

# Democratic Matchman

Belleville, Pa., March 18, 1904.

**P. GRAY MEEK, Editor**

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## Democratic County Committee for 1904.

Precinct.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Belleville N W	J. C. Harper,	Belleville
" " S W	H. G. Gertruy,	" "
" " W W	Geo. B. Miller,	" "
Centre Hall Boro	W. F. Bradford,	Centre Hall
Howard	Howard Moore,	" "
Millsburg	John Noll,	Millsburg
Millheim	Peter Musser,	Millheim
Phillipsburg 1st W	Ira W. Lelkes,	Phillipsburg
" 2nd W	J. W. Lelkes,	" "
" 3rd W	Ed. G. Jones,	" "
State College Boro	John Belmont,	State College
Unionville	J. J. McDonnell,	Fleming
Benner Twp.	John Q. Miller,	Belleville
" " S P	Sinclair Hoy,	" "
Boggs Twp. N P	Ira P. Confer,	Yarnell
" " E P	W. G. Morrison,	Roland
" " W P	W. Lewis Alkey,	Wingate
Burnside Twp.	A. V. Dougherty,	Moshannon
College	Wm. H. Fry,	Romola
Curtin	Peter Robb Jr.,	" "
Ferguson	Wm. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills	" "
" " W	D. G. Gray, Penna Farmstead	" "
Gregg Twp. N P	J. C. Rossman, Spring Mills	" "
" " E P	H. P. Herring, Penn Hall	" "
" " W P	Wm. B. Frank, Spring Mills	" "
Haines Twp. W P	Ralph E. Storer, Aaronsburg	" "
" " E P	J. W. Winklebech, Feidler	" "
Half Moon Twp.	W. P. Sebring, Moshannon	" "
Harris	John Weiland, Boalsburg	" "
Howard	A. M. Butler, Howard	" "
Huston	John Q. Miller, Martha	" "
Liberty Twp. E P	Benjamin Brown, Blanchard	" "
" " W P	Albert Berger, Monument	" "
Marion	J. W. Orr, Walker	" "
Miles Twp. E P	Jerry Berger, Wolfs Store	" "
" " W P	M. P. Winters, Rebersburg	" "
Patton Twp.	Thos. M. Huey, Rebersburg	" "
Penn	W. F. Smith, Millheim	" "
Potter	S. P. Gray, Centre Hall	" "
" " N P	Geo. H. Emerick, Centre Hall	" "
" " W P	J. P. Spangler, Tusseyville	" "
Rush	Wm. B. Frank, Phillipsburg	" "
Snow Shoe E P	E. A. Hampton, Snow Shoe	" "
" " W P	Wm. B. Frank, Moshannon	" "
Spring Twp. N P	C. M. Heiler, Belleville	" "
" " E P	J. W. Dinsag, Pleasant Gap	" "
" " W P	J. T. Merriman, Port Matilda	" "
Taylor Twp.	S. K. Emerick, Fleming	" "
Union	Wm. B. Frank, Hubersburg	" "
Walker Twp. E P	D. A. Detrick, Hubersburg	" "
" " W P	Albert Shaffer, Zion	" "
Worth	J. A. Williams, Port Matilda	" "

## Democratic State Convention.

Democratic State Committee Rooms, Harrisburg, Pa., March 8th, 1904.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In pursuance of the requirements of the rules governing the Democratic organization of the State, and the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at a special meeting held in Harrisburg, on the 3rd day of March, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet in the Lyceum theatre at HARRISBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The business to be transacted will be the nomination of

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Two candidates for Electors at Large.

Thirty-two candidates for District Electors.

and to elect in the manner provided by the rules of the party:

Four Delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention.

Sixty-four District Delegates to the National Democratic Convention,

and to act upon such other matters, pertaining to the interest and success of the party in Pennsylvania, as may be brought before it.

P. GRAY MEEK, J. K. P. HALL,  
Secretary, Chairman.

## Report Likely to be a Whitewash.

Such is the Prediction Concerning House Investigation of Bristow Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Notwithstanding the high character of the seven members of the House who have been detailed by Speaker Cannon to investigate the charges of irregularities by their fellow members in getting favors from the Post office Department, it is not expected the results will be of a sort to command the confidence of the public.

