

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS
Congress, Hon. Jno. PATTON.
State Senator, Hon. W. W. BETZ, Clearfield.

Representatives, Hon. J. A. WOODWARD,
Hon. L. RHOADS.
President Judge 19th Dist., Centre and Huntingdon.

Hon. A. O. FURST, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges, Hon. C. MUNSON,
Hon. DANIEL RHOADS.

County Commissioners, Jno. C. HENDERSON,
Jno. D. DECKER,
M. D. FEVLER.

Commissioners' Clerk, MATTHEW.
Sheriff, ROBERT COOK, JR.
Deputy Sheriff, R. K. WILSON.

Prothonotary, L. A. SCHAEFFER.
Treasurer, CHRIS GOSS.
Register and Clerk Orphans' Court, Jno. A. RUFF.

Recorder, Jno. F. HARTZ.
Rep. 19th District, Perlette.
District Attorney, J. G. MYERS.

Hon. Dr. H. H. BOW.
County Detective, Cap't A. MULLEN.

LODGES.
Belleville Lodge No. 258, A. V. M., meets on Tues-
day at 8 o'clock every full moon.

Belleville Chapter No. 241, meets on the first Fri-
day night of every month.
Constant Comrades No. 33, K. T., on the second

Friday night of every month.
Centre Lodge No. 153, I. O. O. F., meet every Thurs-
day evening at 7 o'clock at I. O. O. F. Hall, opposite

the Post Office.
Belleville Encampment No. 72, meets the second
and fourth Mondays of each month in the Hall op-
posite the Post Office.

Belleville Council No. 275, of U. A. M., meets
every Tuesday evening in Bush House.
Logan Branch Council No. 141, Junior Order U. A.

M. meets every Friday evening.
Belleville Council No. 111, I. O. H. meets in Har-
rison's New Building the second and fourth Friday eve-
ning of each month.

Belleville Fenwick Co., "B," 4th Reg. N. G. V.
meets in Armory Hall every Friday evening.

CHURCHES.
Presbyterian, Howard street, Rev. Wm. Laurie
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday School (Chapel) at 2:30 p. m. Prayer
Meeting (Chapel) Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
M. E. Church, Howard and Spring streets, Rev. D.

Monroe, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.
and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer
Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lomb and
Allegheny streets, Rev. J. Oswald Davis, Rector.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings.
St. John's Roman Catholic, East Hill street, Rev.
P. McArdle, Pastor. Mass at 8 a. m. and 10:30 a. m.

and 7 p. m.
Reformed, Linn and Spring streets, Rev. W. H.
Snyder, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer
Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Lutheran, East Hill street, Rev. Chas. T. Stock,
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting at
7:30 Wednesday evening.
United Brethren, High and Thomas streets, Rev.
W. M. Patton, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer
Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
A. M. E. Church, West Hill street, Rev. Norris.
Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening.

Y. M. C. A., Spring and High streets. General
Meeting and Services Sunday at 4 p. m. Library and
Reading Room open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

sell a little lower for export than to
home market," but they forget to say
what that line is, or whether it is the
article or articles referred to in the
Ladner letter. In short the Messrs.
Disston first make a sweeping denial
of what THE TIMES says and then
make positive a denial of what they deny
about themselves. We willingly give
them the full benefit of their own state-
ment of the case, and only regret that
they have so successfully disputed with
themselves.

There are two very impressive lessons
for the general public which the Messrs.
Disston have probably inconsiderately
given to the world. They say—
1. "We affirm we get a better price for
trowels that we export than for those sold
at home, and that will apply to a great
many of our goods." If they can make
their own trowels, etc., and sell them for
more abroad than they sell them for at
home, why should we impose a tariff tax
of from 35 to 45 per cent, on them? It
can serve no purpose except to enable
them to extort larger prices from home
purchasers than from foreign purchas-
ers.

2. They say there is one line of our
goods that we sell a little lower for ex-
port than to the home market," but the
export sales computed "for two months
of this year" show that "these goods
returned us more money than they would
have done had they been sold in the
United States." Why do the Messrs.
Disston, sell one line of goods cheaper
abroad than at home? And why are
they able to exact from home mechanics
who use their articles, higher prices than
they exact from English or Mexi-
can mechanics? Is it not simply be-
cause of the high tariff tax on the pro-
ducts which they confess that they can
make here and undersell European com-
petition? The tariff tax in their case
is simply a protection to the foreign pur-
chaser of the Disston tools, etc., and
an agent of extortion to home purchas-
ers.

