profits made in the sale between them. Vantine was to locate and secure the stock, and Hilands was to find the purchasers. According to the complaint in February, 1901, Vantine procured 4,475 shares of the Carnegie stock, which Hilands sold, receiving from the vendors and vendees for other large sums, \$400,150, and other large sums, "to complainant unknown." The complainant charged that he had been paid only \$2,600, the defendant retaining the remainder of the profits. "Both parties," declared the court, "knew that it was a time of almost unprecedented speculative activity when immense sums were being paid out of all proportion, apparently, to the services rendered, and when millions were being made by the men who were not conspicuous for either industry or ability. It is not probable that at such a time anyone was giving away opportunities of unquestioned value."

Physicians Rouse Girl From Trance.

"Doctor, we'll put a hot iron to her feet and that'll bring her to, all right," said one of the physicians at St. Timothy's Hospital in Philadelphia to another Monday morning as he leaned over the cot of Della Green, who had been in the institution in a trance since last Tuesday.

The physician's words had a magical effect. The girl's eyes opened and she sat up in bed.

"No, you won't, either," she said, with indignation.

When the physicians told her that she had been in a trance since last Tuesday the girl was amazed. Why, it seemed as if she had only been asleep for a few minutes," she said.

She glanced about her.

"Why this is a hospital, isn't it?" she remarked in a surprised tone. "I thought I was asleep at home."

Although the young woman was in a somewhat weakened condition from lack of nourishment, she was taken to her home, 4423 Cresson street, Manayunk.

The physicians say that she will be completely recovered in a few days. They believe that the trance followed some severe nervous strain, although the girl has apparently been in good health for some time.

A \$1200 Gown Led to Divorce.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 25.—Lawrence B. Jones, to whom the case was referred as examiner, to-day recommended that Mrs. Helen C. Davis be granted a divorce from her husband, G. K. Davis.

Immediately after the report was filed a rule was granted on the respondent to show cause why the divorce should not be granted.

The husband is a wealthy coal operator, and his marriage to Miss Gallatin, at St. Thomas Church, New York, six years ago, was a society event. The couple went on a European tour, and later started life in a palatial home in this city. Trouble soon appeared, however, when the husband refused to pay his wife's dressmakers' bills. It was claimed she purchased a dress that cost \$1200; but the husband was sued for the bill.

The break between husband and wife was then complete. The wife claimed her husband had deserted her, and when she wrote him letters he refused to answer.

Military Men Look for Russian Defeat.

LONDON, July 28.—Cabling under date of July 26th the New-Chwang correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "One hundred and fifty Japanese cavalry who entered over night had orders to return to Tsu-Tche-Kiao, but remained until morning at the urgent request of the British and American consuls."

"The Japanese have not pursued the fleeing enemy, as they desire to co-operate with the first army in a decisive battle between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, which, even in the opinion of Russian officers, will result in a Russian defeat and will terminate the campaign."

John M. Garman Quits Politics.

WILKES-BARRE, July 25.—Somewhat of a sensation has been created in local political circles by the announcement that ex-Democratic State Chairman John M. Garman had retired from politics. It is said the differences between Garman and Col. J. M. Geffer, which first came to the surface at the St. Louis convention, are past healing and this has led the Luzerne county man to quit the political arena.

There are some, however, who place no faith in Garman's retirement. He was reported to have retired last year, but at the eleventh hour he bobbed up and succeeded in nominating a ticket of his own making in the county convention.

Butcher Falls Heir to \$50,000 Fortune.

YORK, Pa., July 25.—It is said that Charles Geiger, employed by a York butcher, is on the way back from Germany with a fortune estimated at \$50,000. He left about eight weeks ago to claim his inheritance from his father's estate in that country.

Geiger, when a young man, had a disagreement with his father, who was a prominent divine, and left the paternal roof. For many years he worked in this city, and recently was informed of the death of his father and his mother, as well as his stepmother.

Six Attempts to Wreck Flyers.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day gave out the information that since the night of July 13th, six attempts had been made to derail and wreck its fast trains near Pittsburg. Three negroes, whose names have not been given out, have been arrested on suspicion and lodged in the Greensburg jail.

World's Fair Excursion.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 14th, and 31st. Train leaves Bellefonte at 1.05 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M., next day.

Taggart Won Chairmanship.

Indiana Man was Unanimously Elected to the Contest Position. Woodson is Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, was unanimously elected chairman of the Democratic national committee to-day.

Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, was elected secretary.

An effort was made to elect an assistant secretary in the interest of Edwin Sefton, of the District of Columbia, but after a brief discussion the committee decided that the secretary should be free to choose his own assistants.

