Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., December 4, 1903.

LIFE'S SCARS. They say the world is round, and yet I often think it square ; So many little hurts we get From corners here and there But one great truth in life I've found. While journeying to the West

The only folks who really wound

Are those we love the best. The man you thoroughly despise Can rouse your wrath 'tis true ; Annoyance in your heart will rise At things mere strangers do: But those are only passing ills, This rule all lives will prove: The aching wound which aches and thrills Is dealt by hands we love.

The choicest garb, the sweetest grace Are oft to strangers shown . The careless mien, the frowning face Are given to our own. We flatter those we scarcely know We please the fleeting guests ; And deal full many a thoughtless blow

To those who love us best. Love does not grow on every tree. Nor true hearts yearly bloom, Alas for those who only see This cut across a tomb !

But, soon or late, the fact grows plain To all through sorrow's test : The only folks who give us pain Are those we love the best.

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox

THE QUIET LIFE

Forty years ago Ezekiel Anders, A. B. Yale, aged twenty, came out of the cultur-ed East and settled in a little trans-Mississippi town as professor of mathematics in Blockit college

Dr. Orson, president of the little freshwater school, was also a graduate of Yale, and he welcomed the coming of Prof. Anders. Together they would raise the lamp of learning so that its rays should far into the thick weeds and over the limitless prairies, where the pioneers were raising homes in the wilderness. They were men of the noblest ideals and of a self-sacrificing spirit which is almost lost in these days of ready-made universities. "Mr. Anders," said President Orson, as

he met the newcomer at the steamboat dock, "I shall be glad to have you make your home at our house. We are rough and crude in the West, and perhaps you may feel more at home with us than elsewhere."

Thank you, sir," said Prof. Anders, a tall, thin young man with small brown side whiskers and a serious face. "You offer a pleasant solution to a problem which

has perplexed me greatly." Prof. Anders moved his chest of books and his trunk into two rooms on the second floor of President Orson's cottage. There he settled down to a lifetime of teaching trigonometry, solid geometry, and

the higher mathematics. The two rooms in which he lived grew to be a part of life. On the table in the corner of his sitting room always lay his hadly worn copy of Milton, his Dante in the original, his dog-eared Horace, relic of

Mrs. Orson he was even more absent-minded than usual. Then one evening he sat down at his desk in the corner of his sit-

ting room and wrote the following letter : Dear Miss Alice : We-or at least Iare confronted with the most serious and perplexing problem. I realize the impropriety of my remaining longer in your house now that you are without your natural protectors. At the same time I feel a strong, and, I believe, a natural reluctance to remove myself and my posses sions from their accustomed surroundings. This feeling has taken a most compelling hold upon me and makes me bold enough to suggest that possibly you, to some extent, may also be reluctant to see old associations broken by removal. If I am suggest further that if you could see your way clear to a matrimonial alliance, with myself as one of the parties, I should feel myself honored far beyond my deserts, and at the same time the problem which confronts us would be solved.

my usual impatience. your most obedient servant.

in a stamped envelope addressed to Miss Alice Orson, the professor slipped out of the house, and, with many a glance behind to see if be was observed, dropped it into the mail box two blocks away. Next morning the professor left the house an hour before the mail carrier arrived, and he sent home word during the afternoon that he would not return for dinner in the 'evening.' When he finally let himself in the house was in darkness. But on his desk he found the following

Dear Professor : I am glad that your mathematical training has put you on the track of the only reasonable solution of the problem which "confronts us." I shall be glad to see you before your classes in the morning.

Well three months later they were married. That was nearly twenty years ago. Prof. Anders and his wife, Alice, are still living, and if they are not the happiest married couple in the country there is at least no visible sign of the slightest ripple on the even tenor of their married life. The professor can still reach out in the dark and find his Horace in the same old place, and Mrs. Anders is still counted one of the prettiest women in her native State. And, in all essentials, this is a true tale,

in nothing exaggerated or overdrawn.-H. M. H., in Chicago Tribune.