These two propositions are clearly
proved by the Messrs. Disston's letter—
First that they need no tariff tax on
their products because they can sell them
in the open market of the world; and
second that the tariff tax on their pro-
ducts protects no labor or capital here,
but can be useful only to enable them
to charge home purchasers of certain
goods higher prices than they charge
foreign purchasers. Is this why the
Messrs. Disston, liberally contribute
and work to maintain high war taxes in
time of peace?

Workingmen, Read Carl Schurz's Letter.
Editor of the Record:

If anything outside of your strong argu-
ments in favor of Tariff Reform
should be needed to show workingmen
the difference between the two great
political parties it would be the letter of
the Hon. Carl Schurz. Doubtless the
question of his nationality may be
brought up by unthinking and prejudiced
people; but let me ask all who are
working for their bread and butter if
they care anything as to the nationality
of their employers so long as they are
justly recompensed for their labor?

And so, no matter whether an Ameri-
can or a German speaks as Mr. Schurz
does, every sensible workingman can
understand that the policy which he ad-
vocates in our industrial system means
not only an increase of work but also
of wages. Too often, however, workmen
allow themselves to be influenced
by ingenious sophistries, and when one
of their fellows attempts to convince
them they will reply: "You know noth-
ing; we want to hear from great men."
To such I would say, then read Mr.
Schurz's letter. It will give you all the
knowledge that you want. Profit by it
at once. If you refuse to be guided by
it you may see your error when it is too
late, and then once more illustrate the
adage as to locking the stable door after
the horse has been stolen.

A. WORKINGMAN.

Burying Mad Run Victims.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Pa., Oct. 14.—
The funeral of twenty-seven victims of
the railroad disaster took place yester-
day at the Catholic church. A little be-
fore 10 o'clock all the caskets had arriv-
ed at the church. Double platforms
covered with black cloth had been built
on the pew backs near the altar, and as
the coffins arrived they were laid side
by side upon the structure, white and
black, large and small, being mingled
together before the altar. The church
was crowded with sorrowing mourners
and friends, and Fathers Curran, Ker-
nan and Connor conducted the mass. At
the conclusion of the sermon the bodies
were carried out of the church, where a
line was formed, which, when it started
covered a distance of fully two miles.
The Thistle band, of Pittston, was in
the lead, playing mournful dirges. The
Albion and Young Men's bands, of
Pleasant Valley, were also in the line.
Coffins were borne along by members
of certain societies at intervals, followed
by the mourners. Fully 5,000 people
were gathered at the cemetery when the
last of the coffins was carried into the
sacred city of the dead. The Father
Matthew and St. Aloysius societies and
cadets of Pittston stood outside with
open ranks, through which the process-
ion passed. At 1 o'clock all the bodies
were placed in the graves prepared for
them.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic meeting of Saturday
evening was called under the auspices
of the State Central Committee. The
speakers were to be furnished by that
committee, and Acting Chairman Fortney
depended on the gentlemen billed to
speak. Despite the bad weather the
court house was well filled, and Messrs.
Bower, Orvis and Fortney more than
filled up the gap made by the absence
of foreign talent.

The meeting was called to order by
Chairman Fortney, and the following
organization was affected:

President, C. M. Bower, Esq., Belle-
fonte; Vice Presidents, John Garbricht,
Spring; T. F. Adams, D. M. Whit-
man, Bogg; Andrew McLintie, Mari-
on; Harvey Benner, Benner; E. Brown,
S. A. McQuistan, Bartram Galbraith,
Bellefonte; D. R. Kidd, Spring; Michael
Shafer, Walker; D. J. Meyer, Centre
Hall. Secretaries, F. E. Bible,
John Youngman.