Determined as the investigators may be to bring out all the facts in a fearless and impartial way, no matter who may be affected, the esprit de corps and the spirit of good fellowship are so strong in the House that the committee will inevitably allow the investigation to put the best possible face on all questionable transactions in which members had any part and, in all probability, the report will be a comprehensive whitewash, holding that whatever irregularities occurred were the outgrowth of the system, and that members were victims of this system and of the disregard of their own regulations by officials of the Department.

Probably the temporary disorganization of the postal service caused by its sudden extension during the Spanish war will also come in for a share of the blame, as it did at the outset of the investigation of the main post-office scandals. There will probably be enough appearance of truth in these pleas to satisfy the conscience of the committee and to give the report some credit with sections of the public, but persons who are familiar with the way things are done here will not have much confidence in it.

Two somewhat similar congressional investigations have been held in recent years and both of them were little less than farcical in the way they were conducted and in their results. The first was the investigation by a senate committee, which had some men of the highest character among its members, into the allegations that certain Senators had speculated in sugar trust stock while the Wilson tariff bill was pending before the Senate.

Sensitors who were well-known as constant speculators in sugar were before this committee and, through sudden lapse of memory, were unable to throw any light on the question at issue, either as affecting themselves or other Senators. They were unable even to say whether certain orders to buy or sell sugar stock produced before the committee were in their own handwriting. One Senator, who had to admit that a telegram signed with his name had reached a New York broker, alleged that the telegram had been sent off by mistake by his cook or some other house servant. Senator Quay was the only Senator who declared frankly that he had been speculating in sugar. The upshot of this farcical investigation was that a New York broker was sent to jail for a few days for contempt for refusing to answer questions put to him by the committee.

The other investigation was held in the last Congress, into allegations that mem-

bers of the House naval committee had been bribed or otherwise improperly influenced to make provision for the purchase of submarine boats for the navy. After farcical proceedings lasting a couple of weeks this investigation resulted in a vindication of all the statesmen involved while the man who brought the charges was branded as a liar and perjurer. But no more was ever made to punish him for his perjury. That would have involved, getting the case out of the hands of a committee of Congress into the hands of a, perhaps, unsympathetic grand jury.

## Fourth Attack on Port Arthur.

Japanese Force Was Divided.—One of the Ozar's Ships Badly Crippled and Another Observed to be on Fire.—Rumors About Port Arthur.

SHANGHAI, March 13.—The Japanese in Shanghai show considerable excitement over the report that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur.

TIEN TSIN, March 13.—An unconfirmed report has reached here that Port Arthur has fallen.

PORT ARTHUR, March 13.—Everything is quiet here today.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says: "It is asserted here that the Russians virtually have abandoned Port Arthur."

TOKIO, March 13.—It is reported that a Japanese patrol engaged a party of Russian soldiers near Kasan, west of Anju, yesterday. The Russians numbered thirty. Confirmation of the fight, however, is not obtainable.

## AS TOGO SAW IT.

TOKIO, March 13.—Admiral Togo's report of the first attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet, on March 10th, reached Tokio last Saturday afternoon. It is as follows:

"Our squadron, as pre-arranged, attacked the enemy at Port Arthur on March 10. Our two torpedo flotillas reached the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Finding no enemy and waiting until dawn, one of the flotilla engaged succeeded in sinking special mines in the harbor entrance. Notwithstanding the enemy's fire, our fleet succeeded in sinking the mines. The other flotilla met the enemy's torpedo flotilla, consisting of six boats, in the Lao-Thie-Shan channel, south of Port Arthur, at 4:30 o'clock. A hot engagement occurred at close range for thirty minutes. The enemy then took flight.

"Our fire greatly damaged the Russian ships, one of which was badly crippled by a shot through the boilers and another was observed to be on fire. So close were the two flotillas to each other that our destroyers, the Assahi, Kasumi and Akatsuki, nearly touched the enemy's ships and our crews could even hear the cries of agony of the injured men on them. We sustained some damage and loss. The Akatsuki had a steam pipe broken and four stokers were killed thereby. Our loss was seven killed and eight wounded. Among the latter is chief engineer Minamisawa, of the Kasumi.