The Dining Table.

An Important Feature of the Christmas Decora tion. One Way to Use Mistletoe.

The dining table should be a feature of the Christmas decorations to receive special attention, says The House Beautiful. For this day at least set aside every ornate epergne or elaborate centre vase, and substitute something which speaks, not of ex-pense, but of good cheer, for a generous bowl of shining apples is more to be desired than costly lace or satin and American beauty roses at this time. An effective table once seen had for a centrepiece a

Jerusalem cherry tree, with many berries, the earthern pot being concealed by tissue paper matching the red fruit bound in plece by a bit of green ribbon. This, in turn, was practically concealed by a mass college days, and his Meditations of Mar- of fruit, oranges, apples, grapes and raisins, Behind the door were his slippers; his dressing gown hung on the third peg from the right on the inside of the closet door. The portraits of his father and were determined as the top of the plant. Another dec-oration, very suggestive for an evening din-ner, is a tiny tree, whose many conduct

FORESTRY. An Opening for the Young Men.

The next time you go out notice the things that are made of wood, and guess at the amount of that material demanded by our civilization. Do not forget the furnishings of the room when you set out, nor fail to take count of the matches or pencils in your pocket. Multiply the matches or the pencils by a few million, to be conservative, and they stand for a good deal of timber. When you have looked about for a few minutes consider other uses for which wood is necessary. Think of the amount of wood that is used between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Lakes and the Gulf, of the wood exported to other countries as right in this suggestion, may I venture to raw or unfinished material, for such purposes as telephone and telegraph poles, railroad ties, fences, posts, fuel, building, either frame or otherwise, ships and a thousand other things. Do not forget paper. Do you know that to supply just one New York's great daily newspapers, for example, it is necessary to destroy ten acres of spruce forest every twenty four hours? The point of all this is to get some idea of the amount of wood taken from the forests of the United States. Those who have studied the question place the figures at 500,000,000 tons every year ! Is'nt this a pretty heavy demand upon the supply? Nor does this represent anywhere near the full amount of the constant drain upon the forests. The destruction of forest fires is tremendous, wiping out in a few days what it has taken years or centuries to create. Wind, lightning, high water, ice, insects, natural decay, the grazing of stock among baby trees, carelessness and ignor-

> lumbering-all these contribute to the de struction of the tree supply. And the legitimate demand increases annually from 3 to 5 per cent. with the increase of population and industry. The United States must furnish its own

ance, the almost criminal waste of ordinary

lumber, for we are too isolated from other countries to import such bulk and weight. Canada is the only outside resource, and, even if she should always be willing, Cana-da has been aroused to the fact that her supply will not always be adequate to her own needs. Only a portion of our country is wood producing. How long will the supply last. How could we get along without wood?

The problem means much more to us than timber and paper. From trees we draw our supplies of various gums and extracts, resin, maple sugar, turpentine and its by-products, the dammar and gutta-percha of the Philippines, tan, osiers and many other commodities. The forests not regarded as timber products are extremely valuable as they stand. It is well known that they modify local climate and rainfall to a marked degree, that they affect the

size and regularity of streams, and conserve moisture. They are an aid to irriga-tion in dry districts, and by them man is able to reclaim sand dunes, swamps, har-rens and burnt or exhausted lands, which would otherwise lie useless. As windbreaks and shelterbeds for crops, orchards, stock and buildings they go far to enhance the value of farm lands

Need, demand and consumption, then. are tremendous. How large is the supply ? Is anything being done to conserve or increase it? How long will it last? The most sanguine estimates of timber standing predict an entire exhaustion of the wood supply in less than thirty years if things go on as they are. The probable life of the supply of spruce and white pine (from which, respectively, we get paper pulp and much of our soft lumber) and of other im-

by years instead of months. In Europe which has suffered both fire and injudicious they have practiced scientific forestry for they have practiced scientific forestry in more than a century, and consequently in some countries, notably France and Ger-In 1898 the New York College of Forestry

many, the forests are now holding their of Cornell University was established by own and proving good business investments act of Legislature, the first institution of with steady yearly crops. In Germany forestry has been carried on for two hunits kind in the country. It has for actual experiment and practical training a tract of 30,000 acres of state land, and the four year course is excellent. It has turned out thus far, however, only a half dozen graduates annually. The third school of forestry is at Biltmore, N. C.