Chairman Fortney explained to the
meeting the absence of the gentlemen
who were to speak, and stated that he
expected at least one of them on the
evening train. Mr. Bower on taking
the chair thanked the meeting for the
honor conferred, and said his remarks
would be brief, but on the subject of
Pensions he would make a few remarks
and speak from the record. He showed
that more pensions had been granted
during the three years of President
Cleveland's administration than during
that of any of his Republican predecess-
ors. That 35,000,000 more money was
being paid to pensioners than ever be-
fore; that 145,000 new names had been
added to the list. The pension office
was presided over by a gallant soldier
and all pension business received honest
and fair consideration. Mr. Bower's
remarks were well received.

JUDGE ORVIS

was then called upon. He said it was
embarrassing to speak in the place of
strange speakers; it was embarrassing
to speak to the same audience on the
same question. After giving figures on
the national debt, showing the amount
of money required to pay pensions, the
interest on bonds, the amount held in
the treasury for the redemption of the
notes of national banks which have
failed, the amount of money necessary
to meet the current expenses of the
government, the amount held in the
treasury to redeem bonds coming
due he stated that at the end of the last
fiscal year there was a surplus of money
in the treasury over and above all the
government of \$129,000,000. This sur-
plus represented money wrong from the
people by taxation. The views of all
public men were the same in regard to
a reduction of this surplus; it was neces-
sary to save the country from a financial
panic consequent upon the contraction
of the circulating medium. The two
great parties differed only as to how
and where this reduction should be made—
the Republicans demanding that the
reduction be made on tobacco and
whiskey, while the Democratic party
insisted that it should be made on the
necessaries of life and on such raw ma-
terials as were necessary for the success-
ful carrying on of the manufacturing
industries of the country. The claim of
the Republicans that a high tariff pro-
tected labor and increased wages was
fallacious for the reason that the only
free trade there was in the country was
in labor. Castle Garden was the cus-
tom house of labor, and there was the
labor market in which the great pro-
tected industries bought their labor. There
was where the pauper labor of Europe
was found free to the men who cried
"protection to American labor." The
American labor was not protected from
the competition of foreign pauper labor
because there was no tariff on foreign
labor. If a high tariff raised the price
of labor then it should operate alike
wherever the tariff was in force, but
such was not the case. It was higher in
some parts of the country than in others.
The law of supply and demand regula-
ted labor just as it did any other com-
modity. If the tariff raised the price
of labor then the wages of those who
worked in protected industries would
be higher than in the unprotected in-
dustries; but the reverse was the fact.
Wages were higher in Free Trade Eng-
land than in any other country of the
world except the United States, and yet
Spain, Italy, France, Germany and
Prussia are highly protected countries.
Our country is new. We have millions
of acres of unoccupied lands. We are
constantly developing our resources,
building railroads, etc. We have more
avenues of trade open to labor, our labor
is more skilled, works longer hours and
should be better paid.

While on the subject of wages the
Judge picked up the little slip contain-
ing garbled extracts from a letter of
Dr. Hale and pronounced it a forgery,
and what of truth there was in it was
what the Doctor saw in highly tariffed
Italy, in the City of Venice. He then
took up a card issued by the National
Republican Committee and compared
the statements made with reference to
wages in England and America. He
showed by their own statements that
wages were higher in unprotected than
in the protected industries and wanted
to know how book-binders were pro-
tected by the tariff; books were bound
when they were made. Boiler makers
were not protected. Brick works could

not be made in England and shipped
here. And he went through the whole
list of wages and his keen sarcasm cut
deep and showed the absurdity of the
statements made on the card. The
tariff had built up two things: million-
aires by the hundreds and tramps by
the thousands. Under this tariff mil-
lions had robbed the poor, and for
every millionaire there are ten thousand
tramps. What has caused labor in the
last fifteen years to combine into organi-
zations like the Knights of Labor but
the encroachments of capital upon la-
bor. Under Democratic rule there
never had been but two millionaires and
no tramps; strikes, lock-outs, combines,
and trusts were unknown. The strikes
and lock-outs are confined to the pro-
tected industries.

Judge Orvis by

D. F. FORTNEY.
Mr. Fortney took up the question of
the tariff as it affected the American
consumer and compared prices in Mexi-
co and Texas on Ames shovels. In
Texas a dozen Ames shovels cost \$6
with the freight. Across the border in
Mexico the same firm buy the same
shovels delivered at their town for \$2.91.
He instanced the case of the Distons,
of Philadelphia, selling their saws 20 per
cent. cheaper to foreign countries than
they can be bought at the firm's estab-
lishment. The reason of these discrimi-
nations against American consumers was
because he between the American con-
sumer and the American manufacturer
is the tariff.

