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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 9, 1894.

Mail in the Rural Districts.

The Experiments of Distribution in Country Sections at Failure.

Contrary to the general impression, the experiment by the Post-Office Department with mail delivery in country sections has been far from succeessful. The theory was that the greater the facilities of the farmers and others for receiving and forwarding letters the greater would be the amount of correspondence, and, therefore, the larger the income of the Department from the sale of stamps.

In order to thoroughly test the matter a free delivery system was established in forty six towns and villages scattered throughout the country, and ranging in population from 800 to 4,000. It was in operation for two years, and the Department now reports that while at first it was received with great satisfaction by the people, and there was a considerable increase of correspondence and of postal receipts, the novelty wore off after awhile, and there was a gradual return to the old way of going to the village Post-Office for the mail. To many families, especially in outlying districts, the weekly or semi-weekly drive to the village, with its opportunities for trading and meeting with friends, offered attractions for which the delivery of letters and papers at their own doors did not compensate.

We presume that this is as true of people in other parts of the country as those in the rural sections of Connecticut. In Connecticut it has been for years the custom of the farmers, however busy with their crops, to visit the village at least once a week, and as a rule this has been the day on which their weekly newspapers were delivered. To go after these afforded some definite object, when supplies for the household or other interests did not demand the trip. The Yankee farmer in particular prefers to some purpose in doing whatever he sets out to do. To drive to the village without some special reason for going there would not be quite his way of doing things.

Whether this indifference of the farmers toward the benefit the Government offered them is or is not the reason of the failure of the system, the Department can only infer, but on the business side of it the fact stands out that the mail receipts in the places where the system was tried have finally settled down to about the former figures. There is no such increase as to warrant continuance, much less an estimated expense of $10,000,000 annually. The Department, in short, finds that the system is not demanded and recommends its abandonment.

Pension High-Water Mark.

In the course of an interview between ex-Commissioner of Pensions Black and a reporter a few days ago, and in response to the question, "Have we reached the maximum," the following took place:

"I think," replied General Black, "that high-water mark has been reached in the appropriations for pensions. The appropriations for the next fiscal year is in round numbers $14,000,000 less than for the current year. I think that from this time the decrease in the amount of the appropriation will continue steadily. After a few years it will, I have no doubt, decrease very fast."

"What will cause this decrease?"

"The death of the old soldiers; the re-marriage of the widows; and the fact that so many of the soldiers' children will reach the age of sixteen, the age at which the pension to the minor children ceases."

"Do you think that within the next decade the appropriation will drop to $100,000,000 a year?"

"I cannot tell. That is purely a matter of conjecture. The appropriation for the next year is, if I remember aright, about $151,000,000. It is never likely to go above that, but as I have said, decrease steadily from this time."

"Have a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration shown themselves as favorable to pension legislation as the Republicans have?"

"Fully as much so. Judging from the record, we have shown ourselves to be more in sympathy with the old soldiers. In sixteen years the Democratic House voted the pensioners nearly $1,000,000,000, as against $670,000,000, voted by Republican Houses in eighteen years."

"We are not likely to have any more pension legislation, are we?"

"I think we are. The present law contains a number of unequalities and inconsistencies that should be straightened out. Some legislation upon this subject is badly needed."

To Have Heavier Rails.

The Pennsylvania to Increase the Standard on Its Main Line.

The following from the *Press*, indicates that the Pennsylvania railroad expects the revival of business has come to stay:

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have decided to increase its standard of weight of steel rails on its main line from eighty-five pounds to 100 pounds. On the recent tour of inspection this matter was given considerable attention and the change was only deemed advisable after the matter had been thoroughly discussed. The change is to go into effect next year and all new rails between Jersey City and Pittsburg will be of the new standard.

Besides increasing the weight there will be, in all probability, a change in the length of the rail. At present a thirty-foot one is generally used, although in some places they are twice that length. The length of the majority of the new rails will be sixty-feet. This is a saving of joints, thus giving a smoother surface.

——Asparagus is the eldest known plant that has been used for food.

The New Way.

Does the reader know it is possible that at the end of the next ten years one may be able to make the journey to all the principal European points by rail?

Yet such a thing is possible, and the fact that the first grand link in what is probably destined to be the international railway was completed and opened for travel a few weeks ago puts the achievements very fairly within the range of future possibilities.

On the 10th of last month the Tiumen-Omsk section of the great Siberian Railwey was opened to passenger traffic. The first part is 800 miles long, and the entire system when completed will measure about 6,700 miles. The railroad is to extend from Omsk to Crasnoirarski—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—from thence the road changes its easterly course to one more southerly. It is to touch Irkutsk, follows along the southerly shore of Lake Baikal and through the Valley of the Seeluig river, cross the valleys of the Eena and Amur to Lake Colan. From there it runs eastward to Szejetinsk, from where it follows the Amur to Khaparoffka. From thence it is to follow the right bank of the Ussuri, to Graffsky, and terminate at Vladivostock, on the Sea of Japan.

