

**Former Governor, a Republican,  
Elected Amid Wild Excitement.**

**FOUR DEMOCRATS BOLTED**

Amid scenes of wild excitement in the Kentucky legislature, former Governor William O'Connell Bradley, Republican, was elected United States senator to succeed James B. McCreary. Bradley's term of six years will begin on March 4, 1909. He received sixty-four votes, four of which were cast by Democrats opposed to former Governor Beckham, leading Democratic candidate for senator, who was endorsed for the office at the state primaries. Senators H. S. Mc Nutt, Albert Charlton, and Representative Chris Mueller, of Louisville, and Representative E. W. Lillard, of Boyle county, were the Democrats who voted for Bradley.

The completion of the first roll call in joint session showed: Bradley 64; Beckham, 69; Blackburn, 1; James, 1. Before the speaker could announce the result, the Democrats obtained a recapitulation and attempted to break the quorum by leaving the hall; but they soon came back, accompanied by Beckham, who authorized the withdrawal of his name and released the Democrats from the primary nomination pledge to him in hope that some other Democrat could be elected if the four bolting Democrats could be persuaded to change their votes. These four men were surrounded by party friends and urged to withdraw their support from Bradley and reelect Senator James McCreary or any Democrat they might name, but the four men declared that the proposal came too late. The Democratic leaders even promised a caucus to select a candidate, to which the name of Beckham would not be presented, but the bolters ended the recapitulation by steadfastly refusing all offers.

Representative Lillard was the only one of the four Democrats to explain his vote for Bradley. He said he thought the time had come to "throw off party shackles and to break up the machine," and, although he did support the Democratic ticket for forty years, he believed his vote for Bradley "was the best Democratic vote he ever cast."

**Three Arrested For Patent Fraud.**

Three arrests in Washington have brought to light a scandal in the patent office which has been under investigation since early in February, and which revolves around an invention valued at more than \$5,000,000. The parties arrested are Ned W. Barton, third assistant examiner of the patent office; Henry W. Everding, a patent attorney of Philadelphia, and John A. Heany, an inventor of York, Pa. They had been indicted by the United States grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the government and for destroying public records. Bail was fixed at \$10,000.

The indictment charges that the three men, "with an intent to steal and destroy," carried away from the patent office certain letters, specifications and amendments relating to patents and unlawfully and wilfully destroyed them. The investigation was made upon information that as a result of a conspiracy John A. Heany had been given a patent on an invention for manufacturing filaments and electrodes for electric incandescent lamps.

The facts disclosed by the investigation were of such a character that they were presented to the grand jury. It is alleged that through connivance with Ned W. Barton, Heany and Everding outwitted more than twenty of the largest electrical concerns in the country, all striving to get the same patent. All of these concerns had filed applications for a patent, but from time to time Barton, it is charged, would see the specifications and employ whatever he desired for perfecting Heany's invention. To be successful in this plan it was necessary to destroy certain records and file substitutes therefor.

**Bride Gives Away \$800,000.**

Mrs. Annie M. Weightman Walker, worth \$400,000, one of the wealthiest women in America, was married to Frederick Courtland Penfield, diplomat, clubman and yachtsman, in St. Patrick's cathedral in New York.

Shortly after the wedding Mrs. Walker's attorney in Philadelphia announced on behalf of the bride the following gifts to relatives and institutions:

A deed of trust under which \$600,000 are set aside for the benefit of her nephew and five nieces, and \$200,000 for the benefit of four great nephews and nieces, in equal portions.

\$50,000 to the College of Physicians in this city, as a memorial to her father, the late William Weightman.

\$40,000 to the Franklin Institute, in this city, to carry out a contract memorial gift made as a memorial to her father.

\$50,000 to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as a memorial to her first husband, Robert J. C. Walker.

\$20,000 to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty in Philadelphia.

\$20,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

\$5000 to the Professor George Allen Memorial in the University of Pennsylvania and a similar amount to the library fund of the Perkiomen Seminary of Pennsylvania.