The opportunities for forestry education are good, and they will grow still better as time goes on. The future for the trained forest are recognized—supply forests, pro-tection forests for soil and water flow and of many lines of life work, for the field, now only in its infancy, is already in need of skilled men, and when the field grows with the great rapidity with which it must grow, the demand for men will increase proportarian in its essentials, since its chief object tionately. The demand will come in many forms. from government, companies, club reservations, private owners of lumber lands and pleasure forests, and from farmits obligation systematically to replace the harvested crop. "The many methods of sions are a bright field by themselves. In fact, the demand has begun already. ods) which are practiced vary mainly in the rapidity with which the old crop is re-likes the healthful, outdoor life, may well moved, namely, from immediate absolute find his best field to be a forest .-- By Arclearing (when the crop must be either arti- thur Sullivant Hoffman in the Household

Ware to Resign.

Will Give Up Pension Office and Return to Kansas

It can be announced that Eugene F. Ware, the commissioner of pensions, will retire from that office by about the middle "selection" forest (in which only single of November of next year, and will return trees, here and there, are removed from immediately to the practice of law in Kansas. His contemplated action is understood produce the crop as best it may in the small openings made)." No method of repro-subject of several interviews with the Presamong Kansas politicians, and has been the aucing is the only right one, for everything ident, which have been kept secret.

The decision to resign and return to private life is the result of his long felt dissatis forest system may be said to be the poorest faction with the nature of the duties of his office, a feeling that has grown steadily since the early days of his administration

The whole art is based on a cycle of of that bureau. Mr. Ware has steadfestly eighty to a hundred years for most trees, so refused to discuss the matter when asked for information on the subject, despite the general understanding among those in a position to know, and when asked about ing trouble for a century. The true forest-the report of his plans he declined to admit er must be the product of a special trzining that he has, or ever had, any intention of tendering his resignation.

Mr. Ware's acceptance of the President's tender of the office shortly after the appointment of his predecessor, H. Clay Evans, to the post of consul general to London last spring, created considerable surprise at the time. He had a law practice that was one of the largest in Kansas, and what to plant and where and how to plant it, and how best to care for it. He must than his salary as commissioner of pen-

He had not been in the office long before how to guard against them and how to he began to feel the effect of the large fight them. In addition to being a bota- amount of routine work that devolves on the head of the office, and as time wore on gist, and be able to deal with his enemies the demands that this work made on his among the bugs and worms, and a little of time and strength and the constant friction a chemist so that he may understand the that has been incidental to the office under gums and extracts and wood treatment for every administration led to his distaste for

Mr. Ware has insisted on the expedition is also essential, for he has roads and skidways and fire belts to make, and the prob- of the work of his bureau and improvement lem of transportation is a vital one and of the standard of service performed by his ever present. He must know how and when to remove dead or unsound trees, how to that the work of the office will be brought guard against waste, how to make proper up to date by July 1st, the beginning of the thinnings and improvement cuttings, how next fiscal year.

Ex-Representative Richard Whiting for cutting in consideration of natural and commercial conditions at a given place, how from Kansas during several sessions of Conner, is a tiny tree, whose many candles furnish the entire light for the table, and whose because beca

Clendennin's Watch and Ring Have Been Found.

