

GALLANT LIFE SAVERS.

Statistics Regarding the Work of the Coast Guards.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE RESCUED

And Millions Worth of Property Saved from Destruction—The Percentage of Loss of Life and Property Greatly Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of Mr. Kimball, the general superintendent of the life saving service for the year ended June 30 exhibits the most satisfactory results yet accomplished by that service. Although the total number of disasters was greater than in any prior year the percentage of lives and property lost was less. The next best record was that of the year 1895. In that year the loss of life was one out of every 234 persons involved, and the loss of property 14 per cent. of the amount imperiled, while during the last year the loss was only one person out of 300, and 11.5 per cent. of property.

At the close of the year the establishment comprised 256 stations, of which 180 were located on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 55 on the great lakes, 14 on the Pacific coast and one at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the service was 487, involving 4,608 persons, of whom 4,595 were saved and 13 lost. The estimated value of the vessels was \$8,880,140, and of the cargoes \$3,846,380, aggregating a total of \$12,726,520. Of this amount \$1,432,750 was lost. The number of documented vessels totally lost was 67. There were also during the year 243 casualties to undocumented life craft, sailboats, rowboats, etc. Of the 594 persons on board 587 were saved and 7 lost. The value of the property in these casualties is estimated at \$119,265, of which \$114,915 was saved. The total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations was 613. The total number of days succor was afforded was 1,436. Other persons (not on board vessels) to the number of eighty-two, were rescued from drowning, all of whom would probably have perished but for the vigilance and prompt assistance of the life saving crews.

In the year the crews saved and assisted to save 472 vessels valued, with their cargoes at \$1,853,110. Of this number 318 were saved without outside assistance, aggregating, with their cargoes, a value of \$977,456, with a loss of only \$11,712. In the remaining 154 instances the life saving crews assisted other agencies in saving property valued at \$3,559,775, out of a total of \$3,875,615 imperiled. Less important assistance was rendered to 167 other vessels in distress.

The patrolmen also warned from danger by their night signals 210 vessels, and by day signals 19. The loss of life and property averted in these 229 instances, of course, cannot be estimated, but the circumstances under which a large proportion of the warnings were made indicate that it must have been very considerable. The cost of maintaining the service for the year was \$1,401,805.

Attention is invited to the inadequacy of the compensation of the superintendents of life saving districts who are charged with onerous duties and required to furnish heavy bonds, in some cases with a penalty as high as \$50,000. An annual compensation of \$2,000 is recommended. The existing discrimination in the rates of wages paid the surfmen—a small minority receiving 95¢ per month while the majority receive only 90¢—continues to be a source of serious discontent and complaint. The general superintendent recommends that a uniform rate be established, and that it be fixed at \$65 per month.

Many Millions for Premiums.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—J. Fount Tillman, the registrar of the treasury, in his annual report, gives a condensed history of all the loans of the United States from 1776 to June 30, 1896, never before fully published, together with an exact copy of each obligation of the government from the year 1788 to the present time. The report shows that the premiums of loans of the United States from 1789 to June 30, 1896, amounted to \$55,022,218, and the discounts, premiums paid, etc., on loans amounted to \$125,074,680. The commissions paid on account of loans from 1853 to June 30, 1896, amounted to \$12,343,805.

Whole Family Burned to Death.

PERRY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The home of Luther Greenman, a farmer, four miles northeast of this village, was destroyed by fire, and the entire family, consisting of five persons, were burned to death. The dead are: Luther Greenman, aged 40; Mrs. Greenman, aged 37; Aime Greenman, aged 8; Lottie Greenman, aged 9; Arthur Greenman, aged 11 months. The building was entirely consumed. All of the bodies were recovered in a horribly charred condition. The fire was caused by a defective stovepipe.

Dr. Jameson's Release Ordered.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The report that Sir Matthew White Ridley, the home secretary, has ordered the release from Holloway jail of Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, is confirmed upon official authority. Though his release has been decided upon by the authorities, the condition of Dr. Jameson's health renders it impossible for him to be removed from the jail at present.

Earthquake Shock in Illinois.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—An earthquake shock, preceded by a rumbling sound of considerable violence, was felt here yesterday afternoon. It was of sufficient force to rattle dishes and furniture, and buildings swayed perceptibly. The movement was from west to east.

1896 DECEMBER, 1896

Calendar table for December 1896 showing days of the week and dates.