John I. Martin, of Missouri, was elected sergeant-at-arms and Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms.

A motion was made for the selection of two vice chairmen, one to have charge of the eastern headquarters and the other the western headquarters. William F. Sheehan, who was present as a proxy, moved to leave the whole matter to the executive committee and give the chairman of the national committee the power to increase the number of the executive committee and to select special committees for different sections of the country in the judgment of the executive committee if such action was necessary. This prevailed. It will allow the formation of a special campaign committee or finance committee in New York or any other organization that the executive committee may consider necessary.

Prior to the session the members of the committee gathered in the corridors of the hotel and discussed the chances of the Democracy of electing its candidates, and for the first time in eight years there was an air of quiet confidence that was decidedly pleasing to the old-time party men.

As a love feast to-day's gathering was a success and the Democratic campaign can be said to have started with a swing that has not been equaled since the first Cleveland campaign.

Thrilling Rescue of Women at a Fire.

Five Employees of New Zimmerman House, at Greensburg, Narrowly Escaped Death.

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Clinging to the window sills of the fourth story of the new Zimmerman house, where they had been driven by fire, five young women were rescued to-night by Alexander Conter and Charles Keck. One of the women, a foreigner, was seriously burned, while the others were more or less hurt. All of them suffered from shock.

About 11 o'clock to-night flames were seen in the alcove of the fourth floor of the hotel. The origin of the blaze is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of natural gas.

The woman employed in the laundry had no time to escape by means of the stairs, so rapidly did the flames spread. They crawled out on the window sills and held on, crying loudly for help.

When the fire department arrived with its ladders it was found that they were too short to reach the fourth story. Coulter and Keck, however, ran up to the second story, and, leaning far out the windows, they held the ladders upon which the women climbed down to safety.

The blaze was confined to the fourth story and roof by the fire department. The immense amount of water thrown on the building, however, badly damaged the furnishings. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000.

Nebraska for Parker and Bryan.

NEW YORK, July 24.—"We are going to carry Nebraska for Judge Parker, and we are going to send Mr. Bryan to the Senate. All the local conditions favor Democratic success in our State, and the party has not been in better position in years."

This was the declaration made at the Hoffman house to-day by James C. Dahman, National Committeeman from Nebraska. Mr. Dahman arrived in the city in the afternoon with National Committeemen R. M. Johnson, of Texas, and R. M. Martin, of Arkansas.

Mr. Dahman told the conditions in his State, the Democratic outlook had put Nebraska down as surely Republican.

"Mr. Bryan is our candidate for United States Senator," said Mr. Dahman. "We firmly believe that he will get the Legislature and elect him." While the present Legislature is largely Republican, 25 Republican members of that body were elected by majorities of from 1 to 100, showing that it was remarkably close.

"This year every condition favors the Democrats. Governor Mickey is unpopular; the Republicans have passed a most unpopular revenue bill; the Dietrich affair has hurt the Republicans; the cattlemen are all down on President Roosevelt for his order that all the fences on the public lands be torn down, and we have a meat strike in Omaha, which will cut a big figure. All of these things will wield a remarkable influence in helping swing the State."

James Good, Aged 26 Years, Murders His 17-Year-Old Wife and then Commits Suicide.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 27.—A double tragedy this evening ended the brief and unhappy married life of James Good, a machinist, aged 26 years, and his child wife, Ella, aged 17. They were married two years ago and the jealousy of Good led to almost constant quarrels. Ten days ago they separated. This afternoon Mrs. Good attended a picnic at Rocky Springs, a suburban resort. By threatening to shoot her, Good compelled his wife to return to their home. Once there, he asked if she intended to live with him and without waiting for a reply shot her in the brain and heart. Then he sent a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly. Mrs. Good died an hour later. Mrs. Frank Gembe, the mother of the girl, witnessed the tragedy.

The Centennial in Full Blast.

The Centennial at Clearfield is under full headway, and large crowds are visiting the town in honor of the event. Tuesday was Pioneer's day, and many of the old settlers gathered from various parts of the county, and a goodly number were present from adjoining counties who were former residents of Clearfield county. The town is elaborately decorated, and the program as announced is being carried out as near as possible. Wednesday was Old Soldiers Day, and a larger crowd than Tuesday was present.

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Curious Things from China.

The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture are a part of this wonderful display. The carving and inlaying of ivory, bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese.

Models included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and home life of the Chinese, their weddings and funerals. Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop, Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them.

One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a small house of great beauty. One is a summer bed, the other for winter. The summer bed is hand carved and inlaid with ivory and bone figures and landscapes exquisitely carved and so skillfully joined as to appear a part of the wood. The bed and furniture are of carved bamboo. The bed consists of an anteroom, with tables, chairs and tea stands, and in an inner room, which is the sleeping apartment, there is a couch with coverings of gauzy silks.

