

BLOCKADERS IN A BLOW

Admiral Bunce's Squadron Had a Very Stormy Voyage.

FOUR SAILORS LOST THEIR LIVES

Six Were Swept Overboard from the Battleship Maine, and Only Three Were Rescued—Another Crushed to Death and Several Injured on the Marblehead.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 9.—Admiral Bunce's blockading squadron made this port yesterday after a stormy voyage from Hampton Roads, and losing three men from the Maine during the gale of Friday. The fleet is now anchored off the coast, and a night of blowing weather experienced. The squadron left the Roads on Thursday forenoon and put to sea Friday evening. The weather thickened, and by night it was blowing a gale. The Indiana returned to the Roads, owing to the condition of her turret. The rest of the fleet, however, poked their noses into the storm and headed south. When about fifty miles off Hatteras the fleet encountered the full force of the blow. Open squadron formation was maintained, and the vessels were put in order for a siege of weather.

The battleship Maine rolled in the big seas, the water washing her decks at every plunge. It was late Friday afternoon that the accident occurred which cost three seamen their lives, and three others were rescued only by prompt and heroic work. A gang of men were ordered forward to make more secure the lashings of the big guns. The deck was deluged and the wind was freshening every moment. The men were at work with the lashings when an unusually heavy sea lit over her bows and swept aft. Six of the gang were picked up and carried overboard. When the cry of "man overboard" was carried back there was a scene of momentary confusion, but in an instant the splendid discipline of the crew was apparent.

Life buoys were cut loose and the order quickly given to get a boat overboard. The high seas made this a work of peril and difficulty, but a boat's crew under Naval Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, retired, was finally lowered, excellent seamanship alone preventing the frail craft from being crushed against the sides of the big battleship. While the engines had been reversed at the first signal from the bridge, the momentum of the ship had carried her some distance beyond the spot where the seamen were swept overboard, and the set of the current was carrying them further away every moment.

The ship's crew watched the rescuers as they pulled manfully in the heavy seas, the waves running so high that the little boat was at times hidden from the vessel's deck as it rushed down into the trough. Meantime the drowning men fought bravely, and three of them managed to keep afloat until their mates hauled them from the water. They were Seaman Hessel, Cronan, and Freeman. The remaining three, Brown, Nelson and Kogel, were not to be seen. The lifeboat cruised back and forth over the spot, but the brave fellows had given up the struggle, and met a sailor's fate.

Friday night the fleet made heavy weather of it, but managed to keep within signaling distance of one another. Towards morning the squadron was hoisted to, and weathered out the rest of the gale in that manner. The officers say it was one of the worst gales the fleet has ever experienced. In addition to the three men lost overboard from the Maine during the gale of Friday one man was crushed to death on the cruiser Marblehead, another was fatally injured, and six others were so badly hurt that several may lose limbs. The Marblehead presents a very dismantled appearance. Her forecastle is stove in, a portion of her superstructure and two hatches carried away. The heavy seas that swept her decks also carried away her searchlight, lower port boom, smashed the rails and swept overboard the lifeboats.

Carpenter Shawberl was crushed to death in the forecastle when it was wrecked by a monster wave, and Plumber Hickey had his skull crushed by the wreckage, and will probably die. The six seamen who were injured were hurt at the same time. The other vessels of the fleet show marks of their rough voyage, their upper works and deck hampers being damaged.

The Rail Pool Dissolved. Pittsburgh, Feb. 10.—The rail pool was dissolved yesterday in New York because of dissensions among the eastern members, some of whom claim that a few of the manufacturers were offering rails below legitimate figures. It is said that prices of rails at Pittsburgh will now range between \$20 and \$22, and from \$21 to \$22 west. It is probable that a greatly increased production this year will result from this action of the manufacturers, giving employment to a large force of men now idle.

Commutation for Bank Wreckers. Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The president has commuted from ten years to seven years in each case, with all deductions for good behavior, the sentences of imprisonment imposed Sept. 15, 1891, on Francis W. Kennedy and Harry H. Kennedy, the Spring Garden bank wreckers. Francis Kennedy's sentence is commuted on the ground of his bad health, and Harry Kennedy's because of his lesser culpability. This will let them out of prison on June 15.