In Possession of a Tramp. The Watch Was Secured and Sent to the New Vork Central Officials-George Hammersley, From Whom Clendennin Bought the Timepiece, Went to Oak Grove Saturday Afternoon to Identify It.

The watch stolen from the body of operator Clendennin was found Saturday at Smithboro, a small village a few miles west of Binghamton. It was traded to Frank F. Dean, a Smithboro farmer, on Tuesday by a stranger, who was undoubtedly the murderer.

The watch was secured by Alex. Craw, of Corning, claim agent for the New York Central, who has taken it to Youngdale for Clendennin's mother to identify. The stranger was in the vicinity from

Friday, less than 17 hours after the murder, until Tuesday evening. It is accordingly certain that he had nothing to do with the other railroad robberies in Pennsylvania during the past week.

THE MAN WAS NERVOUS.

The fellow appeared at Unoin, just west of Binghamton, before noon on Friday and tried to sell a watch and ring, with exactly the description of those stolen from Cleudennin's body, to several people. He He was nervous and acted as if he were badly frightened

After selling the watch at Smithboro the fellow went west on an Erie freight train. but that evening was seen by the Smithboro ticket agent coming east on another freight train toward that place. On Friday morning between 11 and 12

o'clock, station agent Wilson saw a stranger alight from an east bound freight train. He started up the road and accosted a farmer, to whom he tried to sell a gold watch and ring.

Failing to sell the articles to the farmer, the man came to the station and tried to sell them to the ticket agent. Mr. Wilson looked at the articles carefully, so that he is certain about their description.

The fellow wanted \$7 for them, but finally came down to \$4, but Mr. Wilson

refused to buy the jewelry. The watch was a gold filled, hunting case time piece, with a Standard company movement. Inside the case was a picture of a locomotive. Mr. Wilson also noticed

that the cases were loose. The ring was a heavy band gold ring with a stone in it, no one who saw it remembers exactly what kind of a ring it was.

HUNG AROUND UNTIL LATE.

After he failed to sell the things to the ticket agent, the stranger went out and around until late in the afternoon, trying to sell the articles to several people. Mr. Wilson thought little about the mat-

ter for several days. He does not take any daily paper, the only paper that he takes being a weekly paper published in Corn-ing. He accordingly knew nothing of the murder at Brown, until Tnesday when he

received his Corning paper. In that he read an account of the mur-der, and a description of the watch and ring that were stolen from the murdered operator.

ATTRACTED BY DESCRIPTION.

The first thing that attracted his attention was the description of the watch in the paper, saying that the cases were loose. He then read the description of the stolen articles carefully and became convinced that there was no doubt that the articles offered to him were the ones stolen from the murdered man. The make of the

watch, the picture of the locomotive, and the kind of a ring fitted the case exactly. Instead of notifying the Binghamton or proper amounts of sun and shade, what Peters, of Kansas, have been mentioned in Broome county officials of what he had trees to leave for seed, and a hundred other connection with the successorship to Mr. learned Mr. Wilson wrote to the superintendent of the Beech Creek road at Corning.

dred years, and magnificent results have been obtained. We are late in starting, and must make the best of it, profiting by the experience of other countries in so far as it is applicable to conditions here.

But just what is forestry? In general it is the art of utilizing the forest and at the same time perpetuating it. Three kinds of luxury forests for sport and pleasure. The objects of all three kinds are simultaneously attained in the managed forests, of Europe. But the art is almost entirely utiliis to raise crops of wood from the ground just as a farmer raises wheat from it. Its difference from ordinary lumbering lies in harvested crop. "The many methods of reproducing a new crop (silvicaltural methficially planted or is secured by seeds from a neighboring old stand), through various degrees of gradual removal (when the old

crop is entirely removed in two to twenty years, the crop being secured from trees or the area by seeds, and rapidity of removal of the old crop being gauged by the need for light of the new crop), to the so-called time to time, and nature alone is left to redepends upon the particular circumstances of each case, but in general the selection and a combination of the two other methods

perhaps the best. that a clear-eyed general survey of the entire field is absolutely necessary. A little mistake in the beginning may go on mak-

for his work. He must have a knowledge of forestry as practiced in other countries and of American forests in all their variety in the North, the East, the West and the South. He must know all about commercial trees and their markets. He must make his way among the conflicting theo-ries and varying conditions, and know just

know the causes of forest fires, those ruth- sions. less destroyers of the growth of ages, and nist he should be something of an etomolopreservation. Some engineering knowledge the position.