Almost insurmountable difficulties are to be encountered in the crossing of the vast Siberian wilderness, but that the project will be carried out there is scarcely any doubt. The Russian Government has had the idea in view for many years. A reference to the map will show what an advantage such a railway would be in war times. It would enable the Russians to command the northern borders of their neighbors with practical ease, and with a much smaller military force than that country must maintain at the present day.

An idea of the work ahead for the Russian railroad builders may be gathered from the fact that the greater portion of the route is near the 45th parallel and that is as far north as Southern Alaska. The iron is to come from the Ural Mountains, while the building stone must in some places be carried 300 miles. Even ballast is hard to get.

Probably the greatest difficulty of all is the transmission of the rails. They are made in England and shipped by way of the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the Yenisi river, from where they are carried up that stream by two steamboats, one drawing eight feet of water and the other, which was built for service on the Augura, only 3 feet 6 inches. This part of the work is extremely dangerous and the climate so uncertain that the vessels are always fitted out as for an Arctic expedition.

Another grave difficulty is the procuring of labor, in addition to that of transporting it when it has been secured. The people of the country along the line of the railway are not very numerous, and but few will go far away from home to work. However, it is intended to do hereafter as was done the past year, put about 25,000 of the convict exiles at work. Even so, it will be a good many years before the road is completed—at best about half a score.

According to the Russian engineers who have planned the road it will vary in cost from $30,000 to $67,000 per square mile, according to the territory it traverses. Little short of $300,000,000 will complete it. The total length will be about 8,000 miles. To travel from Paris to Vladivostock will require about three weeks' continuous riding. As the Bering Strait is only a few miles wide at the narrowest point, a tunnel beneath it is already talked of. Should it also be carried out, the ideas which were thought wild-eyed dreams only a few years ago—that of making a long journey of an European trip—will be entirely realized.

A Terrible Blunder.

An Ohio Farmer Mistakes a Friend for a Thief and Shoots Him Dead.

DAYTON, Nov. 3.—A tragedy was brought to light at Tadmor, near Dayton, this morning. Conrad Angel, a prominent farmer, has been bothered by tramps, and on Wednesday night an attempt was made to burn his barn. Last night, hearing a noise, he opened a window and fired both barrels of a shotgun in that direction. Hearing no repetition of the sound he retired.

This morning he was horrified to find the body of his brother-in-law, John Fisher, lying dead across the doorstep. Fisher had called to pay a visit. Angel is nearly crazed with grief, as the men were warm friends.

Reindeer Farming.

The Herd of Siberian Animals in Alaska Said to Be Thriving Well.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Oct. 27.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Commissioner of Education for Alaska has arrived from the Arctic. He reports that the herd of Siberian rein deer at Port Clarence had been increased to 700 head and that they are thriving splendidly, very few dying. The colony of Laplanders taken last spring are instructing the natives in raising and training the animals.

Very rich placer diggings have been discovered on Minuka and Birch creek.

——"Mandy," said Farmer Corntossel, who had been a patient auditor for some time, "I wisht ye'd go enter politic's; I do, r'aley."

"Why?"

"Because you're the only person I know of that kin come anywhere near give me cpposition the talkin' to they need."—*Detroit Free Press.*

——Little Mamie—"I guess my big sister an' her beau has settled on gettin' married."

Little Lucie—"How do you know that?"

Little Mamie—"Why, he used to give me 10 cents every week, an' now he only gives me a penny; I guess he must be saving up the rest for housekeeping."

——Little Girl—"Won't you please have an ambulance sent to that empty barn?"

Policeman—"Certainly, miss, who's hurt!"

Little Girl—"Nobody yet. But the boys is going to play circus."

NOVEMBER.

Cold and bleak with somber skies so ashen grey,
Wild winds howling requiems thro all the cheerless day,
Trees standing gaunt and bare like specters of the dead;
Weird and sobbing rains which fill the heart with dread
Ghastly skeleton at the feasting of the year!
Whose mournful coming drives away from earth all cheer,
And desolates the fields with a melancholy hue
And hides the summer sunshine and its skies of ocean blue.
No birds, no flowers, no days of sweet delight,
No ringing fairy voices in the trees and fields of night!
No coal, no flannels, no overcoat have I—
No money in my pocket these necessities to buy
No——November!

—*Ross B. Franklin,*

Two Big Guns.

Betsy and Alice, the two biggest guns now in regular service in our navy, were tried very successfully, it appears, in target practice, at Port Angeles, the other day. They are 12 inch guns, mounted in the forward turret of the coast defender Monterey.

Each was loaded with an 825-pound projectile, propelled by 425 pounds of powder. Targets were set up at various points in the bay, and Betsy and Alice were fired four times each, the huge shells ricochetting and glancing along the waters of the straits for miles beyond the target, to the great delight of the throngs that lined the bluffs to witness the sight. Last spring experiments with the Monterey in a rough sea showed that her turret worked well, even under such conditions. Captain Kempff reported that the greatest sliding motion of the forward turret, in running in the trough of the sea for over half an hour, was only about seven-sixteenths of an inch; and while rolling from nine to fourteen degrees the turret was kept constantly moving, and worked as easily as if the monitor had been at anchor in port.