MOON'S PHASES table showing dates for New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Third Quarter.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 30.—Charles Ramsey, an inmate of the Harrisburg asylum, who cruelly butchered his young wife on the Ramsey farm, near East Waterford, Juniata county, last March, and was immediately committed to the asylum, where he has since remained, was today taken to Millintown for trial. Considerable feeling exists among his neighbors as to the responsibility of the accused.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 1.—At a special meeting of the board of inspectors of the county prison yesterday Night Watchman Frank Sharley and H. C. Brubaker handed in their resignations. These were the men whose discharge was recommended by the grand jury on Friday last because they had been allowing inmates to enter the jail at night and associate with the prisoners, as well as themselves.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—The Stewart mansion at Frankstown, this county, which was on Saturday the scene of a merry silver wedding anniversary, was a hospital Saturday night for thirty-eight other guests are convalescing from the effects of the poison at their homes. The cause of the poisoning has been traced to arsenical matter contained in the chicken salad.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—George D. France, aged 35 years, of Mason and Dixon, was run over by a Cumberland Valley train at Kauffmans, and was instantly killed. He was intoxicated, and got off an earlier train at the wrong station and started to walk along the railroad tracks, and either became sleepy or succumbed to the influence of the drink and laid down on the tracks. He leaves a wife and three children.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Nov. 30.—Late Saturday afternoon people in the lower portion of the city were badly startled by a terrific explosion. The drumhead of one of the large boilers in W. Dewees' wood mill blew out, tearing that portion of the mill down and fatally injuring David Hall, a freeman, and badly injuring Engineer Thomas Baldwin. Glass in the houses near the mill were all broken. The damage to the mill will reach \$6,000 or \$7,000.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 2.—The state geological survey commission, which was organized twenty-two years ago, completed its work yesterday, handed its final report to Governor Hastings, and disbanded. The valuable specimens gathered by the commission have been deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The state appropriated \$943,000 for the work of the commission, besides spending a large amount of money for the 129 reports and atlases.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The 1,600 street car men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny decided not to order their proposed general strike and tie up until two weeks later, if at all. Nearly half of the hotter headed ones favored an immediate strike, but Master Workman Shaw prevailed on the body to wait till President C. L. Magee, of the Consolidated Traction system, returns from the west and can be consulted. The men opposed a recent reduction of wages on the Penn avenue branch, and looked upon it as a menace to the entire system's employees.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 30.—One hundred and twenty-five men employed at the ore mines of Charles B. Grubb, at Silver Springs, have gone on a strike. The men were receiving seventy cents a day and made a demand for ten cents more. This was granted, but the management then ordered that instead of lifting the ore to the surface by means of a gang of men on each of the three planes, seventy of the employes on the plane should be discharged and their work done by the others. To this the men refused to accede and went on a strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Samuel E. Hudson, the defeated free silver candidate in the Third congressional district, appeared before the senatorial investigating committee yesterday and presented a statement by which he claimed to show that the police took an active part in the recent election in that district. He also alleged that a number of repeaters were at work, some of them voting as often as ten times. James H. Randall gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Hudson announced his intention of contesting the election of Congressman McAleer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—In common pleas court No. 3 yesterday, before Judge McMichael, the case of Filbert, Porter & Co., against the city, was called for trial. This is an action to recover the 10 per cent. reserved from the contract price for the construction of the Queen Lane reservoir, amounting to over \$100,000. Henry F. Walton, A. S. L. Shields and John G. Johnson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Assistant City Solicitors Catherines and Aicorn and City Solicitor Kinsley for the city. Several witnesses testified that the terms of the contract were strictly complied with.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—Edward Martin, aged 51, and Gottfried Hertz, aged 62, met horrible deaths by escaping gas while digging a vault in Allegheny. Martin was a contractor, and with Hertz was putting down a vault. They had reached a depth of about fourteen feet. Martin was at the bottom of the vault when he was overcome by the gas and stench from an adjoining vault. His cries attracted Hertz, who was standing on the platform of the excavation. Hertz jumped into the vault to rescue Martin, but was overcome by the gas. Both were dead when they were brought to the surface.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 1.—Dr. Alfred W. Keene and Thomas and Harry McCoskey, all prominent young residents of the southern end of this county, were arrested last evening, the first named on a charge of criminal malpractice, and the McCoskey brothers and the physician, with conspiracy to procure it. The victim of the alleged illegal operation was Eleanor Huss, the 17-year-old daughter of Alfred Huss, a farmer. The girl died some days ago, and on her deathbed she accused one of the McCoskey brothers of being her betrayer and implicated Dr. Keene. All three have given bail for a hearing. The physician at a recent term of court was acquitted of a similar charge.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel S. German celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening at their residence in this city. The house was tastefully decorated with yellow in honor of the occasion. There are seven children and fourteen grandchildren, many of whom attended a family reunion Thursday evening. Almost the entire wedded life of the couple has been spent in Harrisburg. At the close of the war one of their daughters was murdered by a soldier who had a grudge against Governor Curtin, the soldier supposing her a child of the governor. Some years later the soldier was hanged for another crime, and confessed to the murder of little Mary German.

