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A MIGHTY ENTERPRISE.

PROJECT TO PIPE GAS TO EASTERN CITIES THROUGH A MAIN SIX FEET IN DIAMETER FOR A DISTANCE OF 250 MILES

—ESTIMATED COST OF THE ENTIRE PLAN \$45,000,000.

Mr. J. W. Baker, of New York city, said to a Sun reporter the other day "The idea of bringing gas from the Pennsylvania coal fields to this city is by no means new I have been thinking a company under the laws of New Jersey, called 'The Gas Light Transportation Company.' The capital is \$25,000,000, but the stock is not yet on the market. The officers are: J. Nelson Tappen, city chamberlain, president; J. C. Lucas, vice president of the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia, vice president; Isaiah C. Bab-cock, treasurer of the Adams express company, treasurer. The directors are John Hoey, Senator John R. McPherson, Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Frederick E. Gilbert.

"We are at present selecting appropriate coal lands on which to fix our works. The idea is to make gas in the same way that it is made in ordinary gas works out of bituminous coal.

A false report has been circulated that we intend to make gas from anthracite coal. We never had any such idea.

A very large amount of property has been offered to us, and a competent committee is now engaged in making the requisite investigations. We wish to put our gas works in a region where pipes. the coal is not likely to be exhausted within seventy-five years. We propose to erect gas works that will manufacture 40,000,000 feet of gas per day. This would require 1,460,000 tons of coal annually. The coal can be bought the prices for 55 cents agree to but at the mines for 55 cents per ton, but the gas companies pay \$4.52 per ton for it. They save something by the sale of coke, tar and ammoniacal liquor, so that their coal costs them \$3.14 per ton, or 32 cents a thousand cubic feet of gas manufactured. One great saving will be in the cost of coal and in the transportation.'

"What do you estimate will be the saving?"

"We calculate the saving in cost of coal at \$10,600 per day, or \$3,869,000 per year. In the purifying we save \$146,000 per year. It is well known that coal freshly mined will produce better gas than coal that has been long Getting and using our coal fresh from the mines saves us \$1,898, 000 per year. Our receipts for tar and ammoniacal liquors would amount to

\$584,000, so that the grand total of our savings will be \$7,300,000 a year.

put up the requisite works?" "We will estimate the entire plant If we pay six per cent. interest on the pay a dividend on the capital stock of 14.17 per cent."

"How about the cost of pumping

"We make no allowance for that, as the cost will be nominal. As we have not credited ourselves with estimates for the sale of coke, we may allow the

"We do not see how there can be.

It is well known that oil is pumped through hundreds of miles of pipes. Federal Government to the people in-The furthest point proposed for our creased under the administration of the Republican party about \$135,000, from which oil is pumped. Our pipes 000 a year, or over fifteen millions need not be stronger than oil pipes. more than double what it was under method of serving gas already in use everywhere. If we can make arrangements with existing companies to supply them at wholesale cheaper than they can make gas themselves, we shall If they oppose us we may be compelled to enter into competition with them to supply retail customers. Of course we shall find no difficulty in procuring customers if we can bring cheap gas into the city.'

"Will the gas be as good when it gets here as when it is freshly made?" "It is admitted that the quality of gas is deteriorated by transmission. This, however, will be counterbalanced by the ability to make the gas better out of fresh coal. The first third of gas freshly made is generally so rich that it smokes badly, and must be mixed with poorer gas before it can be We can easily, therefore, make gas rich enough to counteract the loss salary of the President had been per-by transportation. We do not expect manently fixed at \$25,000 a year from to be obliged to carry the gas more than 240 miles. We have the right of condemnation of property in Pennsylvania for the purpose of laying our pipes. We have the right to carry our pipes across the Hudson river, seby act of the New York legis-. We have further considered the deterioration of gas by compression. Some experiments conducted by Thomas K. Lees, president of one of the gas companies, showed that under the best paid officer in the country at a pressure of 1,250 pounds to the inch | a salary of \$10,000.

into the reservoirs of their cars. In of the Government to near \$200,000, twenty per cent. by the squeezing out of hydro-carbon. All these points have been considered in our estimates. We may cross the Hudson in the new tunnel. Engineer Smith says it is practicable for us to do so."

"It will take a pretty big pipe to bring so much gas?"

"Yes. Our pipe will be made of iron, six feet in diameter, laid in hy-

draulic cement."