large or small a diameter is to be the limit

note :

Awaiting your reply with more than ay usual impatience. I beg to remain EZEKIEL ANDERS. Having folded this letter and inclosed it

The portraits of his father and mother hung side by side on the west wall.

Before he was forty the irreverent students of Blockit College called him "Old Zeke," and loved him as the personification of all that was scholarly, gentle, and unworldly. When Prof. Anders first came to live in

the home of President Orson the other occupants of the house were the President. wife, and their daughter an only child, Alice, then a happy little girl of eight. From the beginning the professor and Alice were friends and chums. Naturally the shyest of men. Alice was too small and too lacking in self-consciousne to embarrass him. She simply took it for granted that everybody liked her, and, without thinking about it at all, the professor found himself willingly taken into the circle of her intimate friends.

The professor read her little verses, told her wonderful tales of fairies, and on one occasion at least was detected down on all fours, with Miss Alice mounted in state upon his neck.

"He's a lion." exclaimed the little girl, as the professor scrambled up in embar-rassment from the floor, "and I'm the lion tamer."

Which was, perhaps, nearer the truth than she imagined. When Prof. Anders had lived in the

house ten years Miss Alice was a beautiful, blooming girl of eighteen. As the professor saw her budding into womanhood he on remaining in her old position of friendly intimacy, and even went so far as to discover an unexpected fondness for the problems of higher mathematics.

There was never anything like a love affair between them. At least not even the mothers eye of Mrs. Orson could detect any symptous of tender fondness, though it may be that, in discussing the future of their daughter with her husband, she raised the question as a remote possibility.

But for some reasen Miss Alice Orson did not marry. She had suitors a plenty. Almost every one of the younger members of the enlarged faculty laid himself at her feet, to say nothing of countless college students, who, as a rule, was obliged to worship Miss Alice at a distance, for, as she often said, she had no idea of becoming a "college widow."

Twenty years went by without at all disturbing the relations of the four dwellers under the Orson roof. Prof. Anders had become more and more prim and precise. His days were spent in a routine that rarely varied. His rooms and everything in them had become a necessary part of his life. If he had not been able to reach out his hand in the dark and touch his Horace or his Plutarch; if he had awakened some morning and not seen, first of all, the portrait of his mother looking down at him from the wall, it is likely he would have died of the shock.

Miss Alice, a mature woman of twentyeight. was looked upon as a lady who had deliberately chosen that part in life. She was even more beautiful than in the heyday of her youth, and she took an active part in all the social life of the little college town.

Then, suddenly, came the deluge. President Orson died suddenly, and his wife, stricken by the shock, survived him only a month, leaving Miss Alice an orphan. Prof. Anders felt that his little world had been shaken to pieces by a convulsion of nature. For a week after the funeral of hands.

whose branches bear nuts, bunches of raisins and crystallized fruits, the whole made glittering by the use of a very little cotton sprinkled with diamond dust.

A FORMAL DECORATION. At a more formal dinner was seen on the white damask cloth a sleuder glass vase. whose base just filled the centre of a holly wreath. The branches of specially chosen holly which filled it were so high that they did not interfere with the guests' comfort in seeing one another. Four candles in glass candlesticks were shaded by green shades, to which tiny bunches of holly were fixed. In and out around the central vase and the four lights graceful curves were traced on the cloth in holly leaves, gathered at the corners in feston fashion with a stiff rosette of scarlet ribbon, not

usually desirable at table, was, in the case, quite justified by the results, and the effect was further enhenced by the use of name cards to which sprigs of holly were attached by ribbon knots. An amusing

eature of this dinner was the serving of the Christmas goose, accompanied by an appropriate verse for each guest from the nursery Mother Goose book.

