

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 22, 1895.

THE SONG OF THE TOOTH.

(With Apologies to Tom Hood.)
By A. S. T.
With nerves all tattered and torn,
With weary and aching head,
The patient sat in the dentist's chair,
Sighing, "Ah, would I were dead."
Scrape, scrape, scrape;
Don't mind me a bit, forsooth!
I am paying a nice high price for this fun,
So have a good time with my tooth.

Drill, drill, drill.
The "dear" little wheel moves fast;
Drill, drill, drill.
Till it reaches the nerve at last,
"Stop, can't you, a minute, say,"
"Are you boring to foot well?"
Oh, Dante, had you lived in our day,
There would be a new torment in Hell.

Hammer and poke and press.
Till the brain begins to swim;
Hammer and press and poke,
Till at last the filling is in.
"And when shall I call again?"
"Wednesday at nine, you say."
Oh, no! You did not mean at all,
"Well, I'll be here on time, sir, good day."
—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Timber Nearly Cut Off.

The Pine and Hemlock Forests of Jefferson County Almost Exhausted—Approaching Close of a Great Industry.

In all of Western Pennsylvania there has not been a section so thoroughly denuded of timber as the Toby valley, in Jefferson county. In a year or two between Brockwayville and Brandy Camp in which region 10 years ago there were many big plants at work. Now nothing remains but crumbling mill sites, where skeleton dead timbers stand amid a growth of blackberry briars.

The first lumbermen here found virgin forests of pine, the quality of which was never excelled anywhere. Then countless thousands of acres of dense hemlock which surrounded the pine tracts were thought to have been waste of nature's forces, and no value was attached to this boundless resource, which was destined in after years to play so important a part in the industrial field. At first the lumberman was a fastidious operator, and would cut and manufacture the forest giants which would yield pine lumber. Only the first few logs were taken and the balance left to decay where it fell. Years afterward, when all the pine had been stripped from the forests, thousands of dollars were realized by gathering up these rejected pine tops and manufacturing them into shingles.

Gradually lumbering operations were enlarged as the demand grew for the product. The only available markets were Pittsburg and the lower river towns and cities. The lumbermen soon became less particular, and the logs were cut up into the tree tops. Several grades of lumber were sorted out of the product and sold according to quality. The logs were cut and hauled to the mills in the winter, where they were sawed up in the summer time and piled along the creek bank to be rafted into the creek, and run out on the spring and fall freshets.

Winter was as busy as any other season of the year, as it was then the lumbermen depended upon getting their logs to the mills. The logs were generally hauled in on sleds or trailed in on slides. A slide was made by placing two logs continuously together with a center strip. The insides of the logs where then hewed out, making a trough. The logs were rolled into the slide. If the slide led down an incline the logs would run themselves, but if on the level a team was hitched to the rear log and a long trail showed in. More often the logs were hauled on sleds, and this required a large number of teams. To get this motive power agents were sent out early in the fall, and the farming country scoured for miles around. Hundreds of teams came annually from the farming sections of Jefferson, Clarion, Armstrong and Indiana counties, while it was no uncommon thing for farmers to drive from points in New York State to the Toby valley and get employment for themselves and their teams during the winter.

One large lumber firm in Elk county used to send agents up into Erie and Crawford counties to engage teams for the winter's haul. Every farmer could get employment at good wages for himself and team at a time when farmers generally have nothing to do. But this is all changed now in this section. It took 30 years to use up the pine timber in Toby valley, but the hemlock was stripped in about one-third that time. A few woodsmen employed a limited number of teams in this section this winter, but it is about the last hauling of the kind in this immediate vicinity. Toward the last this method was considered too slow, and train roads and locomotives were used. Many miles of railroad have been built in the lumber woods about here, the most of which are now abandoned. These roads displaced a big amount of team work, and consequently stopped an important factor for disbursing money throughout the country. Later on, too, the lumber operators began adopting company stores, having learned this important lesson from the coal operators who have come in. Before that the woodsmen was paid his wages, generally in a lump when the employer settled up his contract, and for a time thereafter money was flush. This made easy times, which have now given way, in many cases, to the modern corporation methods which ever a plant of any consequence is in operation.

