The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Notice to Quay and the bosses—You may be able to lick Gen. Hastings, but you won't be able to 'lect Delamater.

Slicott, who went off with $60,000 of salary belonging to Congressmen, without saying good-bye, has been found in Canada.

They had a big fox chase for the amusement of Gen. Hastings in Chester county. That was a sort of fox chase about the same time in Cambria county, where Reynard showed all his cunning and slyness.

They are disturbing the dead injuns down in New Jersey. Full one-half of the people living within a radius of five miles of Edgewater and Pleasantville have flocked to the site of the unearthed tomb of the people who at one time ruled that land. Eight skeletons were taken up at one place and others have been found. Among the skeletons was one whose skull was found encased in tortoise shell ornaments, oyster shells and beads. It is probably that of the once powerful chief Kinewaugha, whose descendants still live along the shore. Four skeletons were dug up there and a little further on more were found. Before the avenue is completed probably hundreds will be exhumed.

We notice there is a general feeling in favor of A. J. Greist, for Commissioner. The people now realize that in defeating him, they made a grave mistake, and that the county is suffering the penalty by gross mismanagement, in the Commissioner's office the past two years. Mr. Greist alone is worth a dozen such things as Henderson and Decker in the management of the affairs of our county.

We agree with the sentiment that seems to be general, that Mr. Greist be elected one of the next Commissioners—it is due that gentleman and the interests of the county demand it.

Let the Republicans also put up one of their good men for the same position, they have such, and the disgrace the county is suffering under Henderson and Decker will be wiped out. Yes we say, let Jack Greist be one of the next Commissioners—nolens volens.

Surplus Reduced.

Just as we predicted the county commissioners would soon squander our finances by their extravagant measures and favoritism to politicians. The county finances show the following:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1889	$9,838,75
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1890	3,167.11
Reduced	$6,671.64

Then the expense of conducting the county's affairs show extravagance. The totals of the past years are:

County expenses for 1889	$45,857.45
County expenses for 1888	40,082.55
County expenses for 1887	43,286.57

This shows an increase of over $5,000.00 over '88 and almost $3,000.00 more than during 1887. But some may say that the increase of expenditures is due to the loss of county bridges by the June flood. Well, let us see what consolation there is in this. In the year 1887 under a Democratic board, $11,432.87 was expended on bridges and much more improvement of public buildings and other property and the total expense was but $43,286.57. This past year only $10,102.91 was spent for bridges or $1,229.95 less than in '87 and yet the expenses are almost three thousand more and no improvements were made to public property. Then the commissioners levied more tax than in former years. The amount is:

Tax levied for year 1880	$37,813.98
Tax levied for year 1887	36,904.37
Increase of taxes	909.61

These figures are taken from the Auditor's statement which will be in print for our readers in a short time These totals simply show that the "cracker statesman's" promise to conduct the county's affairs on a lower scale than the former Democratic board was a bait put out by him to be retained office that he might put in his whole time at the expense of the county. In 1887 Griest received only $545 for his services but Henderson puts in one of the largest bills on the record, the sum of $894,43, in which the auditors found $26,59 illegal charges and reduced the total to $867.74. Now taking into consideration that he lieved on crackers and soup a goodly portion of the year and as alleged, often slept in the vaults, he will have made enough off the county by the time he retires to place him high and dry and will not need plead the limitation act on honest store bills in the future.—*Centre Democrat.*

GUILTY!

From Opposite Page.

been in this county seven months.

Louis Green. [James Coburn as interpreter.] Live in Lock Haven. Peddler tinware. Was with Zimmerman in November, was always with Zimmerman, does not know names of any places Crossed the river at 9 o'clock. Recognizes ferryman. Did not re-cross until Monday. Saw no woman. Had no revolver.

Mrs. Harry Meeker called. Live on turnpike one mile from Boak's and two miles from river. Live a distance from the road. There was two peddlers stayed at my house on Tuesday night. November 29. Left there at 5 minutes after 8. Went down pike toward river.

George Godollar recalled.—Rowed the two peddlers over the river from Centre to Clearfield side about 9 o'clock.