"Suppose the pipe gets clogged?" "If it once gets started there will be no danger of that. I know of no reason why such a pipe should get clog-That reminds me of an experi ment made with natural gas taken from one of the Pennsylvania oil wells. over it for twenty years. It was a favorite project with the venerable Simon Cameron. We have organized of the factory, not knowing whether the thing would be a success, did not care to go to the expense of durable pipes, so they bored logs and undertook to use the wooden pipe. When the pipes were all laid the gas would not pass through them, in spite of the charge of the party in power. application of enormous pressure. It was evident that there was something wrong. Then it leaked out that some rivals had plugged the pipes with wooden plugs. When they got the pipes clear they tried the experiment of forcing an India rubber ball through Strange and almost incredible as it may appear, the ball traveled the entire eighteen miles in just eighteen seconds—faster than a mile a second. We expect to lay our iron pipe and supply anybody that needs gas between New York and the coal field. There is no reason why one pipe should not go on to Boston and the east. It is not anthracite gas, nor gas from an oil well, nor natural gas, but gas made in the ordinary way and distributed in the ordinary way through very long

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Retrenchment in the public expenditures is at this time imperatively de-manded by the public interests. As the object of government is the protection of the citizen in his rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, the burdens imposed its administration should be made light upon the people as practicable. Profligacy and extravagance in the public expenditures may bring burdens upon the people destructive of the priary purposes of government itself. The most inexorable of robbers is the Government itself when so administered as to enable a few to live in extravagance, luxury and voluptuousness at the expense of the toiling millions.

That the salaries and compensation of our public officers are too high is incontestibly proven by the extraordi nary struggles for office, disturbing all ranks of the people. At the Presidential election every four years the nation is convulsed by disgraceful squabbles for the distribution of the offices "What capital would be required to and emoluments of the Government.

Look back twenty years, and trace the course of this corrupting tide of at \$45,000,000—twenty-five millions profligacy and extravagance in the in stock and twenty millions in bonds. alone. In 1860, under Mr. Buchanbonds we have a balance which would an's administration, the total net ordipay a dividend on the capital stock of nary expenditure, exclusive of interest, of the Federal Government, was \$60,056,75.71. In 1871 it reached the sum of \$164,421,507.15; and in 1880 the sum of \$171,885,382.67, clusive of interest and all war debt. And now the estimate of this net annual cost of the Federal Government "Will there be any difficulty in pumping gas through such a long being about or near five millions less than two hundred millions of dollars Thus, exclusive of the interest and war debt, has the net annual cost of the shall be simply extending the the last Democratic administration.

We have space here only for a few of the facts showing how this profligacy and extravagance in the public expenditures came about. The increase of the salaries of Federal officers commenced in 1866 and 1867. The salaries of members of Congress previously fixed at \$3,000 a year were raised to \$5,000; those of the judges of the Supreme Court, which had been \$4,-500 a year previously; were raised to \$6,000. In 1871 the salaries of the judges were raised to \$8,000 a year; and in 1873 the salaries of members of Congress were increased to 7,500 a ral officers was made, and the salary of the President of the United States was raisid to \$50,000 a year. The salary of the President had been peran early period. And without increas ing the salary, the expenses of the Executive Mansion paid by the Goveroment had been increased until, in \$57,000. And no abatement was made in the expenses of the Executive Mansion when the salary was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion when the salary was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion when the salary was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation of the Executive Mansion was raised to 150,000. Inservation was raised to 150,000. Inse

some cases there was a deterioration of twenty per cent. by the squeezing out profligacy in squandering the public domain by land grants to corporations and monopolies is perfectly amazing. From a schedule taken from the records of the Interior Department it appears; that the total amount of these d grants in acres comes to \$296,000, 000, and in square miles to 294,758. The areas in square miles of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana comes to 256,-200, being 38,558 square miles less than the total amount of the public domain squandered by the Republican party since it came into power

upon corporations and monopolies. Besides all this the Credit-Mobilier frauds, the Sanborn frauds, the District of Columbia-ring frauds, the Whisky-ring frauds, the Moth swin-

Extravagance and profligacy in the public expenditures have always pro-duced those habits of luxury and volup-tuousness which have ever been the forerunners of the downfall of popular

Why Miss Belle Clinton Expects to be Worth \$25,000 in Ten Years.

