# Democratic Watchman.

# Bellefonte, Pa., May 12, 1899.

#### REMORSE.

"Call them back, Oh, call them back" she whispered. As prone upon her deathbed there she lav.

Whom shall we call?" The tender watchers question.

"The hours that have unheeded passed away?

Call them back. Oh, call them back, the heart aches,

The bitter tears that we have caused to flow; The thoughtless words that we are prone to utter, Oft probing wounds, of which we do not know.

Call them back-the unkind words we've spoken The cruel frowns we've given day by day. Call them back-the hearts we may have broken, Oh, call them back! In mercy; bid them stay.

Call back the days in which we might have labored

And stored away some treasures rich and rare. In them we might have toiled e'en for the Master And gathered in the harvest, full and fair.

Oh, can it be if we avoid in future, The past mistakes, which are beyond recall, The Master will draw, in boundless mercy,; The curtain of oblivion o'er them all.

M. V. THOMAS.

#### MARILLA NEWCOMB'S BEST DE-LAINE.

Mrs. Newcomb leaned forward a second and listened intently, then she smiled a satisfied smile as she heard the gentle clos ing of the front door, then the creaking of the parlor door, a movement of chair, and the subdued murmur of voices.

"He's come," she nodded across the table to her husband.

He looked up from his paper somewhat blankly. "Who's he?" he queried. She dropped her sewing into her lap and

glanced at him reproachfully through her glasses. "Julius Newcomb, you don't mean to say you ain't never noticed that Seth Reynold's been coming here steady ever since last Easter-time, when he came home from the concert at the church with Emeline? Every Sunday, and holidays too. You don't mean to say you ain't never noticed that, Julius? and your own daughter, too. It seems to me you don't seem to show much interest in such things. Maybe you've forgot you were young once but I ain't."

The touch of asperity in her voice died out, as his clear blue eyes rested on her. "Why, bless you, Marilla," he replied, dropping the paper and breaking into a smile, "how you do go off half-cock-just same's you used to when you was young and I was courting you, and you used to go off at nothing, just like you do now. You ain't changed one mite."

"Well, if you ain't interested-" she began.

'Tain't that at all," he went on, goodnaturedly. "Here I was a-reading a piece about expansion, and you suddenly say. 'He's come.' Now how on earth was I to know who 'he was?' I warn't a-listening and I expect you was, of course," as she nodded assent.

"That's all right and natural. You was expecting him, and I was away off in the Philippines. That's the difference." "Well, did you know it?" she insisted.

"I ain't totally blind," he retorted. "And I guess there doesn't any man come here to see our Emeline without me knowing it, even if I am stupid. Maybe you think I didn't know that Joe Belcher was coming here once pretty steady, then stopped short? Well, I did, 'cause I sent him home one The American Weapon.

and I guess Seth'll like them first rate.

ed. "Look at that dress, will you Julius,"

I was nervous. I won't ever forget it."

"I made it over on purpose." "For Emeline?"

"And you kind of hoped-"

top shelf in the closet there."

she whispered.

her husband.

ingly.

Marilla?'

"Yes.

Marilla."

"Really?"

"Yes."

"Sh.

daughter.

Harper's Bazar.

she is my daughter."

"Of course," she replied, cheerfully. "This last batch was extra good, Emeline, Story of the Rifle, Its Growth and its Victories .-Believed to have Been Imported From the Tyrol You pump some good cold water, Julius, and hand down the best glasses from the to Its First Home in Lancaster .- Washington'

