

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct 28, 1904.

P. GRAY MEEK, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- Until further notice

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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 IRWIN, STANLEY W. DAVENPORT.

1. Harry Nicholls,
2. Jos. R. Wainwright,
3. John M. Campbell,
4. James M. Stewart,
5. H. Max Rowland,
6. Moses Veale,
7. Emil Holl,
8. Benj. S. Johnson,
9. W. Hayes Grier,
10. William Craig,
11. John McGahren,
12. Charles F. King,
13. Isaac Hiester,
14. John Sullivan,
15. Jon. B. Coulston, DISTRICT ELECTORS 15. Jno. B. Coulston, 16. Alphonsus Walsh,

LECTORS,

17. S. Z. Hawbecker,

18. Robt E. Weigley,

19. L. D. Woodruff,

20. Nevin M. Wanner,

21. T. E. Costello,

22. Wm. T. Mechling,

23. Rockwell Marietta,

24. Chas. H. Aiken,

25. James P. Colter,

26. M. F Coolbaugh,

27. Alfred W. Smiley,

28. S. E. Walker,

29. Henry Meyer,

30. Thomas B. Foley,

31. George Heard, 31. George Heard, 32. Charles B. Payne.

State

For Justice of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia For Congress, CHAS. W. SHAFFER, of Cameron Co.

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. KIMPORT, of Harris Twp. Fer District Attorney: W. G. RUNKLE, of Bellefonte. For County Surveyor: J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

To the Reasonable Republicans of Centre County.

If there were a single satisfactory reason why a self respecting Republican should not vote for the Democratic nominees, in preference to those on the Republican ticket in Centre county this fall, the WATCHMAN would not be so insistent in urging you to support them.

Political conditions are so peculiar that it matters not which way Centre county casts her vote the result will have absolutely no bearing on any legislative branch of the government, state or federal. If every vote in Centre county could be recorded for Judge PARKER the effect would scarcely be noticeable upon the majority Pennsylvania is certain to give for Mr. ROOSEVELT. Were Mr. SHAFFER, our ninee for Congress, to carry Centre county by two thousand majority his chances of winning out in the District would still be a minimum. The election of Messrs Noll and KEPLER to the Legislature, which is now as near a certainty as any event of that sort can possibly be, will have absolutely no effect upon Pennsylvania's choice for United States Senator, for the reason that the next Legislature will be so overwhelmingly Republican that Mr. KNOX, or some other Republican, will be chosen, no matter which way the two Members from Centre vote.

These facts are stated in this plain, unequivocal way in order that the voters of Centre county may be brought to realize that so far as the operation of party principles are concerned there is no possible way in which their particular vote can have a scintilla of effect. What is there left for them to do? Nothing but to express their personal preference for candidates on the local ticket. This every Republican or Democrat can do without stultifying himself in any sense.

It sometimes happens that a person feels justified in voting for a man whose personal character and past life he does not approve of because that man better represents and can carry out political convictions that he is in sympathy with. And on such ground alone he does vote for him. But, as we have shown above, there is no possible way in which such an end could be conserved in this county this

Knowing this to be the fact we call upon the voters of Centre county, voters of all JOHN KNISELY runs a pool room and parties, to vote for the men who represent the highest ideals of character and fitness for the offices to be filled. Comparisons are odious, of course, but only by such means will the intelligent man be able to form an honest conclusion as to whom he should support.

In the judicial contest both Judge LOVE and Mr. ORVIS are men of eminent legal ability. No one can successfully refute this statement. In many of the wide fields of research and legal knowledge it | EDITOR WATCHMAN:

Dear Sir. In justice to myself, I think Centre county bar, at any other time than in the heat of the present contest, that Mr. ORVIS is the superior of Judge LOVE. He In fact his training, his life and his habits way, for the dignified office of a fair and impartial Judge.

Candor forces us to challenge Judge LOVE's claim to any of these attributes. His ten years of service on the bench have revealed the fact that he is more of a poli- charged with working for Orvis and in the veltism.

## CAN HE DELIVER THE GOODS.

At the March term of license court in Centre county one, HARRY WASHBURNE, was granted a wholesale liquor license for Rush township. The case demands attention at this time because of the possible bearing it might have on the contest for Judge in this county.