The winter bed is still more elaborate. It consists of three compartments. The first contains four chairs, a tea tray and a chest of drawers. This is the sitting apartment. The second is the dressing room, and the third is the sleeping apartment, or the couch itself. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with ivory carving of birds, flowers and trees. The couch is covered with silks of the finest texture and in gaudy colors. The sleeping compartments are lighted with Chinese lanterns of silk hung at the outer entrance, while the light enters through gauze panels, hand painted and in forms of rosewood inlaid with ivory figures.

A table and dish made of highly polished ash, with exquisitely carved bamboo figures inlaid, are shown. The work is so artistically done that each article seems to have been made of one piece of wood.

There is also a large display of Chinese lanterns made of silk, gauze and other light material and some made of beads artistically arranged with glass centers. The silk and gauze are beautifully hand painted.

There are models of some of the great Chinese temples, theaters and arches, showing elaborate carving in wood and ivory and two large elephant tusks exquisitely carved.

Wharfage Free at St. Louis.

Free wharfage will be given to all boats landing at St. Louis during the World's Fair. Traffic Manager Hill-leary of the Exposition and Joseph P. Whyte, harbor and wharf commissioner of St. Louis, have decided on the locations assigned to the various kinds of boats.

Yachts, steam launches and all boats propelled by their own power have been assigned wharf space between Chouteau avenue and Biddle street. These streets, running east and west, form the boundary lines for the central business district of the city.

House boats have been assigned wharf space north of Biddle street and south of Chouteau avenue.

St. Louis has a river front of twenty miles. The Broadway line of the Transit company parallels the river from the city limits on the north to Jefferson Barracks on the south. At no point are the cars more than five blocks from the Mississippi river. The World's Fair may be reached for one fare by transferring to any of the eight lines that cross Broadway and reach the Exposition grounds.

No charge will be made for wharfage. Application for space should be made to the harbor and wharf commissioner at the City Hall, on Twelfth street, between Market street and Clark avenue.

Reading and Thinking.

The things one merely reads about never stick. Those on which one thinks become permanent acquisitions; hence the man who is not afraid of thinking and who does not dread "that cursed hour in the dark" is at a distinct advantage on every ground. He passes the time without being bored, and he strengthens his mind. To say this may no doubt sound slightly priggish, but it is none the less true. The man who can enjoy and make use of his own thoughts has a heritage which can never be alienated. Even blindness for him loses some of its terrors.—London Spectator.

An Eye For an Eye.

"My cook, an old dorky, informed me one morning: 'Miss Annie, I's goin' to be married tonight. Is you got a present for me?'"

"But, Maria, I said, 'you've got a husband alive and haven't been divorced. It would be bigamy!'"

"Well, Miss Annie, I don't care; he's done bigotted fust."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Why They are Poor.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickels and dimes.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

Mohammedans and Dogs.

They Take Particular Pains not to Come in Contact.

In Egypt dogs are never permitted to enter the dwelling of a Mohammedan, and if one is found in a mosque he is immediately put to death.

In consequence of this excommunication from the society which this animal seems so instinctively disposed to cultivate, Egyptian dogs live, for the most part, in the open air, feeding upon garbage and any other filth that chance throws in their way. Yet they are found to be faithful protectors of the property and even persons of the very men by whom they are thus despitely treated, although, Sonnil remarks, it is extremely curious to see the pains taken by a Mussulman and a dog when they happen to meet to avoid coming in contact with each other. Notwithstanding this state of persecution, dogs are remarkably numerous in the towns of Egypt. The species is a large one, about the size and make of the greyhound. As a proof of the Mohammedan prejudice against this useful animal, it is sufficient to state that they regard the terms Christian and dog as synonymous—both, of course, in the most opprobrious sense.

As a singular contrast for their dislike for dogs, the Egyptians have ever held cats in greatest veneration, and in ancient time even worshipped them. And historians tell us that Bubastis and Atribes, two towns in Egypt, the former a votary of cats and the latter of mice, contracted on that account so strong an antipathy to each other that the inhabitants were never known to intermarry, although only a few miles asunder. In some parts of India, too, we are told, they have a similar reverence for grimalkins, as the only crimes punished capitally there are the murder of a man and a cat.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Trials of Diplomats.

They Were Many in the Early Days of American History.

There exists a popular tendency to overrate the delights and to underrate the hardships of the diplomatic life; but, however much opinions may differ on this point, there can be no doubt that the office of an American diplomat in the days of the Revolution was no holiday pastime.