She bustled into the pantry, and gave her husband a knowing look as she pass-In the rise and growth of the American republic two instruments were among the most potent factors that entered into its making-the rifle and the woodsman's axe. When the girl was gone, Marilla faced The one subdued the wild beasts and the wilder men who menaced every step to-"New dress?" he queried, comprehendward the golden West; the other opened up the forest wilds to the light of civilization. "She looks mighty well in it, too, She's a pretty likely-looking girl, isn't she It was the American sharpshooter and his deadly rifle that gave his country the vic- have the double or set trigger. They were "But you didn't notice anything particutory at Saratoga, at Yorktown, at New lar about the dress?" she insisted. "Some purple stripes and kind of flower-ed, wasn't it?" Orleans. Again at Santiago and Manila, the American volunteers and regulars owed their victories in great part to their skill with the long range small bore rifle. "Reminds me of something you had once, The rifle is believed to have come to America from the Austro-German Tyrol about 1730, or possibly a year or two earli-"Kind of. If I was only guessing, I'd er. There is no authentic memorandum say you had it on one Sunday night when relating to this matter in the congressional something peculiar happened—something very particular, Marilla." of the rifle, it was being made in Finance phia and at Lancaster, by the two gunsmiths, named Decherd or Dechert of the barrel. Great attention was paid to of the barrel. Great attention was paid to ont of the water. The fish make a little looked fondly at the faded wife by his side, and his hand stole out and took hers in his, while her thimble fell from her finger and rolled along the bare floor. piece, having a heavy flintlock and a flat, ungainly, badly made stock. The latter, "I guess I looked at that pattern long enough. The flowers kept a-jiggling and the stripes a-chasing each other. I s'pose as it improved and grew graceful, was carved into all sorts of figures along its wonderful accuracy of their weapons. It is sides and front, as German, Swiss and Tyrolese rifles are carved to-day.

American skill and genius soon changed the form of the rifle stock and barrel, until "I s'pose 'twas silly, but I thought it might help them along. It did us." good Peter Decherd and Heinrich Leman was at the beginning of the present cen-would never have known their offspring as tury. Then every able-bodied man west of remodelled by restless Americans. The the Alleghenies and south of the great fair price. He laughed a hearty laugh, which he German rifle was loaded with a mallet to start the bullet with, and often to drive it was a necessity of the time. Game was to tried to suppress. "You are a great wom-an, Marilla," he declared. "Emeline won't ever come up to you nohow, even if down. The American at once realized the be found everywhere, and was a valuable value of the arm that gave such accuracy to its projectiles, but he was fully aware They listened, and heard the door close no man had time to be pounding an obstiquietly. Then there was a long silence. "I know how she feels," Marilla whisp-ered. "Kind of hot and cold, and glad nate ball into a barrel with "a screeching Indian devil," as good old Cotton Mather characterized his brother in red, reaching and cryey, and's if things were all kind of for him with a tomahawk. So the linen or upset anyhow." "And he wishes he'd kissed her once buckskin patch was devised. It soon appeared that the piece shot truer and much more," Julius added, "and thinks what an farther with this device than it did when eternal fool he was not to ask her before.' the bullet was battered out of shape by be-The girl's footsteps sounded along the ing driven down with a mallet and the entry. Julius began to wind up the clock. Marilla picked up her thimble. Emeline iron ram rod that was invented by old entered shyly, then went straight to her

popularity did not extend into New England. In the first place, the Indians were pretty thoroughly subdued along the Massachusetts and Connecticut coast before the rifle was introduced into America. The in his craft. He found it, at the settlegreat forests along with the red man. Then, was Mills. He was of American lineage too, the Puritan was not a hunter or a lover of the chase, as was the Pennsylvanian, the revolution. A good rifle then cost \$25, the Marylander, and above all, the Vir- a large amount, as money was scarce; a How the Very seful Article Came to be Invented. ginian. He regarded the hunter as a being sum easily equal to \$100 now. In September, 1738, Gabriel Daniel Fahraverse to manual labor-shiftless was the word-a person who was setting a bad ex- shooting arm then. The gunsmith in enheit died in Holland, probably at Am-sterdam, in which city he had settled many ample to the young, and one not to be en- many instances had to make his own barcouraged in his practices. Every able- rels, to get the iron bar straight and bore years previously, and where he found more bodied man in New England owned a gun, it true, then rifle, it and finally make his suitable scope for his scientific researches because he had to, but it was the regulathan at Dantzig, the great seaport in North-east Germany, where he was born on May tion musket of the period, for the law made When it was finished the rifle was tested every citizen able to bear arms a militia- with the nicest care. Men's lives depended 14, 1686. Till just before the seventeenth man and a soldier on occasion, and these century men could estimate the tempera but several attempts were then made to meas-