When WASHBURNE'S application was granted the fact was sufficient to raise aquestion in the minds of even some of Judge Love's personal friends as to its propriety. The applicant had been a resident of Centre county only twenty-seven days, but he was known as one of the best political workers in the business. He had held the license for the Mountain house at Osceola and it is said that it was at his hotel that a meeting of the liquor dealers of that community was called to raise money to put into the notorious campaign that was unsuccessfully carried on for the re-election of Judge Gordon, in Clearfield county, last fall. When GORDON was defeated WASHBURNE regarded his chances for a license in that county as very poor, so he sold out his hotel and moved over into Rush township. It was a great surprise when Judge LOVE granted him license in this county in the following March. People naturally looked for a cause; especially when D. W. SCHNARRS, who was a life long resident of the county, had applied for the same privilege in Rush township and been refused.

It was not long until many people became convinced that the favor was granted for purely personal reasons. In fact shortly before the license court was held here certain friends of Judge Love boasted on the streets of Clearfield that "WASHBURNE would be landed all right in Centre county." It is also a fact that former Judge Gordon, and former Senator McQuown, of Clearfield, came to Bellefonte and had a conference with Judge Love only a few days before the license was granted and friends of Love received congratulations in Clearfield on having "landed Washburne" on the very morning that his license was granted here. This gave the whole affair a suspicious look that needed only the public declaration of a young Philipsburg Republican leader, made in a hotel in Bellefonte a few evenings later, to the effect that "HARRY WASHBURNE is all right. Judge Love knew what he was doing when he granted him license. Why, he is the greatest vote getter you ever saw."

This is the truth in the WASHBURNE case and we leave it to the people of Centre county to decide whether they can conscientiously support Judge Love for re-election in the face of such damning evidence of his having used liquor license to promote his own political aspirations.

It is up to Mr. WASHBURNE to deliver the goods or it is up to the people of Centre to say whether such a traffic will be made possible in the future.

tician than a jurist. He has persistently | minds of a few fools, like the editor of the endeavored to use the power of his position for the furtherance of his own political fortunes. We say this not in a spirit of animosity or personal prejudice, because we feel and have shown by the conduct of the WATCHMAN during this campaign that such a spirit should actuate no one in chosing a Judge. The position is one that both tradition and common sense tells us should be removed from politics. The man who sits in judgment over our lives, our liberties and our fortunes should be one who has no favor to ask, none to give. Because Mr. ORVIS' past life is a guarantee that his future course will be free from any of the stains that have besmirch-

call upon the sober, sensible, fair people of

Centre county to elect him.

For the other offices to be filled in the county there, also, is it a case more of men than party principle. On the legislative ticket Messrs. NOLL and KEPLER are in contest with WOMELSDORF and KNISE-LY. Mr. KEPLER has the advantage of the satisfaction of his employer, but there being what is called an old member. are hundreds of good men, merchants, That is, one who has had a session's ex perience in legislative halls and will therefore be given prominence in influence and work over a new Member when he is returned. The same can be said of Mr. WOMELSDORF as to having had the experience of a session in the Legislature, but to give even a cup of cold water to a disciple the record be made while there was not of the sort to make it either wise or expedient to give him another trial. In the session of '95-'96 be represented this county with the Hon. H. R. CURTIN. At that time be made himself so obstreperous and objectionable, even to his own party that his very name was a butt for jokes about Harrisburg, not to mention the fact that he was clearly without influence beneficial to any of the matters of vital importance to Centre countians that were pending in

the House while he occupied a seat in it. Between Mr. Noll and John Knisley it need scarcely be said that there can be no comparison that would not show the deficiencies of the latter. While Mr. NoLL embodies everything that an exacting voter could require in a Representive his opponent possesses very little. John NoLL is a stone mason and contractor. deals in cigars. The former is a man of mature years, well informed on matters of public moment and known throughout the county as a citizen of the highest type of character. The latter is young and about all that can be said for him is that he makes up in stature what he lacks in other directions.

A Voice from Woodland.