The smartest girl I've met in Iowa I met yesterday at Nevada, Story county, northwestern Iowa—Miss Belle Clinton. Miss Clinton is a bright eyed, rosy-cheeked girl of about twenty, as full of fuu and health and vigor as a good girl can be. Two years ago Miss Clinton was a school teacher. Saving up by her teaching about \$160, she last spring borrowed a span of horses from her father, rigged up a "prairie schooner," and, taking her little brother, started for Dakota. Miss Clinton says laughingly to-day, speak-ing of her trip: "Why I never lived so nicely in my life, and I never had such an appetite and such courtesy I received everywhere! Rough, rude men would come to our camp and after I had talked to them awhile, offer to build my fire and actually bring water to me. We went up through the wheat country which they call the 'Jim River country.' It's about 100 miles east from the Missouri at Fort Sully. I homesteaded 160 acres of land. Then I took up a timber claim of about 120 acres more."
"What is a timber claim?"

"Why, I hired a man and we set out 10 acres of trees. This gave me 160 acres more. So I have 320 acres now. were young locust, apple and black-walnut sprouts. I sowed a peck of locust beans, a pint of apple-seed and two bushels of black walnuts in our garden in Iowa a year ago. These sprouts were little fellows and we could set them out fast—just go along and stick them in the ground. But they are just as good. I believe my 3,000 black-walnut sprouts will worth \$15 apiece in ten years and \$20 apiece in fifteen. My locust trees will me time fence the whole country.'

"Then what did you do?" "We built a shanty and broke up five acres of land and this fall we came back to Iowa to spend the winter and here we are. In the spring I'll go back with more black walnut and locust sprouts and take up 160 acres more. The trees are just what I want to plant, anyway, and they'll pay better than any wheat crop that could be raised—only I've got to wait for them ten or twelve years; but I can wait." Here is a girl who owns in her own

right 320 acres of splendid black prairie soil now and who will own 480 acres in the spring, every acre of which will bring \$5 within three years and \$10 within five years and \$20 within ten years. Her black walnut and loworth as mn At thirty she will be worth \$25,000.

An Arkansas Peculiarity.

Little Rock Ark, Gai

There is a politeness, a kind of cordiality, in Arkansan that you will not find in many other States. Now, "Colonel" is a title of politeness. In Little Rock when "Colonel is introduced to you, why you at once know that the gentleman is perfectly willing to go with you and take a drink. When "General" is introduced you may know that he is willing to take several drinks. "Captain" is less fortunate; you only owe him a nickle cigar. A character-istic of Western people is their forgetyear each, and the salaries of the \$10,000. fulness of proper names. An unit of the salaries of other Federal and the salaries of the \$10,000. by titles. Yesterday a gentleman ap-proached a group of "standers around," and, extending his hand, began to re-

ceived congratulations.

"Why, Colonel," he said to one man, shaking his hand heartily, "I am over-joyed at seeing you. How is your health?"

"First rate, Colonel. I am delightin the expenses of the Executive Manish when the salary was raised to \$50,000. Inasmuch as the Government pays the expenses of the Executive Mansion, the President would be the best paid officer in the country at Salary of \$10,000.

The expenses of the Executive Manish was raised to me a moment. Say," he added, turning to an acquaintance and drawing in mean moment. Say," he added, turning to an acquaintance and drawing him aside, "who is that man?" He seems to be well acquainted with me, but blamed if I know blan from Adam's off ox."

"You ought to know him. He is

THE JEFFERSONIAN REVIVAL.

Prominent Philadelphia Domocrat Approves It

273 South 4th Street, Phil'a. December 25, 1881. HON. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, Pres't. Dear Sir :- Your letter notifying me that I have been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Jefferson Democratic association of York,

has been received. Please convey to that association the assurance of my high appreciation of the honor thus conferred upon me, and accept yourself my sincere thanks for the very kindly terms in which you have communicated information

of its action.

My recent address before the Young Men's Democratic association of this city, to which you refer as "in sub-stance and spirit," such an exposition of Democratic principles as accord with the views of those who compose the Jefferson Democratic association of York, was delivered without notes and was not reported. I cannot, therefore, furnish you with a copy of it.

The principles of Democracy are immutable. New issues constantly present themselves; new principles never. The Democratic party is a party of principles, not of issues. Its opponent is a party of issues, not of principles. Hence, Democrats find the rightful solution of political questions in the correct application of underly-ing principles; but their adversaries avoiding discussion of fundamental doctrines-appeal to passion, to pre-judice or to material interests. That they have frequently done so with sucsupposed expediency—have ourselves too often tolerated political heresy, in-stead of boldly asserting and fearlessly maintaining the faith delivered by

Thomas Jefferson to his disciples. Your association may contribute largely to the avoidance of this error seminaries of sound political principles and from them they may be most po-tently disseminated. Never has the necessity for them been more urgent than now. The teachings of Jefferson are disregarded by the old and are unknown to the young. Men boast of the possession of liberty, who recklessly hazard its loss! They prate of love for the constitution, who have no con-ception of its spirit! They blantently ssert their "loyalty to the Union who utterly mistake its character; and those who most loudly proclaim their 'fealty to the government" are most profoundly ignorant of its nature!

