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Grady-Salus Libel Bill Discussed Before Governor Pennypacker at Harrisburg.

Two From Each Side Spoke Hon. Charles Emory Smith Making Address on Behalf of the Newspaper People—Bill's Faults. Lawyers Represent Other Side.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Every important newspaper in Pennsylvania was represented at the hearing on the Grady-Salus libel bill by Governor Pennypacker to-day, in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The Governor and the Attorney General arrived in the hall of the house promptly at 10 o'clock and were greeted with applause. The Governor said the bill was a very important one and he was anxious to hear both sides.

The opening speech was made by Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, who was presented by Thomas V. Cooper, of the Media America.

Mr. Smith began his address by thanking the governor for according the representatives of the press an opportunity to be heard, which, he said, the legislature had "ruthlessly and insolently denied."

He dwelt upon the fact that under the bill before the governor it was not necessary that a publication be libelous to enable prosecution. It was only necessary that the slightest degree of negligence be shown on the part of the editor or some one of the hundreds of employees concerned in publishing a newspaper.

Mr. Smith also dwelt upon the fact that weekly newspapers are exempt from the operation of the proposed law; said this was done in order to get country votes enough to pass it, and declared that it clearly made the measure unconstitutional because it is class legislation.

The speaker also ridiculed the language of the bill, which made it clear that persons totally ignorant of the organization of newspaper offices, had framed it since the "managing editor" is made the responsible person and he is to be prosecuted.

First—This bill is utterly powerless to stop the particular kind of publication which it aims at, but it encompasses legitimate publications with an unlimited network of embarrassment and vexation.

Second—It would cripple and curtail the presentation of the regular and proper news of the day.

Third—It would start up a whole swarm of speculative shysters and cut-throat blackmailers.

Fourth—It infringes on the just and constitutional liberty of the press, and would impair that valuable protection for public morals and public rights which is found in the searchlight of publicity.

Fifth—It is special legislation in undertaking to make a law for newspaper, while exempting the weekly newspapers from its operation.

Sixth—It perpetrates a gross wrong in seeking to fasten the principal's responsibility upon the agent, where the agent not only does not commit the offense, but where he has not even the power to prevent it.

The bill ought to have as its title, "An act to promote harmony, to encourage blackmail, to breed legal harpies, to shakele the printing of news, to shield offenders against public morals and rights and to intimidate and terrorize the newspapers."

Alexander Simpson Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, in urging the Governor to sign the bill said the highest court of Pennsylvania has declared that there is a necessity for a change in the laws governing newspapers, and read from an opinion of the Supreme court in the case of ex-Mayor Smith against the Philadelphia Times.

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Governor Signed Thirty-one Bills and Vetoed Six Others.

Referred to Many Subjects. Still has Under Consideration the Grady-Salus Bill and General Appropriation Measure.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—Thirty one bills were signed and six others vetoed to-day by Governor Pennypacker. The Governor still has under consideration the Grady-Salus libel bill and the general appropriation bill.

Following is a list of the bill signed: Fixing a penalty of \$100 or six months imprisonment for the sale of cocaine or any patent or proprietary remedy containing cocaine without a physician's prescription or to a habitual user of cocaine.

Permitting farmers to sell their own products without a license in and about the streets of boroughs and cities.

Extending to parks the acts of June 4th, 1901, relating to the effect of contracts for work and labor to be done and labor or materials to be furnished to buildings, etc.

Providing for the apportioning of the annual reports published by the state department of agriculture.

Three bills repealing the act relating to parks in the city of Harrisburg.

Repealing the act of May 5th, 1832, relating to public roads in London Grove township, Chester county.

Providing that deeds may be acknowledged before any justice of the peace, notary public or other officer having authority to take acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments of writing.

To establish county associations of school directors.

Limiting to sixty days the time in which actions may be brought for the recovery of fines or penalties under the act of June 19th, 1895, for the more effectual protection of the public health in municipalities.

Repealing the act of April 10th, 1873, relating to roads in McIntyre township, Bradford county.

Authorizing county commissioners to have the county bridges painted and the bolts tightened as often as may be necessary.

Amending the Poehl bridge act of 1895 so as to give the board of public buildings and grounds discretionary power in awarding contracts for the erection of state bridges.

Authorizing corporations to change their title by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors or of the stockholders.

Enabling the burgess or council of a borough or incorporated town by ordinance to annex adjacent territory upon petition of a majority of the freehold owners.

Requiring county commissioners to publish, not later than June 1st, their annual statement.

Two bills giving the courts discretionary power in imposing penalties on violators of the acts relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Repealing the act of February 28th, 1866, relating to the pay of certain county officers in Wyoming county.