was winning the victories of Dettingen, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, would shoot then, equal to \$20 now. stances. Instead of the first and all of these, Fahrenheit in 1714 substituted merducks and much small game, as many New England boys now alive could testify if cury or quicksilver, which is a metal natneed be, and that sufficed.

officers entertained an almost superstitions it is sighted, and to-day the Winchester dread of them. Said Prevost in his mem-oirs—a little volume about the war printed ers that will hold their own with the best in London in 1802:

"These Americans had riflemen. They hit a man anywhere they liked at 200 paces distance. We came to dread them far more than the regular Continentals. At King's Mountain they destroyed us." Prevost was an English captain who inherited a fortune about 1789 and retired from the service. His book is one of the most interesting of printed personal narratives relative to the Revolutionary war. The first rifles made in America did not occasionally made with hair triggers like duelling pistols. The double trigger was introduced into this country from Germany some time during the war of the revolution. A beautifully made rifle with 1787 stamped into the barrel has double triggers

It is full stocked, silver mounted and its lock is an admirable piece of work. barrel is 42 inches long and the bullets superior. would weigh about 40 to the pound.

American inventive genius and the alterations suggested by experience soon imcentury our rifle makers were astonishing all Europe, particularly rifle shooting Germany and the Austrian Tyrolese, with the safe to say that, while the range of the

grooved barrel has been vastly increased. the deadly accuracy of the arm within its limitations has never been greater than it addition to the food supply of the pioneer. The skins of all wild game animals possess-ed a permanent and ready market value. Then there were wolves, panthers, foxes and other beasts which had fur and could only be taken with the rifle. Besides this there was the ever present danger of an Indian outbreak. Thus the importance of the weapon grew with every new State. Another thing aided greatly in making the rifle the national weapon. Every State add-ed to the original thirteen except Maine, New Hampshire and Louisiana, was won Leopold of Dessau for the military mus-ket. from the savage owners by the American backwoodsmen armed with the incompara-The new arm, changed and adapted to ble American rifle. What would Sevior

> In 1790 a skilled workman, or better, perhaps, gunsmith, from Charlottesville, N. C., went to Kentucky to see if there might not be a good opening for one skilled and had served with Morgan's riflemen in

It was not easy work to make a true stock, triggers, and very often the lock.

upon its shooting true. No wonder it was same muskets were used most valiantly at Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord; but the Yankee was not a rifleman. The old locks from London began, but they were Queen Anne piece, made when Marlborough expensive. Still, they were the best that