The meeting adjourned after music
by the Zion band.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Last evening the passenger train on
the Beech Creek railroad ran into some
coal cars that were standing on the
main track, having been pushed or shot
out from the big scales used for weigh-
ing coal, just this side of Beech Creek
town. A young man about twenty
years old, who lived at Munson's Mills
by the name of Johnson, and who seems
to have been riding on the front end or
pilot of the engine, was so badly hurt
that he died about midnight, having no
doubt been internally injured. The
conductor claims that he put Johnson,
off the train at Mill Hall for non-pay-
ment of fare, and that he must have
stolen around to the front of the engine
for the purpose of getting a free ride
home. At first Johnson, did not seem
to think that he had internal injuries
but complained of his legs. But his
death would appear to prove that he was
inwardly hurt.

But Johnson's was not the only death
as the result of this unfortunate accident.
After the wreck had been cleared away
and the train, as yet we understand it,
had been hauled to the station, the fire-
man a man named Cassidy, of Jersey
Shore, was caught between the tender
and the engine, which had been torn
apart in some way, and so horribly
squeezed that when the two separated
and released, he staggered out a few
steps and fell dead in the road. It ap-
pears that he had gone between the
tender and the engine to fasten them
again, when they were suddenly jammed
together by the bumping against them
of another locomotive. Thus two lives
were lost by the terrible accident. Mr.
Cassidy, has left a wife and at least one
child, and are told was formerly a resi-
dent of Beech Creek or Eagleville.
His wife before marriage, was a Miss
Consaul, or Gunsallus.

Coroner Mader, was sent for and went
up on a special train this morning about
10 o'clock, taking with him the follow-
ing named persons as a jury of inquest:
Robert F. Smith, F. J. David, A. J.
Schuyler, D. C. Parsley, Thomas Carson,
and P. W. Keller.

Later particulars say that Cassidy,
whose first name was Joseph, was caught
between the tender and one of the cars
instead of the engine. Baggage Master
James VanAmburg, had his head cut
and was otherwise bruised and it is re-
ported that Engineer Swartz, of the
passenger train was also hurt.

The Coroner and his jury returned to
this city about noon, but postponed the
inquest until Monday evening.—Leck
Haven Democrat.

Philadelphia Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—There were
32,520 men in line in last night's big
Democratic parade. It was larger than
the Republican procession of two weeks
ago by fully 10,000 men. It was the
greatest parade that has been held by
the Democrats in twenty years. A re-
markable feature of the affair was the
large number of banners bearing tariff
reform inscriptions carried by the var-
ious clubs. The uniforms of those in
line were pretty, and in many cases high-
ly attractive. Sheriff Charles H. Krumb-
haar was the chief marshal and was as-
sisted by a staff of over 100 aids. The
two columns moved shortly before 9 o'
clock. The northern column marched
south on Broad from Diamond street to
Tasker, and thence back again to the
starting point. The southern column
marched north on Broad street from
Tasker to Diamond, and thence counter-
marched to the point of formation. There
was a general illumination of private
houses on Broad street, and it was
not confined to dwellings inhabited by
Democratic occupants. The American
club made a fine display of fireworks and
colored lights. The Union League and
Camera clubs also made a display of
colored lights in honor of the marching
hosts. The strength of the several divi-
sions were as follows:
Northern column, first division, 10,
200; second division, 6, 610; third divi-
sion, 4, 100. Southern column, first divi-
sion, 6, 800; second division, 3, 434; third
division, 3, 925. Total, 84, 220.

Arrested and Released.