"Our other flotilla, while leaving the harbor entrance, observed two Russian torpedo boats coming from seaward and immediately engaged them, the battle lasting one hour. After causing them severe damage, one of them effected its escape, but our destroyer, the Sasanami, captured the other boat, which proved to be the Stereguschitich.

"Notwithstanding the land batteries pouring a heavy fire on our flotilla, the captured vessel was taken in tow. Owing to the sea the tow line soon parted and the Sasanami found it necessary to take the crew from the Russian boat and abandon the Stereguschitich, which finally sank at 10:30. The enemy's cruisers, the Novik and Bayan, steamed out of the entrance of the harbor toward us, but observing the approach of our cruiser squadron retired to the harbor. Our flotilla suffered some damage, but not heavy. The Sasanami and the Akatsuki had two sailors killed, and sub-lieutenant Shami, of the Akatsuki, and two sailors were wounded.

"Our main and cruiser squadrons arrived at Port Arthur at 5 o'clock and cruisers immediately advanced toward the harbor entrance to protect the torpedo flotilla. The main squadron advanced near Lao-Thie-Shan and opened an indirect cannonade against the inner harbor from 10 o'clock to 1:40. According to the observations made by one of our cruisers facing the entrance, the bombardment was remarkably effective. During our cannonade the enemy's land batteries fired, but none of the ships suffered any damage. Another cruiser squadron went to Talien Wan and bombarded the enemy's fortress on Sanshanto; damaging the buildings thereof.

"The cruisers Takasago and Chiyado reconnoitered the west coast of the Port Arthur peninsula, but did not find the enemy. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer damaged in the third attack on Port Arthur, was found to be the Wnshobterinsky, which had been completely sunk, the mast only being visible above the water.

"Our squadron stopped fighting at two o'clock and returned to the rendezvous."

## Cavalry Patrol Meets Repulse.

Japs Flee After One is Killed, Leaving Behind Gun Cotton.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—General Silinski telegraphs as follows, under yesterday's date:

"On March 7th, our patrol discovered four of the enemy's posts on the Chong-Cheng-Ang river and a troop of cavalry acting as scouts near Patechen, northwest of Anju. A Japanese cavalry patrol fell into an ambush, prepared by our patriots and were dispersed, losing one killed. The Japanese left behind them a quantity of gun cotton and some swords and blankets.

"The population of Manchuria is quiet. On the night of March 11th, the enemy's ships explored Helena bay, and the shore opposite Sennutchie, with searchlights.

"According to information which has not been verified, the Japanese have not made any attacks north of Gensan.

## FOUR RUSSIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, March 15.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at New Chwang says that after the removal of the battleship Retvizan, four Russian steamers, the Harbin, the Haihar, the Ninguta and the Sungari, were anchored at the mouth of the entrance to Port Arthur, in proper position, and sunk, leaving only a small channel available. Vice Admiral Makaroff having previously ordered the whole fleet to remain outside with steam up, economy in coal being unnecessary.

## Russians Cling to Port Arthur.

Highest Official Quarters Assures the Associated Press That Tokio Report of the City's Fall is Absolutely Without Foundation and 'is the Veriest Nonsense'—Motive Influence is Japanese Enthusiasm.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—From the highest official quarters, the Associated Press has received information that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors persistently sent out from Tokio, that the Russians are abandoning Port Arthur.

"It's the veriest nonsense," said the official information of the Associated Press. "Nothing has occurred there to warrant such reports. The Japanese fleet has not been seen for forty-eight hours. The motive of the government at Tokio, in spreading this story is probably to influence public feeling in Japan, in the hope of creating enthusiasm while a war loan is being floated."

The newspapers here manifest the greatest indignation over the report, the *Bourse Gazette* characterizing it as outrageous and a British invention. Attention is re-directed to the order of the day, ordered by Lieutenant-General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, in which he declared that the place would never be surrendered, as representing the Russian position. Relative to the ship point, a military officer said to the Associated Press:

"This mere statement carries its own reputation unless we meant to be in ignominious retreat all along the line. If we abandon Port Arthur we leave our fleet there to be doomed. It is too absurd to discuss."