The new industry in Kentucky prosper-ed. Mr. Mills had to add to be the transfer Mr. Mills h finer work, to learn rifle making and make hunting knives. About this time an ad- the audited expenditure for the war so far caster, who had learned his trade, established a gunshop at Chillicothe, O., and prospered; but for years no maker of rifles est of the mountains had the vogue of Mills. He armed Col. Richard M. Johns- all told, at over \$500,000,000, and the reton's Kentucky regiment of mounted riflemen, which won the battle of the Thames, and ended the war of 1812. He equipped that fearless band of scouts and backwoods-men that held the first line until General \$140,000,000 in June. Harrison could get his regiment into action even one-sixth the charge of powder of the old family musket and a modicum of the American rifle, for it has been the instrument that has made our civilization to triumph and has added thirty-two states to the original Union. While the hunting rifle was thus con quering the golden West, the breech loading rifle was being slowly created by a process of evolution. The first breech loading rifle ever made in the world that had practical use was an American invention. It Cod, Mass., in 1811. The principle was a novel one and could be used in small bores together to formulate a policy and thus we or rifles. The invention did not become popular. although rifles were made in 1815 our hands. der the Hall patent that did excellent work at ranges considerably beyond the muzzle loader of the time. The American rifle became famous all over Europe after the battle of New Orleans, where, with the deadly American weapon in the hands of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, the English lost 2,117, two-thirds killed, out of about 6,000 men engaged, and the Americans six killed and seven wounded. The English were all shot at from sixty to forty yards distance. No wonder Wellington did not believe the story of England's loss when he heard it. With the introduction of the percussion sentence. cap into America in the thirties came a distinct improvement in rifles. These great makers, Morgan James and Billinghurst, of New York, and some excellent mechanics in Massachusetts became famous all over the United States for fine work on hunting and target rifles. In the West, Hawkins, St. Louis, acquired a fame that extended from the great Santa Fe trading post at St. Joseph, Mo., on the Missouri, to far-off Oregon; while in the South, though there were some excellent local artisans, Mills, of Harrodsburg, for years had the best of trade. He made a short 30-inch barrel rifle, with a shotgun butt, for bear hunt- has made an interesting calculation showing that was deservedly popular, as it could be easily handled in thick-growing cane. ing the extent of the circulation of last year's issue of two cent stamps. The issue amounted to 2,500,000,000 common red cane With the close of the great war in 1865, the muzzle-loader passed away. Before this, Colt and Sharp had made capital breech-loading arms, but they were not generally known or used outside of the mounted military service. The first arm using the metallic cartridge was the Spencer, which was introduced into the Union army through the efforts of James G. Blaine in 1863. About the same time came the Henry, the progenitor of the worldknown Winchester, as renowned in East Indian wilds and on South African veldts as among our own far Western mountain and plains. One great objection to the breech-loader

muzzle-loaders, while the single-shot arms of both Winchester and Stevens are mar-

vels for accuracy. It has been a cause of regret to every American who has considered the matter that the United States army should have thought best to adopt a Scandinavian-American rifle, instead of staying in its own country to get its weapon.

### Catching Sardines.

# A Large and Profitable Industry and Some Curious Features

The 1898 sardine is now on the market. The fishing season begins early in June and is now successful in places along the Atlantic coast and on Puget sound. The coasts of Norway and Brittany, in France, are the scenes of the heaviest takes, and Its the grade of sardines obtained there is

As soon as the fishermen notice shoals of porpoises or flocks of seagulls off shore sail

squeak when taken from the water and die instantly. Of the 250 or 300 fishing boats fitted out at Belle isle about 200 belong to Calais and the others to Louzon.

It is in these two ports that the French fishermen sell their fish. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat from 8,000 to 10,000 fish and the price is regu-lated by the quantity brought in by the first comers. Seven francs a thousand is a

During the sardine season about 300 women and 50 men anxiously await the arrival of the first boats. If there are no fish there is no work for them. When the news arrives that the boats have their welcome cargoes the women, in their picturesque costumes, rush to the cannery like a flock of frightened sheep, and each takes her place in the great room, where the fish undergo their first preparation.

Here the sardines are spread upon the table and sprinkled with salt. Then they are cleaned, and when that operation is finished they are sorted by little boys and carried into another part of the establishment, where they are put in pickle.

After this the fish are washed and placed one by one, with great care, upon wire nets, called "grills," and put out to dry in the open air. If the weather is wet or even foggy this operation is impossible, except for fertilizing.

The tins in which the sardines are then packed are carried to the oiling room. where the last manipulation consists of filling them with oil. It is in this part of the establishment that the tomato sauce and the spices are placed in the boxes, which give to the French preparation their universal renown.

In any one of the important establishments the sardines are prepared and exported 10 hours after coming out of the water. Gourmets should never eat newly prepared sardines. They have neither the perfume nor the flavor of those which have lain in the boxes for a year.

