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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

VOL. 18. NO. 30.

## “YOUTH ISN'T A CRIME.”

Bryan Not the Only Young Man  
Who Early Won Fame.

### HISTORY WILL PROVE THIS.

Alexander the Great, Pompey, Napoleon, Pitt,  
Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, Henry Clay,  
John C. Calhoun, Philip H. Sheridan and a  
Host of Others Were Famous Before Forty.

Each generation believes in its own  
miracles. The vast majority of men  
have neither the time nor the inclination  
to seek precedents for the history their  
own time is making. A generation is a  
microcosm. Within it can be found an  
old story told in a new way.

Men carelessly accept the new version  
as proof of the amazing versatility of the  
human race. They fail to grasp the full  
significance of the old saying that “history  
repeats itself.”

It is this egotism that pertains to any  
given generation that causes so many  
Americans at this crisis to throw up their  
hands in astonishment at the nomination  
of William Jennings Bryan for President.

“He is only thirty-six!” they cry. “Is  
it not marvelous?”

Let them turn for a moment to the  
scroll upon which time has written the  
names of men who have changed the  
destinies of nations. They will find  
thereon sufficient cause for amazement.

They will discover that in the past the  
genius of young men has been a potent  
factor in making the history of the hu-  
man race the grand and moving tale it is.

#### YOUNG MEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Men under the age of thirty-six have  
founded dynasties, have remodelled the  
geography of the known world, have  
made and unmade kings and peoples,  
have formulated principles of govern-  
ment that have changed the aspect of the  
race itself.

Alexander was a boy conqueror. Napo-  
leon was a boy conqueror. Jefferson  
was a boy statesman. John Jay was a  
boy statesman. McClellan was a boy  
General and a boy candidate for Presi-  
dent.

These men ripened early. They  
placed their names on the scroll of fame  
because their opportunities came to them  
early in their careers, and they were  
sufficiently prepared to seize the time  
when it was ripe. Call it genius or call  
it destiny, as you will, the fact remains  
that youth has never been, per se, a bar  
to great achievements.

Let us take a hasty bird's-eye view of  
human history and note thereon the gi-  
gantic figures that young men throw  
against the background of the tumul-  
tuous past.

It is not necessary to go far afield to  
prove that youth has been mighty in its  
influence upon the destinies of the race.  
Read the incomplete record here sub-  
mitted of men under thirty-six whose in-  
fluence has been powerful in its effect  
upon the American people.

#### AN EARLY “BOY ORATOR.”

How great a debt of gratitude Free-  
dom owes to Patrick Henry, a boy ora-  
tor, whose fearless tongue was worth an  
army to the oppressed colonists of  
America.

Henry was only twenty-nine years of  
age when he entered the Virginia House  
of Burgesses, and became at a bound  
the leader in that body of those who pro-  
tested against England's tyranny. His  
resolutions declaring the Stamp act un-  
constitutional were offered in May, 1795,  
before Henry had reached his thirtieth  
year.

Thomas Jefferson was a boy when he  
drafted the Declaration of Independence,  
in many respects the grandest document  
ever penned by the hand of man. Jef-  
ferson was born in 1743, and was only  
thirty-three years of age in 1776, the  
year in which he put into immortal  
words the protest of the future against  
the past.

The state of New York owes its constitu-  
tion to a boy statesman. John Jay  
was only thirty-two years of age when  
he drew up the instrument upon which  
the Empire State was to erect a great  
commonwealth.

At thirty-five John Jay was United  
States Minister to Spain. By this time  
in his career nobody dared to accuse  
him of the crime of “precocity.”

#### ACHIEVED FAME WHILE YOUNG.

Our early history is made up in large  
part of the achievements of young men.  
Alexander Hamilton was secretary of  
the United States Treasury at the age of  
thirty-two. The man to whom he owed  
his death, Aaron Burr, was United  
States Senator from New York at the  
age of thirty-six.

Henry Clay matured early. His elo-  
quence had made him famous in his  
early twenties. Clay was elected United

States Senator from Kentucky before he  
was thirty.

John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War  
in President Monroe's Cabinet at the  
age of thirty-six.

George B. McClellan, candidate for  
President of the United States in 1864,  
was born thirty-eight years before his  
nomination for that office. He had been  
famous for several years before he be-  
came a Presidential candidate.