Appropriating \$3,000 for the preparation and publication of the names and records of enlistment of Pennsylvanians in the Philippine and China wars.

Patti Will Sing.

At \$5,000 Per. With Accommodations For Dogs, Goats and Birds on the Side.

PARIS, April 19.—Patti's contract with her American managers covers only ninety-six articles. She tried to make it an even hundred, but her inventive spirit gave out.

She sings in sixty concerts at the rate of \$5,000 per concert and one-half of the gross receipts, if same are above \$7,500. Five thousand dollars was paid in cash in hand and \$250,000 before she goes aboard ship, Oct. 15th.

Patti selects steamer and accommodations, namely, seven rooms for herself and husband, Baron Cederstroem, and room for seven servants, twenty-one dogs, an Angora goat and some fifty or sixty birds.

The cheapest seats must not be below \$3. The manager's cost, Patti selects her own food and her reception rooms must not be less than \$50 a day.

Arrangements must be made with the hotel kitchen that her two mouth cooks can prepare meals there—at the manager's expense, of course. The manager must also furnish two two-horse carriages day and night.

Patti selects the orchestra leader and the singers. The program must have three numbers only, two songs and one operatic work with chorus from Aida, Rigoletto, Lucia, Traviata, Faust or Trouvere.

More than \$2000. The foreigners are coal miners and had secreted their earnings for years in bags and trunks which they kept under their beds in the boarding house.

Enhance was gained to the sleeping room through a window, and every man in the house was put under the influence of the drug. The trunks and bags were then taken out of the house to the bank of the Monongahela river, where they were broken open and the money nearly all in gold, taken out.

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Miners Ordered Back.

WIKESBARRE, Pa., April 22.—The miners' executive boards held two lengthy sessions yesterday. The proceedings were secret, but it is known that the grievances in three districts were thoroughly discussed and the action to be taken was left to a committee of the three district presidents, Nichols, Fahy and Dettrey, and secretaries and President Mitchell, who met last night to decide upon recommendations to be acted upon at the final meeting.

When the meeting adjourned President Mitchell said he had nothing further to add more than that they expect the coal companies to appoint a similar conciliation committee, so that the grievances complained of can be adjusted as soon as possible.

President Mitchell appointed Rev. T. R. Watkins, of Scranton, to act as a national organizer for the United Mine Workers of America. He is the only miner preacher in the anthracite coal region.

The following statement, signed by President Mitchell and the district presidents, was issued: "To all members of the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite coal fields:

"Gentlemen—The executive boards of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9, having under consideration the situation of the anthracite region have after careful consideration concluded:

"That the best interests of our organization will be conserved by an immediate resumption of work at all the mines where strikes or lockouts are now in force, and the reference of all matter of dispute to the joint board of conciliation provided for in the award of the anthracite coal strike commission.

In order that adjustments may be facilitated, we have selected the presidents of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 to act as our representatives on the board of conciliation, and we have decided to notify the presidents of various coal carrying railroads that we are prepared to meet the representatives of the coal companies at the earliest possible date for the purpose of considering and adjusting all questions at issue growing out of the interpretation or application of the award.

In pursuance of this action all mine workers are advised and instructed to resume work immediately, and to continue all work, in order that the differences may be adjusted in the manner as prescribed by the strike commission."

Mr. Mitchell expects to return to his headquarters at Indianapolis this evening. He may come back to Wikesbarre if the board of conciliation is unable to smooth out the present dispute and irritation.

Knowing too Much. One very serious drawback to our pleasure in conversation with a too well informed person is the nervous strain that is involved. We are always wondering what will happen when he comes to the end of his resources.

After listening to one who discourses with surprising accuracy upon any particular topic we feel a delicacy in changing the subject. It seems a mean trick, like suddenly removing the chair on which a guest is about to sit down for the evening.

With one who is interested in a great many things he knows little about there is no such difficulty. If he has passed the first flush of youth, he no longer embarrasses him to be caught now and then in a mistake. Indeed your correction is welcomed as an agreeable interruption and serves as a starting point for a new series of observations.

The pleasure of conversation is enhanced if one feels assured not only of wide margins of ignorance, but also of the absence of any uncanny quickness of mind.

I should not like to be a neighbor to a wit. It would be like being in proximity to a live wire. A certain insulating film of kindly stupidity is needed to give a margin of safety to human intercourse. There are certain minds whose processes convey the impression of alternating currents of high voltage on a wire that is not quite large enough for them. From such I would withdraw myself.

