

## HARRISBURG LETTER.

Measures That Occupy the Attention of the Lawmakers.

### "PROCESS BUTTER" BILL PASSED.

**Manufacturers Must Take Out a License and Label Their Product—A Bill to Prevent Shipping of Impure Milk From Other States.**

Harrisburg, April 17.—A bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Beacom, of Westmoreland, repealing the law requiring stock brokers, bill brokers, exchange brokers, mercantile brokers and real estate brokers to pay an annual license fee of 3 per cent on their business.

Mr. Fox, of Chester, introduced a bill requiring all shippers of milk from other states into Pennsylvania to accompany such shipments with a veterinarian's certificate that the cows from which such milk had been drawn had been found to be in a healthy condition.

Among bills passed finally by the house yesterday were: Prohibiting the employment of women under 21 years old, without the consent of their parents or guardians, for theatrical or athletic performances, singing exhibitions or for playing upon musical instruments; providing that the district attorneys in all counties whose population does not exceed 150,000 shall be paid a salary in lieu of fees; licensing the manufacture of "boiled" or "process" butter, and requiring it to be labeled.

The bill amending the semi-monthly pay law to recognize the right to contract for the payment of wages at any time other than semi-monthly was defeated. The bill was subsequently reconsidered and postponed for the present.

In the senate last night the Palm resolution, which passed the house last week, and which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the effect of capital punishment in the various states, was defeated.

Among bills passed finally in the senate last night were: House bill prohibiting the adulteration of and deception in the sale of linseed or flaxseed oil; house bill amending an act relating to free kindergartens so that such schools established by agencies other than the commonwealth can be assisted out of the public school funds; house bill amending an act relating to the regulations of public schools so that a teacher's certificate shall not be given to persons who habitually use opium or any other narcotics.

Among bills passed finally in the house Wednesday of last week were: The judicial apportionment bill; Ford compulsory education bill; the Chew bill punishing kidnaping by hanging; the Creasy road bill.

Among bills passed finally by the senate last Wednesday were: Exempting soda water apparatus and apparatuses thereto leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent; house bill regulating the weight of all black blasting powder used, made or sold in kegs for use in coal mines and providing for the proper stamping for the kegs containing the powder.

The nomination of Nathan C. Schaeffer, of Lancaster, to be superintendent of public instruction for the next four years was confirmed.

The senate on Thursday of last week concurred in the house amendments to the Philadelphia board of revision of tax bills, and they now go to the governor for his approval. The vote on concurrence was 29 to 13.

The senate last Thursday concurred in the house amendments to the Philadelphia board of revision of tax bills.

Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, presented a joint resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$35,000 to a commission which shall represent Pennsylvania at the St. Louis exposition. The commission is to consist of five members of the senate, in addition to the president pro tem., eight members of the house, in addition to the speaker, seven citizens appointed by the governor, the state treasurer and auditor general. The governor shall be the president of the commission, which shall arrange for the erection of a suitable building on the exposition grounds, the entire cost not to exceed \$30,000.

Governor Stone on Friday of last week signed a number of bills, among them: The McClain-Cooper libel bill; authorizing school boards to grant the use of school houses for lyceum and other literary purposes; establishing a separate orphans' court in Westmoreland county; empowering the owners and lessees of real estate to kill hares or rabbits upon their own premises at all seasons of the year.

A bill was introduced in the house last Friday by Mr. Paul, of Philadelphia to provide for the election of the board of revision of taxes and of real estate assessors for each assessment district in Philadelphia.

Mr. Mayne, of Lehigh, introduced a bill restoring the provisions of the act of 1889 relative to the incorporation of street railway companies and increasing the length of the track to 500 feet, as was intended by the act of 1895.

In the house last Monday night the senate bill authorizing county commissioners to borrow money to improve public roads was recommitted to the general judiciary committee on motion of Mr. Hall, of Allegheny. The bill authorizing the appointment of inspectors of scales and weights in the bituminous region, which was negotiated by the committee on mines and mining, was also recommitted. The calendar was cleared of first reading bills.

## A YANKEE SEA KING.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM SAILED AROUND THE WORLD IN A SLOOP.

The Bold Navigator and His Famous Craft, the Spray, Will Be at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo Next Summer.

The nautical adventures of the Vikings of old, which have been celebrated in song and story, are overshadowed in importance by the remarkable voyage of Captain Joshua Slocum around the world in a sloop 86 feet 3 inches in length over all and nine tons net burden. The solitary Yankee sea king cruised 46,000 miles on all the oceans, ten times the distance ever claimed for a Viking ship. It was the first and only successful attempt to circumnavigate the globe alone in a small boat. The extraordinary character of the voyage can only be gauged by those who have devoted

to pay his respects to President Kruger of the Boer Republic. While he was cruising the Spanish-American war broke out, and his first intimation of the fact was gleaned from the United States cruiser Oregon, which signaled, "Are there any Spanish men-of-war about?" Captain Slocum knew of none being in that locality. He flippantly replied, "No, but let us keep together for mutual protection!"