Philip H. Sheridan was only thirty  
years of age at the outbreak of the war.  
Before the war was ended Sheridan had  
won a fame that was world-wide.

#### GREAT YOUNG MEN.

The list given above could be elongated  
almost indefinitely. The Colonial and  
Revolutionary periods of American  
history were prolific of great young men.  
Later on, our halls of Congress, our  
army and our navy brought to the front  
men whose genius made its impress in  
defiance of the narrow idea that no man  
is fitted for great achievements until he  
has passed middle life.

During the civil war the Confederacy  
and the Union under the stress of an  
awful crisis, begot youthful heroes, gen-  
erals, statesmen, diplomatists, whose  
names will live in history. Well may  
the youngest of the great nations be  
proud of its young men.

Let us glance at the history of the race  
as we find it recorded of older peoples  
than our own. Out of the mists and  
darkness that envelop the nations of two  
thousand years ago arises the figure of a  
youth who conquered the world with the  
might of his genius; who wept for new  
worlds to conquer and, finding them not,  
lay down in weariness to die at the age  
of thirty-three.

Alexander III., King of Macedonia,  
was well called “The Great.” Read the  
story of his gigantic achievements.

This son of Philip, and pupil of Aris-  
totle, succeeded to the throne at the age  
of twenty. He subjugated Thrace and  
Illyria at twenty-one, conquered and de-  
stroyed Thebes and subdued opposition  
in Greece.

He was twenty-two when he started on  
his Eastern expedition. In that year he  
gained the victory of Gramucus, and a  
year later won the battle of Issus. At  
the age of twenty-four Alexander cap-  
tured Tyre and Gaza, occupied Egypt  
and founded Alexandria.

The following year he overthrew the  
Persian Empire at Arbela. Before his  
death, at the age of thirty-three, the Boy  
King of Macedonia was ruler of the world.

#### GREAT YOUNG MEN OF OLD.

Pompey had seen much military ser-  
vice before he was thirty, and on reaching  
his thirtieth year found himself in com-  
mand of the legions operating against  
Marians in Spain. He was Consul with  
Crassus when he was thirty-six.

Carus Marius was Tribune at the age  
of thirty-six. Years later he was driven  
from Rome, but returned and proscribed  
the aristocrats.

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus was a  
grand young man. He was only thirty-  
four at the time of his death, but he had  
won immortality. He was born in 163 B. C.  
He was elected Tribune of the People in  
133.

The land of the Romans was being ab-  
sorbed by the rich, and the peasantry  
were being driven into the cities to swell  
the ranks of the unemployed. Gracchus  
attempted to restore the land to the  
farmers, and died a martyr to his cause.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was thirty-six  
when he made his immortal speech ac-  
cusing Verres.

Rienzi, “the Tribune of the People,”  
was a young man when he won his claim  
to fame. He was born in Rome in 1313.  
He was thirty-three years of age when  
he led the revolution in Rome that  
overthrew the power of the aristocracy  
and made him Tribune of the People.

Gustavus Adolphus was only thirty-  
eight at the time of his death. He was  
King of Sweden at the age of seventeen.  
He concluded a peace with Denmark in  
1613, when he was nineteen, and four  
years later, at Stolbowa, compelled Rus-  
sia to cede Kexholm, Karelens and On-  
germanland.

William the Silent was appointed com-  
mander of the army in the Netherlands  
when he was only twenty-two years of  
age.

Napoleon Bonaparte's record is almost  
as marvellous as that of Alexander the  
Great.

Napoleon was born in 1769. At the  
age of twenty-five years he was an adven-  
turer, practically, in a city that he could  
not claim as a mother. He was twenty-  
six when he aided in suppressing the re-  
volt of the sections in Paris. A year later  
he was in command of the army in Italy.  
He was First Consul at the age of thirty,  
and was made Consul for life when he  
was thirty-three.

By the time he was as old as William  
J. Bryan is at this moment Napoleon was  
the only man in Continental Europe.  
He has proved himself a giant among  
pigmies, a Titan who claimed the earth

(Continued on Fourth Page)

## BISHOP M'GOVERN FOR FREE SILVER

Believes More Money Will be a  
Boon to the Nation.