**Big Mine Cave-In Near Wilkes-Barre.**

A mammoth mine cave-in, eighty feet deep, and disturbing a surface area of about a third of an acre, occurred near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The cave-in runs along a coal branch of the Jersey Central railroad, whose tracks were undermined and destroyed for a distance of fifty yards. The Blackman colliery workings of the Lehigh Valley Coal company nearby were inundated with a sudden rush of rock, clay and sand, causing the miners and other employees to flee for their safety. The properties in the vicinity of the cave-in, including several dozen miners' houses, are in great danger.

The cave is about 175 feet long and about half as wide. Those who witnessed the disappearance of the surface state that the first indication was a settling of a few feet, after which the surface vanished much in the same manner the contents of a huge funnel would. There was a subdued roar, and all that remained was a deep hole, which attracted hundreds of sightseers. The people living nearest the cave-in are preparing to abandon their homes for fear a further spreading may occur. So far none of the houses have been damaged.

**Received Bomb By Mail.**

That City Solicitor N. R. Turner, of Easton, Pa., was not blown to pieces in no fault of some enemy now living in Italy. The attorney received a package in the mails, and when he opened it he found it contained a stick of dynamite, to one end of which was attached an explosive cap. Fortunately the cap burned a little in transit, destroying its power to explode the dynamite when the package was opened, as had been planned by the sender.

Turner was formerly assistant to the district attorney, and it is supposed that the dynamite was sent to him by one of the number of Italians he prosecuted and who have since been released from jail and gone home to Italy.

**A Rich Gold Find in West Virginia.**

The eastern end of Hancock county, W. Va., near Arroya, is in a state of excitement over an alleged rich gold find. The Sawmill Run Oil company is drilling an oil well on the Miss Virginia Brown farm at Arroya, and when from a depth of 200 feet the baller was brought up it was found to contain a solid substance, in which the glint of gold was seen. The substance proved to be gold ore, and the small quantity brought up by the baller was declared to be worth \$7.50, or at the rate of \$7000 per ton.

Offers by capitalists, most of them Pittsburghers, to lease adjoining territory, have been turned down by the owners of the land, who will form their own company and mine for gold.

**Insane Man Bit Off His Own Tongue.**

Going suddenly insane while twenty miles at sea off Atlantic City, N. J., in a codfishing schooner, Edward Anderson, one of the sailors, became vicious, and in his desperation bit off his own thumb. He also attempted to throw other members of the crew overboard. Anderson was overpowered and tied with ropes to the floor in the cabin. With superhuman strength he got one arm free and bit off his thumb. His shrieks of pain terrified the other sailors. When the schooner was docked Anderson was taken in charge by the police officials and placed in a padded cell.

**Beat Child to Death.**

Charged with beating a five-year-old child to death and then setting fire to their home to burn the body and conceal the crime, "Doc" Watts and his wife, both negroes, were arrested and placed under a close guard to prevent lynching threatened by residents of Gladden, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Neighbors, attracted to the house by smoke soon after Watts and his wife left, broke open the door and found the child under a table, the indications being that a bonfire had been started around her body.

**Killed Three Children and Herself.**

Mrs. J. C. Spires, the wife of a farmer near Baltimore, O., killed three of her children, fatally wounded a fourth and then committed suicide. One of the children was drowned in a well and the others were shot and their throats cut. Mrs. Spires took carbolic acid, shot herself and cut her throat. The surviving child, which may die, is Alva, five years old. The dead children are: Catherine, three years old; Luella, six years old, and Jesse, aged one year.

**Girl Poisoned By Indelible Pencil.**

Miss Mamie Shales, a clerk in a laundry at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is in a critical condition as a result of having been poisoned by putting an indelible pencil to her tongue while doing her office work. There is little hope for her recovery. The girl used the indelible pencil to mark articles sent into the laundry, and time and time again placed it between her lips without suspecting the danger.

**Mother's Mistake Killed Baby.**

Mrs. William Sloat, residing in Harrisburg, Pa., gave her infant a portion of a morphine tablet in mistake for another medicine and caused its death. The child had been ill and its medicine was placed close to that intended for another member of the family, who is also ill. The mother is prostrated by the accident.

**Shot to Death While He Slept.**

Fred. Dolph, of Clinton, Ia., was shot to death while he slept. His head was blown off with a shotgun, placed against his cheek. Mrs. Dolph is under arrest.

**ANIMAL TAILS.**

The Functions of Those of Cats, Lions and Jaguars.