Abe Serman called. Live in Lock Haven, am a peddler. On Wednesday November 27, crossed the river about 10½ o'clock from Karthaus to Centre side, After leaving river went up path to top of hill, turned to the left there, never went by there before. Never went the pike. Could not cross the river at Belford the reason I went to Karthaus.

John Gaines called. Am a son of Jerry Gaines. On Tuesday evening of Nov. 26 was in Smith's camp on dam near Moshannon, was there all night. Left there soon after breakfast, going up road towards Pine Glenn school house. Man came out on pike and went down to Karthaus as far as Watson's. Talked with Watson a while. Asked the road to Moyer's camp. I went down road, across field and up to camp. About 8 o'clock when I went from Watson's. Asked Mr. Moyer for a job. Went from there to Belford, there crossed the river myself. Went into a store and got a few cakes. When I came out told Thomas Mann the time—10 o'clock. Saw no lady on the pike. Did not have any firearms.

Robert Askey called. On Nov. 26 and 27 was working at Smith's camp, about 2 miles from camp. Know John Gaines. Saw him in camp on night of Nov. 26. Had breakfast next morning at 5.30 Gaines left at 5.45 going in the direction of school house. Saw Gaines on pike, it was then about daylight. He was going towards Moyer's camp. I went back to camp Gaines went on to Boak's.

Mitchell Watson, Sr., called. Live on Snow Shoe and Karthaus pike. Carried the mail in November from Karthaus to Snow Shoe, going a round trip three times a week. Made the trip on Wednesday, the 27th. Left Karthaus about 8 o'clock. Met John Gaines at my house. Asked way to Moyer's camp. Showed him the way. It was about 8. 10 o'clock.

Theodore Lannigan called. On Nov. 27th was in Moyer's job. Am acquainted with John Gaines. Came to job between 8 and 9 o'clock. Went from there toward Bellford.

Cross examination. I gave him 35 cents.—10 to cross the river and 25 to do what he pleased with.

Thomas Mann called but not in.

John Gardner called. Know Alfred Andrews. Worked for me in 1888 at Bellford -loading lumber on cars.

David Price called.—Known Andrew for 18 months. Lived within 150 yards of my house. Helped unload two cars for me. Don't think he knew Clara.

Squire Rankin sworn.—Know the underclothing that was taken of Clara Price. Offered in evidence, also defendant shoes.

Edward Rooler recalled.—Could not be positive but think Andrews wore a pare of heavy shoes on Saturday, November 30. Am positive he did not wear the shoes offered in evidence by Commonwealth.

Thomas Mann called.—Live at Keating. On November 27 was at Bellford. Saw Jonn Gaines in a store buying crackers and asked him for time and he said it was 10 o'clock by his watch. Commonwealth rest.

Court adjourned at 5.15 to 8.45 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The prosecution having closed their case, E. R. Chambers made the opening address for the defense. He said that he would make his very brief. He said the road where the murder was committed was the road used for all travel from Centre to Clearfield, and therefore there is a good deal of travel over this. There is a floating population around here of miners and lumbermen. Their testimony is all circumstantial. No one saw Alfred Andrews commit the deed. We took the case not for money; Andrews had none. We took the case because we thought he was innocent. This boy is being hounded to death by detectives, who are fighting for the reward. We will follow the movements of Andrews from the time he left Brisbin till he came home. We will show that Andrews was not near the place of the murder when it was committed: John Gaines was near the scene of murder on that morning:

Witnesses were then examind. W. Cann, testified to knowing Andrews in England Robert Peck, of Lock Haven, had known Andrews for four years and said he was a quiet orderly person; witness was a livery-man and Andrews had worked for him. John S. Bush, a hotel keeper of Karthaus, testified that the prisoner was not a drinking man and had a good reputation for quietness. John H. Wolfe, chief of police at Brisbin was called and testified to the same effect. Edward Pooler, Mrs. Mary Pooler, Michell Watson, sr., 'Squire Rankin and several others testified to the good character of Andrews. Mitchell Watson, jr., stage driver, did not see Andrews on the road on November 27.

