

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

AN ARTIO HERO'S STORY.

Engineer Zane on the Loss of the Rodgers.

Graphic Account of the Burning of the Vessel and the Narrow Escape of the Crew From the Flames.

Phila. Record.

Past Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, of the Navy, who has just arrived in this city from his eventful voyage in the ill-fated Arctic search expedition in the Rodgers, is a young man with broad shoulders and frank, hearty manners. Mr. Zane, who occupied the same position on the Rodgers as the gallant Mellville did on the Jeannette, who was the only Philadelphian in the expedition, is visiting his mother at No. 2043 North Eleventh street, awaiting orders from the Department at Washington. He thinks that, barring accidents, Mellville will probably reach home some time in October, as he must have already completed the greater part of the journey to St. Petersburg. He chatted pleasantly last night with a Record reporter, relating the unfortunate circumstances connected with the burning of the Rodgers, and pathetically told the sad story of the loss of Master Putnam. "We know now," said he, "that the Jeannette went down some time before we set sail from San Francisco to hunt for her and rescue her crew.

"How we cruised around Wrangle Island and our subsequent voyage along the northern coast of Siberia is an old, old story. We had left Master Putnam, Doctor Jones, Colonel Gilder and three of the crew on Corwin Island—100 miles west-northwest of East Cape—with provisions for a year, and with instructions to sledge along the coast as soon as the snow was in condition to travel on. They had a comfortable wood house to live in and were well provided with sledges and dogs. We then set sail and, after some vicissitudes, anchored for the winter about one mile north of Sutki's Island and half a mile from the main land. Our preparations were all made and we had settled down for the winter.

THE FIRST CRY OF "FIRE."

"On the 30th of November, at 9 o'clock in the morning, we were startled by the dreadful cry of 'fire.' Smoke was found to be pouring from the fore hold, seeming to come from under the donkey-boiler room. In less than three minutes I had a stream of water directed on the fire. All efforts to put out the flames were, however, futile, and the powder was removed from the magazine and the oil from the sail room by cutting holes in the deck. Before night it became apparent that the ship was doomed; but we worked for hours after that, every appliance at hand being made to serve us in pouring water into the hold. Finally the heat became so intense as to melt the hose, and we began to make preparations to save the men and some stores, if possible. This was no easy task. The ice was not strong enough to bear a man's weight, and a boat could not be forced through it. To add to our misfortunes gas had collected below decks to such an extent that the men could not get at the provisions. Dr. Castillo had his hands full in resuscitating the men who fainted from over-exertion and the effects of the heat. An unsuccessful attempt was then made to beach the vessel, and afterward to sink her and thus save the provisions. We then tried to run a line ashore, but we could not force the boats thirty feet. At last, when hope seemed deserting us two men, after hard work and a great deal of danger, succeeded in getting ashore with a lead line in a native skin boat which we had brought from St. Michael's.

"With this small line we got a hawser to the beach. We then put in the ship's boats what few things we could get together, which did not amount to much. The crew got in, and after a long battle with the thickening ice, rocking the boats from side to side to clear a track, we got a little distance from the ship. Finally, we could not move the two rear boats. The crews were transferred to the other boats, and we finally landed, a forlorn party indeed, with no provisions to speak of, and not knowing but that we might be attacked and killed by the natives, from whom alone we could hope for such assistance as might enable us to reach home.

"We had deserted the ship at midnight and did not reach the shore until 2 o'clock on December 1. By this time the vessel was in full blaze, the fire completely enveloping her, lighting up the dreary landscape for miles about. It was a sublime if sad spectacle, and our last hope of saving anything from the wreck died with us as the fire reached the hawser, burning it in two, the noble vessel, sending great sheets of flames to Heaven, swept slowly and grandly out of the harbor and up the bay. We last saw her on the following morning, still burning. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the forward hold, the hawser and lines stored there having probably been ignited by the heat, the hold having been tightly closed for two weeks. The early morning of December 1, when we found ourselves thus adrift in a barren country at the com-

mencement of winter, with scarcely food enough for a week's supply, was calm and still. It was one of those nights to be seen only in an Arctic winter. The stars glistened coldly, but with a more intense light than in warmer climes. The flames from the burning ship cast a crimson tint over the otherwise cheerless waters and snow-capped hills. As our vessel drifted out to sea we could discover the American pennant floating proudly from the mast-head, as yet far above the flames.

