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KACHIK AND WATSON APPEAR IN COURT

At The Habeas Corpus Hearing Held Last week.

AWAITING THE COURT'S DECREE

The Substance of the Testimony Briefly Told in a Few Words—Mystery Still Surrounds the Case—Was Kachik Murdered?—Opinions Differ.

Saturday afternoon the court house was crowded with an anxious lot of people assembled to hear the testimony that would be offered at the habeas corpus hearing of Andrew Kachik and Harry Watson, charged with the murder of John Kachik, at Clarence last September the 12—a full account of which has heretofore been published in this paper. The session of court was before Judge Ellis L. Orvis. The prisoners had as counsel, Hon. John G. Love, Col. H. S. Taylor, and ex-District Attorney N. B. Spangler. Beside them sat David Chambers and George Kachik, both of Clarence, who came to look after the accused men's defence. District Attorney Runkle was assisted by J. C. Meyer, Esq., a former District Attorney, and with them about the counsel table sat Detective Mallard to aid in the examination of the witnesses.

We will not attempt to give all the testimony as adduced, or all that transpired, only a brief summary—giving the salient points of each witness, in a connected story, viz:

Andrew Kachik is a miner and a Slav who, with his cousin John Kachik, worked as "butties" in the mines near Clarence. A short time previous to the murder, or suspicious death, John and Andrew had a fall-out and refused to work together. The Saturday night previous there was a frolic in the band hall at Clarence and the two men had another quarrel in which offensive language was exchanged and Andrew knocked John down. Other parties interfered, especially John's brother, Andrew at the time declared that if the brother had not then interfered he would have killed John. There had been considerable drinking there among the men. They went home together, accompanied by others, and at the home of Andrew another fight took place, between these two men, in which Andrew severely hammered John in the face producing an ugly black eye. John was very drunk at this time, and John's brother pulled them apart again.

Next we find that these two men met at the hotel of Geo. Kachik, at Clarence, in the barroom on the Monday evening that the supposed murder occurred. Here they were quarrelling, in their Slavish tongue and just what was said was not given. Witnesses said they were "chawing" a good bit, and were told to "cut it out." At that time Andrew said he was a "better man than you, and will get even with you," meaning and speaking to John. Then Andrew went through the different rooms of the hotel and called everybody up to the bar and "treated the house," but took special pains not to invite his cousin John, who was in the room, evidently intending to show to the crowd the contempt he had for the man—something that is considered a grave breach of etiquette among foreigners—among American is the same insult as the slap in the face.

About 9 o'clock that evening John left the hotel and was thought to be going home. Possibly twenty minutes later Andrew Kachik and Harry Watson also left the hotel, in company with Tony Meekau, who heard Andrew express a bitter feeling on the way home against John Kachik. After they had gone some distance Watson and Kachik told Meekau to go on a piece and they held a private conversation for about five minutes; Meekau did not know what it was about. They were then traveling towards Sugar Camp, which is about a mile from Clarence.

Martin Thompson, a laborer, lives along the road and between 9 and 10 o'clock that night he was awakened and heard the voices of these men possibly 50 feet distant, but then there were four, and occasionally spoke in a foreign tongue. Also heard Andrew say,—"You start trouble again, etc."

Early the next morning as Mike Scrap, a miner, was going to work at 5 o'clock he saw a dismembered body on the track, as a flash of lightning lit up the sky. It scared him very much, and in his own words on the stand said,—"We went like Hell!"

Sometimes in the early morning undertaker Ossman, of Snow Shoe, was summoned to Clarence to care for the body of John Kachik which was found on the track. The head and one arm was cut off by a train passing over it. At one point along the track there was a blood stain that showed that at least a gallon of blood had saturated the earth, indicating that the body had lain there for some time and then was struck by the train and dismembered. Dr. Neff was summoned and found the body in a dirty condition and made no careful examination of it—did not see a wound at the right side of the throat, but would not say that none was there.

The undertaker was the first to discover the wound at the neck, which he said was about 2 inches deep from inserting a knife blade. The wound was likely made by a sharp instrument as a knife or stiletto, was about a half inch long and one fourth wide, on the right side of the neck, above the collar line, and extended downward and backward severing the right exterior and anterior jugular veins and lodged against the 4th vertebrae. The wound would cause the death in a very few minutes from internal hemorrhages. Drs. Seibert and Fisher could not determine whether the wound was made before or after death, as the chemicals used in embalming the body affected the tissues.

John Bauer, a detective, testified that Harry Watson told him that he had slept

that night with Andrew Kachik in a stable.

This was the substance of the testimony. The commonwealth announced that they had other testimony and that the difficulty of having an interpreter made it useless to offer same; and with that they rested their case with the Court.

