

Continued from page 2.

proposition was that the old drivers be taken back as far as possible, but that they should not be asked to do the work of other teamsters who are on strike.

COMMERCIAL

Chicago Car Lines Would Sell. Soon after James Dalrymple, manager of the Glasgow municipal street car system, reached Chicago, and while he was in conference with Mayor Dunne, May 31, it became known that the Chicago traction companies had made a proposition to sell two street car systems of the city to the municipality.

Steel Pools Dissolved. The Iron Age admits that the great pools in steel plates, beams and bars and in steel rails have been dissolved without affecting the prices of the commodities involved.

Frick Committee Makes Report. The report of the investigation committee, headed by H. C. Frick of Pittsburgh, which was authorized to look into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society, reported to the directors of that society on June 2 by making a severe criticism of both Vice President Hyde and President Alexander as well as Second Vice President Tarbell.

EDUCATIONAL

The Hyannis School Idea. A new thought in education, with social efficiency as its dominant aim, is behind the experiment going forward at Hyannis, Mass., says the School Journal.

University of the United States. The executive council of the national committee of 400 to promote the establishment of the University of the United States, in view of the complete failure of the effort to unite several existing universities in one great organization at Washington on account of local and denominational influences, have announced their conclusion that no university yet organized meets the required demands of a truly national institution of higher learning, free from denominational or partisan forces, and that consequently it is now the duty of the committee and of the National Educational association to work for the establishment of the University of the United States on the basis of the Senator Frye bill, which makes no demand upon the public treasury, but relies upon private endowments for its development.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Rogers Again Rerieved. Governor Bell of Vermont again has rerieved the death sentence of Mrs. Mary Rogers for three weeks to enable her attorneys to apply to the United States supreme court for a writ of error. Should this action be granted, sentence will be suspended until the supreme court decides the case. This action was taken after Chief Judge Powell of the Vermont supreme court had refused to grant a writ of error.

Accidents. A French cruiser brought to Sydney.

Nova Scotia, May 29, news of the wreck of the French fishing schooner Cousins Rennis. She carried 180 men. Twenty-eight men were buried by a cave-in of debris at the entrance of the Gunnison tunnel, near Montrose, Colo., May 30. Tappings on the air pipe told the rescuing party that the imprisoned men were still alive. After fifty-four hours' work the last of the imprisoned men were reached. Six of the twenty-eight were dead. The tunnel is being built by the government for irrigation purposes.

The floods in the Rio Grande up to June 2 were believed to have caused the loss of 100 lives and \$80,000. For a distance of eighty miles the river had cut its course from the original channel and wiped out several towns.

SCIENTIFIC

A Study of Cat Fear.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the famous Philadelphia specialist on nervous diseases, discusses in American Medicine the fear inspired by cats in certain men and women and their power to detect the presence of a cat when unseen and unheard. He finds that asthmatics are especially sensitive to cat fear, and he thinks it likely that the emanations from the cat affect the nervous system through the nasal membrane, even when unrecognized as an odor, but he is unable to explain the ultimate cause of the terror of cats.



Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. Henry Head of the London hospital has received the Marshall Hall prize given every five years by the Royal Medical society for an important discovery in connection with the nervous system.

Dr. Head had the sensory nerves of one of his arms divided and studied the sensations. Then he had the nerves united by stitching and studied the process of recovery. The result was that he discovered two distinct sets of sensory nerves, one that conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold and the other the sensations of touch.

The Parsons Auxetophone. The Scientific American describes an invention by C. A. Parsons, inventor of the steam turbine, and Horace Short for the purpose of re-enforcing the sound of a gramophone. Instead of the usual diaphragm of glass or mica in the producer a small valve is employed so as to control the admission of compressed air into the trumpet, the air being supplied by a small pump or bellows in the supporting pedestal.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

In Event of War They Would Be a Source of Weakness.

What shall be done to Rear Admiral Melville? This distinguished veteran naval officer in an address at Philadelphia has told the country that all the talk of which we have heard and read so much to the effect that our new possessions were coins of vantage, bases of offensive military strength, is the veriest humbug and charlatanism.