THE USE OF MISTLETOE.

A very artistic Christmas dinner table was one in which mistletoe was promi nently used. The table linen was of eoru tint, and the round table accentuated by dividing off its centre from the edge, where started to shrink back into his shell. But the utensils were set, by a wreath effect, the girl would not allow it. She insisted executed in the wine-colored shades of galax leaves. These were sewed flat on a piece of tape and secured to the cloth by occasional pins. At four equally distant

parts of this circle were placed cups, seem-ingly of mistletoe, but really of stiff paper, of these was placed a candle of ecru wax, and War have evinced greatly increased inunshaded, like those of our ancestors. A delicate line of mistletoe led from these candles to the centre of the table, where was placed a flat hed of the same wax-like flower, from which rose a highly-polished brass loving cup. This, in turn, held roses of deep cream color, the edges of the petals the galax coloring, and so few in number that the beauty of each rose could be fully appreciated. The whole effect, subdued and soft in tone, was very unusual and pleasing.

These Tin Plate Mills Will be Dark.

An order has been sent out from the headquarters of the American Tin Plate company in New York to lay off all men employed at the two mills in New Kensington. All men who are paid a monthly salary, including the office force, will have to go. After December 1st when the order goes into effect, none will be employed about the mills except the watchmen.

Large Barn Burned Near Lewistown

About 11 o'clock last Wednesday night fire was discovered in the barn of James Muthersbough, about two miles west of Lewistown. In a short time the doomed structure was a mass of flames and nothing could be done to save it. Two calves, one cow, all the summer's crops, including a Practically nothing has been done to re-large quantity of grain, and various farm place them as they were destroyed, and un-

implements, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, insurance, \$1,500. In new trees can fill the gap. Yet many valu-attempting to save his stock, in which he able trees will mature in less time than the was largely successful, Mr. Muthershough above, and still more will reach sufficient was severely burned about the face and

lem it presents cannot be how to decrease things. the demand, but must be how to conserve and increase the supply. It is a problem

in which the whole country must soon become vitally interested, yet there is today probably not one man in a hundred thousand who has the training, experience and broad knowledge to set to work intelligently the solution. In these days of fields of life work crowded with well equipped aspirants, here is a field worthy of consideration by the young man who is weighing the question of what his life work shall be. His opportunity lies not so much in the way of himself securing timber lands as in teaching others how to care for their wood suppy or in furnishing this skilled and scientific care himself. The country is only just comprehending

the need of some general and scientific system of procedure to save us from coming wood famine.

In 1882 the American Forestry Association was formed in Cincinnati. Arbor day and some slight attention to the subject in the schools, while excellent in their way, are about as adequate as a handful of crumbs thrown to a starving mob. The Government and State experiment stations

have done some good work that is mainly theoretical and experimental. Occasional private owners, individuals, clubs or companies have been aroused to the necessity of better management of their properties, there being some few who began experi ments quite a number of years ago. Three colleges of forestry have recently been established, one at Biltmore, N. C., one at Cornell, one at Yale. In 1901 the Division of Forestry at Washington became the Bureau of Forestry, and its splendid work has grown in scope and value. Of late the to which the mistletoe was sewed. In each Departments of Agriculture, the Interior terest in the problem, the Secretary of War having asked for scientific forestry aid on eight military reservations and in the orcharding of turpentine in the South. The Geological Survey has also carried on investigations. New York has led in a definite forestry policy for State funds, and just touched with dark tints suggestive of many other States have their forestry commissions. But in the main the work has been preparatory, and until very recently confined to experiment and the conservation of government forests.