## What the War is Costing.

The expenditure of the government in the last ten months was \$533,356,303 against \$313.763,882 in the corresponding ten months ending April 30th, 1897. This includes the \$20,000,000 just paid to Spain for the right to subdue the Filipinos. The increase is largely due to the larger outlay on army and navy. In April, May and June, 1898, for example, the outgo for nd navy v take in blacksmiths who had a taste for in the like months of 1897. Adding this sum to the figures given for the ten months venturous gunsmith from Leman's, at Lan- appears to have been \$275,577,797. But many large bills remain to be paid, and the pensions due to the Spanish war have hardly begun to be collected. It is not an expensive estimate to put the cost of the war, sultant expenditure, due to the changed foreign policy introduced by the war, at two or three times that sum. And all this Nor is this all. Above and beyond money values we must include the lives of American soldiers sacrificed in the wild craze of the imperialists for conquest and subjugation. The last report of General Otis shows a largely increased number of casualties, including 21 killed in battle, so that the war in the Philippines is now costing us much more than the war in the West Indies, and the end is not yet. The dreaded season of the year has just set in. And what is it all about? Can anyone was patented by Hall, a resident of Cape tell? President McKinley declines to deare left with a useless extravagant war on

Woman Treed a Bear.

And Kept it There Until the Arrival of Her Hus-

Mrs. McClean Gorham whose home is near the village of Brookside, Lycoming county, had a thrilling experience with a black bear a few days ago.

The story as told by the Williamsport Sun is that she was down in the field some ten or twelve rods from the house and only a rod or so from the woods, when her little dog began snuffing and snarling. The dog kept this up, and Mrs. Gorham went to the fence to see what was the matter. Just across the run was a black bear tussling with the dog. When bruin saw her, however, he started off up the hill with the cur following at his heels. Concluding that it might be more comfortable for him, the bear climbed a big hemlock, which stood nearby.

Now that the bear was treed Mrs. Gorham determined he should stay there until her husband would come home, but she was in a quandary how to keep him up the tree. If she went to the house for a pistol and ax, the dog would follow her and bruin could come down before she could get back. But remembering where she had seen a chain at the barn only five or six rods away, she quickly brought it and tied the dog to the tree. Then she ran to the house for the ax and pistol. Having secured these she took her place under the tree and waitpatiently the return of her husband. The bear was treed at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and it was high noon before Mr. Gorham put in his appearance, and killed the bear

Mrs. Gorham held her ground all the time, and now a pair of paws and a black skin adorn one end of her springhouse as trophies of her fearlessness and bravery.

#### Used Counterfeits.

learly 50,000,000 Cigars Were Falsely Stamped.

Cigar dealers will be interested in learning that an accurate estimate has been made by the secret officers and the internal revenue agents as to the total number of cigars sent out from the Jacobs factories in Lancaster bearing counterfeit stamps.

This has been done by comparing the records of shipments in the books of the Jacobs factories with the records of the internal revenue offices as to the number of stamps sold to these factories. This comparison shows that about 45,000,000 cigars have been sent out with counterfeit stamps since 1896, when the use of the stamp is believed to have commenced.

In 1896 counterfeit stamps were used on about 8,000,000 cigars. In 1897 on about 19,00,000 and in 1898 and in 1899 on about 18,000,000.

A large holder of cigars purchased from Jacobs and Kendig and bearing counterfeit stamps has made application to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington to modify conditions contained in his recent circular letter, requiring innocent holders of these cigars to pay the tax before releasing the same from seizure, upon the ground that the government was, for a considerable time, aware of the existence of the counterfeit stamps and their use before the guilty parties were arrested and their factories seized.

The commissioner admitted that the relief thus claimed was based upon strong equitable grounds.

The Crowning Disgrace of the Century. From the Altoona Times.