One is freed from all such apprehensions in the companionship of people who make no pretensions to any kind of cleverness. "The laughter of fools is like the cracking of thorns under a pot." What cheerful sounds—the crackling of the dry thorns and the merry bubbling of the pot!—S. M. Crothers in Atlantic.

The Site of the White House. The site for the president's palace, as the first maps name it, was selected by President Washington and Major L'Enfant when they laid out the federal city in 1792. They proposed to have the president's house and the capitol reciprocally close to the long vista formed by Pennsylvania avenue, and they also laid out a parklike connection between the two great buildings. The plans for the house, selected by Washington and Jefferson as the result of a competition in which L'Enfant took part, were drawn by James Hoban, a native of Dublin and a medal man of the Society of Arts of that city.—Charles Moore in Century.

Produced the Desired Effect. Kate, when two years old, was fond of climbing. One day when her mother was in an adjoining room she called excitedly: "Oh, mamma, mamma, come quick!" Her mother, thinking she was in danger, hastened to her to find her standing quietly beside the table.

"Why did you call that way?" she said. "I thought you were falling." "I wanted that cup, and I called you that way so you would hurry."—Little Chronicle.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Anthracite Miners Locked Out by Reading Company.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company forced a lockout at every one of its collieries in this district to-day.

The men were notified on Saturday that, if they did not work the full nine hours a day, they should consider themselves discharged. When they reported for work today they were told there was no work for them.

The idle collieries in this vicinity are Maplehill, Kohinor, Ellangowan, Knickerbocker, Indian Ridge, Shenandoah, Suffolk, Turkey Run and Plank Ridge, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, and the Cambridge, an independent operation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—President Baer, of the Reading company, declined to discuss the lockout of miners in the Schuylkill region. He would not even admit that the company had closed its collieries. It was learned that the company has a large supply of coal in storage.

Quay and Wright to Rest. Senator Goes to Maine Woods; Secretary Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Penrose and his secretary, Colonel Andrews, will have to look out for the interest of Pennsylvanians in Washington for the next few months. Senator Quay and his secretary are going to take long vacations.

Senator Quay will go to the Maine woods soon after the State convention in May, and his secretary, William F. Wright, with Mrs. Wright, will sail next week for Europe to be gone most of the summer.

All the work preparatory to the State convention will devolve upon Senator Penrose and Colonel Andrews, as well as the departmental work in Washington that has hitherto been looked after by both Senators and their secretaries.

Shot Down in His Cell. Father and Brother of Little Girl Follow Her Assault Within Jail Doors.

LUTHER MILLS, 45 years old, to-day attempted to kill Charles Brooks, who is in jail charged with assault upon Anna Barnes, the 14-year-old daughter of William Barnes.

Barnes and his son, Frank, 16 years old, went to the jail. After being admitted to the corridor, the boy handed his father a revolver. Barnes stepped to the grating of Brooks' cell and fired two shots. Both took effect, one in the left breast and the other in the left hand. Barnes and his son were arrested, charged with attempted murder. The boy was later discharged and the father was admitted to bail.

Reduced Rates to Atlanta. Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., May 6th to 12th, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta from all stations on its lines, good going May 4th to 6th, inclusive, and good to return to reach original starting point on or before May 16th, at reduced rates.

Soldiers Sentenced to Death. PRETORIA, Transvaal, April 21.—Five private soldiers belonging to the Leinster regiment, were to-day sentenced to death in the supreme court in connection with a riot which took place at the barracks March 28. When the military police attempted to arrest a number of drunken soldiers, the latter fired on the police. One of the latter was killed and 16 were injured.

She—"Are you fond of birds?" He—"Sure thing! I simply adore them." She—"Which is your favorite?" He—"Quail on toast."—Chicago Daily News.

Col. D. F. Fortney will deliver the Memorial day address in Bellefonte.

Miss Bernice Shuey, of High street, is confined to the house with an attack of tonsitis.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Tate entertained in their apartments in Petriken hall, Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Harmer and Dr. E. M. Sullivan, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Shortlidge and her sister, Miss McCalmont, gave one of their noted little dinners last Friday evening at the McCalmont home on Thomas street. Twelve guests were entertained and it is needless to say they made the most of the occasion.

The annual inspection of Co. B. will be made in the armory, corner of Spring and Lamb streets, Thursday evening, April 30th, by Maj. Jeffries, of Pittsburg. To add additional interest to the inspection Col. Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown, in command of the Fifth, will be here. To-night there will be a preliminary inspection conducted by Col. John Bair, of Huntingdon.

By boring through a door panel burglars effected an entrance into Crain's store at Port Matilda, one night last week, and carried away quite a large quantity of goods.