RACE WITH CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Experience of a Yankee Skipper in Smuggling Cheroots in Spain.

"You want something to write about, do you?" inquired Captain Bracelock, an old skipper, in reply to a reporter's query. "Well, do you see that flag?" and he directed my attention to a revenue flag flying from the staff of a boat. "Well, that reminds me of a little episode in which I figured a great many years ago.

"In the summer of 1885 I was one of the crew of the ship Curlew, at that time waiting in the port of Manila for a cargo. Captain Dariens—'Old Barny,' we called him—was an energetic trader. I then thought myself pretty smart. While we were in Hongkong the old man had a light cedar cutter made especially for the transportation of himself and wife and for quick communication with the shore in whatever port the vessel might be. He took especial pride in his racing gig, as he termed it, and had a picked crew, with me as a coxswain.

"The ship was moored nearly nine miles from the town of Manila. Once, sure, and sometimes twice a day, the gig was manned and rowed over that distance to the house of Russell & Striggs, who were our consignees as well as the representatives, minister and consul of the United States in that port. Their office, which was a palatial affair, was situated some distance up the 'canish' (Anglice canal), and to get to it we had to pass the fort at the entrance of the waterway leading up to the interior of the city. The old man had some two dozen geese on board, and he made a deal for them ashore, taking cigars in payment. As in all Spanish countries, an import and export duty prevailed. The task of taking the geese ashore and bringing off the cigars without paying duty fell, of course, upon me, and in spite of the usual quacking characteristic of the bird I got safely by the revenue officers, landed the fowl and loaded the boat with cheroots. In the canal, plying its length, was a ten oared customs boat. We had nearly gained an exit to the harbor, when out from a sheltering point dashed the guards and hailed us.

"In my excitement I cried in Spanish, 'No entende,' and at once the boat started for us. Knowing the fate in store for us if captured, I said to the boys: 'You see that boat. If she overtakes us, it means a ball and chain for at least two years in that fortress. Shall we give them a chase?' A loud American cheer arose from the crew, and the next dip of the oars nearly lifted the boat out of the water. The guardboat started after us, and occasionally a marine would step in the bow and discharge a musket at us. Of course we did not dare to pull to the ship, as that would have established our identity, so we were compelled to strike out to sea. At the entrance of the harbor, 18 miles from the city, is an island, and to that, closely pursued by the revenue boat, we pulled. After reaching the island it was a game of hide and seek until darkness came on, and then we put back for our ship. Our race had been witnessed from our vessel, and when we arrived the guardboat was not over a quarter of a mile astern. The davit tackles were all ready to hitch on, and boat and all, with 25,000 cigars, were run up. The boat was taken on deck, painted black and swung to her proper position only a few minutes before the vessel was boarded by a crowd of customs officers in search of a white boat that had given their large chase a race.

"The next day, when I went ashore, Barny gave me a doubloon to treat the boat's crew. Since that time I have never seen a revenue flag of any nation but it recalls to my memory the incident I have just related, and it makes me laugh when I think of the blundering marksman shooting at us, the pompous officer in charge of the boat demanding our surrender and the poor, tired, sweating oarsmen in their heavy uniforms chasing the robust Yankees of my boat's crew, who, with but slight exertion, could propel their light boat through the water two feet to our pursuers' one."—Boston Herald.

Where Europe and Asia Join.