In the most cold-blooded manner, the government of the United States agreed to purchase the Philippine islands from Spain. After the form of buying these people has been gone through with, we are now attempting to subjugate them. Last Sunday a meeting was held in Chicago for the pur-

mother and put her arms around her neck. "Something nice has happened," she said in an audible whisper. Marilla held her close and stroked the among the colonies to the southward. Its out their unerring rifle? sunny hair, and looked at her husband. He drew nearer, and put one arm around his wife, the other around his "Something nice happened once before," he remarked, dryly, fingering a bit of the big and dangerous game was also becoming ment of Harrodsburg, a post founded by flowered delaine.—By Harrict Caryl Cox, in scarce and being fast driven back in the Col. James Harrod. The workman's name

"You did?" Marilla leaned her elbows on the table and her eyes sparkled. "Well, I never!"

'I don't tell everything I know," her husband continued, "but I guess I keep sharp enough lookout on our girl, Marilla She's too much like you to have fellows who ain't worth while a-calling round. So I just followed that young Belcher out one night, and told him he didn't need to call any more. And he hasn't, has he?"

"No, never once," Marilla answered excitedly. "And I'm glad of it. Only I wouldn't have wanted to say anything about it, 'cause, you know, she might feel kind of interested in him. It's natural for young girls to like to receive attention. Julius, and I wouldn't want to be responsible. But it's different with you, Julius -you're the head of the family, of course.'

"She didn't care nothing about him," Julius replied, hastily. "She had too much sense. Emeline's dreadfully like you, Marilla. You couldn't never abide flighty sort of men, could you, Marilla?"

His wife laughed consciously. "You're kind of praising up yourself, ain't you, Julius? Just as if you were the only like-ly fellow I had a chance to get. I guess you forgot about the others, seeing 'tis so ." She glanced at him coquettishlong ago "But you didn't forget it then. You ly. was about as persistent a fellow as ever I did see. I guess I liked you for that pret-

ty well. I never could abide folks who didn't know their own mind, and when they did, couldn't stick to it." 'You can't say that about me, Marilla.

I knew from the very first time I ever set eyes on you. I just said to myself, 'There she is'; and I remember I thought how nice you'd look sitting down opposite me at the table all our own. I ain't never changed my mind since.'

He looked at her across the table; then he rose clumsily and walked around and leaned over her.

'You're just as pretty now as you was then," he declared, as he passed his rough hand over her hair with its broad streaks of gray. "You've grown older, I s'pose, Marilla, seeing Emeline's old enough to have a beau, but it don't seem so, does it?'

"No, it don't," she replied, pressing her cheek for a moment against his grizzly one. "It don't seem no time at all. I can remember so well all about how kind of first Sunday, and wondering if the other girls didn't wish they'd got you. You were a pretty likely fellow then, Julius." There was a silence for a moment, while

the corner clock ticked loudly. "We're dreadful foolish, ain't we, Julius?" suddenly drawing away from him, and trying to subdue the gleam in her eyes. "Emeline a-being courted in the parlor

there, and her father and mother, like two old fools, a-spooning here in the kitchen!' They laughed together.

door suddenly opened, and Emeline walked in. They had not heard her footsteps. There was a silence.

"He ain't gone so soon, is he?" her mother queried, with a nod in the direc-tion of the parlor, while Julius sank into a chair by his wife's side.

There was a bright flush on the girl's young face. "No; I—that is, can we have some cookies and a glass of water?" Her voice was a bit abstracted

Her mother jumped nimbly to her feet.

urally fluid. He selected for his scale as zero (a name derived from the same Arabic word as "cipher," and signifying "nothing") the he found was that produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and salammoniac, or common salt, and the space between this point and that to which the mercury rose when expanded by the heat equal to that of boiling water, or plunging the thermometer into boiling water, he divided

ture by their personal feelings only,

ure the degree of heat or cold by tubes con

taining spirits of wine, oil and other sub-

The Thermometer.

about the year 1720 into 212 parts. Doubtless the selection of the freezing point of water as zero, which was made about 1730 by Rane Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur, who lived from February 28, 1683, till October 17, 1757, was simpler, readier, more familiar, and natural. The system was adopted also in 1742 by Anders Celsius, the Swedish astronomer and physicist, who lived from 1701 till 1756, and whose thermometer is divided into 100 boiling point of water, as Reaumur's is divided into 80. It is, therefore, generally distinguished as the "centigrade" or of a "hundred steps," and is the one employed in other parts of the European conti-

nent, and for international purposes.