General Kuropatkin expects to reach Mukden, March 20th. Everything will be sidetracked in order to get him to the front of schedule time. The general may proceed on a flying visit to Port Arthur, but he is more likely to enter as once upon his duties as commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army. He bears an autograph letter from the emperor to Viceroy Alexieff, to whom he will report. It is understood that the viceroy then will turn over the entire direction of the land operation to General Kuropatkin who will transmit his reports to the emperor through the viceroy, but practically this is the only point on which Viceroy Alexieff will maintain superiority.

General Kuropatkin had his plan of campaign practically perfected before he left here for the Far East. He returned to St. Petersburg quietly from his country seat and his presence here was not known for four days. These four days he devoted to the elaboration of his plans in conjunction with his staff and with the aid of all information in possession of the ministry of war, as well as of the special reports from the theatre of war.

A superstitious idea prevails here that General Kuropatkin will signalize his birthday, which occurs on March 30, and which is also his patron saint's day, with some important act.

On account of the difficulty of housing the vast number of troops poured into Mukden, fourteen thousand have been sent forward within the last few days towards the Yalu river as reinforcements for the 7,000 troops already at Kasan and Anju, and the stream of soldiers from European Russia are being held at Harbin. The housing problem will disappear with the advent of warmer weather, but in the meantime the government is hurrying forward large numbers of portable collapsible wooden quarters, 1,800 of these having already been despatched from St. Petersburg and 3,000 from Moscow.

Prince Louis Napoleon has gone to the Caucasus accompanied by Prince Merat. Prince Louis Napoleon will relinquish his command of cavalry division of the caucuses and then proceed to the Far East, where he will take supreme command of the army under General Kuropatkin.

General Niedermuller has gone to the front to take charge of the military communications and was responsible for the regular movement of military trains. The dowager empress today inspected her own Red Cross society which is proceeding to the front.

The statement of Mr. Zilinski that the Russians found poisoned swords left by the fleeing Japanese, has made much comment. Similar swords were used by the Chinese during the Boxer rebellion in Manchuria and the slightest wound made by them proved fatal. The use of such weapons is prohibited by the Geneva and Hague conventions.

Miss Harned's Refusal to Appear Before Cheap House Results Seriously.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—A small sized panic at the Alvin theatre today, resulted from the announcement that Virginia Harned refused to appear in her advertised part.

Fully 2,000 people, mostly women, had been seated for the performance at the usual "Bargain matinee"—50 cents for any seat in the house—and when the announcement was made that Miss Harned refused to appear before such a cheap house, a grand rush was made for the box office to get money back.

The theatre officials were powerless to check the rush and many women were hurt, but none seriously.

The Alvin people claim Miss Harned had agreed to abide by the custom of the house and she was advertised accordingly.

## Copper River Indians Starve.

Tribes in General Are Reported Sick and Dying.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representations have been made to the Washington authorities that the Copper River Indians, in Alaska, generally are sick and dying from lack of nourishment. Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the war department, has telegraphed General Funston, commanding the department of the Columbia, to do anything he can for the Indians in the interest of humanity.

The only military post in the Copper River region, is a small post at Copper Centre, used by men of the signal corps, who have supplies sufficient only for their own subsistence.

## Factory Girls Faced Flames.

Buffalo Biscuit Works Wrecked by an Explosion, Panic Follows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Thirty girls working at the Ontario Biscuit works were thrown into a panic today when a terrific explosion wrecked the plant.

The walls of the building bulged outward and the floor sank.

Fortunately the stairway remained intact and the girls escaped.

Superintendent Edward D. Howe was so badly burned that it is feared he will die and another man may lose his eyesight.

It is believed the explosion was caused by a leakage of natural gas, which was used as fuel in the plant. The loss on the building was \$50,000.

## Troops Investing Northern Korea.

PARIS, March 17.—The Tokio correspondent of the Matin sends this information, which he says comes from reliable authority concerning the Japanese military situation up to March 10.

