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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897. VOL. 19. NO 39.

ARGUMENT FOR A NEW TRIAL

Additional Testimony Furnished By Cornelly's Attorney

PETER MENDIS STILL IN JAIL

The Habeas Corpus Hearing Postponed until Monday—Unnecessary Delay and Carelessness of Officials the Cause.

On Wednsday considerable interest was shown over the argument for a new trial for James Cornelly, who was convicted of arson, attempting to fire the Reynold's armory, at August term of court. Cornelly's counsel, Hon. A. O. Furst, H. S. Taylor and J. H. Johnston, were on hand and presented considerable additional testimony to show that Cornelly had told the truth when on the stand of his whereabouts on certain important days—it was corroborated by numerous witnesses, while the detective, Mr. Gillispie, testified in the trial quite differently.

Depositions taken at Rochester, Pa., near Pittsburg, by S. D. Gettig, Esq., and District Attorney Singer were also submitted. These were as to the general reputation Gillespie had in his community for truth and veracity. Numerous citizens testified. Some said they never heard it questioned. Others were positive in their declarations that it was bad.

The plea made by Mr. Furst for a new trial was an able summing up of the case. He pointed out the prejudice existing against the prisoner in the community, and the unsavory reputation of Gillespie whose unsupported evidence produced conviction. The court took all the testimony for a careful review and will file its decree later.

In the habeas corpus hearing of Peter Mendis, charged with poisoning James Maria, the hearing has been postponed until Monday. The analysis of the parts sent to Philadelphia have not been made and on that account the hearing has been delayed.

There seems to have been unnecessary delay in this matter, by either the Coroner or District Attorney not giving the matter the attention it should have. The result is Mr. Mendis must lie in jail and await their pleasure, it seems, and his own interest suffer. We believe in public officers showing a bit of consideration, and a sense of duty as well.

Church Dedication.

The new Ebenezer United Evangelical church at Wolf's Store, Pa., will be dedicated on Sunday, October 17, 1897, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. S. G. Weist, editor and publisher of the United Evangelical, of Harrisburg, Pa., will officiate at these services. Rev. J. J. Lohr, from Millheim, Rev. Garret, from Loganton, Pa., and Rev. W. H. Stover, P. C. will also be present on this occasion. Rev. J. J. Lohr will preach on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, October 16. A special and hearty invitation is extended to all sister denominations to be present at these services.

The Prevaricator at Work.

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a cyclone out west one of them said that it turned a well wrong end up, a celler upside down, moved township lines, blew all the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but a bunghole, changed the day of the week, blew the hair off the head of a baldheaded man, blew mortgages off farms, blew all the cracks out of the fences and took all the wind out of a politician.

Klondike for Cows.

The other day, says the Mill Hall Times, while G. C. Piefer, the Lock Haven implement dealer, was attending to some business in the country he took off his coat, in the pockets of which were notes to the amount of $500. Cows that were grazing in the field strayed over to "nose" around a little, and when Mr. Piefer went to his notes he discovered that the cows had eaten them, leaving nothing but small stubs.

To Change the Date of Memorial Day.

Grand Army circles are interested in a proposal to change the date of Memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The growing tendency to make the day one of recreation and sport instead of a fitting memorial as intended has led to a discussion of the proposed changes.

The Credit.

"If the Republicans desire to claim credit for the high price of wheat, they must assume responsibility for the famine in India. Will any Repuplican convention point with pride to the famine as an evidence that the Republican party is redeeming its campaign pledges?"

WM. J. BRYAN.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

The majority of party papers, political organs, are truly unreliable. There always is an effort to give all items of any political significance coloring, so as to help the party along—that is expected. At present the opposition papers are devoting much space to the "Return of Prosperity," and their invariable conclusion is that it is entirely due to the election of McKinley and the success of republican measures.

Yes, there is a noticeable improvement in business. The first impetus was given by the passage of a tariff which, no matter how good or bad its provisions are, enabled the manufacturer to resume.

The supply of goods was exhausted by the long suspense, and new products were demanded. This would have followed the passage of either a high or low tariff, and to attribute any present industrial activity to the wisdom of the Dingley tariff is straining hard. If the Dingley tariff deserves the praise for present conditions it must then be pronounced a flat failure. It is styled by its author a bill to increase revenue, and yet there has been a growing deficit of about $17,000,000 in the U. S. treasury since its adoption. If we would pass on the merits of the new tariff now it is just that all the results be considered, the favorable with the unfavorable.