Instead of strengthening our power these outlying possessions were every one a source of weakness in war, requiring to be defended by ships and men that could be much more effectively used elsewhere. Such defense would be exhaustive of our resources to a degree out of all proportion to the value of the possessions, whether in war or peace, and the best thing that we could do would be to get rid of them as decently as possible.

Stranger still, the military and naval strategists at Washington do not appear to have taken offense at the admiral's bold declaration. It is reported that these strategists are now saying that they regard the distant insular possessions as of no value in comparison with the home coasts and that on the outbreak of war with any strong naval power they should be abandoned, left to whatever fate may come. Is it for this that we have expended some \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 and are being urged to authorize four new battleships and sundry other war engines annually at a cost of more than \$100,000,000?—Boston Herald.

Beef Trust Accounts. If the secret accounts of the beef trust should disclose a good sized campaign contribution to George B. Cortelyou or for any beneficiary named by him, we hope that no false sense of delicacy will prevent the publication of the entry. Possibly the campaign cash-book is in the seventh trunk.—New York Times.

UNPUNISHED TRUSTS.

Executive Authority Fails to Enforce the Law.

THE STATUTES OPENLY VIOLATED

Republican Method of Distinguishing Between Good and Bad Monopolies—Meddling in Foreign Affairs Condemned by Judge Parker.

Judge Alton B. Parker in his Jefferson day speech in New York said in part: "We meet after a defeat which was easy to foresee and predict. It was preceded by division and faction in our ranks over a period of eight years, and they have done their worst. It was emphasized by the use of governmental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money and by demagogic appeals to interests as wide apart as the poles. We have left to us only the smallest measure of power in either house of congress, we have lost states whose confidence we had long commanded, and the number of governors and state legislatures under our control is surprisingly small."

Mr. Parker then sketched the revival of the party after other defeats, its strength when out of power, and recalled the great men who had maintained its principles. In spite of all its losses he said the Democracy had been able from 1865 to 1885 to keep at bay the enemies of good will. This led the speaker to the question of the solid south, of which he said: "Surprise is sometimes expressed that the south has remained solid, and yet no student, whatever his prejudices, could overlook the fact that in politics there is a sense of gratitude not for favors expected, but for unselfish and commanding services to humanity. Indeed, nothing in all the recorded history of mankind has been more pathetic, more heroic, more deserving of admiration and sympathy, than the attitude of the south since 1865."

"As fate would have it, its defeat in war was the smallest of its woes, because it could neither threaten nor bring dishonor. But the new contest—with partisan rancor, with military power, with theft and robbery, with poverty and the enforced domination of a race lately in slavery—forced as it was without time for recovery, and that, too, in its own homes, required a courage little less than superhuman."

"If any man is so foolish as to ask why the Democratic party has been true to the south in its time of trial and why this attachment has been required it must be because he knows little of history and less of human nature."

The fashion nowadays, Mr. Parker said, was for new ways; the old were not sufficiently striking, and so had come the theory that the proper way for a government to do things was by interference and meddling. These things the Democratic party resented, he said, not because they were new, but because they were old—as old as tyranny itself. Mr. Parker continued: "Much is said about the peaceable settlement of differences; but, after all, by keeping out of quarrels we may be able to avoid arbitration as well as war. Perhaps the most encouraging visible sign in respect to this persistent policy of interference is that, in spite of outward appearances, in spite of royal statues in the national capital, in spite of the truculence manifested from time to time in so many quarters, in spite of messengers bearing royal congratulations from thrones, ours is still a popular, not an imperial, system of society and government."

"It will not only be our duty to resist these strange tendencies, so clear as to show the method that is in them, but we have more work to do, more far reaching reforms to promote, more moral issues to meet, than we can know or realize until we begin to look the situation fairly in the face."

"In spite of the hypocritical claims so freely indulged, the prostitution of our free civil service to a degree never before known; the use of money in elections, whether presidential or state; the belittling or the misuse of the judiciary, the interference with the duties and powers of the states, the appeal to the military spirit, the maintenance of a vicious and unfair taxing system, the raising again of the race issue in its worst form and from the basest of partisan motives—all these must be understood, and when understood they must be met with firmness and perseverance until the abuses which surround them find popular recognition and then reformation."