It was on June 27, 1898, that the Spray cast anchor at the moorings she had left on her voyage around the globe.

To see the skipper and the craft of globe circling celebrity will be a treat which all Exposition visitors will want to enjoy.

### OUTDOOR MACHINERY.

One Class of Engine That Is Not Housed to Protect It From the Weather.

The oldest type of engine represented at the Pan-American Exposition is the windmill. The earliest mention we



CAPTAIN SLOCUM AND THE SPRAY. [To be at the Pan-American exposition.]

their lives to sailing the seas and know their varying moods, and they one and all regard it as a most remarkable exploit.

Captain Slocum and the boat in which he made his around the world voyage will be at the Pan-American Exposition next summer. The craft will ride upon the waters of the Beautiful Park Lake, where it may be viewed or boarded by Exposition visitors. That it will prove to be a great attraction goes without saying.

The intrepid Yankee globe circler is a slender man, not above the medium height and is somewhat bald, but there is little gray in the fringe of surviving hair or in his full beard. He has blue eyes, which are frank and direct. He possesses a dry humor which is very amusing. That he is daring and plucky is attested by his long and solitary trip.

The boat in which Captain Slocum made his voyage is named the Spray. It was originally a fishing boat, supposed to be a century old, and when it came into Captain Slocum's possession was in process of decay. Unaided, he rebuilt it upon the original lines, and the splendid manner in which it behaved on the long tour is sufficient evidence that he builded well.

Captain Slocum sailed from Boston on April 24, 1895, and his voyage consumed 3 years and 2 months, coming to a close during the Spanish-American war. In lieu of a chronometer he had an old tin clock, but he was rarely at fault in his longitude. The voyage was attended with many unusual incidents. The first occurred after the Spray had left her first port of call, the Azores. The Captain had eaten freely of plums and a native cheese, and they did not agree with him. He was attacked with stomachic cramps. He double reefed the mainsail and with a full jib put the sloop on her course, lashed the wheel and went below to the cabin, where he rolled in agony on the floor. Becoming delirious, he imagined that a strange man came on board, announced himself as "one of Columbus' crew" and guided the craft. A blow came up, and the Spray ran like a deer. When the Captain regained his full senses and was able to go on deck, she was holding true to her course. She had made 90 miles during the night in the rough sea.

The Spray went through the very dangerous Straits of Magellan, whose shores are strewn with wrecks and inhabited by pirates, without accident, but after weeks consumed in the passage was driven by a furious gale southward and thence eastward around Cape Horn, necessitating a second passage of the Straits.

Captain Slocum was received at every landing place with the most cordial hospitality, for his name was known the world around among seafaring men, and the cabled news of his progress went before him. In Samoa Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson visited him. In Tasmania Lord Hampden was a caller. At the Cape Sir Alfred Milner saw him. A passage over Cape railways permitted the skipper

to have a windmill being employed to do any work was in Alexandria 150 B. C., when an invention driven by wind power was employed to operate a musical instrument. As even this must have been the product of evolution it leaves us entirely in the dark as to the actual origin. However, we know that windmills were employed in useful labor in many parts of Europe long before Columbus discovered America.

These old windmills were quiet affairs. Some of them floated on water and were turned by hand to meet the vagaries of the wind. A later development was built on a post, and still later the roof of the building was pivoted, which allowed the building itself to remain stationary.

It remained for the engineers of the nineteenth century to construct a wind engine that was at once simple, useful and practical. The amount of power developed and usefully applied by this time honored invention amounts to the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of horsepower.

At the Pan-American Exposition a group of windmills will be gathered together and planted in a corner of the grounds, where they will be required to pump water and in other ways demonstrate their usefulness. These will comprise many different types, showing the evolution of the engine from the old fashioned four sail pattern down to the ordinary multitudinous sprocket plan in which the sail area is automatically adjusted to the wind pressure and the speed is regulated by a governor. Some of these engines will develop a tremendous power, while others are simply devised as a cheap and reliable means of working a farmer's pump.

Experiments extending over a period of years have been conducted for the purpose of generating electricity by this means. Developments along these lines so far have not been entirely satisfactory, though indications point to ultimate success. The difficulties met with are principally owing to the inconstancy of the wind, which must be overcome by storing up the energy of the gale to be given off as required. As the slow development of the storage battery retards this important achievement we await with impatience the improvements in this direction that we know ought to be made. The time will undoubtedly come when electric lighting will be done in this manner—in fact, the electric light plant in a village in Scotland is now partially operated by a wind wheel which is built on the horizontal principal.

To those unfamiliar with the production of the wind engine as used at the present time a visit to this section of the Exposition will be a revelation. Hitherto this early invention has been useful merely to the farmer and stockman. Possibilities in the immediate future point to a much wider and more extended usefulness when power from this source will be bottled up in storage batteries and shipped to distant points to be used in the mechanic arts.

HERBERT SHREAR.

## Blood.

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

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If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

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