

Democratic Whipman

Bellefonte, Pa., February 27, 1903

THE ROSARY.

The hours I spent with thee, dear heart, Are a string of pearls to me; I count them over every one apart, My rosary.

Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer, To still a heart in absence wrung; I tell each bead unto the end, and there A cross is hung.

Oh, memories that bless—and burn; Oh, barren gain—and bitter loss! I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn To kiss the cross.

Sweetheart, To kiss the cross, Robert Cameron Rogers.

Panama Canal Big Task.

United States Facing Tremendous Undertaking on Isthmus. French Glad to Give It Up. Mighty Mountain Must Be Conquered in Spite of Loss of Life and Expense—Difficult by the Hundreds All Ready Squandered.

It has been nearly 20 years since the first French company attempted to build the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. At that time the attack on the mountain of Culebra was commenced, and although the work of demolishing this great barrier to the unity of the oceans has been progressing almost constantly ever since, the mountain has right manfully resisted the onslaughts of its destroyers. Thousands of men have joined in the task of scratching it, picking it to pieces, and carrying it away. They have torn an awful gash in its side, and although it is scarred deep by the toil of its oppressors, it is still holding out against them. This battle between man and the barrier that God put up to mark the separation of the seas has been a costly one by every count.

Alongside the ragged ditch there is a burying ground, which holds 3000 graves, which, together with the millions of good French gold that have been dumped into it, bear solemn testimony to the obstinacy of the mountain. The war upon Culebra has developed into a weary siege. Over 3000 people are camped on the bank of the cut. The thunder of huge blasts of dynamite roll heavily through the surrounding gulches as if a mighty army was advancing upon a foe; tiny little engines rush back and fourth like orderlies bearing messages; and in the awful heat of the ditch are the diggers, whose lives private, bear the brunt of the fray. Their half naked bodies glisten with sweat as they toil in the blistering, withering heat, while over them is the mountain, trembling slightly from their feeble blows, but towering on in their mocking silence.

HARD FIGHT AGAINST MOUNTAIN. When the first French company began the work which ended in such a fantastic fizzle they centered their efforts upon Culebra. If the long cherished dream of a canal across the Isthmus is ever realized this huge pile of rock must be removed. The first company had as many as 5000 men at work here. When the De Lesseps scheme came to such a sorry end the new company was formed for the purpose of saving some of the French millions as well as to partly restore French honor, and Culebra again became the scene of action. Up to the time the United States Government completed the negotiations to buy the French concession about 3000 men were employed in the Culebra works. As soon as an understanding was reached at the price of the concession, the number of men was reduced to a few hundred. This was done because the present owners get no return whatever for the work they are now doing. Every day of delay is expensive to them—and very expensive at that. They say they are paying out for wages alone over \$30,000 per month, not counting coal, dynamite, supplies and other expenses which must amount to more than double the sum paid for labor.

What is known as the Culebra cut is about eight miles long. A locomotive was put at my disposal and I was given an opportunity to inspect the works. At the widest place the cut is 620 feet wide from bank to bank. The average width has been about 300 feet, but in places they have been cutting through solid rock. The blasting and digging is being conducted from six levels and about 500 carloads of rock are being taken out daily; it is hauled about a mile and a half and dumped into a big ravine which is choked with millions and millions of tons of it.

When the employees of the first company began excavating they were 285 feet above sea level, and they went down only 25 ft. The new company has gone from 250 down to 120 feet from sea level. It will not go much farther. It will either turn the work over to the Americans or quit, for it is very little money left with which to operate. The new company has made a very creditable showing. Instead of hiring labor by the day the work has been done in tasks, and better results have been obtained for a third of what the first company paid. The men who are now operating the works say that 6000 laborers can be put in the cut, and that this number ought to complete the task in five years. The new company has spent about \$13,000,000, and nearly all of this sum has gone into actual work. It purchased very little machinery.

SQUANDERED \$300,000,000. The old company squandered about \$300,000,000, and no conception of its gigantic and prodigious expenditures can be had until one goes over the proposed route of the canal. It is about 47 miles from Colon to Panama by the railroad, and it parallels the canal route the most of the way. From the car window there can be seen hundreds of engines, some standing in sheds and others out in the open, almost hidden by the dense tropical growth. The company brought to the isthmus 600 locomotives, many of which stand where they were unloaded without a fire over having been built in them; there are 2000 cars standing in long strings on side tracks with vines and creepers running over them, and their wheels and trucks lost to view in a rank growth of vegetation; there are 25 000 ton dredges, which cost \$20,000 each, that are anchored in various places along the canal or sunk in the mud of the sloughs.