Mrs. Alfred Andrews, sworn—I am the wife of Andrews; I lived at Karthaus before I went to Brisdin; lived in Karthaus three years; also lived in Snow Shoe; Alfred worked at mining, moved to Brisbin in August; lived in Etterson's house at first afterwards in Pooler's; never had a qurrel with Alfred; he left home on Tuesday morning, November 25th to get some money and work; he came home Thursday morning; he did not work Thursday or Friday; worked around house on Saturday, he had on those shoes; he killed a chicken on Saturday night; I told him to hold it in his hands and not get it muddy; he had a revolver 22-caliber; my father gave it to him to trade for rages; my father has it at Karthaus; my house was searched for weapons; Dr. Nevling came to me and said he had a dream that Alfred had a revolver; I told him he had not; these shoes laid around under the stove, and my little boy played with them.

Cross-examined—My maiden name was Mary Rupp; I lived at Karthaus about five years; Andrews came to Karthaus three years ago this spring; I was married to him in 1887; married in Potter county; I know where Cate is; I don't know where the places are; a 'squire married us without license; we stayed there all night; I told Mrs. Pooler I had a marriage certificate; I was married to a Mr. Sharp before I married Andrews; I did marry Andrews without a license when I was married already to David Price. (These admissions were wrung from Mrs. Andrews with difficulty.) Don't remember how long after breakfast Alfred went away on November 26; he said he was going to Lock Haven to get money; he had on striped pants, dark blue vest and striped coat; we had pictures taken of Alfred, myself and our child; I don't know whether he took one with him that night; he took off the shoes he had on and left them under the stove; he put on work day shoes on Friday and put on button shoes on Saturday; I did not say to some gentlemen that he did not have these shoes on after Thursday night; Alfred has not had a pistol for two years or a little better; he had that one for one day; lived at Snow Shoe only a little while; don't remember that he had a pistol last spring, think he had not; he worked in the monkey drift in Snow Shoe and he also worked in mines at Brisbin. Three gentlemen came to see me at Hague's and examined me; they said they were county commissioners and they would take care of me; they took my statements; I did not say I would commit suicide and kill my child if I was not provided for and allowed to see Alfred; did not say this to the district attorney or commissioners Mr. Chambers for defense, then asked her if she had been put out of jail by the sheriff, but the court objected and ruled it out.

Hon. Joseph Murray and George Runyon testified to the good character of the accused.

Alfred Andrews, the defendant, sworn—I was born in Ponsanooth, in Cornwall; my mother is dead; am 22 years old next March; I came here in 1885; at Castle Garden I got on a train and went to Altoona and worked there; afterwards I went to Lock Haven; worked there for George Peck; I then went to work for Runyon; I went to Cate; worked for Reed at his hotel; I then worked for J. W. Murray; after I left Murray's I went to work for John Castena; he owes me seven dollars. He then mentioned other people he worked for before he went to Karthaus; all the places he worked at lumbering and mining. I was married about this time. He then told the different places he lived and what he worked at till after he came to Brisbin. I left on Tuesday morning, the 26th of November, to go to Philipsburg; wanted to go to Lock Haven to get some money owed me by John Castena; I inquired of some men if I could get work at lumbering; I went from Viaduct to Gordon Heights on the freight, I then walked to Summit, turned off at Gillantown; rode with a man on a wagon, but did not know him; he directed me to Mrs. Croft's, where I could stay all night; I stayed there and left in the morning at 8 o'clock; went up the pike; met a man at the watering trough along the road; met another further up; met two teams; I did not see any on the stand here I know; I met the stage; I know Mitchel Watson; he was not in wagon; I thought that this was the stage; did not see any women in it; I next turned off the road and went out by a stable; I met two hunters; I saw a lady standing in front of her house; it was a frame house; I saw a lady about thirty rods ahead of me; can't describe her dress; I then went through some house; turned off by a path and lost my way in the thicket; finally I came to a lumber camp and asked for work, but could not get it. I was bewildered and asked the direction to Karthaus; I started off, but came back; I had no money to cross the ferry with, and no place to stay; they were further down when I came back; I asked the way to the main road; I hollered to Mr. Smith, when I passed his house, to direct me to main road, he showed me the road and went apiece with me, I tried to cross the river to go to Gordon Heights but fell in the river; I got back to the shore; went to Mrs. Shope's to stay but she would not keep me; stayed all night at coke ovens; got home on Thursday morning; I worked on Saturday; I wore those shoes; I wore them on my journey; I cut off the heel between Gordon Heights and Summit; I killed a chicken on Saturday night; thought the blood on shoes must be chicken blood; I did not tell John C. Henderson that I cut off the heel of my shoe along the road; I was arrested on Sunday; when I was on the road here and in jail I was pressed to make a statement by the sheriff and others. I did not kill Clara Price. Andrews closed his direct testimony with these words and then court adjourned till 1.40 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court house was packed, hundreds of people standing. The cross-examination of Andrews was begun.