WOODLAND, Pa., Oct. 17th, 1904. should answer an attack being made on me by the Bellefonte Gazette, and other Republican papers, charging that I am in the employ of the Democrats, and working for has a finer, more analytical mind, is of a Orvis for Judge. The whole story is a lie. I decidedly more judicial temperament and a am not working for Orvis, nor any other closer student of the law. As to his per- candidate. I was in Centre county to visit a sonal character; that is beyond reproach. brother who has been unable to walk for more than six months, and I never asked have all conspired to fit him, in a peculiar any one to vote for Orvis. Suppose I was a Democrat and worked for Orvis, who could blame me. Suppose I was a Republican and worked for Orvis, which hundreds of Republicans are doing, whose business is it. publicans are doing, whose business is it. Democrat, by voting against Parker or by Do we not have the right to vote for who we refusing to vote, take upon himself the please. But I am a Prohibitionist, and I am

Gazette, I have committed the unpardonable sin.

The author of the story is Rev. A. J. Hartsock. This same Hartsock some 40 or 45 years ago, was a minister in the U. B. church. Allegheny conference. His reputation then was that he could tell more vulgar stories, than any man he could meet, and he withdrew from the conference to save being expelled. He is one of those hypocrites who pray for temperance and vote for whisky parties, thus making a lie of his prayers, and getting the contempt of everybody outside of the church. For all believe a man, especially a minister, should vote as he prays. The Republicans of Centre county have nominated for Legislature a Mr. Knisley who is running a pool room in Bellefonte. ed the bench with Judge Love on it we There are hundreds of Republicans in Centre county, merchants, and laborers who are just as capable to fill the office and they are asked to vote for a keeper of a pool room, for one of the best offices in the gift of the county. They also have for an important county office a Mr. Lamb, who is the bartender at the Passmore house. Now Mr. Lamb may be a very good bartender, able to sell whisky and beer to mechanics, farmers and laborers, who are doing as much for their party as Mr. Lamb, and why ask the good people to support at the polls men who are engaged in the business they condemn. The editor of the Gazette does not need give advice as to how to treat a tramp. He has never been known in the name of a disciple, much less to give a tramp to eat but it is well known that since his coming to Bellefonte, he is trying to move heaven and earth to make himself the treasurer of Centre county, and if such a thing shall come to pass the good people of Centre county will have good reason for saying. From such county treasurers good Lord deliver us. E. H. WALKER. Woodland, Pa.

——In 1899 Governor HAST-INGS contemplated bringing impeachment proceedings against Judge LOVE because of his pernicious activity in politics and doing things unbecoming a Judge on the bench. The time is at hand for HASTINGS friends to impeach him, by voting him out of office.

A Word With Democrats

From Bryan's Commoner, Oct. 21st. Every man is responsible for his influence, be it small or great. Every Demo-erat who votes for Parker votes to defeat Roosevelt. Every Democrat who does not vote for Parker contributes toward the election of Roosevelt. On every question upon which Judge Parker's position is open to criticism, President Roosevelt's position is worse; where they differ, as they do on many important questions Parker i right and Roosevelt is wrong.

Roosevelt favors a high tariff; Parker favors tariff reform. Roosevelt favors a standing army of 60,000 at the minimum; Parker favors a reduction of the army. Roosevelt has brought the race issue into national politics; Parker would remove

the race issue from politics. Roosevelt stands for a colonial policy Parker favors independence for the Filipinos and would make the promise now. Roosevelt took into the White House a spirit of war; Judge Parker would substi-

tute for it a spirit of peace.

Four years more of Roosevelt would make economic and industrial reform more difficult; Judge Parker's election would clear the way for economic issues. Let no responsibility of four years more of RooseGood Cheer For the Democracy

Poll of the States Gives Democratic Candidates 264 Electoral Votes-25 More than Needed to

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- An official statement embodying the results of the elaborate canvass of the doubtful States by the National Democratic Committee, made public today, claims for Parker a majority of 264 electoral votes, not counting Illinois nor Wisconsin, which are classed as doubtful, or 25 more votes than the necessary 239 to elect.