On account of long exposure to the action of salt water and tropical rains these costly machines are absolutely worthless except for old iron. The waste of money was simply appalling. In the day time the bleached forms of these old dredges, standing out against the bank of green that surrounds them, look like monster skeletons, or in the night like huge ghosts keeping watch over the solitude of the jungle. Scores upon scores of sheds are passed in which there are piled tons and tons of machinery long since fallen a prey to rust and neglect. And yet they say that one third of the millions wasted in this fruitless task never came to the isthmus at all, but was confiscated by the winders in Paris.

It surely has the right to be known as the monumental failure of history.

BARGAIN FOR UNITED STATES.

It is difficult to estimate the value of the work done on the canal aside from what has been accomplished at Culebra. From the Pacific side about eight miles have been dug, and on the Atlantic side about 15 miles, but both channels have filled with sand and mud to such an extent that nothing but a small steam launch drawing 3 or 4 feet of water can float in them. Every body seems to think that the United States will get a bargain when it takes over the canal at \$40,000,000. Mr. Arthur Reggi, chief of the works for the French company, said:

"I am sure there is no doubt in the minds of the gentlemen who composed the American Commission, or any one else who has investigated the matter, about the advisability of taking our concession at this price. Of course, there is millions of dollars worth of machinery there that is worthless, but aside from this is other property worth many millions which can be utilized. Nearly all the houses can be put in repair at very little outlay; we have many fine offices and buildings in both Panama and Colon which are in good condition and we also own a large amount of valuable land in both places. The wharf at La Boca (the Pacific entrance of the canal) is new and cost \$1,000,000; the Panama Railroad belongs to us, and it is valued at \$7,000,000; the fine steamers operated by the railroad will also be included in the transfer. The old company spent \$300,000,000, and it is estimated that \$200,000,000 of this came to the Isthmus. While the waste and loss was very great enough of it was spent to advantage, coupled with the \$13,000,000 the new company have invested, and what we are still spending every day the transfer is delayed to a certain extent. We would like to see the Americans agree to pay for it." This is the French view of the case, but it seems to be correct. All the representatives of other nations who have nothing at stake, and whose estimates are prompted merely by friendly interest, say the price is dirt cheap.

COLOMBIA AFTER EVERY CENT.

However, at the time this is written there are two classes of people who are on the anxious seat for fear the transfer will fall through. The stand taken by the Colombian Government in exacting an exorbitant price from the United States for the granting of rights the latter asks for, has caused great uneasiness to be felt by the French and the residents of Panama. Panama is only an outlying State of Colombia. The Governor and most of his officials are sent from Bogota, the capital. The Colombian Government has no interest in the canal deal except what it will get out of it. It is hard up for cash, and thinking it has the whip hand on account of the United States Government having closed with the French company, means to squeeze the Americans for every cent possible. If the powers at Bogota thought their sale was in any danger they would come to terms quickly and take whatever they could get. It is a plain case of grab, and affords another example of the expected whenever the United States Government has any dealings with these dirty little make-believe republics aside from protecting them from the Powers that would tear them to pieces in a fortnight if they were left to their own resources.

The State of Panama has never had a square deal from the Colombian Government. The Panama railroad pays an annual rental of \$250,000, of this sum the Government takes \$225,000; and allows Panama \$25,000. How is that for a recognition of State rights? If you want to hear a hot argument you have only to listen to a discussion between a native of Panama and a Colombian Government official. There is so much animosity between them that they call each other more names in a given time than rival candidates in a political campaign in Kentucky.

FRENCH SICK OF THE JOB.

Everything in Panama is now in a state of anxious waiting. The French are waiting to go home. The men of the second company fell heirs to an unsavory kettle of fish when they took over the De Lesseps middle. They have been sitting up with the ghost of this home-breaking, honor-staining wreck until they are sick and tired of it. When the word comes that everything is settled it won't take them long to throw away their old boots, pack their thumb marked plans and specifications and make tracks for Paris.

The people of Panama are waiting for the Americans to arrive with their shovels and picks and plentiful dollars. Every man Jack of them believes his isthmus is the piece of the Almighty plucked out for the union of the great waters, and when he is told that the dallying and palvering of his Government may throw the rich plum into the lap of his rival, Nicaragua, he shrugs his shoulders in the characteristic Latin way and says, "Caramba, it is possible!" He has worried along with the buzzards and the fever and the mosquitoes believing that prosperity would eventually turn his benign face upon him, and the prospect of his Government's greed ruining all his chances causes him much vexation of spirit. But if the word finally comes to Panama that the deal has been closed, the band boys will blow themselves red in the face, and the men who are now dependent upon the canal for their backs and say "I told you so," just like they do at home when favorable election returns are coming in.