I was raised by a woman named Mrs. Christ; I lived with my father; I think it is 5 years the coming August since I came to this country; I never worked in mines in England; I can't tell exactly when I went to work for Peck's; I went to work at West Cateing; I don't know how long I worked at George Read's; I was sick while I was there; I did whitewashing and other work I think it was in summer time. (Judge Orvis examined him at length as to the time of year and how long he worked for these different parties. He could not remember time very well.) I worked in Karthaus for 3 years or more; I boarded at Rupp's; I was married on the eighth of March in Emporium; I did not have a marriage license and don't know name of man that married me; it was at his house; he said he was busy and would send me a certificate in a day or two, but I never got it; I did not know that she was Mrs. Sharp until after I had married her. (He then told the different persons he had worked for around Karthaus.) I have gone up and down the road from Snow Shoe to Karthaus a good many times; know the road well; I moved to Brisbin in August; I did not work on Monday or Tuesday before Thanksgiving; I left by way of Philipsburg to go to Lock Haven to get some money from a man that owed it to me; when I got to Philipsburg I saw some men working on some lumber; this suggested to me to inquire if they knew where I could get a job, and they told me I might get it at Moyer's or Smith's lumber camp; I went on; found the roads flooded and no trains running from Hope Run down; I walked to Viaduct and there found a freight which was running to Gordan Height; John Pelton, a brakeman, let me ride that far, I did tell him I was going to Karthaus; I went on; went to Mrs Crofts; I don't remember of showing picture of wife and child to Mrs. Croft; I did meet Bates morning and afternoon; I knew where Smith's camp was; I inquired at Moyer's job if there was work at Smith's; I turned off the main road at Boak's; don't know exactly what time it was; I had a watch; I told Mr. Cann and the others that I came back the same way I went in; I first met Mr. Emerick; afterwards two hunters; I think it was about nine o'clock; I am not positive about the time; I passed several hours after this; I saw a lady ahead of me; I did not see her very long; she was about thirty rods ahead; I don't know the names of all the people along the road knew Mrs. Watson slightly; I don't recollect of telling Mr. Poorer that I saw Clara Price on the road; did not know it was Clara Price; I don't remember asking the road to Moyers camp; I turned off and then wandered around for awhile; finally I struck a path which led me to the men about half a mile further on; they told me to go on and I would come to the main road; I started off and came to the creek, and then I happened to think that I had no money to cross the ferry, so I turned back; I found them eating dinner; I asked for work but they were full; I saw a pedler talking when I left first time; I was kind of bewildered; a man directed me to the main road: I went on and saw Smith at his house; I talked with him; don't remember much of my conversation with him; he directed me to the road; I have been in Belford; I saw Midland boys; I did not see any one on the pike in afternoon; I passed Mrs. Crofts; I did not look up; I then went on to Summit and then to Gordon Heights; I did not have any dinner; I was too hungry to eat; I did not feel very well and suppose it was because I had walked so far. I was dressed in the same clothes when arrested as I wore when I left home. I can t describe clothes the girl wore that was ahead of me.

After several witnesses had been examined as to the locality of the murder and after a pair of gum shoes, found by Sebastian Bush, has been offer in evidence, the defense rested and the prosecution began the evidence in rebuttal.

George Hoedollar testified to seeing gum shoes on pike the Saturday before the murder, but could not swear they were the same as those offered. Mrs Croft swore Andrews had shown her a picture of himself, wife and child. John C. Henderson said Mrs. Andrews told him her husband wore buttoned shoes on the journey and on coming home took them off and did not put them on again.