No Pardon for Wiborg. Washington, Feb. 10.—The president has denied an application for pardon in the case of Captain J. H. Wiborg, of the Horsa. He was sentenced in Philadelphia March 17, 1896, to one year and four months' imprisonment for violation of the neutrality laws. The president says he does not find that this convict was imprisoned under mandate of the United States court.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Only State Products to be Used in Constructing the New Capitol.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—The legislature held its first session last night in the Grace Methodist church. The building is almost within a stone's throw of the smouldering ruins of the ancient capitol. It has been admirably fitted up for the uses of the legislature. A score of workmen have worked incessantly since Friday putting in steam pipes and radiators. They have completed the bulk of the job, and will have everything ready to turn on the steam tomorrow. Meanwhile the building will be heated with hot air.

There were many spectators last night in the large galleries of the auditorium to witness the opening session in the church. The wives and sisters of the legislators were among the spectators, they having come to attend the reception given this evening by Governor and Mrs. Hastings. The house was flooded with resolutions, the bulk of which had to do with the proposed new capitol. A resolution put in by Mr. Williams, of Bedford, which was adopted, requires the use of Pennsylvania materials in the construction of the new capitol and the employment of naturalized American citizens in the work. Mr. Williams also offered a resolution providing that a commission be created consisting of the board of commissioners of public building and grounds and the committee on public buildings of the senate and house, to which all plans, specifications and bids pertaining to the erection of the said building or buildings shall be submitted for approval and adoption, and subject to the ratification of the legislature. This was also adopted.

A number of bills were presented, including several appropriation measures. The senate, after some discussion, concurred in the house resolution authorizing the governor to solicit architects to make plans for a new capitol.

Harrisburg, Feb. 10.—The feature of yesterday's session of the senate was the fight made by President Pro Tem, McCarrell, to have the senate take back its criticism of Harrisburg's volunteer fire department. The senate, however, refused to recede, and Senator Thomas, who was the leading spirit in the attack against the Harrisburg system, came off victorious in the position he assumed. Among the many bills introduced was a compulsory voting bill introduced by Senator Andrews. It provides that a delinquent voter shall be fined \$5 for each offense unless he can show he was unable by reason of sickness or absence from the city to vote; by Mr. Brown, amending the Baker ballot law after the Australian system; by Mr. Saylor, providing for the granting of certificates to graduates of high schools, academies and seminaries, conferring the same privilege and under the same conditions as a state-normal school diploma.

In the house a bill was introduced requiring that the poll tax of a voter shall be paid by him personally to the duly authorized collector. Another house bill requires school directors or controllers to allow the school children to have the use of books furnished them by the board one month during the summer at pay or select schools.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 8.—John Gouse, who was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of his father, was sentenced to ten years and three months in the Eastern penitentiary.

Harrisburg, Feb. 10.—Governor Hastings yesterday signed the concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee from the house and senate to investigate the state treasurer's and auditor general's offices.

Pittsburg, Feb. 9.—By the caving in of a dugout at Culmerville Charles Willis, colored, 33 years old, was knocked into a blazing fire and burned to death. Three companions were injured. The men were railroad laborers, and were living in a large room, which had been formed by digging into the side of the hill.

Hazleton, Pa., Feb. 8.—Michael H. Rorerick was arrested Saturday afternoon charged with the murder of his cousin, George Rorerick, of Latimer. The latter came to the hospital in this city two weeks ago for treatment for a fractured skull. He refused to tell how he received his injury, but the police officials believe he was struck by his cousin during a drunken brawl.

New Bloomfield, Pa., Feb. 9.—Counsel for Dr. Thomas L. Johnston, convicted of murder in the second degree in shooting his friend and neighbor, Druggist George S. Henry, at Duncannon, on the afternoon of Sept. 23 last, yesterday withdrew their motion for a new trial. This was after a consultation with the prisoner's relatives. The next session of the court will be held here Feb. 18, at which time it is expected the prisoner will receive his sentence.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—In the court of common pleas No. 2 Judge Pennybacker read the decision in the various political contentions that have for some time been engaging the attention of the court. The court decided that the certificates of nomination filed by the McKinley-Citizens were irregular and defective because the McKinley-Citizens had no legal standing as a party. The filing of nomination papers or candidates was in each case recognized as proper.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Walter Clinch, formerly night watchman at the state hospital for the insane at Norristown, was arrested here on Saturday on a warrant sworn out Friday, charging him with having caused the death of William McCue, an inmate. McCue was a convict in the Eastern penitentiary who was transferred to the hospital, and who died apparently from a brutal beating. Clinch was committed to await the action of the Montgomery county authorities.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 8.—Private investigation of the Blair county accounts has shown that the amount already paid the Barring & McKinney Detective agency on the Bonneka murder case reaches the sum of \$27,796.22. Calculating the commonwealth's expenses on the trials of Frank Wilson and James Farrel, the convicted murderers, the amount expended will reach the enormous sum of \$30,000. From present indications both of the convicted murderers may get a new trial, which may nearly double this sum.