Leaving out Wisconsin and Illinois, the Democratic managers claim 26 States for Parker, including New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Indiana. The following table shows at a glance the claims of the National Democratic Committee:

FOR PARKER. FOR ROOSEVELT. Arkansas Rhode Island... South Dakota... New Jersey. New York... N. Carolina... S. Carolina... Wyoming .. Total. Virginia..... Washington

Doubtful-Wisconsin, 13: Illinois, 27.

PARTY THOROUGHLY HARMONIZED. Following is the detailed statement issued to-day by the Democratic National Committee, after a conference between Thomas Taggart, chairman; William F. Sheehan, chairman of the Executive Committee, and Delancy Nicholl, vice chairman for the East.

"We have made no formal statement concerning the political situation before this time because the materials upon which aloue a correct judgment could be formed were not at hand

"Our efforts during the past three months have been devoted to harmonizing of the party in the States hitherto considered doubtful by reason of former dissensions. That work is now finished, and it is possible for the first time to reach a conclusion based upon a systematic can-vass, which can never be satisfactorily made until after organization is completed and the campaign has well progressed.

ORGANIZATION MOST COMPLETE. In every State and in all sections Democrats have buried their differences and are working harmoniously and enthusiastically for the ticket. Our canvass shows that scarcely anywhere is there a trace of the dissensions which for the past eight years

has unhappily divided the party.
"In the States of New York, New Jersey, Connetiout, Indiana, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. and in many of the western States, our organization is now more complete and effective than ever before in the history of the party. Candidates for Governor who stand for the very highest type of citizenship and represent popular local Democratic issues in all the loubtful States are greatly aiding the national ticket by their energetic campaign.

"Our canvass shows that we shall cer-"Our canvass shows that we shall certainly carry by good majorities the States of New York, New Jersey, Connectiont, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Indiana, and that in addition to these electoral votes we shall have the majority, if not all, of the electoral votes of the Rocky Mountain states. It is in escapible as Rocky Mountain states. It is impossible at this juncture to predict the outcome in

"Illinois must also be classed in doubtful column, for, although at this moment our canvass there is imperfect, it s sufficiently advanced to indicate an unmistakable Republican defection."

-- Judge LOVE has had ten years of office and has drawn \$45,887.40. He has endeavored to use the power of the bench to build up a political machine with himself as its boss. Do you want a political Judge for ten years more?

-Mr. Guy-Doesn't it make you feel sad when you think how many of your former patients lie buried here? -Indeed it does! There is no more money to be got out of any one of

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

-The annual roll call service of the members of the Milesburg church will be held Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

THE FIRST HUNTING ACCIDENT .- Geo.

Hoover, of near Fillmore, was the unfortunate victim of a thought-it-was game bunting accident, Wednesday of last week, which might have proved fatal. He was watching for wild turkey and was secreted in the bushes along the fence of his father's farm. He had taken off his hat and a strange hunter coming along and seeing his head, claimed he thought it a turkey and taking deliberate aim fired. Young Hoover saw the man take aim but supposed he was going to shoot a squirrel in a tree above him, so kept quiet, and received the load of shot himself. He at once sprang to his feet and called to the man in time to prevent the firing of a second shot. When the hunter discovered that he had shot a man he called to his companions and they all ran to Mr. Hoover's assistance. He was

GREEN-TO BE SENTENCED NEXT MON- de DAY-COURT'S DECREE.-At a session of court, Monday morning, which lasted but one minute and fifty-three seconds, Judge Love handed down his decree refusing a new trial for William Dillen and Ira Green, the two men convicted at the August term of court for the murder of the jail turnkey, Jerry Condo, on the night of July 29th. There were not over a dozen people in the court room at the time, very few anticipating such an early rendering few anticipating such an early rendering of the Judge's decision. Court was convened at 10 o'clock and the Judge asked if there were any rules or petitions to present. None heing presented Judge Love announced that the Court handed down its decision on the application for a new trial

We think the jury arrived at their verdict after due deliberation, free from bias or prejudice. We think the law the verdict is sustained by the evidence. If we did not do so we would feel it our duty to grant a new trial. But after a extenuating circumstances, in the commission of the crime, and no good reason that would warrant us setting aside the verdict.

The rule is therefore discharged and new trial refused.