### SURE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS

Suggest Remedies for the Present Financial  
Ills—Would be a Help for the Farmers—  
Tidal Wave is Sweeping the Country—A  
Practical Man.

“I believe the Democrats will carry  
every state in November west of Pennsylv-  
ania except California, and every  
Southern state, even Kentucky. A  
month ago, my opinion is, they could  
not have carried a single state. But a  
great tidal wave is sweeping over the  
country for free silver to which we may  
attribute this change in the condition of  
affairs.”

These are the words of Rt. Rev. Thomas  
McGovern, the beloved bishop of Har-  
risburg. The bishop is a practical rather  
than theoretical man and his opin-  
ion on ecclesiastical and public matters  
carries with it great weight. He is con-  
valescent from a severe attack of malaria  
and was feeling very comfortable when a  
Harrisburg Patriot reporter called at his  
residence at Sylvan Heights.

“Oh, I am feeling much better than I  
did a few days ago.” Was the bishop's  
reply in answer to a question as to his  
health. “But it was one of the worst at-  
tacks of malaria I have ever had. And  
this is not good weather to get rid of the  
malady.”

The conversation then turned to the  
political situation in which the venerable  
bishop showed a keen interest. He dis-  
cussed the currency question in all its  
phases in a manner that was as convinc-  
ing as entertaining. He showed a re-  
markable knowledge of the situation and  
suggested numerous remedies to improve  
the financial policy of the government.  
The bishop did not indicate a preference  
for any of the presidential nominees, but  
from the tenor of his remarks it must  
be assumed that he favors the election of  
Bryan and Sewall.

“I am in favor of honest money,” said  
he thoughtfully. “Now what I want to  
know is, what is honest money? We  
now have gold, paper, bonds and  
promises to pay, and all pass as honest  
money. There is not enough of gold in  
the world to pay its indebtedness. The  
United States government could not pay  
its indebtedness in gold because it has  
not got it. She gives us treasury notes  
or bonds and these are to be paid in hon-  
est money, one paper usually exchanged  
for another.”

“What about silver?” asked the re-  
porter.  
“Silver is surley as good as paper,  
and fifty per cent. better. If the govern-  
ment pays her indebtedness in silver she  
is paying it in a better currency than in  
paper. All nations would be bankrupt  
to-day if they were asked to pay their  
indebtedness in gold. Can we not take  
silver the same as we are taking paper  
money? Silver will at least increase the  
volume of circulation, which is now, in  
our country, too limited to carry on  
business and make rates too high.”

“Money after all is only a commodity  
in the market,” added Bishop McGovern  
earnestly. “When it is scarce it rates  
high; when it is abundant it rates low. If  
we increase the circulation by the free  
coinage of silver we are employing a  
better substitute than paper, because sil-  
ver has an intrinsic value; paper has not.  
The opponents of the free coinage of sil-  
ver assert that it will bankrupt us, but  
there is no more danger of our govern-  
ment becoming bankrupt by the free  
coinage of silver than there is by an ex-  
tra issue of paper money and bonds.”

“There is no danger of a general  
stampede being made on the United States  
treasury by the people or the creditors.  
This thing of preserving the credit of our  
nation is good sentiment, but our gov-  
ernment discounted its own paper over  
its own counter during the civil war. The  
soldier was paid in paper money on the  
battlefield and the custom house duties  
were demanded in gold. We sold \$1,000  
bonds for \$250 in gold and paid six per  
cent. interest in gold on the face value  
on them. To whose advantage is the gold  
standard? The Shylocks of Europe and  
the goldbugs of Wall street. And at  
whose loss? The toiling masses.”

“Do you believe the prices of commodi-  
ties would rise if we were to have free  
coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to  
one, as declared for by the Chicago plat-  
form?”

“Some commodities would probably  
increase in price,” was the bishop's  
answer. “But wages would also rise.  
Free coinage would also help our man-  
ufacturers, because they would be better  
able to borrow money at fair rates.  
Every man would be employed and he  
would get his wages. When there are  
two employers after one man wages are

bound to go up. And when there are  
two men after one boss for a job you may  
be sure wages are going down.”