At last a realization of the vital importnce of the question is beginning to spread, and the few that really know are doing all in their power to spread it farther and to increase the good beginnings they have

nade in the practical application of a remedv. At the head of the movement is the Bureau of Forestry, but its work is dread-fully hampered by the lack of trained foresters. Other obstacles are the general ignorance on the subject and the commercial spirit of many owners, who can or will only consider the immediate returns from a wholesale removal of the timber on their holdings. The most serious feature of the case is the lost time. Many of the virgin trees felled in such vast numbers have required two hundred years or more to attain their present size, and for most of the best commercial trees sixty to a hundred years is considered the scientific age for outting. der any conditions it will be years before size for most of the commoner purposes, and forestry is wont to wait and to look ahead

In 1899 a section of the Division of For-

estry was organized for the purpose of cooperating with private owners and for pecial investigations in tree planting. On application by any one wishing to adopt scientific forestry methods on his land, a his resignation at any time. field agent will make an adequate study of the ground and make out a planting plan suitable to its peculiar conditions, giving help in the selection of trees, information in regard to planting and instructions in handling forest trees when planted, the owner paying only the necessary expenses outside of salary. This plan is particularly adapted to small woodlots of farmers, and is designed not only to help the indi-

vidual but also to furnish an object lesson on how the value of land may be greatly increased by forestry. Last fall these ap-plications had reached a total of 4,709,120 acres, but from lack of money and trained men the bureau was forced to neglect or defer over ninety per cent. reaching only the comparatively insignificant total of 382,463 acres. Of the 58,850,925 acres of government forest reserves only a small part has been covered by plans for conservative lumbering. During the past year field work has been completed on seven large private forest tracts, and preliminary examinations made of 1,620,000 acres, but when we consider that the proportion of forest land un. der private ownership is so overwhelming

that the immense acreage under government control is comparatively small beside it, we see what a drop in the bucket is the work done. And the country has just begun to wake up. The good work will go on. Favorable

state legislation, the awakening of public interest, the winning over of many of the lumbermen, clubs and private holders to the benefits of forestry, the increasing ef-forts of the government and the establishment of schools of forestry all point to more extended operations in the future. People are being convicted that by careful and scientific methods tree farming will not only conserve the country's supply of wood, continue the protection afforded by forests, and ultimately prove a paying investment. but that it will in many cases bring in a steady revenue in a comparatively short time, enhance the selling value of the land, aud even be more profitable than a wholesome destruction of timber trees by the old methods.

In addition to the three schools already mentioned, the Bureau of Forestry has created the position of student assistant. which not only gives the recipient practical training, but pays him \$25 a month and expenses while in the field, with the chance of office work in Washington during the winter at \$40 a month. The number of appointments must be small, and those who have already had some experience have the preference. The position of field assistant at \$720 to \$1,000 a year in the beginning is open to trained foresters under the Civil Service Commission. The Yale Forest School is supplemented by a summer school near Milford. Pa., on a tract of sixty acres loaned for the purpose. No entrance examinations are required for the term of seven weeks, and the tuition is only \$25. The course at the Yale school itself covers two years. This year a party of sixteen students, the senior class, in fact, has been working for the War Department on the out a working plan by which the water

Ware. It is said that the President has not yet reached a decision as to whom he will

select, though it is presumed that war service will be recognized in the choice. Mr. Ware's plans have become known to a number of officials in Washington, and they have been expecting announcement of

Will Save Millions.

Southern Pacific's Wonderful Cut-off is Completed-Goes Over Great Salt Lake.

One hundred and two miles of track com posing what is known as the Ogden-Lucien out off across Great Salt lake, was formally declared completed Thursday and made a part of the Harriman system. The dedication of this track, which has

cost the Southern Pacific Railroad company many millions of dollars, but which, it is estimated, will result in a saving of more than \$500.000 yearly in operating expenses, as well as reducing the running time be tween Ogden and the Pacific coast by two hours, was the occasion of the assembling of 50 of the most prominent railroad offi cials in the country, including E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific, and the heads of practically all the lines forming the trans-continental system known s the Harriman lines.