BY THE COURT. for Dillen and Green, which was refused. Court then adjourned until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock when, it is understood the prisoners will be sentenced. They would likely have been sentenced last Monday but none of the prisoner's counsel were able to appear. After sentence the prisoners have the right to ap-

Commonwealth of Penna. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Centre county. No. 45, Aug. Term, 1904.

peal their case to the Supreme court or go

known at this time whether they will do

either. The Court's decree in full, re-

fusing a new trial, follows:

This is a rule to show cause why a new trial hould not be granted to the defendants. Some This is a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to the defendants. Some twenty these reasons have been filed. We have examined them carefully and do not deem it necessary to consider but three or four of them. The tenth and eleventh reasons are that the Court erred in not quashing the array of jurors because a certified list of the jurors drawn for the August term of court had not been placed in the sheriff's office. The testimony shows that the venire was in the sheriff's office, and that a certified list was hung up in the prothonotary's office. After hearing the evidence on the motion to quash we over-ruled the motion and refused to quash the array or panel of jurors. We have not been convinced that it was error, and no authority has been shown that would warrant us in changing our ruling made on the trial of the cause. The reason charging the Court with error because one of the counsel for Commonwealth turned and made some improper remarks to the prisoners, is without merit, as the Court's attention being called to it at once, it was immediately corrected and could not work any harm to the defendants.

The reasons that the trial was pressed with too much haste, and that it should have been continued, was passed upon at the time the cause was called for trial, and no sufficient ground or reason has been shown to convince us that any wrong was done the prisoners in our refusing the application then made for a continuance of the trial.

Another reason that is assigned is that tales-

wrong was cone the prisoners in our refusing the application then made for a continuance of the trial.

Another reason that is assigned is that talesman were selected or called by the coroner. This became necessary as the sheriff assumed the position of public prosecutor, which in a case of so serious import, and when there was no real necessity for it, was rather indelicate, and tended to embarrass rather than facilitate the administration of justice. But he being upon the record as prosecutor, and to that extent interested, the coroner was called in, who had duly qualified as such, and no objection was made to his acting and no exceptions taken, and under the law we think he was competent to act in lieu of the sheriff and as sheriff, in this instance, see Sec. 131, Act of 1833 and '34, P. L. 393; also, Commonwealth vs. Carson, Philadelphia report, 219.

Testimony was taken to show that two of the jurors had deceived the defendants upon their examination upon their voir dire. As to Mr. Gramley, his examination upon his voir dire is full, and could not have misled the defendants. He is a prominent and educated citizen of the county, serving his third or fourth term as County Superintendent of public schools, and was accepted as a jurror by the defendants without objection. The testimony as to Mr. Garbrick, who is a very reputable and intelligent citizen of good repute, raises simply an issue of fact, that it would be perhaps doubtful what the verdict of a jury would be, if submitted to them. In our judgment the weight of the testimony would be in his favor. He was fully examined upon his voir dire and accepted by the defendants without of the property of the county of the defendants without of the property of the county of the property of the county of the property of the county of the property of the property of the testimony would be in his favor. He was fully examined upon his would be perhaps doubtful what the verdict of a jury would be, if submitted to them. In our judgment the weight of the testimony would be in his favor. He was fully examined upon his voir dire and accepted by the defendants without objection. In fact, the panel of twelve chosen were all accepted by the defendants without objection, and the jury selected without the defendants having exhausted their peremptory challenges. We are not persuaded that this reason would, under all the circumstances, warrant our granting a new trial. The reason charging error because the Court failed to comment more fully upon the evidence as to the good character of Dillen, we do not think, under the facts in the case, needs much discussion. The evidence in itself was quite meagre, and we affirmed the point submitted upon that question, but added thereto in our answer what the Supreme court laid down in the case of Commonwealth vs. Harmon, 199 Penns. 521, opinion page 524, as the general rule as to evidence of good character. It is also assigned as a reason that the Court erred, in not making an immediate order upon the application of Clement Dale, Esq., one of the counsel for defendants, for process and means to enable defendants to prepare their defence. The application was for an order to be made upon the commissioners to pay a sum of money. We had no authority to make such an order. There was no application made by Mr. Dale for compulsory process for witnesses. Had there been it would have been granted at once. When the application was made we suggested that he ascertain who and what witnesses he wanted to subpoma and we would grant process, and also suggest that the commissioners agree to allow a reasonable sum to aid the defendants in procuring witnesses and preparing their defence. Immediately after their arrest, we saw the commissioners' counsel and suggested to him that he prisoners and see if they had counsel, or to see if they had counsel, or to see if sioners' counsel and suggested to him that he have the commissioners communicate with the prisoners and see if they had counsel, or to see if they had counsel, or to see if they had any choice of counsel to make, and we would assign such counsel to take charge of their defence. They made as choice, and the Court assigned H. C. Quigley, Esq., to look after their defence, two or three weeks before court convened. Later on Clement Dale, Esq., and Hon. A. O. Furst were called into the case by relatives of the prisoners. No compulsory process for witnesses was applied for until after court convened and a day or so before the cause was called for trial. We are not persuaded that the Court erred in that matter.