In our opinion it is mere demagogery and political rot to talk about the effects of the Dingley bill now. The ink is hardly dry on it, and importers and custom officers have not yet arrived at a clear understanding of its complex provisions. It can not be fairly judged at this time as a revenue measure, or as a stimulus to our many and various industrial pursuits. For that reason editorials, on the merits of the new tariff, are mere political buncombe.

By the close of the present adminstration, after a practical test of three or four years, then only can definite results be attained and safe conclusions drawn. For that reason we consider the claims, by our republican contemporaries, that the Dingley tariff has brought about prosperity, as a display of undue haste and unsound reasoning.

There has been an improvement in business. It would be gross ignorance or prejudice to make the denial. But whence does it come? famine abroad and bountiful harvests at home have given this country the greatest advantage known in many years. Great stores of wealth will be unloaded on our shores, by foreign countries who must have our surplus crops and food supplies. This is our greatest source of prosperity and when by chance it comes in the course of the republican administration, they now would appropriate the work of the Creator to themselves, and try to deceive the public to gain political advantage at the coming fall elections, all of which indicates that they are driven to the point of desperation. But the intelligence of the American farmer is not so easily led astray.

The return of prosperity is our theme. Prosperity in this country means a demand for all forms of labor and at living wages. The thousands of idle workmen in our great cities and about the great industrial centers still exist. The numerous strikes in the mining sections of this state, frequent lockouts, low wages, much privation and suffering that can be found in many an honest workingman's home to-day, stands in strong contrast with the supposed return of prosperity. Present conditions are not satisfactory by any means.

There has been a noticeable improvement in business, but it is far from "prosperity," and it likewise requires some remarkable reasoning for republicans to console themselves.

The Official Ballot.

The official ballot this year will contain seven colums, to be used by the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist Labor, Liberty and Independent parties, and independent voters who may not desire to vote for any of the candidates of the several parties.

Will Prospect for Gold.

Several of Renovo's business men are contemplating organizing a stock company to prospect for gold in the Klondike fields. The name of the company will be The Susquehanna Gold Mining company, and the capitol stock will be $10,000.

The Corn Crop.

Contrary to the early predictions the corn crop in this county will be a full crop. In some places the yield will be small but in others large. Corn cutting is about all done and the ears are well filled and developed.

Autumn Arbor Day.

Friday October 22nd, will be autumn Arbor day in the public schools, at least state superintendent N. C. Schaeffer has declared that day as the one that should be set apart as Arbor day.

LEADING EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

A Campaign Started for Cuban Freedom.

M KINLEY AND POLITICIANS

Office Seekers Can't Find The President—Ohio Politicians are Quarreling—Hanna and Foraker are Getting Their War Paint On.

"Cuba; it ought to be and it shall be free!" That is the motto on the flag which the friends of Cuba, many and influential in Washington, have nailed to the mast. The new campaign for free Cuba was opened with a big mass meeting, under the auspices of the Woman's National Cuban League, participated in by many prominent men, including a number of Washington's foremost ministers of the gospel. Other meetings are to be held, not only in Washington, but in all sections of the country, to give that hearty sympathy for Cuba known to exist a chance to express itself in such an emphatic way that the leisurely and uncertain steps of the administration will have to be quickened, whether it be agreeable to the government of Spain or not. At this meeting a picked choir of sixty voices sang for the first time in public Joseph Adams' "Ode to Cuba," which he dedicated to the League. There was great enthusiasm, and those who are in charge say that it is going to continue to grow until it becomes irresistable. These people believe with the Cubans that nothing short of freedom for Cuba will be accepted, and that the administration scheme of pacification for Cuba under a continuance of Spanish rule is bound to be a failure.

Ex-Governor Hoadley, chief counsel for the intending purchasers of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been in Washington for the purpose of securing the official consent of the administration to the deal made by his clients with the Cleveland administration. He secured it, of course, and the road will be sold next month, notwithstanding the protests of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads and the charge by reputable citizens that the sale is a job to do the government and the private creditors of the road out of millions of dollars.

It pays to be the President's doctor. Dr. Newton L. Bates, a medical director in the Navy, who was the private physician of Mr. McKinley when he was in Congress, and who has occupied the same position since he became President, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, although he was not next in line for promotion.