The testimony closed at 3.55 o'clock, Saturday afternoon and District Attorney Meyer commenced the argument at 4.07 and summed up the evidence briefly.

E. R. Chambers then followed and summed up for the defence. He made a good and thrilling address which consumed over an hour, covering the case completely.

Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

On Monday morning at nine o'clock, Col. J. L. Spangler rose and began his argument for the defence and made an eloquent and strong plea for the acquittal of his client, the prisoner. He concluded his argument about half past four o'clock after speaking nearly six hours.

Judge Orvis then followed for the commonwealth, and spoke near an hour when court adjourned until Tuesday morning. Tuesday morning he continued and argued for five hours and thirty minutes, reviewing the damaging testimony against Andrews.

Judge Furst then delivered a most impartial charge to the jury, occupying an hour and a half; and at 4.30 the case was given to the jury and they retired.

At 7 o'clock the court house bell began to ring. This was a signal that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Then ensued a wild rush of men and women for the court room to hear the verdict and it was soon packed. Judge Furst did not arrive until fifteen minutes later, when he immediately called the court to order. The jurymen were already in in their places, and the prisoner brought in by Sheriff Cook, and was ushered to his familiar seat. He looked pale and frightened.

When asked if they were ready to render a verdict the foreman of the jury replied that they were and that it is that "We find the prisoner, Alfred Andrews, guilty of murder in the first degree"

During the deliverance of the verdict the prisoner never moved a muscle, but when the jury was polled and as each juryman answered the question "Guilty or not guilty?" in a clear tone "Guilty'," he became greatly agitated and very nervous.

The jury had been out two hours and thirty minutes, and reached the verdict on the first ballot.

By the warning of the judge there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval by those present.

Andrews could not have been more ably defended than he was by Colonel Spangler, who left no stone unturned to save his client. Col. Spangler's argument to the jury was a masterly effort and was listened to with profound interest by a packed court house. He was eloquent and made a good showing for a very bad case. It was one of his best efforts.

To the able manner in which Judge Orvis conducted the case against the murderer Andrews, is attributable the conviction of the murderer of Clara Price, who seemed to have some chance of an acquittal. But Judge Orvis' work was complete, and his chain of circumstantial evidence pointed so clearly to Andrews, that the jury found no difficulty in speedily finding a verdict of guilty.

Andrews Confesses.

Andrews, who was convicted of the murder of Clara Price, has confessed the deed. A confession was made by him, to his attorney several weeks ago, in which he stated that he had passed Clara and went ahead, concealing himself in some bushes near the road, until Clara got opposite his hiding place, when he sprang out upon her, for the purpose of outraging the girl. He failed in his fiendish purpose, and fearing she would tell on him, he thought it the plan of safety to shoot her, as dead people will tell no tales, and he then and there shot the pure and innocent girl in cold blood. The tracks and chain in the circumstantial evidence, as brought out by Judge Orvis proved correct and too well woven for the escape of the murderer on trial.

On Tuesday evening after the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, Andrews made a confession, in which it is said he alleges he was shooting mark, and accidentally hit Clara Price, and fearing the consequences of the accident he thought he had better kill her there.

The confession he will have printed and disposed of to realize a sum of money for his family by the sale of it.

Andrews admits having shot at Clara Price five times and that of these four shots hit her. His confessions contains an admission of the main points brought out against him during the trial, as to his wanderings before and after committing the foul deed. The confession in substance will go to show the truth of the strong circumstantial evidence against him, by Judge Orvis, traced accurately and with precision, in addition to his admission, as above, that he committed the foul deed.

A confession of it was made weeks ago to his attorney, Chambers, which it is said, was overheard by Sheriff Cook. A second confession was made after the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Andrews in his confession also says that the woman he is living with is not his wife. He says he will tell where the revolver can be found with which he did the shooting, and that the party who pays the highest price for the confession shall have the revolver.

The Feeling.