The restless American is waiting to have his try at the solution of the puzzle of the centuries. The plans of all other dreamers have come to naught, but this young giant will not fail. He will bend the proud neck of Culebra until the yawning waters meet in a lasting embrace above it; he will harness the boisterous Chagres as successfully as he put the yoke on mighty Niagara. It will cost a fearful price in gold and human life, but the world needs and clamors for this short cut between the hemispheres, and once the start is made there will be no turning back, nor halting, until the monster trench is sunk that will break the hand clasp of the continent.—Frederick J. Haskins in Philadelphia Record.

Small-pox in State Normal School. The State Normal school and the public schools of Edinboro have been closed, owing to a severe outbreak of smallpox among the pupils of the former institution. Representatives of the Erie health department will go to Edinboro to-morrow to disinfect the building of the State Normal school.

The matter of the epidemic has been kept very quiet and it was not until a committee of citizens, who were aware of the existence, appealed to Erie for aid that the matter became public. Within an hour after it became known in the normal school that seven scholars were down with small-pox, 400 students packed their trunks and left town. Every conceivable manner of conveyance was adopted, haste being necessary, as no one in Edinboro would shelter them in Paris.

The Protection of Cattle Against Tuberculosis by Vaccination.

Some experiments on the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis have recently been published by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. H. Gilliland, assistant bacteriologist of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. These experiments were conducted at the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The work has been in progress more than two years, thus antedating all other work along this line. When the series of vaccination experiments were begun in July 1901. No other investigations of this sort have been reported in any other country than in the United States and Germany. The process used was to inject into the vein of the animal to be protected a small quantity of a suspension of tubercle bacilli non virulent for cattle. This procedure, called vaccination, may be repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect is to produce a passing fever following each injection, which does not annoy the animal enough to cause it to lose a single meal. The general health is not disturbed by the process of vaccination. When the series of vaccinations is completed the animal had an astonishingly high degree of immunity to tuberculosis. In the last experiments completed four young cattle were used. Two of these were vaccinated last March. All four were inoculated in July by injecting into the wind pipe a quantity of culture of virulent tubercle bacilli. A large quantity was introduced and each of the four animals received exactly the same treatment. These animals were killed in October. It was found that the cattle that had not been vaccinated were extensively tubercular, showing alterations of this disease in the wind pipe, lungs, throat and intestinal glands; while the two vaccinated animals, inoculated at the same time, from the same material, and in the same way, were free from tubercular infection and were sound.

Dr. Pearson considers that this principle of immunization as applied to vaccination against tuberculosis of cattle is proven and it now remains only to work out the details of the method. This important work is being continued on a larger scale for the purpose of ascertaining the simplest and shortest practicable method of vaccination. It is not yet known how long the immunity will last nor what the ultimate effect upon the animal will be. So far, however, as the few experiments here and in Germany show, no fear need be anticipated of unfavorable results in these particulars. What is needed now is the painstaking use of the method on a few tubercular herds kept under careful and continuous observation. A scrupulously careful trial on a limited scale under proper conditions will do more to furnish the information needed to answer the few remaining questions upon this discovery than any amount of general use under less careful supervision. In the estimation of the investigators it would be premature to apply this vaccination to herds until such further experiments are completed. An effort will be made to secure State aid for experiments on a scale large enough to solve this most important problem.

Why Duncan Shot Head.

Declares the Kentucky Met Mrs. Duncan When She Visited Pittsburgh. One of the most sensational trials ever heard in Pittsburgh was that which commenced on Tuesday, in which Dr. Ellis S. Duncan, superintendent of the City hospital of Louisville, Ky., is charged with shooting Bruce Head, a member of a famous Kentucky family. The shooting occurred in the Greenleaf tunnel last October. Mr. Head was shot through the mouth, and for a long time his life was in doubt. His tongue through which the bullet passed, was paralyzed. There was apparently no motive for the crime, and Mr. Head could not speak. Dr. Duncan, who gave himself up to the first officer he met, would not talk.

Not until Thursday was the real motive for the shooting brought out. On the witness stand, Dr. Duncan in one of the most dramatic speeches ever heard in the court room, related a story of an injured woman, related a story of an injured woman, related a story of an injured woman. He alleged that last September his wife, to whom he had been married about six years, came to Pittsburgh to visit a Mrs. Anthony. She returned home on October 4, and there were certain things which aroused his husband's suspicions.

Dr. Duncan declares that an intercepted letter from Bruce Head to his wife, which showed that upon her arrival in Pittsburgh Mr. Head had met her at the station in a carriage and proposed that before he went to the home of Mrs. Anthony they should drive to a downtown cafe. There they had a supper and drank whisky until Mr. Duncan was under the influence of the liquor.