An Ohio republican who would not allow his name to be used because it figures on an official pay roll and he wishes it to stay there, has been telling the inside facts about the high handed way in which Boss Hanna's man Dick has been walking rough shod over the Foraker republicans in the state. He has been in the state recently and knows. He said: "There has never been anything like it before in Ohio politics. The supporters of Senator Foraker supposed that when the deal was patched up, largely through Mr. McKinley, by which Mr. Hanna was to be supported for the Senate and Gov. Bushnell renominated, that factional difference were to be shelved for the time and the campaign made harmoniously. They soon discovered that the harmony was to consist of constant humiliations put upon the Foraker men by Hanna, his man Dick, and their henchmen. It has been steadily getting worse ever since the campaign opened and the end is not yet, although Senator Foraker became so disgusted that he left the state with the intention of remaining away until the election. Mr. McKinley has persuaded Senator Foraker to return to Ohio, and promised him that if he would go ahead and make speeches he would see that Hanna and Dick gave him and his friends better treament. Foraker accepted Mr. McKinley's promise and left Washington today for Ohio, but he khows that Hanna considers himself McKinley's master, and he hasn't much confidence in that promise. Foraker will have a personal day of reckoning with Hanna, as sure as you live, whether it be on the floor of the U. S. Senate or in the State of Ohio."

There is an unusual lot of growling among the office seekers in Washington because of the little time that Mr. McKinley devotes to them. They go to the White House every day but few of them get an opportunity to see Mr. McKinley, and those do not get much satistaction. He makes some appointments nearly every day, but lots of them are men whom he knows personally or wishes to reward for personal work done for him. As a result there is some plain talk in the hotel corridors from those who believe themselves entitled to official recognition and who have been led to suppose they would get it. Slowly, but surely, an anti-McKinley sentiment is growing among republicans.

RECEIVER FOR TRACTION ROAD.

William B. Given Takes Charge of Lock Haven Company.

Default having been made for eighteen months on the bonds of the Lock Haven traction company, bondholders representing $143,507 petitioned the West End trust company, of Philadelphia, trustee under the mortgage, to foreclose.

In compliance with the request the west End trust company filed a bill in equity in the Clinton county court Thursday, asking for foreclosure and the appointment of a receiver.

After consideration, Judge Mayer made a decree, appointing William B. Given, of Columbia, receiver. Mr. Given filed a bond of $10,000 and took possession of the road.

Bryan Gives Good Advice.

William J. Bryan gave good advice to workingmen when addressing an audience of 25,000 at Sedalia, Mo., a short time ago. He said:

"Those who have suggested the burning of property or the destruction of life as a means of settling labor disputes do not understand the genius of our institutions. The American people are a law abiding people. When laws are bad they will change the laws. Lincoln was right when he said that no one could better be entrusted with the enforcement of the laws than those who toil. The toilers will respect the right of property. The people as a whole will insist that corporations shall also respect the right of life and liberty.

"The injunction has been called in to aid the suppression of strikes, and since the strike is, at present, the only weapon of employes, the injunction becomes the most useful means by which the employers can force their own terms on employes. Legislation, and legislation alone, can remedy this evil. Arbitration secured by law, the elimination, by law of government by injunction, will secure the only just and satisfactory remedy for the growing troubles between labor and capital."

Digging for gold.

If reports are correct Mr. Kline Zimmerman, of near Hecla, is searching for gold in Greensvalley. For some time a lot of men have been employed at clearing out this stream and building fish dams for the preservation of, fish as it is on the property of the Nittany Rod & Gun Club.

Some time during the past week Mr. Zimmerman saw glittering quartz in the bed of the stream, and sure enough there was some gold in it. He found several more small lumps and is satisfied that it is the genuine stuff that makes a man feel happy when he gets lots of it. Where it came from or how it got there no one seems able to explain. Mr. Zimmerman is said to be very much interested in the find and declares he will tunnel Nittany mountain before he gives up. Think of it, gold in Greensvalley, why there will be no use of going to Klondike. If Zimmerman locates the origional vein, he will be strictly in it and can start a little Rod & Gun Club of his own.

Large Fire.