“What right has Europe to dictate to  
us what kind of currency we ought to  
have? If they are not willing to take  
our currency let them not buy our ex-  
ports. But they are not going to lose our  
trade. They will accommodate them-  
selves to the circumstances. That will  
act as a tariff and be on a sliding scale  
and go up and down, just as Europeans  
want our trade.”

Bishop McGovern said he believed the  
free coinage of silver would be a boon to  
the farmers in the West who pay 10 to 15  
per cent. interest on their mortgages.  
Many of these people have bought land  
for \$5,000 on which they have paid \$3,000.  
They are now paying ten to fifteen per  
cent. on the mortgage of \$2,000 which  
is now only the actual value of the prop-  
erty. The result is that in a short time  
the farmers will lose their property and  
be driven from their homes, like the ten-  
ant farmers of Ireland, and all the mon-  
ey they have paid on it.

The bishop says some national banks  
hoard up money whenever there is a  
financial depression, such as existed dur-  
ing the past three years, to loan through  
outside parties at exorbitant rates of in-  
terest. If we had more money Bishop  
McGovern thinks this would not be done.  
The farmer could pay his interest and  
prosper, the mechanic and laborer would  
be benefited and the banker would lose  
nothing.

“You hardly ever heard of a Catholic  
bishop opposing the poor,” said the bis-  
hop. “Yes, I have read Mr. Bryan's  
speech, and in my judgment it is full of  
logic for an orator,” he added. “I would  
rather have seen Bland, Boies or some  
other old line silver advocate nominated  
at Chicago, but I am satisfied with the  
nominations. I believe the Democrats  
will carry every state in November west  
of Pennsylvania, except California, and  
every Southern state, even Kentucky.”

Bishop McGovern closed the interview  
by stating that all we need is confidence;  
and any man who has confidence that  
our railroads, steamship companies,  
banks, insurance companies, building  
associations, our government and the  
governments of Europe will pay their  
obligations in gold has confidence enough  
to eat shady hash and suspicious sausages  
without a single gorge rising at them.

#### Saved by Whiskey.

Mrs. Sarah Pennington and her two  
boys were picking huckleberries on the  
mountains near Kane, McKean county,  
when one of the boys was attacked by a  
large rattlesnake.

The mother and her son ran to his re-  
scue, and they, too, were bitten. They  
were almost three miles away from home,  
and before they had covered that dis-  
tance the limbs and bodies of the three  
were swollen and discolored.

Charles, the boy first bitten by the  
snake, died soon after reaching home.  
Copious quantities of whiskey saved the  
lives of Mrs. Pennington and her other  
son.

#### The State Fair.

The Pennsylvania state fair will be  
held this year at Johnstown, September  
7 to 12 inclusive. All arrangements have  
been made and everything indicates one  
of the most successful fairs that the as-  
sociation has held in many years. The  
premium lists aggregate \$18,000 in cash,  
with numbers of special valuable prizes  
additional, while the speed ring comprises  
\$5,000 in purses, and some of the most  
noted turf celebrities of the country will  
be among the contestants. Reduced  
rates on all railroads and ample hotel  
accommodations for all visitors.

#### Wheat Area.

From information obtained at the agri-  
cultural department it is learned that  
the wheat area in Pennsylvania varies  
from 1,275,000 to 1,350,000 acres. The  
yield yearly varies from 11,750,000  
bushels in unfavorable years to 22,500,000  
in years favorable to production. The  
annual consumption of wheat in this  
state is placed at 22,750,000 bushels and  
the amount in addition used for seed at  
2,225,000, or a total of 24,975,000 bushels  
that are consumed. It will be seen from  
these figures that Pennsylvania does not  
produce as much wheat as it consumes.

#### Information Wanted.

Persons having any old congressional  
documents, treaties on finance, and the  
currency question especially, can do a  
great favor by leaving them at P. E.  
Nagney's furniture store, Allegheny  
street. That gentleman is anxious to in-  
form himself on the silver question so  
that he can answer and refute the many  
arguments continually put at him by the  
gold bugs. Help him along.

#### Prohibitions Rally.

Last Thursday evening there was a fair  
audience assembled in front of the Court  
House to hear W. R. Irvin, the prohibi-  
tion orator, from Williamsport. A large  
number of ladies were present.

## PROHIBITION CONVENTION

A Very Small Attendance on Tues-  
day 21.