If he was not already in Europe, his journey to his post was beset with perils graver than those of the elements. In the eyes of the British law American revolutionists were simply "rebels," the reprobation of whose conduct was likely to be proportionate to their prominence and activity, and the seas were scoured by British cruisers, the dreaded embodiment of England's maritime supremacy. Deane went abroad secretly before independence was declared, but when his presence in France became known the British government asked that he be seized and delivered up into its custody. Franklin sailed for France on a small vessel of war belonging to congress, called the Reprisal. On the way over she took two prizes, and more than once, on desecrating a suspicious sail, cleared for action. Had she been captured by the British, Franklin would have had an opportunity to test the truth of his remark to his associates in congress that they must "either hang together or hang separately." John Adams, on his first journey, took passage on an American vessel; on his second he embarked on the French frigate Sensible and landed at Ferrol, in Spain. Jay committed his fate to the American man-of-war Confederacy and, like Adams and Franklin, reached his destination.—Harper's Magazine.

An Isolated Church.

In the valley of Westdale Head, in Cumberland, England, a strange little church nestles amid a group of the highest of England's mountains. It is over 400 years old and has two windows, and the pulpit is lighted by a pane of glass having been inserted in a hole in the roof above it. There are only eight pews, of which seldom more than two are used. The little bell, hanging loose in the open belfry, may on stormy nights be heard mingling its tones with the wind and thunder. But for the belfry it would hardly be known to be a church. This little gray edifice is described as the most isolated church throughout the whole of England.

Good Reason.

A school inspector, explaining to his class that the land of the world was not continuous, said to the boy who happened to be standing nearest to him:

"Now, could your father walk round the world?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?"

"Because he's broken his leg," was the altogether unlooked for response.—Chums.

Helping Him Out.

Mrs. Hoyt, wife of Charles Hoyt, the playwright, added much to the enjoyment of a Lamb's club banquet in Chicago by her sharp and witty tongue, always ready for a home thrust. Mr. Hoyt was second on the list of speakers and was badly frightened. He concluded that he would plunge quickly into his speech when called upon, and, with this idea, he arose briskly when announced and started in: "Ladies and gentlemen, I feel honored, I'm sure, by this request of the toastmaster, but it is so unexpected I really had no time to prepare—a—I really had no time to prepare—a—I and he stopped. Every one felt sorry for him, but Mrs. Hoyt seemed in no way disturbed. When she noticed his predicament she turned toward him suddenly and called out:

"Why, Charley, you did it perfectly this morning!"

National Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Plans for the founding in this city of a cancer hospital of national scope were formulated at a meeting of physicians and philanthropic citizens to-day. The proposed institution is to be known as the American Oncologic hospital.

The hospital is to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of tumors and cancerous affections and scientific research into the causes underlying the increase in the prevalence of cancer. Statistics read at the meeting show that during the year 1870 there were 999 deaths from cancer in the combined populations of seven of the largest American cities; during 1898, but 23 years later, the deaths from cancer in these cities numbered 4,273.

Comparing these figures with the increase of the population it was found that in each million of the population of these cities in 1870 there were 354 deaths from cancer, while in 1898 the number had increased to 664 cancer deaths in each million.

The new hospital is intended to be national in its character and its doors will be open to patients from any part of the country.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The regular hand concert will be given this evening.

The Woodward United Evangelicals will hold a festival on August 13th.

In this week's issue the interesting serial "Hearts Courageous" reaches its conclusion.

Ed. H. Zimmerman having bought a tract of land along Philip's creek expects to graft chestnuts there.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Boal, of Boalsburg, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage—their tin wedding—at their country place last Tuesday evening, with quite a large fête.

The old Conrad Fry property just west of Pine Grove, occupied by William Randolph, and owned by the Bellefonte Central R. R. took fire from a defective fuse yesterday at noon and was totally destroyed. The Randolphs were able to save only a few of their belongings.

Mr. Robert Morris, formerly resident manager of the American Lime and Stone Co's., operations in and about Bellefonte, is in a hospital at Columbia, S. C., where he underwent a serious surgical operation on Monday. Happily the latest news from him is to the effect that he is recovering rapidly.

HICKS' AUGUST FORECASTS 1904.

The Mars and Mercury periods, in all probability, will cause the unsettled, stormy weather prevailing at the end of July to continue into August, but the first five days of August will bring decided increase of storm conditions. A low barometer will pass eastward over the country, attended by great increase of warmth, all followed by great and blustering storm clouds. Heavy rains will visit sections covered by previous rains at this period. Change to much cooler will follow in the wake of these disturbances, progressively