A cat never actually wags its tail. Why should it when it can purr? But nevertheless it seems to serve the same purpose in permitting a temporary expenditure of excess nervous energy when the animal is under great strain. For instance, when carefully stalking a bird or a man, as in the case of a kitten or a lion, the tip of the tail is never still for a moment—ever curling and uncurling. We may compare this to the nervous tapping of the foot or fingers in a man. When an angry lion is roaring his loudest, his tail will frequently lash from side to side, giving rise among the ancients to the belief that he scourged his body with a hook or thorn which grew from the end of the tail.

When a jaguar walks along a slender bough or a house cat perambulates the top of a board fence, we perceive another important function of the tail, that of an aid in balancing. As a tight rope performer sways his pole, so the feline shifts its tail to preserve the center of gravity.

The tail of a sheep seems to be of little use to its owner, although in the breed which is found in Asia Minor and on the tablelands of Tartary, this organ functions as a storehouse of fat and sometimes reaches a weight of fifty pounds. When viewed from behind, the animal seems all tail, and when this appendage reaches its full size it is either fastened between two sticks which drag on the ground or it is suspended on two small wheels.—C. William Beebe in *Outing Magazine*.

**BUSHRANGERS.**

The Most Noted of the Later Day Outlaws in Australia.

Bushrangers were originally runaway convicts who took to the "bush," as Australians call the backwoods, and became holdup men. About the year 1830 the bushrangers became so numerous that they fought regular engagements with posses and soldiers sent out to capture them, and this form of crime continued sporadically until within recent years. The most famous of later rangers were the Kelly brothers. After many daring crimes and hairbreadth escapes the Kellys actually held up the entire village of Jerilderie, N. S. W., which had a population of 200. Ned Kelly looted the bank of \$10,000, while his three pals held the men of the village cooped up in their homes. Although there was a special bushranging act in force at the time authorizing the detention of persons supposed to be in communication with the outlaws, the Kellys were not heard of again for nearly a year, when they "stuck up" the small town of Glenrowan, in Victoria. Here they were brought to bay, and three of the desperadoes were shot dead in a house they had barricaded, while the leader, Ned Kelly, was brought to the ground with a bullet through the legs. He was hanged in 1880. All four of the men were in the habit of wearing an armor made of pioushires and weighing almost a hundred pounds.—New York American.

**An Outrageous Slandering.**

The public may not know the good story, which has been a joy for many a long day among musicians, which tells how a celebrated conductor, admired and beloved by every one who knows him, accused his wife in broken English of conduct the reverse of admirable, to put it mildly. He was refusing an invitation to an afternoon party for her on the plea of her delicate health, but he evidently got a little mixed during his explanations, for he made the following astounding statement, which was news indeed to the world in general: "My wife lies in the afternoon. If she does not lie, then she swindles!"

N. B.—"Schwindeln" is the equivalent in German for "feeling giddy."—Cornhill Magazine.

**Thoughtful.**

There is an elderly business man of Cleveland of whom friends tell a story amusingly illustrating his excessively methodical manner of conducting both his business and his domestic affairs. The Clevelander married a young woman living in a town not far away. On the evening of the ceremony the prospective bridegroom, being detained by an unexpected and important matter of business, missed the train he had intended to take in order that he might reach the abode of his bride at 7 o'clock, the hour set for the wedding. True to his instincts, the careful Clevelander immediately repaired to the telegraph office, from which to dispatch a message to the lady. It read: "Don't marry till I come. Howard."—Harper's Weekly.

**Acting Like a Man.**

The curtain had just gone down on the second act, leaving the heroine in the villain's clutches. Up in the balcony a sentimental woman burst into tears.

"Don't cry, dear," said her husband. "Remember, it's only a play. Act like a man!"

"Very well, John," said the lady, smiling through her tears. "You'll excuse me for a moment, won't you? I must run out and send a telegram."—Bohemian.

**The Trouble With Carr.**

"I rather like your friend," Mrs. Page said graciously after Carr had gone home. "He is good looking and agreeable, but you can't call him a brilliant conversationalist. The Lawton girls talked all round him." "Unfortunately," replied Mr. Page. "Carr cannot talk on a subject unless he knows something about it."