Lumbering about Brockwayville is no longer the leading industry, and its decline is severely felt, but it is about the last hauling of the kind in this immediate vicinity. Toward the last this method was considered too slow, and train roads and locomotives were used. Many miles of railroad have been built in the lumber woods about here, the most of which are now abandoned. These roads displaced a big amount of team work, and consequently stopped an important factor for disbursing money throughout the country. Later on, too, the lumber operators began adopting company stores, having learned this important lesson from the coal operators who have come in. Before that the woodsmen was paid his wages, generally in a lump when the employer settled up his contract, and for a time thereafter money was flush. This made easy times, which have now given way, in many cases, to the modern corporation methods which ever a plant of any consequence is in operation.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

Big Meeting of Women.

It Will be the Greatest Gathering Ever Held.—The Triennial of the Woman's National Council Opens a Fourteen Days Convention at Washington To-Day—All Lines of Female Effort from Politics to Education Will be Represented and Discussed—Organizations Aggregating Millions of Members Included in the Council.

On Monday, Washington will witness the beginning of the greatest gathering of representative women ever held in the United States. The second triennial of the Woman's National Council is the name of the convocation, and it includes all the national organizations of a feminine character. There will be female ministers of the gospel, politicians, lawyers, physicians, authors, editors, educators, dress-reformers, social-purists, prohibitionists, missionaries, church workers, stenographers, publishers, and many other classes.

Religious effort will have its representative in the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society; the Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist church; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends; and the National Council of Jewish Women; politics, the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Woman's Republican Association of the United States; patriotism, in the National Association of the Loyal Women of American Liberty and the Woman's Relief Corps; social life, in the Woman's League for the Promotion of Social Purity; prohibition, in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Other bodies composing the council are the Illinois Industrial School for Girls; national charter; The National Woman's Relief Society; The Young Ladies National Improvement Association, the Universal Peace Union, the International Kindergarten Union, and the National Association of Women Stenographers. These 18 organizations have a membership estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 women.

The president of the National one is Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, who has declined re-election, and wants Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the corresponding secretary, to be selected as her successor. The other officers are Frances E. Bagley, vice president; Lillian M. N. Stevens, treasurer, and Isabella Charles Davis, recording secretary. Every organization in the national council is eligible to membership in the International Council of Women, which has the following officers: The Countess of Aberdeen, president; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States, vice president-at-large; Madame Marie Martin, France, recording secretary; Mrs. Eva McLaren, England, corresponding secretary; Danoness Alexandra Grippenberg, Finland, treasurer.

The meeting of the council will last 14 days. Religious services in connection with the council were held Sunday afternoon at Metzert Music hall.

Stanley's Star Is Set.

African Explorer Destroys Himself by Letting His Head Steel.

Men who knew Henry M. Stanley when he was a newspaper man will not say *Press and Printer*, he surprised at the early "passing" of the African explorer. He has now almost entirely dropped from public notice. Among a number of New York's leading publishers who were discussing the matter the other day it was stated that Stanley was now living in a small house here, but even the neighbors scarcely know who he is. Not long ago one of this book-talking group said an article from Stanley came to New York, and it actually went begging for a publisher. This seems very strange, when one considers that it is only three years ago when one of the Scribners hastily packed his valise and went to Cairo, in Egypt, to head off other publishers and secure the American rights to Stanley's book. He received a fabulous sum for it, sold the English, Indian, Australian, Canadian, German and French rights separately, and made a small fortune out of the book. Then he came here and lectured and added thousands of dollars to his resources. Now those who are in a position to know question whether he could draw a penny house at moderate prices. Much has undoubtedly been due to his desire to be offensive, a fact which seems very strange to hundreds who once knew him. He tried to show that he lacked cordiality. One never knew whether he was really gratified by an honor shown him or whether he was bored by it. It was a very bad case of what Boston wants to call megalomania, and may be vulgarly translated "big head." Stanley imagined that he had not only hewed out himself a niche in the Temple of Time, but that he had ascended the pedestal, and that the season of obeisance and pilgrimage had begun for him. Now with much of his work discredited, and his name besmirched with stories of cannibalism and other horrors, he begins to find that even a Stanley in all his panoply fills but a small place in this bustling and ever investigating universe.