The following is from our Tyrone cor-
respondent:
William M. Snyder, our handsome
chief of police, received a dispatch from
Mansfield, Ohio, to arrest one William
B. Smith, alias Kent. This telegram
came on the 14th and reached him at
5:30 o'clock p. m. The party wanted
was soon located, having made his ap-
pearance at an early hour on Friday,
the 12th, first putting up at the Ward
House and from which quarters he
changed soon after his arrival to the
City hotel, where he was found at an
early hour yesterday morning and nab-
bed by Chief Snyder with the aid of
Private Detective Captain D. R. Miller.
The sum and substance of this escapade
will sum up as follows, although we
had a roundabout way to get at the
facts, we think we are near correct:
Detective G. W. Caldwell, of New York,
Lake Erie and Western railroad, states
that William B. Smith, Cashier of the
freight department at Mansfield, Ohio,
absconded October 6, with \$2,700 of the
company's funds leaving a wife and
child. He had been fourteen years in
the company's employ. He departed
with Jennie Kains, known as Emma
Kress' of Columbus, Ohio. After their
departure in company they traveled east-
ward over the Baltimore and Ohio rail-
road, visiting Washington and other
points from whence they took a west-
ward course, arriving at this place Fri-
day morning last, where Mr. Smith stop-
ped off—his new affianced proceeding on
her journey with the intention of going
to Mansfield, Ohio, to secure her cloth-
ing and return here to meet her lost
love. Her object was frustrated, she
having been arrested at Mansfield before
she could return, and without the
knowledge of the one in waiting in this
handsome village amidst the foot hills
of the Alleghenies. Mr. Caldwell in-
forms us that the woman left here on
Friday morning by way of Elmira for
Mansfield, Ohio, where she was arrested.
He further states that this is the second
man taken in by this woman—one Mr.
Cutler, of Springfield, Ohio, who came
out short \$1,800. He further states that
woman and wine has caused the down-
fall of W. B. Smith. He has a fine
family and an aged father and mother
now for this end of the string. When
W. M. Snyder received the telegram he
repaired to the several hotels and resorts
and was not long in locating his man,
whom he found registered at the City
hotel. When he first called, the man he
was looking for was out. Where he called
the second time, he found that his
man was in bed and had ordered the
clerk to call him at 4:30 a. m. Feeling
secure of his prisoner he retired and
again called at 4 a. m. The friend
he was looking after did make
his appearance until after 6:30 a. m.,
when he came from his room
into the office. Chief Snyder took him
instantly in charge and with the aid of
Captain D. R. Miller, he was taken to the
lockup where he was searched and some
\$75 found upon his person. After re-
maining in the lockup for some time he
was turned over to Detective G. W.
Caldwell, who produced the proper pa-
pers and who has informed us that the
entire shortage has been made good—
or in other words a felony has been con-
doned.—Tribune.

Dead Man's Body Found.

The dead and decomposed body of a
man, supposed to have been deceased
for at least two months, was found near
that of Alexander Davidson's, farm in the
woods, near the mountain on the South
Side, Williamsport, yesterday after-
noon. A twenty-two caliber revolver
was also found not far away, with one
chamber empty. The man was appar-
ently from 30 to 35 years of age and a
full set of beautiful natural teeth.
Sixteen dollars in gold, silver and bank
notes were found on his person, but no
letters or papers to tell who he was.
His hat a stiff black was also found.
The inquest rendered a verdict that it
was suicide by an unknown person and
the body was given to the overseer of
the poor of Armstrong township to
bury. Who was it?

The Handsomest Lady in Bellefonte.

Remarked to a friend the other day
that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and
Lungs was a superior remedy, as it
stopped her cough instantly when no
other cough remedies had any effect
whatever. So to prove this and con-
vince you of its merit, any druggist will
give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large
size 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

Forgot He Was Married.

A young man, who, until recently
had lived at the house of his father,
married a few weeks ago and went to
live in other apartments. Soon after,
at the end of his day's work, he
left the office, bought an evening pa-
per and climbed the hill to his father's
house. Entering the familiar pre-
cincts, he went to the wash-room, made
his toilet and presented himself at the
table. The family, who had been
watching him curiously, eyed him
with amusement, and at last his moth-
er softly inquired: "Robert, have
you already procured a divorce?" A
flush suffused the young man's face
which rapidly changed to crimson.
Leaving the table amid a roar of
laughter, he hurried out and walked
rapidly to his own abode, where his
young wife was impatiently and anx-
iously awaiting him. He had forgot-
ten that he was married.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Dr.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last
(Tuesday) night Mrs. Dartt, wife of Dr.
R. L. Dartt and daughter of the late J.
D. Lieb, died at her home on Allegheny
street of Consumption. She had been
very low for the past week and her
death was expected at any moment, but
she lingered on as persons dying with
that disease often do beyond the expec-
tations of their friends. She leaves a
husband, two children, three brothers
and a sister to mourn her loss.
"Notice of funeral will be in to-mor-
row's ITEM".