CIVIL SERVICE FACTS.

Interesting Points of the Commissioners' Annual Report.

REGARDING TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Commission Declares That Under Existing Conditions Skilled Employees Are Frequently Placed Under Inexperienced and Incompetent Superiors.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The 13th annual report of the civil service commission, covering the past fiscal year, has been submitted to the president. It shows the growth of the government's civil service, the efforts of the commission to eradicate partisanship in federal offices, and important civil service reforms and extensions contemplated. During the year the commission conducted investigations into charges of political assessments, political or religious discriminations, illegal appointments and removals, and alleged fraud or unfairness in connection with examinations and appointments. In a number of cases of the charges of political assessments it was found that there had been no technical violation of the law. The promulgation of the law on this subject and the commission's warning to employes during the campaign, that they could not be forced to contribute to political funds, the report says, had a most salutary effect.

One investigation, whose report is still under investigation, was made at the Columbus, O., postoffice over a year ago. It developed the fact that for years it was the practice of many employes without regard to their party affiliations, to contribute to the campaign fund of whatever party was in power.

In all cases where there was no slightest evidence of fraud or unfairness the commission required the re-examination of the competitors. The most serious case of violation of the civil service law, the report says, was at Erie, Pa., where the secretary of the postal department was found to have opened a package containing the examination papers and furnished the questions to a competitor, an employe of the office, in advance of examination. Both were removed from the service and are now held for trial. At Toledo, O., postoffice an employe was shown to have made representations to injure the prospects of appointment of certain other eligibles. Action in this case is still pending.

During the last four years the removals from competitive positions in the classified departmental service at Washington have been less than 2 per cent. a year for all causes, not including such removals as resulted from necessary reductions in the force. In the unclassified and excepted service at Washington the removals are believed to have aggregated in the four years at least 50 per cent. The conclusion drawn is that either the persons brought in through examinations are far more efficient than the others, or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other causes than the good of the service.

The total approximate number of positions in the civil branch of the government is 178,717. Of these 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 unclassified. Of those not yet classified, 66,725 are postmasters of the fourth class. Of those remaining in the classifiable but unclassified group many will be transferred to the classified service by the action of the rules.

The aggregate compensation paid in the executive civil service of the United States during the last fiscal year was, approximately, \$100,000,000. The temptation to increase the number of employes or to retain employes when there is no work for them to do, which was such a characteristic feature of the "spoils" system, has entirely disappeared under the new civil service system.

As to tenure of office, the report says, our administrative system now presents the anomaly of filling certain inferior positions by the test of merit and changing every four years the higher positions by election of senators and chiefs of bureaus, in which the largest capacity and longest experience are required, and thus frequently subjecting subordinates to inexperienced and incompetent superiors, to the demoralization of the public service.

Long and the Navy Portfolio.

Boston, Feb. 10.—Ex-Governor John D. Long said today that a dispatch from Canton to the effect that Mr. Long's acceptance of the navy portfolio had been received at 4 o'clock was probably based on a letter written to Mr. McKinley some ten days ago, in answer to one from Major McKinley. Mr. Long said: "At that time he wrote me that he had me in mind for the navy, but added that something might happen to change his mind, though not likely. I therefore took it that the matter was to remain at a standstill, and I should continue to inform the press that it was still under his consideration."

Robber Killed by a Mail Clerk. Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10.—A private message received in this city states that two masked robbers held up the Santa Fe westbound train No. 1 at a point a few miles from Peach Springs, Ariz. The train was stopped by means of a red light. The robbers uncoupled the mail and express car, and ordered the engineer to run up the road. When the train was stopped the robbers proceeded to open the door of the mail car, and the mail clerk shot one of the robbers, killing him instantly. The other robber, after grabbing a bundle of registered letters, made good his escape.

Uncle Sam May Manufacture Armor Plate. Washington, Feb. 10.—The senate committee on naval affairs yesterday reached a conclusion on the report to be made as the result of its inquiry into the subject of armor plate. The committee will recommend that the secretary of the navy shall not be authorized to pay more than \$400 per ton for armor plate, and that an appropriation of \$1,500,000 be made to be used in the establishment of a plant in case the manufacturers refuse to accept this price.