The facts in the case were confined to a narrow compass and to no great extent in dispute. It

The facts in the case were confined to a narrow compass and to no great extent in dispute. It was not devied that the prisoners concocted a plan to escape jail for themselves and other prisoners, which involved the commission of a crime. The evening the crime was committed, the prisoners, having a couple of days before procured what might well be termed dangerous or deadly instruments, got out of their cell, and, with the instruments, concealed themselves in the bath room, not far from the main entrance into the prison department of the jail. They knew that no one was present or about the jail but the turn-key, Jerry Condo. Dillen removed his shoes from his feet so as to avoid making a noise, when they were to make the assault upon the deceased. They evidently were determined to overcome all obstacle in the way of their plan of escape.

to overcome all obstacle in the way of their plan of escape.

They lay in wait in the bath room for three-quarters of an hour before the turn-key entered. Just after he entered and locked the door behind him, they, just as he had started up the stairs, leading to the cells above to be locked, came out of the bath room and Dillen dealt him a heavy blow with a heavy iron, T shaped, and Green jumped up the stairs above him and began to batter him on the head with a piece of Iron about a foot in length, one and a-half inches wide and one-half inch thick, striking him some eight or nine times. The blows resulted in his death, he dying in about twenty-eight hours after the beating.

Who were the avisagement and the strike of the strike avisagement of the strike avisagement of the strike of the strike avisagement of the strike of the str

beating.

Who were the prisoners waiting for, armed as they determined to overcome the principal object that would prevent their escape, even to the daking of life? It is true they testified that they did not intend to kill. This testimony went to the jury without the Court even calling the attention of the jury to the fact that in considering the testimony of the defendants they, in considering it, should regard the interest they had been fired at a range of thirty-five yards and had pretty well scattered as well as lost considerable in velocity, else Hoover might have been instantly killed. The young man's wounds were dressed and he is getting along all right. This accident should serve as a warning to all hunters to be sure they know what they are shooting at before they shoot.

Deaths. Who were the prisoners waiting for, armed as they determined to overcome the principal object that would prevent their escape, even to the taking of life? It is true they testified that they did not intend to kill. This facts as above the jury to the fact that in considering the testimony of the defendants they, in considering it, should regard the interest they had in the result of the first that in considering the testimony of the defendants they, in considering it, should regard the interest they had in the result of the first that the intendent of the first that the consummation of the right. The facts as above and the right of the first that the part of a dangerous and deadly character is clear. That they were deliberately procured by the pilsoners, and that they lie in wait in the result of the body, with a struck the struck the first blow. That they acted in concert in the consummation of their criminal purpose, is clear. That the beating on the head with a dangerous instruments? Had they determined to covercome the principal object that they determined? The facts as above says to serion of the right that they dead the child of the minute of the principal object that they did not intend to kill. The facts as above and who were the prisoners waiting for, armed as hey were with the dangerous instruments? Had

NEW TRIAL REFUSED DILLEN AND the jury under the evidence, and said that if the act was done deliberately, premeditatedly and a the jury under the evidence, and said that if the act was done deliberately, premeditatedly and a dangerous instrument was used upon a vital part of the body with a manifest purpose so to use it, and that it was likely to produce death, then the law presumes they intended the natural consequences of their own act. The defendants admitted that they were guilty of murder in the second degree. The only question was really whether or not there was an intent to take life; we submitted the question fairly and fully under the evidence.