The last spike was driven several days ago at a point on the fill nearly opposite the place where 34 years ago was driven the golden spike that closed the gap between the lines of the Union and Central Pacific railroads and Promontory Point.

Thursday night President Harriman, fourth vice president J. Kruttschnett, passenger traffic manager E. O. McCormick and other officials continued west from Lucien, Nev., to make an official inspection of the improvements in the road between that point and Reno, Nev. Several mil-lion dollars have been spent on the system across Nevada involving a practical rebuilding of hundreds of miles of road.

At the Alta club banquet Wednesday night Mr. Harriman spoke briefly referring to the improvements made by the Union and Southern Pacific systems, saving that during the past three years improvements on the two roads have cost a total of \$153,-000,000, and that when the work is com pleted the running time to the coast will be mechanically lessened.

For Shock at a 'Phone, \$8,000.

The arbitrators have given an award of 8.000 for the minor children of Thomas F. Delahunt, the Chester florist, against

the United Telephone company. Mr. Delahunt was killed in his greenhouse on April 9th, 1902, by a shock of electricity while he was answering a call at the telephone, and it was shown that a wire of the defendant company was crossed with an electric light cable. The company will appeal the case.

Brakeman Held Up.

Robbed On His Train at the Point of a Pistol-The Thief Escapes

H. L. Haner. a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, was held up and robbed by a of their three representatives on the masked man near Wilcox early Friday while his train was running at the rate of trio. forty miles an hour.

He was covered by a revolver in the military reservation at West Point, esti-mating the amount of timber and making ed to give up his watch and his money. supply may be conserved and the forest, train, getting a good start on the detective. and incidentals.

REPORTED TO HUMPHREY.

That official in turn reported the case to chief detective Humphrey, of the New York Central, at Alabama. Mr. Hum-phrey today telegraphed to chief Moore of Binghamton and detective Stephenson was at once detailed on the case.

Mr. Stephenson came to this village and spent the afternoon in trying to get some trace of the murderer.

Mr. Wilson says that the man was extremely nervous and acted as if he were frightened half to death.

The man was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches tall, stoutly built, weighing from 165 to 180 pounds and had a light sandy moustache. The first thing Mr. Wilson noticed about him was that he had a wide, protruding forehead. He wore a black soft hat and a long

black coat resembling a "Prince Albert," but not exactly a "Prince Albert."

Not a Candidate.

Former President Cleveland Says His Determination is Unalterable. Writes Brooklyn Eagle.

Grover Cleveland has sent the following letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Daily "Eagle":

"PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25, 1903-MY DEAR MR. MCKELWAY-I have wanted for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others. You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the "Eagle" of my nomination for the Presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such a manner by Democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to time and manner of a declaration on my part con-cerning the subject, if such a declaration

should seem necessary or proper. "In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that, in any circumstances or upon any consideration, I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive. This yon, at least, ought to know from me, and I should be glad if the "Eagle" were made the medium of its conveyance to the public. Very sincerely yours, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Brooklyn "Eagle" to the editor of which Mr. Cleveland's letter was addressed announced Friday that the support it had given Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination would now be given Alten Parker, at present chief justice of the courts of appeals of New York.

\$50 An Hour for Arbiters

Fifty dollars an hour for a period of five hours per day and for thirty days during the year, making a total of \$7,500, is what the anthracite coal operators will pay each ciliation board, or \$150 an hour to the

The levy of half a mill per ton to raise funds for the payment of conciliation ex-penses will amount to \$33,000, as this year's tonnage will run about 66,000,000 The fellow escaped by jumping from the tons. About \$10,000 will go for clerk hire