The verdict of guilty in the Andrews case, leaves a feeling of calm satisfaction among the people. Had the jury acquitted Andrews, there was every prospect of his being lynched. The populace would have been maddened and the consequences would have been hard to guess, as all felt that the prisoner was guilty and that punishment should meet him.

New York Health Department.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau of New York City writes the following unsolicited letter regarding Speer's Port Grape Wine.

New York January, 1888.

Mr. Speer,

The box of wine has been safely received; I trust that 1888 will do you the justice you deserve. I never lose an opportunity to recommend your good wine, for I know it to be one of the pure brands obtainable.

Yours sincerely.

For sale by Druggists, CYRUS EDSON.

——Lewins can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

——If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

Hopkins.

Hopkins, who is to hang on the 20th, unless respited by the Governor, until Andrews' time to hang comes off, so as to have both hangings on same day—Hopkins, we say, is still joking about his fate. Col. Spangler went in to see him on Tuesday, in company with a minister of the Gospel. Spangler broke the ice to Hopkins by a spiritual admonition which would show that he can talk religion as well as law and would make a good prayer meeting exhorter. After Spangler got in his work the minister went at Hopkins and admonished him to prepare for the next world.

Hopkins said he had attended to that and he was all right now. The minister then called his attention to still being profane and that he must quit that too; to which the doomed man replied that that was all right, and told the clergyman he might now consider himself dismissed.

A few days previous to the trial of Andrews, he and Hopkins being in conversation' Andrews told Hopkins that he would get through all right and when the trial was over he would go back to England and stay there. "No," replied Hopkins, "you are not going to England. You will go with me."

Coburn.

Benj. Kerstetter, Mrs. James Kooney and John Gray are on the sick list. Guess there gripped.

The Weaver excitement is quieting down, about every other person has a different opinion. Weaver was buried on Thursday at the Musser church Rev. Deitzler officiating. It is reported that the overseers had not intended to get a preacher but a few of our citizens concluded to ask Rev. Deitzler to preach the sermon, and he did preach a good one. The funeral was well attended. On Wednesday there was a large crowd assembled at the post mortem examination. They found that the knife had penetrated the heart about 1½ inch deep, and death must have been instantaneous. There was a large crowd at the depot on Tuesday evening to see the prisoners.

One day last week Henry Eisenhuth of Ingleby had his foot badly smashed by a prop truck running over it. He is getting along as well as can be expected.

Eph Bartholomew is still housed up with his foot.

I noticed in your paper the other week that your Penn Twp. correspondent was going for the Coburn correspondent to the Millheim Journal about our school teacher and that 2 of our citizens would like to be school directors, but the citizens knew what they wanted and didn't elect them. They had a candidate running for justice of the peace, last spring elections that the voters of Penn township did not want, and he got left badly, worse than the Independent candidate did for school director.

W. W. Rishel filled his ice house on last Saturday a week. He got it off Kerstetters race; it was 4 inches thick and very nice.

Andy Campbell lost a valuable cow a few days ago.

Rev. Deitzler closed his revival meeting last Friday evening, there were several seekers, and hope the congregation in general was benefitted by the meeting.

Our grain merchants have been doing a fair business, but say coal trade is dull

It is a wonder that the farmers do any hauling at all, the condition the roads are in. The pike is fully as bad as the twp. roads and they are still raising the toll.

The weather is more like April than February, very unhealthy, and I hear there is lots of sickness through the twp.

W. A. Youngman of Millheim lies at the point of death. He had a relapse of La Grippe and turned to brain fever.

——Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

——Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

——Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

——Send your name in for the REPORTER at campagn rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very litite effort to get a paper one year free.

——The anniversary services of the W. H. & F. M. society, of the Lutheran church will not be held on Sunday evening, but regular church services may be expected. The reason for the above change is the fact that La Grippe has too strong a hold on the program and the time is too short to arrange a new one.

Senator Withall of Mississippi in his speech in the senate on the race question declared there are more negroes in office, voted for by whites, in one congressional district in Mississippi than Harrison has appointed during his term, in the whole United States. At the presidental election New York, Ohio and Indiana were saved to the Republicans by the negro vote, but the Republicans in these States proscribe the negroes from holding office. How many officeholders of the complexion are there in Pennsylvania?