We think the prisoners had a fair and impartial trial. The jury was composed of twelve partial trial. The jury was composed of twelve intelligent clitizens of good standing and of good repute. And while there was some excitement existing because of the commission of the crime, yet it was not more so than usual, when a homicide is committed in a country town or district.

trict.
We think the jury arrived at their verdict after

A RALLY FOR THE Y. M. C. A.-The Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefonte has a great many friends in this community and now is the time for them to aid in pushing forward to success the effort now being made to secure subscriptions sufficient to put up and furnish the new building. About one hundred and before the board of pardons, but it is not fifty have subscribed and the fund amounts to \$15,600. Several thousand dollars more are required. Probably the entire cost when furnished complete will be nearly \$26,000. The office building which will be rented will afford a revenue to apply on interest on any necessary mortgage. Subscriptions are invited from all, and it may be that to ensure success some who have subscribed already will need to increase their original pledges.

The directors desire to give everyone who has not yet subscribed an opportunity to do so, and they are now renewing the

The directors are C. C. Shuey, president; C. T. Gerberich, vice president ; H. B. Heylmun, secretary ; Darius Waite, treasurer; James R. Hughes, J. W. Gephart, W. S. Zeller, C. K. Hicklen, H. J. Hartranft, C. F. Montgomery, James Harris, Geo. R. Meek, J. H. Eberhart.

The trustees are as follows : Hon. Jas. A. Beaver, W. I. Fleming, Harry Keller E. F. Garman, Clement Dale, W. Harrison Walker.

The building when finished will contain reception room, reading room, game room, parlor, secretary's office, lecture room, two rooms for boy's department and educational classes, gymnasium, bowling alleys,

It will prove of untold value to our young men and boys. Let every one determine to indicate to the directors what they can subscribe without waiting a personal call from the committee. Five or six who have already subscribed have offered to increase their contributions over \$1,700, provided a given sum is reached.

BLAIR COUNTY JUSTICE SWIFT AND EFFICIENT.—Last week the WATCHMAN published an account of the assault and robbery of Miss Emma Love, a sister of Judge John G. Love, near her mile east of Tyrone, Tuesday evening, by a burly negro who beat her into insensibility then robbed her and made his escape. Edward [Mills who, with another colored man lived in a shanty near Nealmont, was arrested the next morning and accused of the crime but protested his innocence. His fellow lodger told the officers that Mills had been out that night and that when he returned he told of a woman having been robbed. Mills was taken to Tyrone and imprisoned in the lockup. In the meantime Clark Grazier's bloodhound was put on the trail and the animal followed it to the lookup. Mills' bravado then forsook him and he confessed to having committed the crime. He was taken to the jail at Hollidaysburg and on Monday he waived the finding of a grand jury, pleading guilty to aggravated assault and battery and robbery.

In asking for his sentence district attorney W. L. Hicks said: "I am satisfied that this defendant is an exceedingly dangerous man, and in justice to the community he ought to be given the maximum sentence of thirteen years, but of course the court will consider his submission."

Judge Bell said in imposing sentence: 'As the district attorney has said, I think a heavy sentence should be imposed upon vou. If the bloodhounds had tracked you in the (South your fate would have been sealed. I congratulate the district attorney and officers Wands and Barr for their efficiency in this case. I want the people of Pennsylvania to understand that there is no necessity for lynching in this State. You are sentenced to pay \$100 fine, costs of prosecution and serve nine years in the penitentiary.

CLAWED AND CHAWED BY RATS .- A most singular occurrence was that in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smead, ou Monday night, when their four-monthsold baby was seriously clawed and bitten on the nose and forehead by rats. The infant was asleep in bed between the father and mother, it is alleged, and sometime during the night the parents were awakened by the screams and terrific crying of their baby. They soothed the little one and it soon went to sleep again. It was but a few minutes later when the baby again began to scream and this time, on getting up Mr. Smead discovered that rats had not only badly scratched the child on the nose and forehead but had bitten particles of

-Thursday afternoon, of last week Fred Hollobaugh while at work at one of the upper quarries of the American Lime and Stone company became entangled in a moving chain in such a way that the