—Yesterday afternoon as "Bob"
Trout, who resides near Blair Furnace,
was driving in a sulky along the dam
near Tyrone forge, his horse took fright
at his own shadow in the water beside
him and jumped to the other side of the
road. The fence was no barrier to his
progress, and over it he went taking the
sulky and driver with him in fine style.
Strang to say they landed in the field in
good shape, and neither the horse nor
Mr. Trout were hurt in the least. The
fence however suffered some dislocation
of its component parts.—Herald

—For a good, everyday household angel
give us a woman who laughs. Her bis-
cuits may not always be just right, and
she may occasionally burn her bread and
forget to replace dislocated buttons, but
for solid comfort all day and every day
she is a very paragon. Home is not a
battledled non-life one unending row.
The trick of always seeing the bright
side, of shining up the dark one, is a
very important faculty, one of the things
no woman should be without. We are
not all born with the sunshine in our
hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it,
but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of
humor if we only try.

—While the big ventures in any com-
munity generally boom a city, the careful
nursing and supporting the smaller
enterprises have very beneficial results,
and hence should be encouraged. It is
from the small acorn that the majestic
oak comes, and the many small stream-
lets make the broad lakes and large
depositories; and the encouragement of
the local trade and small industries
should be encouraged in order that the
general trade of the city may be raised.
Even merchants have been known to
send to adjacent and distant places for
goods that might have been purchased
in our midst. Spend your dollars in
your own town, and the most beneficial
results will be attained and the home
trade very much increased.

—There are some features of the Mud
Run disaster which are not at all credit-
able to the management of the Lehigh
Valley Railroad on the division between
Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton. The refusal
of the officers at the former point to give
any information to the agonized people
who had friends and relations on the ill-
fated train or to transport them to the
scene of the accident was both senseless
and heartless. The time ought to have
gone by when a railroad company at-
tempts to throw a veil of mystery or se-
crecy over such accidents.

—We always thought New York was
settled, but it seems that the Dutch oc-
cupation under Peter Stuyvesant and
the English conquest under the Grant
to the Duke of York were only temporary
settlements. It remains for our own
Matthew S. Quay to import civilization
into that wilderness. Matthew is coloniz-
ing to a very large extent but it won't
pan-out. The other fellows have caught
onto our Matthew and colonists will be
watched.

—We would respectfully suggest to
our patrons of the DEMOCRAT the propri-
ety of paying up their subscriptions.
We dislike to give even so gentle a hint
as this, but our necessities like the blood
of the innocent cry out for justice as
well as cash. Help us with at least 50
per cent. of a reduction. We have no
surplus but we have put down the tariff
rates on our paper 33 per cent. Now
our christian friend into whose ear we
are whispering, pay us that little bit.

—The regular meeting of the board of
parsons was held Tuesday afternoon
at Harrisburg. It was announced that
pardons had been recommended in the
cases of Alfred H. Hahn, of Northamp-
ton, larceny and forgery, and George
Haynes, Potter county, murder in the
first degree, who was once sentenced to
be hanged and subsequently committed
to imprisonment for life. A rehearing
was granted George J. Walker, of
Northampton county, assault and bat-
tery. A pardon was refused Frank
Davidson, of Dauphin county, adultery.
A rehearing was refused Brinton Wal-
ton, of Delaware county, receiving
stolen goods.

—An exchange advertises the fact
that a certain undertaker has purchased
a new hearse, and that the dead wagon
cost \$600. It must be a source of great
satisfaction to the inhabitants of that
town and the corpse in prospect to know
that they can be hauled to the city of
the dead in a \$600 wagon. Many people
will move to that village to die.

—The audience room of the Methodist
Episcopal Church at Pleasant Gap, will
be re-opened October 28th. Dr. Monroe
will preach at half past ten o'clock a. m.
G. P. SARVIS,
Pastor.