GREAT SPEECHES HEARD BY FEW

Some of Them Delivered to a Very Small Number of Auditors.

It is a curious fact that many of the great speeches which gave immortality to the orators who made them were delivered in comparatively small rooms and to small audiences. When Webster made his great argument in the Dartmouth college case, aside from the bar and the officials in charge of the room, there were not 50 persons present, and yet many believe that he spoke to listening senators and other high officials.

When we read of Patrick Henry's wonderful display of eloquence, we see in our mind's eye a spacious room and an immense crowd of people listening to his burning words with almost breathless attention. But, in truth, many of these speeches which quickened or changed the march of events were delivered in a small room and to a few hearers—never more than 150. "Could it have been here, in this oaken chapel of 50 pews," wrote Hooper, the gifted author of "Sprondro," "that Patrick Henry delivered the greatest and best known of all his speeches? Was it here that he uttered those words of doom so unexpected, and then so unwelcome, 'We must fight!' Even here. But the words were spoken in a tone and manner worthy the men to whom they were addressed, and who were so impressed with them that for several moments they were almost awestricken. It was only when the voice of Richard Henry Lee, that other matchless Virginia orator, who rose to second the words of Henry, rang through the room that they were called back to themselves."

Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman was undoubtedly the greatest and most brilliant effort of his professional life. It did for him more, perhaps, than the conduct of any case he has given any other in the state of New York in perpetuating his name. And yet the audience that listened to him was less than 120 in number. A friend expressed some surprise that an argument of so much power, learning and eloquence should have attracted so few listeners. "My dear sir," said Seward, "my audience was in no sense limited. The civilized world was my audience. Posterity will praise or censure it from the different standpoints in which they will view it. I did not make it for a part of the maddening crowd's ignoble strife."

Horace Greeley said, "Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman is one of the masterpieces in the history of oratory, reason, logic and humanity." —American Lawyer.

NEW YORK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Enough Always on Hand to Withstand a Four Months' Siege.

If the city of New York and the neighboring district were to be besieged or in some other way entirely cut off from the outside world, and therefore deprived of the food supplies which in normal times come in daily in large quantities, how long would it be before the pinch of hunger would be felt? That is a very hard question to answer, for the reason that there are such inequalities of purchasing capacity in New York society that some go hungry in times of greatest prosperity for lack of means, while the great majority eat more than is good for them. Undoubtedly the number of those who always go hungry would be increased after two or three days of a siege, and then day by day this number would increase until the public authorities would feel compelled to take possession of the food supplies and distribute them among the people. With the exception of milk and some other things, the supply of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months at the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies were taken charge of at the beginning of a siege—and this could easily be done—the food within New York could be made to last for four months at least. The siege of Paris lasted only four months. Before two months had passed high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunger was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are specially distinguished. But the food supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, and the people would still be comfortable. —Ladies' Home Journal.

The Word "Dollar." According to one authority, the word "dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the form in Dutch being "daalder." All these different forms were derived from Joachim's Thaler, a Bohemian town, where the count of Schlick, A. D. 1518, coined some excellent pieces in silver of one ounce in weight. "From the name of the town came Joachim's thaler, applied to the above named coins as well as that of Schlick's thaler. Hence, Joachim's thaler pieces were first contracted into Joachim's thalers and then into thalers. These coins gained such a reputation that they became a pattern, so that others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the name, the word assuming different spellings through the low countries, reaching Spain as dollars, and through its provinces transmitted to the western hemisphere, where it was applied to coins prior to the adoption of the federal currency. In coinage the word 'dollar' is a favorite, being found, under various spellings, in almost every part of the globe."

Almost Fatal.

"The water wasn't scaldin' she throwed at you, was it, pardner?" asked Everett Wroest, who had done the waiting at the gate while Dismal Dawson had made "the play for the poke out."

"No," said Mr. Dawson, "it was worse. It was soapuds." —Indianapolis Journal.