THE NATIVES' KINDNESS.

"It is too long a story to tell you how we finally found the native village and then of our life with them. We bought clothes with tobacco and other luxuries we had saved. I purchased an entire suit of reindeer skin from off the very back of one of the natives for two plugs of tobacco, which was, however, a pretty fair price, as tobacco is worth its weight in gold in that neighborhood. It would require a volume to tell you of all our adventures; of how we rejoined our companions on Corwin Island; of the dramatic loss of poor Putnam, who got on an ice-floe by mistake and was taken out to sea and never found. It would not, of course, compete in romance and pathetic interest with the terrible story of the Jeannette, but it was a terrible enough experience to make one shudder at the bare thought of what poor De Jouy and his men suffered in their journey at the mouth of the Lena."

Mummifying the Dead.

Supposed Discovery of the Long Lost Egyptian Art—Two Pennsylvania Men Apply for a Novel Patent—Earth Buryal and Cremation at a Discount

Mr. P. S. Ensworth and Dr. Lovett—the latter a physician and scientist of Erie, Pa.—have made application at the patent office for a patent on a recently discovered process of preserving the dead, supposed to be the long-lost Egyptian art. Dr. Lovett claims that, partly by accident and finally by experiment, they have discovered a certain combination of antiseptic elements which, if diffused through a dead body, even when it is in an advanced stage of decomposition, will destroy all corruptible matter and convert the flesh into a cartilaginous state, the denser parts, such as the grizzly part of the ear, being converted into a hard, horny substance, but natural in appearance.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In one of their experiments the inventors, by the aid of electricity, applied the compound to the body of a dead infant. Ten weeks after the body had been removed from all contact with the compound the flesh had become like rubber; the cheeks were full and pliant to the touch and the ears became like polished horn. There was not the slightest odor, and the corpse seemed to have no more properties of decomposition than a rubber doll. Whether the body will remain in the pliant state or whether it will become hard like horn, as the denser parts now are, will probably take more than one lifetime to determine. But whatever change may take place in the body in the course of time, it now seems void of all corruptible matter, and it is claimed that it cannot decay.

AN EGYPTIAN ART.

The discovery has excited great interest among scientists. The art of preserving the dead has been lost to science probably since the subjugation of the Egyptians about the twelfth century before Christ, when, owing to the numerous changes of government, many of the Egyptian arts were lost in the decay of learning. Prior to that time the Egyptians are said to have practiced the art of preserving the remains of such of their rulers as they deemed worthy of immortality. The art is supposed to have been a secret known only by the thirty judges, who were chosen from among the priests of Heliopolis, Memphis and Thebes to administer justice to the people, and in whose power it was to judge those who were worthy of immortality. "If a king, during his reign, governed arbitrarily or unjustly, his memory would command after death." Thus the grim ancient mummies, standing in their glass cases at the various museums, are supposed to be the immortal rulers of ancient Egypt. Scientists have for years tried in vain to discover the lost art. Their investigations have led to other discoveries; while the mummies have, to a great extent, opened up the history of Egypt by creating an interest in the people who practiced arts now lost to us. If this discovery proves what is claimed for it, it will be ranked among one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

Revenue Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—W. D. Kelley, chairman of the committee of ways and means, expresses himself on all occasions as in favor of abolishing all internal revenue taxes. A prominent member of the committee from the west said to-day to an Associated press reporter that while it would be impossible to anticipate the action of the committee, it might safely be said that there is a feeling among its members in favor of reducing the taxes as much as may be done, having due regard to the necessities of the government for current expenses for the sinking fund and for the interest on the public debt. Whether or not this re-

duction of internal taxes to the lowest possible figure compatible with these necessities, would make tobacco free and leave the tax on whisky alone, or take it off whisky as well, making a clean sweep, as desired by Mr. Kelly, he could not say. He recalled the revenue bill of the last session which passed the house and which contemplated a reduction in the revenues of \$23,000,000. This took the tax off everything but tobacco and whisky, and it is now generally admitted that a greater reduction than \$23,000,000 is demanded by the considerations of the public welfare, and may safely be made. The members of the committee present are all pronounced protectionists and the gentleman interrogated was careful to confine himself to the general question of agreement on such reduction as the condition of the treasury can stand. It is a fair conclusion from his remarks that the committee will favor the entire removal of taxes from everything except tobacco and whisky and a reduction of taxes on those articles.