"The first army of 70,000 troops under General Kuroki, occupies northern Korea. The brigade landed at Gensan forms part of a second army of similar strength.

The mobilization of the latter has been completed and the troops will shortly for an unknown destination. The mobilization of a third army began on March 7.

PORT ARTHUR, March 16.—Another passenger steamer, Argon, captured by the Japanese off the coast of Korea, February 7, and taken to Sasebo, returned here yesterday, declares that she saw two damaged warships towed into Nagasaki, February 26, one being the Asuna and the other a cruiser, said to be a flagship, having a heavy list.

Other passengers of the Russian merchant vessels, captured by the Japanese, arrived here tonight from Japan. In the course of interviews the passengers claimed that they observed drunk-oness among the Japanese troops, though the sailors maintained an excellent bearing. They report that the Japanese cavalry makes a pitiable appearance, the horses being weak and sick looking.

The passengers brought evidence that the Japanese had worked out a plan and date for the commencement of operations at least two weeks before hostilities began.

The Russians are indignant over the conduct of an Englishman, who had lived at Vladivostok, who cheered the Japanese transports.

LONDON, March 17.—No further news of the progress of hostilities in the Far East, have been received here. There is much interest manifested in the report that the Russian main advance is crossing the Yalu, but this is not yet confirmed, and, according to the *Daily Chronicle's* Ping Yang correspondent, all the Russian troops have left North Korea, 20,000 of them being concentrated at Kulon Cheng, north of the Yalu river, in Manchuria.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Sebastopol correspondent says it is semi-officially announced that Russia has abandoned the idea of sending her Asiatic squadron to the Far East by the way of Behring straits as impracticable.

A Port Arthur dispatch says that Admiral Witsoff has been appointed chief of Viceroy Alexieff's naval staff and has gone in Mukden.

## Your Daily Meals.

If you eat a hearty dinner at the close of each day's work, a dinner made up of food elements which have a chance to build up the body during the night's rest, then you should eat a light breakfast, so that your new energy may go into your morning's work instead of being all used up in digesting your morning meal.

But if you have not eaten the proper quantity and kind of food for dinner you must eat a hearty breakfast, or else feel faint from undernourishment.

You should not eat meat for breakfast, for meat should only be eaten at a time when complete rest can be taken. If you feel the need of meat eat eggs instead of nuts.

You should eat a well cooked cereal, but know this: The cereals which can be cooked in three minutes are hardly worth the eating, because they have so little nourishment in them. Oatmeal that has been cooked several hours is very good. Half cooked oatmeal is so poor a food that it is almost a poison. Cornmeal must also be well cooked, too, if it is to do its best work for the human body—and soul.

And if you will eat bread for breakfast eat the German zwieback, crisp rolls or brown toast. Hot bread and cakes clog your system and will make you cross and uncomfortable before noon.

Coffee could be a healthful drink if it were properly made and not boiled until it is bitter with tannin. Clear coffee, one cup of it, may have no ill effects on your nerves. Coffee, with cream, one cup or two cups, will make you bilious.

But, whatever else you eat or drink, eat fruit and a great deal of fruit, for breakfast. If you want a fruit tonic drink the juice of an orange and half a lemon. If you want fruit for a food eat apples or bananas. Or if these do not agree with you eat apple sauce, cooked prunes, cooked canned fruit.

## To Avoid a Tie Vote.

In the history of our comic literature there have been many genuine "Irish bulls" recorded, but rarely one that is of a neater brand than that encountered at a political gathering on Locust street above Broad, in Philadelphia, says the Record of that city. A convention of delegates had been called to revise the rules of the party, and in order to expedite matters a delegate moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft the proposed rules. Before this was adopted another delegate suggested that a committee of fifteen would be unwieldy and proposed an amendment reducing the number to eight. This was agreed to, but before its adoption an aged delegate, with a rich Miesian brogue, arose and solemnly proposed, "Misther Chairman, I move yer that the committee be increased to none, so that in case of a tie vote there'll be a majority of wan."