On Saturday night the barn on the Gray farm, occupied by L. E. Biddle, was burned to the ground with all the contents, including horses, harness, grain, etc. Two fine horses were burned and all the harness. A tramp slept in the barn which is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. No insurance on the stock or grain, as yet heard of, nor on the barn. All the summer's crop was burned up which is indeed a sad loss as he just started farming three years ago, and had just gotten everything in fine shape. The wheat belonged to Thos. Huey, who moved off the farm last spring.

Dogs Running Deer.

One day last week two hounds ran four deer from the mountains into the vicinity of Colyer. The deer were nigh exhausted and to seek safety ran to a house with every indication of wanting to enter, but none of the doors being open the tired out animals couldn't hide therein. It is said the hounds belonged to Kulp's lumber camp. One of the dogs was shot by men in the valley who were close to the chase, but the other dog escaped before a ball could be sent after him.

It is lawful to kill dogs running deer any time of the year.

An Historical Relic.

Hon. James Kerr will soon have mounted on his lawn in Clearfield an historical relic in the shape of a cannon supposed to be 100 years old, which was captured from the British when they evacuated Washington in 1814, after the partial destruction of the nation's capital. The piece weighs about 1,600 pounds.

A REVIEW OF THE CUBAN WAR

Spain Spends Millions With No Result

VAST TERRITORY DESERTED

Valuable Plantations in Ruins—The Large Loss of Life—Weyler Has Been Recalled by Spain.

It was on February 24, 1895, that the present uprising in Cuba began. The captain general in that month issued a proclamation suspending constitutional guarantee and announcing that death would be the summary penalty for sedition. A review of the entire course of the rebellion is anything but favorable or hopeful for Spain. At the outset the most distinguished soldier of that country, Gen. Campos, was placed in authority over the island and provided with re-enforcements as he called for them. Ten days after his arrival in Cuba Campos promised that the insurrection would be crushed in five month, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. But his operations were unsuccessful, ending in the disastrous battle of Bayamo, in which he barely escaped capture. Campos was recalled and was succeeded for a short time by General Martin, who was rougly handled by Maceo in the western province. At the end of the first year of rebellion General Weyler was appointed captain general. Since February 7, 1896, or more than 18 months, he has been trying to put down the rebellion, but in spite of his force of more than 200,000 and a more rigorous policy he is on the defensive at his long chain of fortified posts.

While the Spanish army has reached an aggregate of 250,000 the insurgents have never at one time had more than 25,000 armed men in the field. They have no fixed base of supplies, no towns or forts to hold, and they concentrate or scatter according to the circumstances of the moment. By avoiding pitched battles they escape with comparatively small losses, and yet are ready to strike unexpectedly at exposed points. Cuba's natural fertility is such that the native soldiers manage to subsist without a regular commissary department. These are advantages Weyler has not overcome in his military campaigns, and during the last year his main reliance has been a policy of extreme cruelty. That, as the world knows, has been no more effective. Insurgent leaders, like Marti and Maceo, have fallen without shaking the purpose of the Cubans and 50,000 non-combatants have been killed or have died from disease or starvation. The Spanish report their loss at 45,000 by bullets and disease, but it is stated by another authority that at least 40,000 Spanish soldiers have died from yellow fever, smallpox and other maladies. Many thousands have been sent back to Spain as invalids. The war has cost Spain $200,000,000, and the drain now is $11,000,000 a month. Tobacco and sugar production is four-fifth suspended, an aggregate annual loss of $58,000,000. Commerce between Cuba and the United State has suffered to a similar extent. Since 1868, a period of 29 years has been in revolt over 12 years. In the present rebellion more non-combatants have been killed than in any three modern wars elsewhere. Weyler's latest effort to push on through the rainy season has apparently been one of his worst mistakes. His recall is probable, but in any case the insurrection is at least as formidable as it has ever been.—Ex.

A Pheasant Story.

Will Haynes gets off some interesting stories. He was at Lock Haven on Monday and the following appeared in the Democrat. Of course it is true: "W. R. Haynes, of Snow Shoe, was in the city yesterday twitting his old hunter friends on the palatable meal he had eaten from a pheasant, which bird he had secured without violating the law, even though the season has not yet opened. It seems that while his young daughter was walking to make a visit to a friend, the pheasant flew against a telegraph wire and severed its head. The plump body of the bird fell to the ground, when the little girl picked it up and carried it home."

Landlord Reed in Luck.