**PAPER WATERMARKS.**

Method by Which the Devices Are Imprinted on the Sheets.

The discovery of the watermark was the result of an accident—probably a thousand years ago. Parchment was then made of vegetable pulp, which was poured in a liquid state into a sieve; the water dripped out from below, and the thin layer of pulp that remained was pressed and dried. When dry it was found to bear upon it the marks of the fiber that composed the bottom of the sieve.

These fibers seem to have been twisted reeds, and the mark they left on the parchment took the form of wide lines running across and across diagonally. In those days the watermark was regarded as a blemish since the fiber was thick and coarse and the deep impression made on the paper proved a drawback in writing. The quill of the scribe found many a yawning gap to cross on the surface of the manuscript—"switchback scripture" it has been termed. But when wire was substituted for fiber in the sieve the lines of the watermark grew thinner and less conspicuous.

The possibilities of the usefulness of the watermark became apparent by degrees. It was first found to be of service in preventing the forgery of books and manuscripts. Many a bogus copy of a rare work has been detected because the counterfeit failed to take into account the watermarks of the original. The watermark of many a precious manuscript in the world's museums is alike its glory and its safeguard. And in the sphere of bank notes and paper money everywhere the watermark is most useful in protecting the notes from imitation.

The term "watermark" is in reality a misnomer since the mark is actually produced by wire. Wire is fashioned into the desired pattern, figure or lettering. This is inserted beneath the sheet in the last stages of its manufacture and while the paper is still capable of receiving the impression and the wire device stamps itself into the sheet. Ordinary note paper held up to the light reveals hundreds of parallel lines running up and down, betraying the fact that the paper was made on a wire foundation. To this the paper owes its smoothness and its even texture.

In the manufacture of postage stamps the watermark is of immense advantage as a safeguard. The wires that produce the marks are kept strictly under lock and key. They are brought out only when wanted, and an inspector keeps an eye on them till their task is done, when they are at once locked up again.—London Answers.

**Symbolism of College Gowns.**

It has been said that few people, including many university men themselves, have any definite idea of the meaning of the gowns worn by collegiate students.

In America university gowns exhibit much variety, there being a great difference in the various institutions, but all over the country—in fact, all over the English speaking world—certain distinctions hold.

The ordinary bachelor's gown, the first the student owns, is of unadorned black with pointed sleeves and is ordinarily made of serge or other simple black fabric. The master's gown is like the student's, inasmuch as it is plain black, but the sleeves are cut differently, being long pendants shaped not unlike fish tails and hanging from the elbows nearly to the bottom of the gown. The master's gown may be made of silk, as may also the bachelor's gown if it is worn by a man of long academic standing who has happened to receive no higher degree, but the ordinary university man has no desire to clad himself in silk.

Most doctors' gowns, especially in England and Scotland, have hoods that give them certain distinctions and differentiate by differences of color the doctorates.—Harper's Weekly.

**A Disciple of Emerson.**

He stood in the driving, sloshing rain on a corner contemplating the curb.

"Don't you know enough to go in when it rains?" asked an acquaintance hurrying by to shelter.

"I am a disciple of Emerson," he replied.

His acquaintance stopped in astonishment while his umbrella turned inside out. "What the?" he began.

"You see that curbstone," the first man continued, "where it has been worn smooth by the throngs? You never saw it when it was washed shiny clean before. Isn't it the most beautiful gray-green and polished like a slab? Emerson said you could find beauty in the rainwater channels in a pile of ashes if you looked for it. I'm finding it in the sidewalk."

The other man's comment was smothered in a fresh gust of wind and the wreck of his umbrella.—New York Sun.

**Insurance and Assurance.**

They were talking, the little group of agents, about the words insurance and assurance, some claiming that the first and some that the second was the better word to use.

But with a scornful laugh a Boston agent in gold rimmed spectacles said:

"You are all very ignorant. Insurance is no better and no worse than assurance. Each has a special significance, and each is equally good in its place. The place for assurance is where precaution is taken against a certainty—against, that is, death. Life assurance, we should say if we spoke with perfect correctness. The place for insurance is where precaution is taken against an uncertainty, such as fire, shipwreck, burglary. Fire insurance, marine insurance, we should say.—Exchange.

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