## Not Without Distinction.

A note of family pride was struck in the conversation between three small Reading boys the other day. The parts played by their respective grandfathers in the civil war were being depicted by two of the boys in vivid colors. The career of each, it seemed, had been halted by confinement in southern prisons, and it was on the latter fact that the lads laid particular stress. The third youth, unable to match these recitals with any military achievement of his own forefathers, preserved an envious silence for awhile and then, not to be outdone, said disparagingly:

"Why, that's not so much. My Uncle Bill was in jail a long time, and he was never in the army at all!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Stupidity of Sheep.

A sheep herder gives some of his experience in handling sheep on the western ranges in the following:

"We have to watch them every minute, and if vigilance is relaxed for an instant the entire flock is likely to commit suicide. In handling most animals some degree of self help or intelligence can be relied on to aid the owner in saving their lives, but sheep seem to set deliberately to work to kill themselves.

If caught in a storm on the plains, they will drift before the wind and die of cold and exposure rather than move 100 yards to windward to obtain shelter in their corral. To drive sheep against the wind is absolutely impossible. I once lost over 1,000 head because I could not drive them to a corral 200 feet away.

In the corral they are still more foolish. If a storm comes up, they all move "down wind" until stopped by the fence. Then commences the proceeding so much dreaded by sheepmen, known as "piling." The sheep will climb over one another's backs until they are heaped up ten feet high. Of course all those on the bottom are smothered. Not one has sense enough to seek shelter under the lee of the fence, as a horse or dog would do.

Again, if a sheep gets into quicksand its fate teaches nothing to those that come immediately after, but the whole flock will follow the leader to destruction. No more exasperatingly stupid animal than a sheep walks.

## An Ardent Dovesite.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Bottomley, ardent disciples of John Alexander Dowder, leader of the restorationist, now in New York, recently left Chester, Pa., for Zion City, where they will make their future home, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Bottomley, who is blind and helpless, in an interview said:

"Yes, we are going back to Zion, a place people generally have a mistaken idea about. We first went to Zion City when building lots were offered for sale. When I first went there I was in bad shape indeed. All the doctors told me before going west that I could not live, and, in fact, I wanted to die. I had to be fed and handled like a child. Today my general health is as good as it ever was. I eat and sleep well and have not an ache or pain. This favorable change I attribute to prayer and the doctrine of Dr. Dowder. I hope to have the full use of my lower limbs in time and have every reason to believe that my lost sight will return."

Previous to losing his sight Bottomley was one of Chester's leading merchants.

## Gifts For King Menelek.

Consul General Skinner, who recently started for Abyssinia to make a treaty with King Menelek looking to the introduction of American goods into his dominions, took with him a large collection of gifts to be presented to the king, says the Washington Star. Among them is a large silver plaque, upon which is engraved the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase exposition to the king to visit the fair next year. There also is a collection of modern firearms, which are samples of the best manufactured in this country. Another present consists of photographs of different scenes and industries in the United States.

## Woman at Her Best.

Don't belong to the "old folks" and nod through the evening hours because your boy is at college. Don't attempt repair and preservation of beauty with paints, powders and veils. Take plenty of exercise, stand erect, sit erect. When you speak, let your voice possess volume and energy; when you think, think freshly.

Don't say you haven't time for the afternoon's "forty winks." Take it, and your renewed strength will show in a freshened complexion. A half hour's nap after luncheon will do more to eradicate wrinkles than all the beautifiers in the world.

Don't think that a life of ease and luxury is essential to preserving youthful, delicate looks. A certain amount of work and exercise is necessary to keep the muscles firm and elastic and the flesh hard.

Don't let go of love and love of romance. They are amulets against wrinkles. Not all of the world's homage is poured at the feet of girlhood.

Don't fancy that the dew of youth, with its complexion of roses, is alone able to inspire passion. A woman's best and richest years are from thirty to forty. The old saw about "sweet sixteen" is exploded.

Don't be glum if you want to be young. Dance and sing and, above all, laugh. Ride, drive, row, swim and walk a mile—or make it three—daily. Keep your heart young and thus defy Father Time.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Returning of Caribou to Maine.