Little Authors and Big.

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically, Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Steadman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boyesen, Salts are none of them above the medium height and several of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Doyle are tall, athletic looking men, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.—The Evening Post.

Suicide at Twelve.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Charles Anderson, aged 12 years, was so worried over failing to pass the examinations at the school that he took Paris green last night and died to-day.

Miles and Miles of Names.

A Petition that Contains 1,121,200 Signatures.—Prepared by the W. C. T. U. To Be Presented to President Cleveland This Month, After Which it Will be Started on a Voyage Around the World.

Grover Cleveland, says the *New York Times*, will shortly have at least one claim to pre-eminence over all the rulers of the world ancient or modern. On February 15 he will have presented to him the largest petition known in all history. The list of written names is six miles long, and if all those who have given their sanction were added it would be six times six miles long. "There is a woman at the beginning of all great things," says Lamartine. Certainly there is a woman at the beginning, middle and end of this, for it is the famous polygot temperance petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. And, whatever President Cleveland and the rest of mankind may think of its object it is indisputably great, for if the names which it contains were to be written one after the other, and to end, in ordinary writing, the line would reach from New York to Washington and back again.

Nor is this record-breaking roll of names an evanescent feminine notion—not if years of hard, patient work prevent its being such. For it is now almost a dozen years since Miss Frances E. Willard first started to collect 2,000,000 names of the women of every land, asking the rulers of the earth to "strip away the sanctions of the State and to bring about the total prohibition of these brain poisons." Men who knew the difficulties in the way of such an undertaking laughed at her visionary idea. But she only said: "Agitate, educate, organize," and went at it, hammer and tongs. The same sanguine enthusiasm that blinded her and her women helpers to the difficulties also carried them through—just as in the case of the million-dollar Temperance Temple which these same women have built in Chicago.

Hitherto the largest petition ever framed, and the only one approaching this in the number of its signatures, has been that of the British Chartists in 1841, asking for the repeal of the corn laws; it had nearly 1,000,000 names, and it carried its point. Miss Willard and her co-workers started out to get 2,000,000 names in actual signatures to their petition, and the work has now been practically accomplished. Indeed, from one point of view, it has been more than triply accomplished. For, while the actual signatures thus far mounted on canvas number 1,121,200, the official endorsements of various societies raise the total to something over 6,000,000 names.

The miles and miles of written names and addresses appended to this utterance have been mounted on white muslin by Mrs. Rebecca U. Shuman, of the Evanston, (Ill.) Women's Christian Temperance Union. The enormity of the task which Mrs. Shuman has undertaken may be imagined from the fact that the aggregate of time she has already spent at it amounts to about two years of steady work. The labor of sending out the blank petitions for signatures was attended to by the late Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Chicago, and that of gathering them in after they were signed has fallen to Miss Alice E. Briggs, at the Woman's Temple, Chicago. From her the documents, of all sorts, lengths and languages, are turned over to Mrs. Shuman in quantities that might be most adequately measured in bushels. Next, they must be sorted, trimmed and prepared for mounting as compactly as possible on interminable webs of white muslin, one-half yard in width, one edge of which is bound with red and the other with blue tape.

The names are necessarily mounted somewhat irregularly, but they average four columns abreast, making, in reality a quadruple petition, with about 100 names to the yard in each column. Mrs. Shuman has now mounted 1928 yards, or over one mile of canvas—making five miles of names written solidly, one under the other—771,200 in all. This is exclusive of about 350,000 names that came from Great Britain already mounted, making the total of 1,121,200 actual names on the documents that will be submitted to President Cleveland.