Hon. John G. Love then made a strong argument in behalf of the prisoners in which he dwelt with particular emphasis that there was no proof that a murder had been committed, and indirectly intimated that the stab or wound could have been made in the undertaking establishment of Ossman, and censured him severely for burning the dead man's clothes before this hearing and an examination could be made. Still further, he argued that there was not a scintilla of evidence to show that either Andrew Kachik or Harry Watson had committed such a deed, if one was committed; that there was no evidence here to warrant a conviction and for that reason, the courts have held, that men should not be bound over for trial on the charge of murder.

When Mr. Love concluded his remarks the Court announced that it would review the legal points involved and render a decision on Monday. Up to this time no disposition has been made of the case, as we learn that Judge Orvis has been sick for several days. Since the hearing, there is a difference of opinion among those who were present.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

There is no vocation in Pennsylvania that is receiving more attention from the State than that of agriculture. The idea is to raise the standard of farming, and give to the farmer information that will produce better results along his line of work. To this end farmers institutes are being held all over the state, the instructors of which are men who are recognized authority on all subjects pertaining to agriculture. These institutes are free and there is no reason why they should not be well attended. Three of these valuable institutes have been arranged for Centre county under the direction of Hon. John A. Woodward as follows:

Pleasant Gap—Feb. 1-2:

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
Prayer.....Rev. Chilton
Address of Welcome.....Wm. J. Daise
Response.....J. H. Peashey
Questions and Answers.....
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
Farmers to the Front.....J. O. Smith, Calvin
Laxation.....Hon. A. J. Kahler, Hughsville
How to Plant an Orchard.....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
FRIDAY EVENING, 7:00 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
When is a man educated.....J. O. Smith
The Farmer's Daughter.....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
The Problem of Education for Country Children.....J. H. Peashey
SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
Solve: How Formed; How Made Fertile; Soil Improvement.....J. H. Peashey
My Experience with Lime and Commercial Fertilizers.....Hon. A. J. Kahler
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
Prayer.....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
The Problem of Education for Country Children.....J. H. Peashey
Dairying in Pennsylvania.....Hon. A. J. Kahler
Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
The Clover Crop and How to Grow It.....J. H. Peashey
SATURDAY EVENING, 7:00 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
How Best to Keep the Boys on the Farm.....Hon. A. J. Kahler
Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
Relation of Farm (Entertaining).....J. O. Smith

Pine Grove Mills—Feb. 4:

MONDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
Prayer.....Rev. A. A. Black, Boalsburg
Address of Welcome.....Rev. R. H. Bergstromer, Pine Grove Mills
Response.....Col. John A. Woodward, Howard
Corn Culture.....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Strawberry Culture".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"How Plants Grow; How Plants Feed".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
"How to Plant an Orchard".....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
"Soil Improvement".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
Farmers to the Front.....J. C. Smith, Calvin
MONDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.
"The Problem of Education for Country Children".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"The Farmer's Daughter".....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
"True Education".....Prof. H. E. Van Norman, State College
FRIDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
Prayer.....Rev. H. E. Van Norman, State College
Address of Welcome.....Rev. H. E. Van Norman, State College
Response.....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
"Soil Improvements".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Foods of the Vegetable World".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
"How to Plant an Orchard".....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
TUESDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
"Echoes From the Farm".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs".....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.
"How Plants Grow; How Plants Feed".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
"Corn Culture".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Grafting and Budding".....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
"The Clover Crop and How to Grow It".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Solve: How Formed; How Made Fertile".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
"Pruning".....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
"The Problems of Education for Country Children".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"The Farmer's Daughter".....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
"Education".....Prof. H. E. Van Norman, State College

Milesburg, Feb. 5-6:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
Opening Prayer.....Rev. Hall, Milesburg
Address of Welcome.....Rev. M. Piper, Milesburg
Response.....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Soil Improvements".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Foods of the Vegetable World".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
"How to Plant an Orchard".....J. P. Pillsbury, State College
TUESDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.
Music.....
"Echoes From the Farm".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs".....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.
"How Plants Grow; How Plants Feed".....J. O. Smith, Calvin
"Corn Culture".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
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Music.....
"The Problems of Education for Country Children".....J. H. Peashey, Belleville
"The Farmer's Daughter".....Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College
"Education".....Prof. H. E. Van Norman, State College

Although this institute is designed for the education of farmers, yet all are invited to attend and particularly ladies and members of all organizations of farmers. The door will be wide open and admission free. Come and help.

Mrs. Henry Gentzel, of Pleasant Gap, is seriously ill. She recently nursed her husband through an attack of typhoid fever, and being constantly at his bedside it proved too much for her system. She caught cold which developed into pneumonia.

HOT CITIZEN FIRES SOME HOT SHOT

An Exaggerated Criticism of Country School Teachers.

A PENSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The State Cannot Grant One Class of Citizens Special Favors--Some Criticisms--Hunters License--Will Cause Trouble.