It's good news for the sportsmen that C. C. Garland, managing director of the Debsconeg Fish and Game club, brings to Bangor, Me., for he says that deer and moose throughout the great game country are to be seen in even greater abundance than last year. "Every one I've seen says game is plentiful," said Mr. Garland to a Bangor Commercial reporter, "and so far as my section of the country is concerned, I can testify that both deer and moose are to be seen in greater numbers than a year ago. We've seen an occasional caribou, too, and it looks as if these animals are coming back to Maine after having deserted us for the wilds of Canada. The other day we ran across a curiosity while ascending Katahdin. It was a black caribou, just as black as my hat. We found tracks which showed that caribou have been haunting Katahdin during the summer."

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by orphan's court clerk, A. G. Arches, during the week:

John Cornian and Lena Leitch, both of Howard.  
W. K. Grazier and Myrtle Gray, both of Guyer.  
Perry O. Sharrer and Lottie Dixon, both of Taylor.  
Wm. M. Melick and C. W. Kessler, both of Phillipsburg.  
Wm. A. Jordan, of Colyer, and Nora J. Boal, of Tusseyville.  
Allen S. Winklebech, of Rebersburg, and Mary E. Auman, of Spring Mills.  
Walter G. Houser, of Pleasant Gap, and Rosie E. Smith, of Rock View.  
Lons A. Hill and Margaret B. Miller, Belleville.  
W. G. Martoff, of Benore, and Edie R. Moffet, of Turtle Creek.

## Emmett's Burial Place.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York has probably solved the mystery of the burial place of Robert Emmet, his great-uncle, the famous Irish patriot who was put to death by the English for high treason at Dublin on Sept. 20, 1803, says the New York Herald.

In the Emmet family vault in St. Peter's churchyard, Angier street, Dublin, Dr. Emmet is convinced, the bones of his ancestor lie.

In his three months' trip abroad, just concluded, Dr. Emmet was unable to obtain permission to open this vault. He finally and positively proved, however, that Robert Emmet's body is not in St. Michael's churchyard or in Glassneven. Tradition has never gone outside the three in designating the patriot's last resting place.

The Emmet's body lies in the family vault Dr. Emmet is assured from the elimination of the two other supposed burial places and from several other facts. Robert Emmet's sister was the wife of Robert Holmes, a noted barister, who, returning from England on the night of the uprising for which Emmet was hanged, was arrested in Dublin and thrown into the tower prison. His family knew he was in Dublin, but learned no more of his fate. A year later, months after Emmet's execution, Holmes was released and, going home, was met by his wife. She fell dead in his arms, killed by the shock.

Mrs. Holmes was buried in the dead of night, contrary to all custom, and her body placed in the Emmet vault in St. Peter's, where lay her parents' bodies. Dr. Emmet believes this was done to enable the removal of Robert Emmet's body from the receiving vault in the same churchyard and its burial in the family vault.

When an edict prohibiting burials in Dublin was issued in 1840 the headstones and tomb covers in St. Peter's churchyard were taken up and the surface covered with a thick layer of cement. The stones were replaced promiscuously, merely indicating that the bodies they commemorated lay somewhere in the churchyard. Objections of families whose ancestors are buried there prevented Dr. Emmet from excavating.

Bad Ventilation. Bad ventilation deforms more children and destroys more health than accident or plague. There is reason to believe that not a few of the scrofulous diseases common among children proceed from the ignorant habit of being put to sleep in beds and perambulators with the head under the bed-clothing and so inhaling air already breathed and further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. "Madam," said a doctor to a woman, "you are smothering the life out of your child's lungs. How would you like to drink the water you wash in? Well, when you cover the baby's head up you force him to use air that is just as bad and just as impure."

## Innovation at a Wedding.

Mention was made some time ago of the use of silver paper horseshoes and slippers instead of rice as missiles of luck at fashionable weddings, says a London cable dispatch to the New York Herald. An innovation was made at the marriage of Lady Gwendoline Omslow and Mr. Rupert Guinness few days ago, when the bride and bridegroom were pelted with dried rose leaves.

## Plan to Increase British Trade.

A project is in course of development for a floating exhibition of British industries which is to make a tour of the British empire, says the London Globe. A specially chartered ship will be fitted up and sent on a protracted voyage, and by this means it is hoped that the claims of British manufacturers will be literally "brought home"