The Business Bugaboo.

Harrisburg Patriot. It does not take a sensible manufacturer long to explode the absurd theory that the depression in the iron and steel trade has been caused by the result of the recent election. If the political situation is the cause of the depression in this branch of trade other industries would be affected in the same way. But such is not the case. Some small manufacturers of textile fabrics have closed their establishments, but this is accounted for by the proprietor of an extensive factory in Philadelphia by the fact that the people are tired of old styles of goods. He asserts that manufactures of fine goods have more orders than they can fill and that new patterns find a ready sale. Secretary Swank of the American Iron and Steel Association does not account for the closing of the iron mills on political grounds. He says last year's poor harvests have made the farmers economical, new railroad ventures are not entered upon so recklessly as formerly and cheaper prices in England have caused a consequent reduction in this country. It is likely that the class of manufacturers who are vainly endeavoring to get up a business scare are the same who would not hesitate to intimidate their employees into voting the republican ticket. The partisanship which attempts to influence public opinion by giving a false construction of facts is just as contemptible as that which would make political slaves of workmen.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday published three columns of bosh about the danger ahead to the industries of the country from a prospective revision of the tariff. It would appear that there is no democrat in the state who has any manufacturing interests that need protection; and every democratic statesman will make it his business to plunge the country into financial ruin. It is strange, too, that the attempt of the republicans to tinker at the tariff through a tariff commission did not frighten any of these republican manufacturers but they probably felt sure that the whole thing was a sham and that so long as the republican party retained power nothing would come of it. It is strange still that such a great majority of the people should have placed so much confidence in the democratic party at the recent election, if the consequent danger to the business interests is so evident. It is also to be marked in this connection that whenever the democrats are given any part in the control of the government republican newspapers with the aid of a parcel of partisan manufacturers industriously work up a sensation of this kind. But the scheme was so often tried that it has become "flat, stale and unprofitable." It can have no effect upon any man of ordinary intelligence so long as a few simple facts are remembered. The democrats have control of only one branch of congress and even should they be so viciously inclined as the organs would have it appear can be held in check by a stalwart president and a republican senate. No democratic congress can be controlled in the interest of absolute free trade. A tariff for revenue does not mean free trade and cannot be so construed. It means the reduction of oppressive taxation and such an equitable adjustment of the tariff as will make it better serve the interests of all classes concerned, while the revenues derived will meet all the necessary expenses incurred in an economical administration of the government. Only this and nothing more.

The Only "Yellow" on His Side.

From Peck's Sun. Judge Davis used to tell some admirable stories of an old Illinois judge, one of which we chance particularly to remember, one of the judges was rather remarkable for conveying to jurors in his charges to them, his own opinions with regard to the merits of the case. In one case he had done so with great plainness, but, to his amazement, the jury hung out for hours without coming to an agreement. The judge inquired of the bailiff what was the matter, and learned from him that one juror was hanging out against the other eleven. He sent for the juror at once, and stating to the jurors that he had plainly intimated how the case ought to be decided, and he understood one juror was standing out against the other eleven, he proceeded to rebuke the juror sharply. The obstinate juror was a nervous little man, and as soon as the judge was done he rose and said: "Judge, may I say a word?" "Yes, sir," said the indignant judge: "What have you to say?" "Well, what I wanted to say is, I am the only fellow that's on your side."

Expos has it that President Arthur is getting a lot of thunderbolts ready to hurt somebody.

LANGUAGE OF THE FACE.

Physiognomy and Its Indices to Traits of Character. Pireneological Magazine.