The lord president of the English privy council receives a salary of \$20,000.

shake it off

The general belief among doctors is that consumption itself is very rarely inherited. But the belief is becoming stronger that the tendency to consumption is very generally transmitted from parent to child. If there has been consumption in the family, each member should take special care to prepare the system against it. Live out doors; keep the body well nourished; and treat the first indication of failing health.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a fat-producing food and nerve-tonic. Its use is followed by improved nutrition, richer blood, stronger nerves and a more healthy action of all the organs. It strengthens the power of the body to resist disease. If you have inherited a tendency to weak lungs, shake it off.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been indorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby. All druggists.

JUST AS GOOD IS NOT SCOTT'S EMULSION.

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

Expenses low. To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 cents a week as aid, and 50 dollars at graduation.

Tuition, \$1.25 per week; (State aid deducted 75 cents per week.

Heat, light, washing, furnished room and good board, only \$3 per week.

The net cost for tuition, board, heat and furnished room for the fall term of 16 weeks is only \$60; for the winter term of 12 weeks, only \$45, and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only \$52.50. The net cost of the whole Senior year of 42 weeks is only \$107.40.

The Faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments. Five leading colleges are represented.

A well conducted Model School furnishes superior training to professional students. Graduates command good positions and meet with excellent success.

The handsome new building, erected at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, is now finished and occupied. Accommodations first class. Electric light in every room, carpets, spring beds, wardrobes, new furniture, fourteen bath rooms. Hot and cold water on every floor. Fan system steam heat. Smead system of ventilation. Everything is new and convenient. Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

We shall be glad to correspond with any who are interested. Send for free catalogue and secure rooms for next term.

JAMES ELDON, A. M., Ph. D., Principal.

We have the finest assortment of canned goods, evaporated fruits and fine groceries ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte. Goods in this line are fine in quality and very reasonable in price. Sechler & Co.

Do You Like to Read Good Novels?

Enough For all the Winter Evenings ALMOST FREE.

TOWN TOPICS, will send, on receipt of this ad, and FIFTEEN cents in stamps, any one of the following series novels (TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-six pages, regular price FIFTY cents); for FIFTY cents any FOUR; for ONE DOLLAR any TEN; for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF the whole library of SIXTEEN volumes.

- 1-THE SALE OF A SOUL. By C. M. S. Moore.
2-THE COUEN OF THE KING. By A. S. Van Dyke.
3-THE MONTHS IN MADRID. By Charles I. Wood.
4-THE RESULTS OF CHANGE. By Captain Alfred Thompson.
5-THE UN-REARABLE SIREN. By John Giltat.
6-HAT DREADFUL WOMAN. By Harold H. Brown.
7-A DEAL IN DENVER. By Gilmer McKenney.
8-WHILE SATS GLADES. By David Christie Murray.
9-THE FEMINEABLE GIRL. By L. H. Bickford.
10-A MARRIAGE FOR HATE. By Harold H. Brown.
11-OUT OF THE SILENCE. By T. C. DeLeon.
12-THE WING MAN. By Thompson Howell.
13-THE HUNT FOR HAPPINESS. By Anita Stewart.
14-THE STRANGE EXPERIMENT. By Harold H. Brown.

COALS ED. K. RHOADS

SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT DEALER IN ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS AND WOODLAND COALS

Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, KINDLING WOOD

By the Bunch or Cord, in quantities to suit purchasers. Clean Washed Sand, Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard NEAR P. H. E. STATION. BELLEFONTE.

ED. K. RHOADS COALS

WANTED! Money to Invest

IN FIRST MORTGAGES on city or country real estate worth at least double the amount of loan. Interest at six per cent. payable quarterly or semi-annually. Borrowers pay all expenses and attorneys' fees. Can secure plenty of first-class investments at all times for any one who has money to lend. No risks to run. No uncertain speculation. Write me for further information and I will get you safe investments.

E. H. FAULKENDER Attorney-at-Law. 8-1-ly Hollidaysburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Company.

Personally Conducted Tours MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi Gras festivities on the second tour.

FLORIDA Jacksonville tours, leaving two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 23 and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, \$33 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points. For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thomas E. Watt, Pass. Agent Western District, 300 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Mar 97

BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE. We keep none but the best quality of Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. All kinds of smoked meat, sliced ham, pork sausage, etc. If you want a nice juicy steak goto PHILIP BEEZER.

IRVIN HOUSE, 8, Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good simple rooms on first floor.

GARMAN HOUSE, High Street, opposite the Court House. Entirely new. New Furniture, Steam Heat, Electric Light, and all the modern improvements. A. S. & C. M. GARMAN Proprietors. 1-93

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write 200111 to EDWARD B. WOOD, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.