## Deficit is \$109,300,288.

Treasury Receipts for April Fell \$15.400.000 Below Those of March

Treasury receipts for April fell \$15,400,-000 below those for March, while the ex-penditures were \$22,800,000 more than the warrants for the payment of \$20,000,-000 to Spain. The deficit for the fiscal year to date amounts to \$109,300,288. The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, April 29, 1899, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,172,587,264, an increase during the month of \$23,081,701.

The monthly comparative statement shows that the total receipts for April, proud I felt a-walking out with you that 1899, were \$41,611,587, an increase as com pared with April, 1898, of about \$8,600, 000. The expenditures were \$65,949,105, an increase over April last year of \$31,-700,000. Included in the expenditures is the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain. The total receipts for the 10 months of the present year were \$424,056,014, as compar-ed with \$340,926,950 for the same period in the last fiscal year. The expenditures for the last 10 months aggregate \$533,451,-409 as compared with \$347,673,195 for the same period last year.

The expenditures on account of the war department since July 1, 1898, aggregate \$210,645,536; on account of the navy department \$55,522,894. The amount of ash payments already made on account of the war is approximated at from \$273,-000,000 to \$275,000,000.

President McKinley left Washington Monday for the Hot Springs of Virginia. He has a slight attack of rheumatism. He will stay two weeks in Virginia.

It was not until the Connecticut Purchase and Western Reserve in the far away Ohio came to be settled by farmers from lowest temperature observed by him at Ohio came to be settled by farmers from Dantzig during the winter of 1709, which the old New England States that the Yankee became a rifleman. Food was scarce in the new settlements, while wild game was abundant. The old Queen's arm required a terrific charge of powder, with an equal quantity of shot, and then it sometimes failed in its effectiveness. No man learned more readily than did the New Englander, and when he saw how deer,

wild turkeys and squirrels were brought down with the rifle with one-quarter or even one-sixtli the charge of powder of the lead, why, he, took to the rifle and was soon a crack shot.

The rifle became so popular in the South that a factory for making the hunting rifle was established at Charlottesville, N. C., about 1740. Its founders came from Leman's degrees between the freezing point and rifle factory, at Lancaster, which is in existence to this day (not now.) The arms turned out there were unquestionably the best, because the most carefully con structed rifle, made in America.

"Gen. Washington's favorite weapon was the rifle," says George W. Parke Custis, Washington's step-son, in a most inter esting little personal memorandum, printed by Mr. Custis for private distribution several years before his death. "He, soon after the revolution, received a fine English ducking gun as a gift from some Britferred to use the rifle, and was a good shot. those for the month previous. This great His piece was one presented to him in 1787 difference does not, however, indicate eith-er a large falling off in the ordinary receipts with his chief at every battle of the revowith his chief at every battle of the revoor a large increase in the ordinary expen- lution but one, and he was absent then beditures. The receipts for March were in creased by the payment to the Government of nearly \$12,000,000 on account of Pacific railway settlement, while the expenditures the trailway settlement while the trailway settlement with silver. The lock is beautiful work? I have known the general to kill at 150 yards with this rifle."

This shooting was equal to the best work of the muzzle-loader of the latter half of this century. This same Charlottesville rifle-making firm in 1777 presented to Gen. Washington the finest and undoubtedly the first pair of rifled pistols ever made in America. They had 12-inch barrels carrying a half-ounce ball and would shoot with the accuracy of a rifle at fifty or sixty yards. They saved the general's life at Germantown, but the story, though a most interesting one, does not belong here. When the American Revolution broke

out there were only three rifle makers in the colonies. They were the two named in Philadelphia and Lancaster, and the one at Charlottesville, N. C. Though there was but one military organization in the Continental army armed with rifles-Morgan's Riflemen—yet all the scouts and irregulars — mostly from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas— carried rifles. Gen. Daniel Morgan's rifle regiment was 800 strong, with ten compan-ies. No man could be admitted to it who was not the owner of a good rifle and able to shoot to the satisfaction of the rather critical commander. In every skirmish their shapshooting become that the English the En