On the question of corporations and trusts Mr. Parker said that his recent experience in politics did not incline him to favor overmuch the management of some of the great corporations. The great majority of them, he said, were, however, managed with as much honesty as we were accustomed to see in mundane affairs. This led up to the discussion of trusts, which he defined as "corporations of corporations" and said there was no doubt that some of them had taken advantage of the partial and inequitable laws, while others had either secretly or openly violated statutes in order to oppress the community.

"Some attempt has been made even in high places to distinguish between these trusts," said Mr. Parker. "As an election was coming on at the time, it may be assumed from the course taken that the 'bad trusts' were those against the party in power or which might not be influenced in its favor, while the 'good trusts' were favorable to its interests or amenable to influence or pressure.

ity done? It has fumed and fussed. It has thundered in the index and failed to enforce the law, except in a few cases. At the instance of the attorney of a foreign railroad with a branch in this country, also the representative of a governor of a state, it has very properly and legally broken up a great railroad combination.

"Was it because of satisfaction with having suppressed a bad combination that a dozen others, larger, more flagrant in their violation of the law, each of them affecting the interests of ten times as many people, have not been punished or even prosecuted? Is this the natural reward of a 'good trust'?"

To deal with these great abuses, Mr. Parker said, nothing was so much needed as a rigid, honest and unyielding enforcement of the law, both civil and criminal, while a second effective way of dealing with the trusts was, he said, to take away all the tariff duties on articles made by the great combinations so long as they violated the law or discriminated in price against the American consumer in favor of the foreigner. What was needed now, said Mr. Parker, was not new crusades, but vigilant prosecuting officers and honest appeals for popular support.

Mr. Parker also decried methods of reorganization of which so much had been heard. "If we are sensible," he said, "we will not try to revive and perpetuate ways of keeping the party small or to devise new ones for driving Democrats away from us. Whether the millionaire or the humblest workman just beginning his upward climb, whether native or foreign born, we want and need his support. After all, whoever they may be or wherever they may come from, they are moved by about the same human impulses, and so we do not have to adopt a special set of principles for each. We shall not reject the man who has been a Populist or a Socialist, but he must come as a Democrat."

After outlining the kind of organization that is needed, the organization which to be effective must lie in the state, the county and the district, Judge Parker concluded in these words:

"When we can control once again the training schools for the higher politics we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for president, because we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will, the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hopefulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go north or south, east or west, for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand and of their acceptableness to our countrymen."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of MARY DONOVAN, late of Spring township deceased. Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement. NELLIE ARMOUR, EX. ALLEGANY, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of G. H. LEYMAN, late of Boggs twp., deceased. Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement. AMERICA LYMAN, EX. J. C. MEYER, atty.

INFORMATION WANTED:

Certain patrons, through negligence, or for peculiar reasons known to themselves, remove from the locality to another, without notifying this office. We are anxious to locate them so that they may receive their paper regularly and for other reasons, important to us. Any one who can furnish the present address of the following will confer a special favor. We give the former address: G. A. MILLER, Aaronsburg, Pa. IRA AYRES, Gardons, Pa. E. F. GARDNER, Howard, Pa. O. W. MARKE, Hannas, Pa. J. B. LUCAS, Beech Creek. JOHN F. JOHNSON, Rockford, I. WM. STAM, Bellefonte, Pa. MRS. ELAIN POORMAN, Clearfield, Pa. HENRY T. IRVIN, Cross Forks, Pa. J. P. LINGLE, Hinchman, Mich. GEO. A. BATHURST, Milledale, Pa. JOHN INDINGA, Milesburg, Pa. JOS. H. HERRARD, Patton, Pa. H. C. WEAVER, Fort Wayne, Ind. ANDRE TURNER, Milford, Ind. HARRY HOOVER, Pittsburg, Pa. E. J. FISHER, Bellefonte, Pa. B. F. EDMUNDS, Windber, Pa. R. C. HOLMES, Galitzin, Pa. CALVIN R. STYDER, Penn Hall. WM. HOFFMAN, Aaronsburg, Pa. T. H. BRESLER, Nevada, Kansas. W. H. CLARK, Stormstown, (formerly Flemington) Pa. LARRY O. ELDRID, recently of Maakeyville, Pa. ROBT. ROBINSON, Vilas, Pa. W. W. RACHAU, Bellevue, Ohio. O. N. ROYER, Columbus, Ohio. MRS. CALVIN HALE, Summerhill, Pa. ROBERT ROBINSON, Vilas. JOHN C. KUNES, Hanchard, Pa. W. R. ESSLINGTON, Salamanna, N. Y. HARRY FLORET, Altoona. JOHN W. BATHURST, Pittsburg, Pa. WM. HALL, Snow Shoe, Pa. CLYDE MCKINLEY, Tyrone, Pa. WALLACE SYROUSE, Altoona. (Formerly of Spring Mills.) N. L. SWARM, Benson, Neb.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Schedule in effect May 25, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from BELLEFONTE as follows:

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m. week-days, arrive at Tyrone 11:45 a. m., Altoona 1:40 p. m., Pittsburg 3:30 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:55 p. m. week-days, arrive at Tyrone 3:47 p. m., Altoona 5:40 p. m., Pittsburg 7:30 p. m.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m. week-days, arrive at Tyrone 11:45 a. m., Harrisburg 2:35 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:55 p. m. week-days, arrive at Tyrone 3:47 p. m., Harrisburg 6:35 p. m., Philadelphia 9:47 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 1:25 p. m. week-days, arrive at Lock Haven 2:10 p. m.; leave Williamsport 2:55 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg 3:25 p. m., Philadelphia 6:35 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 1:25 p. m. week-days, arrive at Lock Haven 2:10 p. m.; leave Williamsport 2:55 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg 5:00 p. m., Philadelphia 7:15 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte 6:40 a. m. week-days, arrive at Lewisburg 9:15 a. m., Montandon 9:15 a. m., Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:17 p. m.

For full information, time tables, etc., call on ticket agent, address, Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, No. 390 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Pass'tr. Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect May 24, 1905.

Table with columns for WESTWARD and EASTWARD, and rows for stations including Montandon, Lewisburg, Fair Ground, Rich, Vicksburg, Millburg, Millmont, Glen Iron, Cherry Run, Coburn, Rising Springs, Centre Hall, Gregg, Linden Hill, Oak Hill, Lemont, Dale Summit, Pleasant Gap, and Bellefonte.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Time Table effective Nov. 25, 1904.

Table with columns for READ DOWN and READ UP, and rows for stations including Bellefonte, High, Zion, Necla Park, Dunkles, Hubbersburg, Snyderstown, Nittany, Huston, Lams, Clintonville, Krider's Sidg, Mackeyville, Cedar Springs, Salona, Dale Summit, Mill Hall, Pleasant Gap, and Bellefonte.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R.)

Table with columns for Jersey Shore, Wmsport, Philadelphia, and New York, with times for various routes.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1905.

Table with columns for WESTWARD and EASTWARD, and rows for stations including Bellefonte, Milesburg, Snow Shoe Int., School House, Gum Stump, Snow Shoe, and Snow Shoe Int.

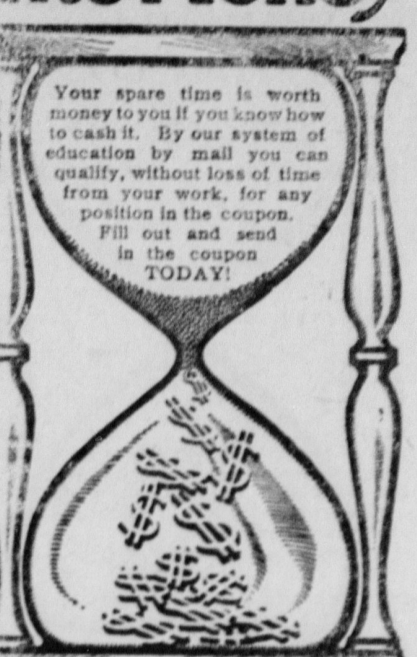
BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Table with columns for MIX | MIX and STATIONS, and rows for Bellefonte, Milesburg, Snow Shoe Int., School House, Gum Stump, Snow Shoe, and Snow Shoe Int.

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