A daughter of the late Jay Gould who left \$62,000,000, mainly stolen, to be divided among his children, is to marry a French nobleman, the Count Jean de Castellane, but it is only an honorary title, as a nobleman in France these days doesn't amount to anything more than the commonalty. He is described as an "agreeable little Frenchman," and receives a settlement of \$2,000,000 from his wife on the day of the marriage, which shows little French noblemen are at a premium in New York millionaire circles. Two previous engagements of the lady, one with an actor of shape and talent, had been previously announced, but were broken off. The head of the Gould family would not countenance the letting down of family pretensions involved in marrying a member of one of Frohman's stock companies. It was recently announced she was engaged to Prince Batenberg, a brother of Queen Victoria's son-in-law. In Europe the lady attracted much attention, and why not, with a \$15,000,000 bank account. The "little Frenchman" has drawn a prize.

In answer to a correspondent in reference to the throwing of rice on a wedding occasion, it is a relic of ancient Rome, signifying a desire that plenty should always be the lot of the newly married pair. In this country the custom only remains as one of the superstitions that it is luck to do so. The custom of throwing old slippers is considered by many to be a relic of the marriage by capture, when a man used to carry off his bride by force and violence. The custom is attributed to the giving up of the authority of the parent over the bride and its transfer to the husband. In the Scripture according to an excellent authority, "the receiving of a shoe was an evidence and a symbol of asserting or accepting dominion or ownership, the giving back of a shoe the symbol of rejecting or resigning it."

In the Best.

Kentuckians are always proud of their State in whatever department of human labor they may hold place. Not long ago a widow went to see a marble cutter to get a tombstone for her late husband. She selected a plain one from his stock, and gave him an inscription to put on it.

"Can't do that, ma'am," he said politely, when he had read it.
"Why not?" she asked in surprise.
"I'm paying for it."
"Yes'm, but I can't put that on. I stretch my conscience a good many times in what I put on a tombstone, but I ain't going to tell a plain lie when I know it."
The widow was greatly shocked and insisted on his explaining what he meant.
"Well, ma'am," he said, "you've got here 'gone to a better land,' and that ain't so, ma'am. There ain't a better land than Kentucky."—Detroit Free Press.

The New Texas Senator.

Horace Chilton, the new Texas senator, was born in Smith County, Tex., December 29, 1853. His father was killed in battle during the civil war. After the war young Chilton entered a printer's office as "devil," worked up to the case, and finally started a small newspaper, from the proceeds of which he supported his mother and educated his sister. He is the first native-born Texan to sit as a Senator in the United States.

All the logging camps will start up in Washington and British Columbia within a few days. There are only 47,000,000 feet of logs on hand in Washington, hardly enough for a month's run. Prices are already stiffening, and dealers are elated over the prospects of upward tendencies of prices and in increased demand.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by F. P. Green.

Tommy Suburb—"I wonder why these new Queen Ann houses with front and back porches just alike?" Bobby Broadmeadow—"I guess that's to fool the chickens, an' make 'em think they're on the front lawn when they're in the back yard."

Immigrants and returning voyagers find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla a cure for eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., whether resulting from sea-diet and life on ship-board, or from any other cause. Its value as a tonic and alterative medicine cannot be overestimated.

There is one editor of a daily paper in New York who is supposed to draw a salary of \$50,000.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouchered for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Tourists.

It is the Leader.
The new map time table or "folder" (as it is known in railroad parlance) issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., gives the time of trains to and from Chicago and all the principal cities in the West; contain a new geographically correct map of the United States, as well as some valuable information for persons that are contemplating a trip West. It will be sent free to any address upon application to J. R. Port, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa. Write for one of them.

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Address all letters to THE TIMES Philadelphia.

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN		READ UP	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
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9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
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97	98	99	100

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BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee. Condensed Time Table.

READ UP		READ DOWN	
Exp. Mail.	FEB 24, 1895.	Exp. Mail.	
No. 37	No. 36	No. 30	No. 36
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LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

WESTWARD. Upper End. EASTWARD.

WESTWARD		EASTWARD	
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BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect November 26, 1894.

WESTWARD		EASTWARD	
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"f" stop on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Nov. 25th, 1894.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:21 a. m., arrive at Tyrona, 6:40 a. m., at Altoona, 7:50