The big gas well struck near Pittsburg last week is on a farm adjoining one owned by Mr. Guy W. Reed, proprietor of the Irvin House, Lock Haven. Natural gas is in demand in Pittsburg now, and Mr. Reed is fortunate in owning land in the new gas territory.

Squirrels Imigrating.

A novel sight of squirrels imigrating was witnessed below Cumberland Wednesday. A drove which an eye witness estimated contained at least 3,000 swam across the Potomac river. About 300 of them were killed by men and boys ere they got into the woods.

PLACE NAMES.

Some Odd and Curious Names of Places In Massachusetts.

In the Middlesex fells some good old colonial names are preserved, like Jinglejerry hill and Shillyshally brook. Spot pond was named by Governor Winthrop, who discovered it in the winter, because of the many rocks that showed through the ice and spotted the surface. Powderhorn hill in Chelsea is said to have been bought from the Indians for a hornful of powder.

The fact of misfortune to divers unknown persons—whether trivial or great does not appear—finds a record in Bad Luck brook and swamp in Rehoboth, Bad Luck mountain in Granville and Bad Luck pond in Douglas. There may be some association between Burncoat brook and pond in Leicester and Spencer and Burnshirt river, likewise in Worcester county.

Drinkwater river is a felicitous name for a stream of good water. It is in Hanover, and possibly there may have been a family of that name in the neighborhood. Strong Water brook in Tewksbury has quite different associations. Sought For pond, in Westford, suggests a long and baffled quest for the spot through the wilderness in the olden days. One of the least euphonious of names is Skug river in Essex and Middlesex counties. It is worthy a place among such English names as Wormwood Scrubs, a park in London.

The legend about the names of the group of islands on the south coast presents an instance of how fancied resemblances give rise to stories. It is related that these islands once belonged to a man with four daughters. To Nancy, the oldest, the father gave the first choice, and the fact that "Nan took it" is recorded in the name of Nantucket, the island she selected. Nantucket, of course, is in reality an Indian name. Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands went to Martha and Elizabeth, respectively, while for the fourth daughter, whose name has been lost to memory, there was nothing left but the most remote and undesirable of the group, which was called No Man's Land, because its owner was a woman. The Elizabeth islands, in fact, were named for Queen Elizabeth by Bartholomew Gosnold, their discoverer, whose name has been given to the town that comprises them.—Boston Transcript.

Mailing Candy Abroad.

A young man who apparently knows a girl in London came into the office the other day and asked whether candy could be sent abroad through the mails. So he was taken over to the postoffice and the state of affairs was laid before an official, who instigated an investigation. After a long time he returned and reported as follows:

"I am very glad," said he, "that you asked that question. Its answer shows a curious state of affairs. In this country you can send candy up to 4 pounds as merchandise for 1 cent for each ounce. If you want to send candy abroad you only have to pay 1 cent for every 2 ounces, but you can only send 12 ounces in each package. If it weighs more than 12 ounces you have to pay letter rates, or 10 cents an ounce for the whole thing.

"That is to say, you can send 10 ounces to London for 5 cents, but it would cost you 10 cents to send it to Brooklyn. So if you are thinking of sending a pound it will cost you $1.60. The stamp department is right over there."

"Thank you very much," said the young man. "I just happen to remember that the doctor has forbidden the girl to eat candy."—New York Mail and Express.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

In our last issue mention was made of a likely extension of the Central R. R. of Pa. to White Deer from Lamar and from Bellefonte to Clearfield. This has been in contemplation for a number of years and many people will look upon another announcement of a building of the line as a sensation. When this and other extensions are completed it would make a very short route from Pittsburg to New York, about sixty miles less than by any other system. That means much in these days of rapid transit and sharp competition.

There is more prospect in these lines being built than some would imagine. The recent survey to White Deer during the past month was not made for curiosity. At this place the head men of the Central R. R. of Pa. have made calculations on the expense of erecting larger machine and repair shops. Some of there employees have been induced to remain here on the strength of possible operations on the new extensions in a short time. These are facts that have favorable indications.

Another Appointment.

George W. McGaffey was appointed by Governor Hastings a trustee of the Cottage State hospital, Philipsburg, to succeed Hon. Chester Munson, deceased. The Governor has exercised good judgment in the appointment.

To Build the College Barn.

Farmer John A. Woodward, of Howard, is appointed to rebuild the new barn at State College, and is out looking up plans for a strong building.