# Refused to Pardon a Wife Murderer.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, denied the application for a pardon for Henry eks, who is serving a life sentence Hendri in Auburn prison for the killing of his wife, whom he shot to death because of his mad infatuation for another woman. Hendricks is 60 years old, has served 22 years of his sentence. On the trial the jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction for murder in the first degree but the odd man remaining firm in his position a compromise was af-fected whereby Hendricks received a life

From the remarks made by the Governor wife murderers, wife beaters and those who cruelly treat children and dumb animals will receive no mercy at his hands upon application for pardons or commutation of sentences. The Governor is a strong advocate of the establishment of a whipping post for such as these, and says if such a bill is passed in the Legislature next year he will sign it.

-A bright employe of the central post office with a mathematical turn of mind two cent stamps. If placed in success the issue would form a belt reaching almost twice around the world, and stacked one upon another they would reach 150 mile beyond our atmosphere. In bulk the issue would equal in weight two of our big locomotives, and if made into a single sheet would make a blanket large enough to cover Philadelphia. If these stamp were worked in relays, each taking the let-ter as far as allowed by the postal regu-lations, the letter would be carried beyond the most distinct star.

Miss Peachblow-Was your marriage to old Moneybagges the result of love at first

Mrs. Moneybagges-No, of second

pose of protesting against the manner in which the government of the United States is treating the Filipinos. A series of resolutions was adopted and all of them are pertinent and appropriate. One of them we quote here:

We insist that the forcible subjugation of a purchased people is "criminal aggression" and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government

That quotes Mr. McKinley himself and states the truth tersley and plainly. The most hopeful now entertain the hope that the Filipinos will submit to our rule without further fighting. Still no one denies that they are well armed and that, notwithstanding that they have been invariably defeated by our forces and have sustained severe loses, they oppose our army all along the line. Even considering these facts, some imagine that they are now ready to have peace and submit at once to our authority.

First Wife's Ghost in Divorce.

Mrs. Rivenburg Horrified by a Wraith at Preston

Because she fancies that she saw the ghost of her husband's first wife, Mrs. Anna C. Rivenberg, of Preston Hollow, New York, demands a separation from her husband, with a stipulated allowance.

She declares that the wraith of the former Mrs. Rivenburg made a wild nightly tour of the Rivenburg household, wept and wailed, banged doors and generally upset the mental poise of her successor.

The case is in the hands of City Judge George Addington, and the hearing is set for May 12th in Albany.

-Ever since the founding of St. Vincent's Monastery, in Westmoreland county, the Benedictine brothers have manu-factured a beer that was celebrated for its quality. It was brewed on the old-time principles, and from \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth was sold each year to the retail trade. Four years ago the National Catholic Total Abstinence Society began a vigorous crusade against the St. Vincent brewery, but without avail. Threats were even made that an appeal would be made to the Pope, in the hope that His Holiness would order the abolishment of the manufacture.

The threat was given no consideration by the Brothers, however, but the manufacture of the beer at St. Vincent's was discontinued voluntarily one week ago, when the liquor license year in Westmoreland county ended, and a renewal license was not applied for.

There is a theory that the new Pittsburg Brewing Trust had paid \$150,000 to have the manufacturing of beer at the monastery come to an end.

-In Pennsylvania when a married voman having no children dies without a will the husband takes all her personal property absolutely, and all her real estate for his life. If the wife leaves a will, he may either take what the will gives him, or one-half of the personal property abso-lutely and one-half of the real estate for life. A man is not required by law to leave any of his property to his children. He may disinherit any or all of them.

Good-by, old Furnace, see yer later How are yer, friend Refrigerator?