That party which, under coloring of hand is that of a giant. upporting the righful authority of the federal government, seeks to draw to it the reserved powers of the states, manifestly threatens not only the existence of the latter, but a revolutionary and destructive alteration of the former as well, and yet the leaders of that party profess that preservation of the general government is the object of their most earnest solicitude. insist that their devotion to the constitution shall not be questioned, and yet they design to substitute a Central Government" for that which the constitution established with wise-ly restricted authority and jealously limited powers to the end that a government erected "to secure liberty" might not itself become an instrument for its subversion. They seem, too, to have forgotten—or to desire that others shall forget it—that the constitution was ordained "to form a more perfect Union"-not to annihilate it by consolidation; "to establish justice" -not to concentrate power; "to insure domestic tranquility"—not to promote sectional animosity; "to provide for the common defence"—not to subvert the governments of the states; and "to promote the general welfare"-not to advance the interests of a part at the expense of the whole.

I believe that such associations as yours can greatly aid in the good work of securing a return in the administration of the government to the principles upon which it was founded; and I beg leave to express the hope that the Jefferson Democratic association, of York, will endeavor to bring about the formation of other similar societies; and that it will take the necessary initiatory steps to secure frater. nal relations, harmony of counsels and unity of action among them.

Your obedient servant. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Young man, you are smart, talented. good looking, rich, with plenty of friends, and you propose to have a good time. This is all correct, if you can judge correctly as to what a good time is. If you think it is drinking wine until you are bewildered, crazy, unable to tell whether you are stand-ing on your feet or head, then you are mistaken. If you think a good time consists in having nothing else than to and ways of dissipation, and if you do nothing but spend money and don't make any, you will be making a mis-take. The best, the only way, if you

A Western Sampson.

Jonas Johnson, or "Big Jonas" is the Goliah of this region, and some of the stories of his strength and endurance sound fabulous. In 1858 he gained a national reputation by walking from Illinois to California, pushing his provisions before him in a wheelbarrow. He was living in Knox county, Illinois, when the gold fever swept over the country, and being in the early twenties of his life was fired with ambition to join the Argonauts. He was imperfectly acquainted with English, and had but \$10 in cash, so he walked across Illinois and Iowa to Omaha, making the distance in two

There he bought a wheelbarrow and laid in a stock of provisions. With these, on the 15th day of April, he pushed bodily out, and ninety days thereafter "landed" safely at the diggings, some fifty miles northeast of Sacramento, the first successful placer mines. Here he went to work in the same independent way he made the ourney-alone-and was successful.

He was able to earn from \$10 to \$20 per day, according to the number of hours he put in. A year satisfied him, and with a bag well filled with "dust" he returned, by way of Panama and New York, to his former home in Illi-

His feats of strength are no less remarkable. About twenty years ago he found a cow in no uncommon predicament in those days-mired in a slough. A team of horses planted on firm ground had proved unable to draw her from the mire, whereupon Jonas, cess, has, I venture to suggest, resulted laying down some boards to give a from the fact that we—regarding only good footing, lifted her bodily out of the swamp, and, seizing her by the

horns, dragged her to a firm ground. At another time his wagon loaded with hay became mired down and the horses failed to extricate it. Jonas got impatient, and going to the rear, he raised the load and pushed it forward in the future. Such societies are the to better ground, making a lift which is moderately estimated at 1,300 pounds, and performed under unfavorable conditions. He is now a hale, ruddy-faced man of fifty-eight years, ocated on a fine farm of 120 acres in Boone and Hamilton counties, well stocked and improved, besides being the fortunate owner of two others, 160 and 120 acres respectively. He was born in Sweden, was twenty-two years old when he came to America and has been a resident of this county for twenty-three years. He stands six feet two inches in his stockings, and tips the beam at 245 pounds. A No. 12 treme sympathy. boot accommodates his foot and his

The Wonders of Common Paper.