RED MEN INSTALL OFFICERS.—Nehasane tribe, 71, I. O. R. E. installed new officers last Friday evening as follows. The installing officer was Great Sachem Chas. R. Willis, of Harrisburg. Prophet, J. S. Knisely; sachem, William Beezer; senior sagamore, J. W. Rightnow; junior sagamore, John Houser; chief of records, Frank Sasseram; collector of wampum, Chas. Hazel; keeper of wampum, A. G. Archey; guard of the wigwag, Harry Lose; guard of the forest, Win. C. Dawson; trustee, James Pickle.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—After a season of farce comedy, blood curdling melodrama, highly colored and inconsistent romances, pastoral plays in bunches a la celery, together with the imported and risky problem plays, it is indeed refreshing to have an opportunity to witness one of the immortal Shakespeare's sublime creations, if only to regulate our systems once more and obliterate the biliousness caused by over-feeding on too much modern dramatic chop suey.

The announcement of a probable production of "As You Like It" in the near future, has been made. Ernest Shipman, of New York, has arranged a tour of thirty performances, beginning in April and will present Alberta Gallatin and a large and efficient company of Shakespearean players.

It is needless to comment on the merits of Miss Gallatin's "Rosalind" as the metropolitan press are unanimous in their praise of the star, company, and production. Bellefonte is one of the favored thirty, if sufficient interest can be shown by our leading citizens, educators, &c. to warrant manager Shipman bringing his expensive organization here. We trust our people will take the matter up jointly with our Mr. Garman and assist in closing an early date for this attraction.

It will be remembered that the Shipman's are the managers who gave us "Puddin' Head Wagon" A Cavalier of France and "The Prisoner of Zenda," three of the most artistic productions ever seen at Garman's.

THE TILGHMAN LANDS.—During the past month or so there has been considerable publicity given to a transaction involving a tract of wood land in which P. B. Crider and Son and the Merritt Bros. lumber operators, have been interested. The tract lies in Nittany valley, practically separating the valley for miles, for it is a thickly wooded ridge that has been known as "Sand Ridge."

A correspondent of the WATCHMAN who lives at Nittany and is in a position to know what he writes about has kindly furnished us with the following brief sketch of the history of the lands on which so many thousands of dollars are said to have been made lately.

Your last issue of the WATCHMAN contains a reference to sale of what is familiarly known down Nittany as the Tilghman lands and the money said to have been made in the various transactions. While the amounts given are probably very large. There is no doubt that P. B. Crider and Son have netted a good profit on their purchase. Had the lands been placed on the market or advertised in the county papers there is no question but what they would have brought double the amount for which they were sold and probably more.

While the timber on the tract is mostly second growth it is largely chestnut and stove timber and the tract is a valuable one. The land has belonged to the Tilghmans for several generations and there is a tradition in the valley that they were bought by the elder Tilghman for a shilling per acre. The tract was originally much larger. The Wm. Peeler farm near Snydertown, part of the Henry Beck and Thomas Housington farm on the Nittany side were originally Tilghman lands. The elder Tilghman and in fact the Tilghman family have lived in Philadelphia. The writer well remembers in his boyhood the then owner—I think his name was Benjamin Tilghman—would make a yearly trip to this section. He was highly respected by all with whom he had dealings and was very liberal. After his death for many years the family refused to sell any of the land and the tract was looked after by those who in most cases appear to have been interested only in what they could make and there was little attention paid to what was out. Had the family followed a business like policy, appointed a good responsible agent to look after and sell the dead wood and timber, there is no question the tract would have realized a fair yearly income. But the original growth of yellow pine has mostly died and been lumbered off and they have realized but little out of it. The tract has been remarkably free from forest fires. And it must be said to the credit of the citizens adjoining that while there has been much dead and fallen wood cut and taken off there has ever been a sentiment that would not allow the cutting of anything green or of a growth that would increase in value.

The cutting of this tract will remove about the last of the original timber in this end of the county. The soil is sandy and much of it rather light, but good fruit land, and much of it is tillable. In all sales of land in the past the Tilghmans reserved the "Ore Rights" or an interest in any mineral that should be mined and sold by any future owner and this claim in their deeds has been the source of much trouble to the owner of the lands as they do not have and cannot in case of a sale give an unencumbered title. We think they have within recent years, however, sold their rights to the owners where they were asked to do so as they have never realized much if anything out of the reserve. There is undoubtedly a large deposit of iron ore under much of the land, but from some cause it could not be mined profitably. A great many trial shafts have been put down and large veins of a good quality of hematite ore are said to have been found in the days when Washington and Howard furnaces were in operation, but owing to expense of getting out there never was much mined on this tract.