Then, Mr. Duncan said, his wife and Mr. Head entered the carriage again, and Head told Mrs. Duncan they would be driven to the residence of Mrs. Anthony. Instead of going, there the carriage was driven to a rooming house, where they were given a room. The couple remained there from Wednesday until Friday, when Mrs. Duncan was taken to the home of Mrs. Anthony, with the announcement that she had just arrived that day from Louisville.

Dr. Duncan testified that he came to Pittsburgh with the intention of home-sipping Mr. Head. As he was about to chat with Mr. Head the latter made a motion as if to draw a weapon, and Dr. Duncan shot him.

Mr. Head denies Dr. Duncan's assertions and declares he was only acting as a friend of Mrs. Duncan.

Semi-Conscious For Two Years. Death Ends the Strange Case of a Jersey Shore Young Girl. One of the most peculiar cases that was ever reported in this section of the country and one that has been baffling the physicians for over two years, terminated Thursday in the death of Louise Peffer, the twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peffer, of Allegheny street, Jersey Shore. For nearly three years she has lain in a semi-conscious state, not recognizing one of those around her.

About two years and eight months ago, the child while eating supper, suddenly became unconscious. From that time up to the day of her death last Thursday evening she has never spoken a word. For the last year her only nourishment consisted of a little milk taken each day. During all that time she has never once regained consciousness enough to recognize any of her relatives. She has lain like one dead, never ever being able to raise herself to a sitting position.

Every doctor in the neighborhood has been called in at the strange case but not one was able to help her. Her disease was pronounced spinal meningitis.

Nutmeg Famine in Sight. Visible Crop Falls Short of Demands of This Country.

There is a strong probability of a nutmeg famine, and the spice dealers of the city are holding hard on all the supplies they have on hand, which are not large, and steadily decreasing. Nutmegs, in a wholesale way, have within a few days advanced 10 cents a pound, and prices are still soaring. They are principally grown in the East Indies, and this year's crop, owing to exceedingly dry weather in those lands, is reported a failure.

It is authoritatively stated by importers that the entire visible supply in Holland, London and New York is less than 14,000 cases of about 60 pounds each, and as the United States consumes 3000 cases monthly the entire holding of the 1902 crop will not last this country alone more than five months. It will be fully seven months before any of the new nutmegs can reach us.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gentle arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head of constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at Green's Pharmacy.

Medical. ONE CERTAINTY. REALIZE IT NOW.

When the back aches from kidney ills, When urinary troubles annoy you, There's a certain way to find relief. A sure way to get rid of the troubles I procure Doan's Kidney Pills will do it. Bellefonte people endorse this claim: Mrs. J. Cowher of Bishop Street, says: "I was very bad with my back and head. I suffered pain, in both and was very restless nights besides being so tired all the time I could hardly drag my self about. I was very lame across my kidneys and bending over or being on my feet was extremely painful. Reading about Doan's Kidney Pills and seeing them so highly recommended for these troubles I procured them from F. Potts Green's drug store. They gave me positive relief, caused me to sleep well, stopped the pain, removed the lameness and invigorated me generally."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

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For healing chapped hands and for moistening and softening the skin when it is rough and dry. "CYDONINE" is one of the nicest things we know of—it is cooling and pleasant to use, and quickly restores the skin to its natural smoothness. A little goes a long way and it costs you but 15c.—We have sold hundred of bottles under our guarantee "satisfaction or your money back." It gives universal satisfaction both in quality and price—Try a bottle. GREEN'S PHARMACY Bush House Block, BELLEFONTE, PA. 44-38-17

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FINEST CALIFORNIA and imported ORANGES, 30, 40, 50, 60 per doz. LEMONs, finest Mediterranean Juice fruit, 10 and 40c. per doz. BANANAS, the finest fruit we can buy. FRESH BISCUITS, Cakes and Crackers. Sweet, Mild Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef. CANNED MEATS, Salmon and Sardines. OLIVES, an excellent bargain at 25c. TABLE OILS, home made and imported. PICKLES, sweet and sour, in bulk and various sizes and styles of packages. PURE EXTRACTS, Ginger Ale and Root Beer. NEW CEREAL NOW coming to us in elegant shape. CEREAL PREPARATIONS, We carry a fine line of the most popular ones. PURE CIDER VINEGAR, the kind you can depend on.

Table with 4 columns: NORTHWARD, SOUTHWARD, EXP. DATE, MAIL. Includes routes like LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.

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Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.

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Travelers Guide. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOES BRANCH.

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PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Philadelphia at 11:30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 P. M. J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

Travelers Guide. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect May 23rd, 1902. VIA TYONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:35 a. m., arrive at Tyone 11:05 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 5:00 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2:30 p. m., at Altoona, 3:10 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 6:55 p. m.

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F. H. THOMAS, Supt.