In the resent trial of the battery, Betsy and Alice were fired simultaneously, but the hydraulic cushions took up the recoil well. Some doors and light glass about the ship were shattered by the shock, and even two wooden boxes twenty-five feet away on the deck were crushed and splintered; yet the men in the turret were not troubled, while the ship as a whole stood the firing without strain.

These four shots each are all that will be allowed to Betsy and Alice for a year, under the rules for annual firing. Perhaps the big guns will be silent still longer, for the Monterey is soon to be put out of commission, in order that her crew may be used for the Olympia.—*New York Sun.*

——One of the awful effects of the tariff bill passed by the Democrats has been to reduce the price of meat. In the markets mutton—tender, sweet, toothsome mutton (summer lamb, it is called)—is selling in quantity for five and a half cents per pound. The result is that workmen's families who never ate lamb before have it now in plenty. It is true that a comparatively few farmers, after shearing their sheep, have not got quite as much out of them, but as almost every farmer has anywhere from a few hundred to many thousands of sheep, the benefit in the reduced price is rather widely distributed. In all the markets of Philadelphia the wives of the workmen and mechanics may be seen every morning at the butchers' shop buying lamb. This by some people, who are opposed to making lamb so cheap that the "common classes" can eat it, is considered a dreadful thing. Yet the majority of buyers do not object to a situation of affairs which enables them to get a meat they could not formerly afford, one which at other times could only be enjoyed by the very rich.—*Phila. Times.*

——"I thought I had hit on a great scheme not long ago," said a man, "What was it?" asked his friend. "Why, a fellow down in the country had occasion to send me $35 by mail. Now, you know, it is a well-known fact that money can be detected in an envelope by the smell so I wrote to him to perfume the letter in order that the scent of the money could not be noticed." "Um. How did it work?" "Oh, the letter got through all right, but the idiot addressed it to my house. And the letter being scented, my wife opened it and I only got $15 out of the $35."

——"Keep up a good table, and take care of the ladies," said Bonaparte to one of his departing ambassadors. To keep up a good table is not so important as to keep up a good appetite. That can only be done through a good, healthy stomach and sound liver. The best corrective of a poor appetite is Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills (and Pellets.) Ask C. M. Parrish your druggist, about them. Only 25 cents a box, sample free.

——New Orleans has a first-class orchestra composed entirely of women, and their services are in great demand for entertainments and parties.

——Louisana has the largest farm in the United States. It is 100 miles one way and 25 the other. The fencing alone cost $50,000.

——William Pitt was called the Bottomless Pitt, because of the skill with which he concealed his plans until ready to reveal them.

——It takes no less than 2600 red cedar trees to supply the wood for the pencil manufacturers in this country.

——Boiled water tastes flat and insipid because the gases it contained have been driven off by the heat.

——The total missionary gifts of Christendom for 1893 are estimated at $14,713,627.

——Rapid growth of the finger nails is considered to indicate good health.

——Telephones employ 10,000 Americans.

DANGER FROM CATARRH.—The most important feature about that very common complaint, catarrh in the head, is its tendency to develop into some other serious and dangerous disease. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption, that destroyer which causes more deaths in this country than any other disease. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels every impurity, and by so doing cures catarrh and gives health to the entire organism.

——The American Bible Society has suffered a heavy loss by the burning of its house in Yokohama, Japan, used as a depository for Bibles. The entire stock of books and sheets were much injured by fire and water, but the plates were fortunately stored elsewhere and thus are uninjured. The financial loss is covered by insurance, but there will inevitably be considerable delay in getting out new editions.

——W. A. McGuire, a well known citizen of McKay, Ohio, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has used it in his family for several years with the best results and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. After having la grippe he was himself troubled with a severe cough. He used other remedies without benefit and then concluded to try the children's medicine and to his delight it soon affected a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Green.

——The earth doesn't owe any man a living, but it will do its part if he does his.

——The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

Medical.

A SISTER'S STORY

THREE BROTHERS RESTORED TO HEALTH BY HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Miss Annie H. Elwell, daughter of Myron L. Elwell, of Northampton, Mass., rejoicing in the cure of her three brothers by Hood's Sarsaparilla, writes as follows: "My brother, James M., when one and a half years old, had an attack of salt rheum in its worst form, his face being almost entirely covered. It was dreadful to look at him. He was attended by physicians but received no benefit. We were then advised by a neighbor to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. We purchased a bottle and he began taking it. Very soon we saw an improvement. We continued the treatment and it helped him wonderfully, in fact in a short time it cured him of the disease. My mother has also given Hood's Sarsaparilla to Emerson D., my 14 year old brother, and to Chester A., who is only 6 years old. Both frequently had a touch of stomach trouble and an occasional cold. When any of these symptoms were noticed Hood's Sarsaparilla has been resorted to and it has given immediate relief. It has built them up and made them rugged and

HOOD'S
SARSAPARILLA
CURES

strong. As for myself, I am taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for hip disease and it is helping me. It has improved my appetite and kept up my strength. We always speak with delight about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us." ANNIE H. ELWELL, 53 South street, Northampton, Mass.

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