### THE TICKET IS NOMINATED

The Prohibition Movement Apparently on the  
Decline in Centre County—Some of the  
Leaders Were Greatly Discouraged—Other  
News.

On Tuesday the Prohibition county  
convention was held in the Court House,  
before noon. The gathering was so small  
in numbers that their appointment made  
not even a stir in town and few knew  
that the convention was in session until  
they heard an occasional sound of ap-  
plause up in the court room. This at-  
tracted the writers attention and upon  
investigation soon saw that our prohibition  
friends were in session.

To be candid and fair we must say  
that it was the smallest convention we  
have ever seen of that party in this  
county. There were hardly two-dozen  
present, taking all together.

The convention was called to order by  
county chairman Zeigler. Rev. G. A. Sing-  
er, of Strormstown, Pa., offered open-  
ing prayer. Chairman Zeigler made a  
brief address. Rev. G. A. Singer was elec-  
ted temporary chairman and made a  
brief historical address. N. S. Bailey,  
of the Magnet was chosen secretary.

After some discussion, the following  
county ticket was named.

Sheriff—Henry Fredericks, of Boals-  
burg.  
Assembly—H. Wilbur Bickle, of Boggs  
and W. S. Blair, of Blanchard.

Treasurer—T. Wilson Way, of State  
College.  
Recorder—John D. Gill, Jr., of Philips-  
burg.  
Register—Cornelius Davis.

Co. Commissioners—John Wolfe and  
Samuel Mattern.  
Auditors—W. A. Hartsock and Geo.  
W. Heaton.

For Congress—Brennan Forrest was  
endorsed.  
County Chairman—J. Zeigler was re-  
elected.

Some of our active prohibition leaders  
were much disappointed at the lack of  
interest shown by the attendance at the  
convention. If this is any guide, the  
cause must be on a rapid decline in our  
county.

#### A Big Lumber Purchase.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., Alfred  
Graham and William A. Porter, Clear-  
field, Pa., closed a deal with Robert S.  
Steward, of Girard township, whereby  
all the Steward property, comprising  
timber, land, mill property, houses,  
farms, etc., were transferred to these  
gentlemen for the sum of \$40,000 which  
is considered a good bargain as it is  
estimated that there are six million feet  
of white pine, twelve million hemlock,  
two million white oak and one million  
red oak, also, at least seventy thousand  
railroad ties on same, and there is a fine  
lot of coal underlying much of this three  
thousand acre tract. It is not known  
whether Mr. Steward will remove to  
town or not, but the fact that he has  
such large interest to take charge of dur-  
ing his later years caused him to sell this  
valuable property. Messrs Graham and  
Porter, it is understood, will proceed to  
operate their new purchase and will no  
doubt realize handsomely from this large  
deal.—Clearfield Spirit.

#### Trial List.

For first week of August term, com-  
mencing Monday August 24th, 1896:  
Lyon & Co., vs. J. C. Hoover.  
J. P. Gephart vs. D. J. Musser.  
John Cashier vs. R. A. Jackson.  
Jacob Houser vs. Wm. Eckley.  
Geo. Vaux vs. Lee Henry.  
M. Salm vs. Penna. R. R. Co.  
Benj. Breon vs. Geo. Sheasley.  
Robt. Laws vs. Dennis Nolan, et al.  
Centre county Banking Co., vs. Wm.  
Mills, et al.  
A. Williams admr's vs. Terrance  
McElarney, exr.

#### A. M. E. Camp.

The annual camp meeting of the A.  
M. E. church of Tyrone will be held at  
100 Springs Park commencing Saturday  
August 1, and continuing till August 10.  
The object is to raise funds to liquidate  
the church indebtedness. Services will  
be held each day, morning and evening,  
and it is to be hoped that the meetings  
will be profitable both spiritually and fi-  
nancially.

#### Firemens Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Cen-  
tral District Association of Volunteer  
Firemen, of Pennsylvania, will be held  
at Clearfield, Pa., Tuesday, Wednesday  
and Thursday, August 18th, 19th and  
20th, 1896. An elaborate programme  
has been prepared and some valuable  
prizes will be given on this event.

#### ENLARGING THE ALTOONA SHOPS.

The Penny Will Soon Have the Largest  
Plant in the World.