About 165 miles from Perm, in dense fir forests, the line reaches "Europe," and soon after passing a signpost, like a little Eiffel tower, with Europe inscribed on one side and Asia on the other, the train comes to "Asia." "Europe" and "Asia" are two smart little stations surrounded by firs and birches, but standing each in a little green field full of buttercups. The firs and pines grow chiefly in zones in the extensive forests through which the line passes, and here and there the dark masses are relieved by groups of light green birches. Nijnitahilsk is the center of the mines of the Denaidov family and is famous for its magnetic iron ore and for its malachite. Thence the line runs alongside a lake till the campaniles and towers of Yekaterinburg appear to mark the site of the pleasant mining capital of a district famous not only for iron, copper and gold, but for opals, beryls, jacinth, chrysolite, rhodonite and many other precious substances, of which superb specimens can be seen in the hermitage in St. Petersburg. Either from Yekaterinburg or from Kamishlov, 90 miles beyond it, a branch will be constructed to connect the Aral with the Great Siberian railway at Chellabinsk or at some point a little farther east. The latter line will run to Omsk, on the Irtysh, on either side of which work is already in progress. At Tara, lower down that river, a great sawmill has been constructed in order that the vast forests between the Obi and the Irtysh may be utilized for sleepers, while at Kolyvan, on the former river, large numbers of workmen are already collected. Steamers have been purchased to bring rails down the Yenisei, past Krasnoyarsk, upon which river the line will run on to Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal.—National Review.

ANOTHER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Advices Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura Because He Knows It Will Cure.

Lieut.-Governor Fletcher Bids the Weak, Nervous and Discouraged to Hope, for the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura Will Surely Cure Them.

The world believes its great men. Their word is accepted as truth, their example followed, their advice taken.

Knowing this fact, the illustrious Lieut.-Governor of Vermont, Hon. Henry A. Fletcher, of Proctorsville, Vt., who is the descendant of a long line of Statesmen and Rulers, tells the people if they wish to get well, if they desire to get back their health and strength, to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy because he knows from personal experience, from its use in his own family and among his friends, and from having observed time and time again its wonderful curative powers, that it will surely and certainly cure, that it will give strength to the weak, strong nerves to the nervous, natural refreshing sleep to the sleepless, perfect digestion to the dyspeptic, rich, red blood to the feeble, freedom from pain to the rheumatic, in fact, sound and vigorous health to all who use it.

Lieut.-Governor Fletcher's family have been leaders and advisers of the people and publicly identified with the history of the United States for more than a hundred years. His father was both Lieut.-Governor and Governor of Vermont and his grandfather was one

of the framers of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Certainly no higher testimonial, no greater proof of a medicine's wonderful power to cure can possibly be given than is here bestowed upon Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy by this most distinguished statesman and head of the government of the state.

Surely no one who is ill, worn-out, run-down, weak, nervous, discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured can require any greater proof, any stronger testimony than Dr. Greene's Nervura will cure, that it will certainly restore health and strength to the weak and nervous sufferer, than Lieut.-Governor Fletcher's powerful words wherein he states that he has personally used it in his family with greatest benefit, knows it to be a most wonderful curer of disease, and earnestly recommends its use by all who are out of health and need medicine.

The great Statesman says:

"I have long heard of the good effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and have used it in my family. I have heard cases among my neighbors who have derived great benefit from its use and can truly say, that as far as my experience and in-

formation go, the results are highly satisfactory. This letter can be published for others' good."

If you are a sufferer from weakness or disease, do not hesitate to take Dr. Greene's Nervura and get well after such a testimonial from so illustrious and distinguished a Statesman.

Do you think so eminent a man of such high official position would lend his name and give his emphatic advice to use Dr. Greene's Nervura unless he knew positively its great value, its wondrous power to cure? He knows that his words will be heeded and his advice to use this grand remedy followed because of his high standing and he unhesitatingly tells the people, speaking the welcome truth to the sick with the voice and dignity of official authority, that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure the weak and suffering, will give health and strength, renewed life, restored energies and the zest and happiness of living.

Remember also that this is no so-called patent medicine, but the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene of 25 W. 14th Street, New York, the successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted without charge, personally or by letter.

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Printers ink made John Wanamaker a millionaire, and he does more and more advertising each year. He seems to understand the business. Do you grasp the idea? 1500 copies of the Centre Democrat are printed each week. These reach at least 4000 readers in Centre county every week. It goes right to the homes—a family paper. Don't you think you could increase your business by an advertisement in its columns. Argument is useless. Get a hustle on, increase your business, advertise in the Centre Democrat.

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