To the Japanese we are indebted for the discovery that paper can be made into hundreds of articles for human At the Atlanta exposition were to be seen a most extraordinary variety of articles which had been made from common paper pulp. These included car wheels, kitchen furniture, wash basins, tubs, trucks, and even houses. A car wheel made of paper will run 2,400,000 miles without breaking and is stronger than steel or iron, and then it is very much cheaper. Paper is of surprising strength. A twisted note of the Bank of England will not tear even though three hundred and twenty nine younds weight is suspended from the end of it. per can be compressed so hard that tt will tear a chisel into pieces if the latter is held against it. One of the great values of paper is that it can be made to take the place of wood. Furniture made of it looks like black walnut, and is really stronger as well as chea-per; indeed there is now less danger from the wasting of our forest trees than there was before the various uses of paper were discovered. Stoves are made of paper and are so incombustible that it is impossible to burn them. It is possible to make even a steam engine of paper; in short, it has been found that the linen fibre from which the best paper is made will in the future be as valuable to mankind as wood or iron.

Australian Customs.

When a girl is betrothed her mother and aunts may not look at or speak to the man for the rest of his life, but if they meet him they squat down by the wayside and cover up their heads, and when he and they are obliged to speak in one another's presence they use a peculiar lingo, which they call "turntongue." This queer dialect is not used for concealment, for everybody understands it, and some examples of it show that it has much in common with the ordinary language. an idea of the state of formality into which life has come among these supposed free-and-easy savages, mention may be made of the duties of the bridesmaid and groomsman. dance attendance upon young ladies married pair have been taken to the of fashion, attend all the many means new hut built for them, for the next two months the groomsmen and the believe a young man can engage in these you are mistaken. If you continue to engage in anything where you the other, the new-married couple not being allowed to speak or to look at one another. The bride is called "not-look-around," and the pair in this emsomething that is practical, and do something that will be a profit to some one.

barrassing position are a standing joke to the young people living near, who amuse themselves by peeping in and laughing at them.

the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a company that used a company that used a compressing machine to get the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a company

Sweet-Minded Women.

So great is the influence of sweet-minded women on those around her, that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister does much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home, worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cosy sitting room, and sees the blaze of the brigh fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a heaven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet-minded women has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Bankruptcy.

National S. S. Teacher. A little boy applied to General Clinton B. Fisk for capital to go into business. Amount wanted—seventy-five cents. Business-bootblacking. Sta-tion-near Fulton Ferry, New York. Profits to be divided at the end of six months. The arrangement was made and the firm began business. One Monday morning, however, the working partner came into the general's office wearing a very lugubrious coun-"What's the matter?" asked the

general.
"Oh," said the boy, "it's all up.

"All up!"said the general; "what do you mean?" "Oh," replied the urchin, "the firm's busted." "How is that?" "the firm's busted. How is that was the inquiry. "Well," said the boy, "I had \$4.92 on hand; but yesterday a man came into our Sunday school and said we must give all of our money to the missionary society, and I put all in-couldn't help it-an' it's all up with us." We have no doubt that the firm immediately resumed business again—but is the first partnership bursted in that way! Hence our ex-

A NEWLY married couple received a rolling pin as a wedding present from a rich and eccentric uncle a few days ago, and expecting something handsome from him, they were so en-raged that they threw it out the window, and somebody carried it off. They are madder now, for he has written to the bride saying that the utensil, besides being useful as a dough manipulator and husband subduer was valuable within itself, and she would find on unscrewing the handle a cavity containing a pearl necklace, which he hoped she would wear from kind rewould wear from kind regard for the donor. But it was gone.

Dr. Bliss, in a magazine article, recounting the incidents of the Presi-dent's illness, bears testimony to the fact that cards were a frequent social diversion with Mr. Garfield, that his mind ran to that recreation during his illness, and that in his very last stages he made a motion as if shuffling cards.

A Nova Scotia editor wrote the following headline to a dispatch: "The British Lion Shaking his Mane." He went into fits, from which he has not yet recovered, reading the printer's version: "The British Lion Skating in Maine."

Burlington Hawkeye: It is feared wooden toothpicks is utterly destroying the forests of America, but then the young man who spends all his salary for good clothes must have something

A boy in a country school was reading the following sentence, "The lighthouse is a land-mark by day and a beacon by nigh," and he rendered it thus: "The light-house is a land-lord by day and a deacon by nigh."

How is it that when a young lady runs off and marries a coachman everybody generally, and her parents in particular, raise old Cain about it, and nothing at all is ever said when a bride marries a groom?

Josh Billings very sensibly declares that a fanatic is the worst man anybody can encounter, because reason has no power over him, and it is against the law to club him

When the girl who has encouraged a young man for about two years sud-denly tells him that she never can be more than a sister to him he can for the first time see the freckles on her

A debating society has tackled the question, "Is it worse to think you're

A man with a small salary and large