With the exception of the great Krupp  
gun works in Germany the shops of the  
Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona are  
said to be the largest industrial establish-  
ment in the world. At present there is  
but little difference in favor of the Krupp  
establishment, and while the demand for  
guns is decreasing the business of the  
great Pennsylvania railroad is increasing  
so fast that the present buildings are in-  
sufficient in capacity, and many additions  
are necessary. Before three years more  
have passed away the Altoona shops  
will be the largest on earth, and no other  
industrial establishment will begin to  
equal them in their dimensions and in  
the number of men employed. Recently  
the company prepared plans for large  
additions, and the new building will be  
erected at once. The blacksmith shop  
will be enlarged by a 225x68-foot addition  
and the boiler shop will be remodeled  
and its capacity for turning out work in-  
creased. The walls of the boiler house  
have already been raised 20 feet so as to  
provide for more modern machinery. In  
the erecting shop new hydraulic machin-  
ery will be introduced immediately and  
the building modified to suit the new  
plans of the company. Hereafter all  
locomotives for the Pennsylvania railroad  
and the Pennsylvania lines west of Pitts-  
burg will be built at Altoona, and only  
repair work will be done at the other  
shops. The rapid growth of the system  
and its traffic make necessary the many  
changes and improvements at the great  
central shops, and they are destined to  
become in the near future the largest  
and most important in the world. While  
the demand for cannon is decreasing the  
demand for locomotives is increasing,  
and the Altoona shops will soon be much  
larger than the great Krupp gun works.

#### MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

On Tuesday evening the young people  
of Bellefonte opened up, in the Armory,  
a splendid entertainment, known as the  
Midway Plaisance, on a reduced scale,  
or an evening among the nations of the  
world. The idea was a good one, and  
admirably carried out. It was an effort  
to reproduce some of those interesting  
sights at the World's Fair, by our own  
people.

The entire space of the armory was  
occupied by the various booths and de-  
partments of the different nationalities,  
gotten up in very tasty manner.

It cost the simple admission of ten  
cents to see the wonderful display, and  
like the famous Midway wherever you  
turned there were strange allurement  
and devices to get more of your money.  
The sound of tambourines, jingle of trinkets,  
the thumping of drums and such like,  
along with the cries of the gaudily dressed  
fakirs made it an interesting specta-  
cle.

Upon entering first came Hagebacks  
animal show worth five cents. Then the  
rosy cheeked Irish lassies, in the Irish  
village attracted attention. Of course you  
had to climb the stairway of the castle  
and kiss the blarney stone. The Javanese  
village was well produced. The Turkish  
bazaar was a gorgeously decorated  
apartment and represented well the  
Oriental splendor of the far East and their  
beautiful occupants with draped faces.  
The Japanese village was tastefully ar-  
ranged and much admired. In Old Vienna  
you found typical German maidens,  
serving refreshments. The Spanish quar-  
ter was extravagantly set forth, and called  
to mind Moorish castles and cus-  
toms. Next to this was a platform con-  
taining a number of young ladies. What  
nationality they represented, could not  
guess. If westyie it the “Beauty Show,”  
we are sure they will not be offended.  
Bad Injuns and squaws by their tents,  
attracted much attention. The famous  
Dehorney village, containing the wildest  
people from the darkest jungles of Afri-  
ca, was a special feature and admired  
most. Here for five cents admission you  
actually got the full value of your money.  
Don't miss it.

This is a brief sketch of the Midway.  
It is a wonderfully well gotten up enter-  
tainment, and the originators and man-  
agers are deserving of the highest praise  
for what they accomplished. Much cred-  
it is due them, and it speaks highly in-  
deed for the energy, intelligent concep-  
tion and faithful production accom-  
plished. At the opening night the pro-  
ceeds were \$115; on Wednesday, \$91.  
This Thursday evening the armory  
will be closed, but will be opened on Fri-  
day and Saturday evenings with new at-  
tractions. Proceeds for the Y. M. C. A.

—Wednesday, August 5th, the Meth-  
odist Sunday school will picnic at Hecla  
Park.

—Edward Gillen purchased Geo.  
Fasig's fruit store on Allegheny street  
and will take charge of the same on  
Monday. He will discontinue his store  
in the Crider building.