Round-eyed persons are much, live much in the senses, but think less. Narrow-eyed persons, on the other hand, see less, but think and feel more intensely. It will be observed that the eyes of children are open and round. Their whole life is to receive impressions. It is only when childhood is maturing toward manhood or womanhood that thought comes, if it comes, at all. But what is that most leads to reflection? Experience. Our errors, our shortcomings, our failures—these teach us to think before we act, to consider each step, to weigh every motive. When, therefore, the upper eyelid—for it is that which has the greatest amount of mobility—droops over the eye it indicates not merely reflection but something painful to reflect about. Hence the length or drooping of the upper eyelid betokens confession and penitence.

The drooping of half of the eyelids from the outer angle to the center indicates the disposition to confess one's faults to parents or seniors, to a "father confessor," or to the Supreme Being. The drooping of half of the eyelids from the inner angle to the center betokens the disposition to repent and to "do works meet for repentance." Closely allied to these sights are those of prayerfulness and humility. The former is indicated by the muscle which turns the eye directly downward, as represented in the pictures of the Madonna. Prayerfulness is usually large in connection with that of penitence, the reason of which is that between the faculties of penitence and humility there is the same close connection as between confession and prayer. One who has habitually more prayer than humility has the eye turned somewhat upward so that the upward part of the iris is a little covered by the upper eyelid, and so as to leave a slight space between the iris and the lower lid. The reverse is true of one who has more humility than prayer.

The faculty of truth—that is, the love of it—is indicated by the muscle which surrounds the eye, causing folds and wrinkles. Justice is indicated by the muscle which causes perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows. Firmness and wrinkles under the eye, to which some persons are remarkable, indicate the love of mathematical accuracy; and curving upward from the outer angle of the eye and eyebrow indicate probity or personal truthfulness. There are three degrees of the faculty of justice. The first is a kind of vacillation or strict honesty in small money matters, which some people would call conscience, and is indicated by a singular perpendicular wrinkle or line between the eyebrows. The second is a disposition to require justice in others, and is indicated by two perpendicular lines or wrinkles, one on each side of the center—a very common sign. The third degree is conscientiousness, or the disposition to apply the rule of justice to one's self, and is indicated by three or more wrinkles or lines, especially noticeable extending above the eyebrow when the muscle is in action. The love of command is indicated by one or more short, transverse wrinkles across the root of the nose, exactly between the eyes. It may be seen in great military commanders, in masters and teachers, and in those generally who are fond of exercising authority. In those who are wanting in the power to command, and have no desire for responsibility, this sign is also absent. The faculty of command frequently acts with that part of justice which reprimands, or requires others to do right, and both together produce that frowning and lowering brow which is so terrible to evil doers, or to those who love to be approved rather than condemned.

SENATOR Voorhies is reported as saying that the recent elections have demonstrated that if the Democracy prove their capacity for good government there is no doubt of Democratic success in 1884. He thinks Indiana is now safely anchored as a Democratic state.

PRICES on the Pittsburg Oil Exchange fluctuated Saturday between \$1.15, the opening price, and \$1.19, the closing price. The sales amounted to 748,000 barrels.

November Court.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—THIRD WEEK. A. Fowler, Farmer Walker; J. P. Fisher, Farmer Boggs; J. H. Hoy, Farmer Hartman; C. Taylor, Laborer Spring Hill; H. Meyer, Teacher Miles; W. Baird, Tanner Millsburg; C. H. Key, Carpenter College; G. H. Wistar, Howard born; H. Gardner, Ferguson; W. N. Caldwell, Union's; W. H. Johnson, Laborer Gregg; R. Kline, Farmer Potter; C. H. Hoffer, Clerk Bellefonte; J. W. Schomaker, Harrisburg; J. B. Boyer, Farmer Spring; A. Behold, Farm Snow Shoe; W. H. Scholl, Farmer Union; D. L. Zerby, Teach Millsburg; J. B. Newcomer, Brauseville; J. Thompson, Farmer Worth; F. P. Yonada, Farmer Gregg; W. S. Fisher, Potter; W. Elanah, La Phillipsburg; R. B. Spangler, Bellefonte; H. H. Hoyer, Harrisburg; C. C. Taylor, Laborer Spring Hill; H. Walkey, Carp Bellefonte; J. Craig, Gen Hunter; J. Hays, Landlord Rush; W. I. Fleming, Tailor Bellefonte; Frank Galbraith, Bellefonte; W. Alexander, Farmer Union; H. Johnson, Laborer Gregg; R. Kline, Farmer Potter; J. Q. Miles, Farmer Huston; H. Beck, Farmer Taylor.

TRIAL LIST.—THIRD WEEK. Jno Slopes, Exr et al. vs C Shupe et al. J G Sankey trustee vs Sarah A Neff et al. R Mulholland vs George R Book Wm McMillan Jr et al vs L W Munson Catharine Hoffman vs Henry Bryan Belle W & S Mfg Co vs J C Metz Afs Parson et al vs C T Fowler The Merryman vs C M Fowler et al R M Magee vs C M Fowler et al W J Thompson vs Catherine Durst H W Foster vs Jacob A Crider The Hayden Co vs Wm P Dunbar & Co G A Benson & Co vs J Thompson (with clause) Aaron Durst vs J Bookle Andrew Immel vs Benson Twp Poor Dist Burns & Smucker vs J C Nason M P Odenkirk vs J B Odenkirk et al G Underhill vs J C Nason J H Underhill vs J C Nason A C Tipton vs J B Walkley et al The Merryman vs J T Fowler Graybill & Co Lim vs Emma Kremer et al J H Odenkirk vs R H Duncan et al Jos Green's Exrs vs C K Bestington Irwin & Allison vs S H Benson Admr Wm Allison Jr vs Jacob Same L W Munson vs Wm Diddle

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New Advertisements.

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PILES! PILES! PILES! A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER! A SURE CURE FOR Blind Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, an Indian remedy, called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrocutes do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumor, slays the intense itching, cures the itching at night, softens the hard, sore, and is a positive, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for itching of the face. Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffey, of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Ointment: I have used several boxes of Piles Ointment, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found any other which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment. For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00. HENRY & Co., Prop'r. 62 Vesey St., New York.

J. I. FREDERICKS, Repairer of Sewing Machines, BELLEVILLE, PA. Residence on Mill east of Belleville, on the Jackson road, with Mr. Christian Uhl, a farm of 2 1/2 Miles, Pa. Old Machines Remended to the latest style, with Drawers, Ac., when required. All work guaranteed.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE. R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1882. Leaves Snow Shoe 8:30 A. M., arrives in Belleville 7:24 A. M. Leaves Belleville 9:12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:25 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2:30 P. M., arrives in Belleville 4:20 P. M. Leaves Belleville 4:45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 5:25 P. M. R. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1882. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail. A. M. P. M. 10 7:02 Arrive at Tyrone Leave... 7:22 8:45 8:55 6:55 Leave East Tyrone Leave... 7:20 8:52 9:02 6:47 " " Bald Eagle " 7:47 9:02 9:12 6:38 " " Fort Meade " 7:52 9:09 9:19 6:23 " " Hannagh " 7:55 9:12 9:22 6:05 " " Port Matilda " 8:00 9:19 9:29 5:45 " " Marthas " 8:07 9:25 9:35 5:27 " " Julian " 8:15 9:32 9:42 5:05 " " Unionville " 8:22 9:39 9:49 4:45 " " Snow Shoe In " 8:32 9:45 9:55 4:30 " " " " " 8:43 9:51 10:01 4:15 " " " " " 8:56 10:04 10:14 4:00 " " " " " 9:06 10:17 10:27 3:45 " " " " " 9:12 10:23 10:33 3:30 " " " " " 9:25 10:36 10:46 3:15 " " " " " 9:38 10:50 11:00 3:00 " " " " " 9:49 10:54 11:04 2:45 " " " " " 10:04 11:17 11:27 2:30 " " " " " 10:14 11:27 11:37 2:15 " " " " " 10:27 11:40 11:50 2:00 " " " " " 10:40 11:53 12:03 1:45 " " " " " 10:54 12:06 12:16 1:30 " " " " " 11:07 12:20 12:30 1:15 " " " " " 11:20 12:33 12:43 1:00 " " " " " 11:33 12:46 12:56 12:45 " " " " " 11:46 12:59 1:09 12:30 " " " " " 12:00 1:12 1:22 12:15 " " " " " 12:13 1:26 1:36 12:00 " " " " " 12:26 1:39 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