The idea inaugurated by this paper to yield a portion of our space to the discussion of important topics appears to be appreciated by the public. The Teachers' Pension seems to attract attention and we again devote considerable space to that topic. One writer who signs himself "A Hot Citizen," either tries to ridicule teachers, or else has a false notion as to the average teacher's character and qualifications. As this department is an open forum, we assume no responsibility for the utterances of the various contributors. We expect to close the discussion of this topic by a communication from the first writer, who desires to answer his numerous critics:

EDITOR CENTRE DEMOCRAT:

Dear Sir and Fellow Citizen: Taking advantage of your offer of space in the Centre Democrat to those who wish to express their views for and against the pensioning of school teachers, I would say as the present conditions exist it would appear that the teachers are now paid far more than they earn in the school room, and I am strongly in favor of an income tax bill that will necessitate the teachers to pay to each county treasurer at least ten per cent. of their salary at the end of the term, and in addition to this, they should be licensed the same as merchants, hotel keepers, lawyers, and other professional men who earn their money off of the farmer by doing nothing, sitting around the warm stove all winter toasting their shins, chewing tobacco, and making believe they are in need of pensions and assistance from the revenues from our bountiful state. Pretty state affairs indeed, when we have to pay some fellow pension for sitting around the stove forty years doing, not even to chop a few sticks of kindling or carry in a load of coal, while we have to have the fiddler, must get out before daylight with the north winds blowing through our whiskers, the mercury twenty below zero, and feed our cattle, water the horses, and prepare for a day's work before daylight, while the poor lazy hulk of a school teacher lies abed waiting to be called to breakfast, barely in time to pull on his boots and get across the street to the school room by nine o'clock.

After he is there what does he do? Merely looks wise, trims his nails, takes a fresh chew of tobacco and locates himself conveniently to the nearest rat hole in the floor, so that may spit out exerting any energy to move from his comfortable position. In fact, he ought to receive less than the very cheapest laborer for the privilege of sitting around the stove all winter.

In my town we have young men who sit around the railroad depot all day and smoke and chew tobacco and don't receive a red cent for their services, and they are glad to do it. I suppose they will soon be asking for a pension. As a general rule school teachers, both male and female, are persons who have failed at some other vocation, by reason of being too lazy to work, not adapted to anything requiring energy or work, and after failure they take the ample examination imposed upon them by one of their band, who has mustered more pull than the others and had himself elected to the position of Superintendent, (I suppose he will require a pension also) and apply to the directors for a school.

The school teachers pension bill is preposterous. The theory of giving a fellow a pension who wears a neck tie, paper collar, blacks his boots, wears pants with creases down the legs, and sits around in a back woods school house six months out of the year, accompanied by three or four youngsters, is all wrong. I can stand for State Capital buildings and all that, with chandeliers that cost \$4,000,000.00, with mahogany tables and rosewood chairs to match, that cost another \$4,000,000.00; with donations to help out Carnegie libraries in the cities, for the benefit of the bankers, children, to add to the comfort of our great statesmen while enacting laws that forbid us to carry a gun or hunt rabbits on our own farms without license; for all these go towards upholding the dignity of the name of this great Commonwealth and keeping her in the front row of these United States, but when the back woods fellows who teach school wish to share in the dividends and loot with the big fellows, they are asking too much, and I say it is time to call a halt on extravagance and waste in the funds of the people. I never taught school, and never intend to; but if I get too old to work and in danger of becoming a pauper, I might perhaps ask my fellow citizens to let me teach some rural school in hopes of getting a pension.

A HOT CITIZEN.

EDITOR CENTRE DEMOCRAT:
After reading the articles in your paper where citizens had expressed views for and against the proposed Teacher's Pension act, I believe the act of Dec. 20, to be more nearly the sentiment of the people than the two articles of January 10. Why should a teacher, who has taught school for thirty years, be more entitled to a pension than a man who follows to some other vocation for a living and has not laid by a competency? Further, why should the pension amount to, to the teacher in the rural district. Why, he

will be left to shift for himself or become a district charge, while the professional city chap, who has received a fairly good compensation for his work, will become a subject of state charity at half pay or in other words, a State Pauper.

Shame to the man who enters a vocation of any kind and drags along for a certain period expecting to receive money which he does not earn after his retirement. If the professional teacher would live within his income, as do the country teachers he would not have so much reason to kick. But he lives in the large town or city, travels with the moneyed class, shoves on lots of style; during vacation travels abroad or goes to some fashionable summer resort, and when the fall term of school opens he finds his money all gone, quite a few bills to pay and he begins to draw his salary practically before he has it earned. If the farmer, the mechanic and the common laborer would spend their surplus earnings in travels and stylish living, they too might have the sympathy of the legislature and get a manual laborer's pension act. While the teacher cultivates and feeds the minds, the farmer cultivates the soil and feeds the body. Neither should get a pension.

WEST PRECINCT WALKER.

The following comment is an editorial from the Harrisburg, Pa., Independent and throws some new light on the proposed Teachers Pension:

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

"We hope that a few words on the subject of pensions for teachers in this commonwealth will not be misunderstood by the teachers or anybody else. We are with the teachers in most things and against them in nothing.

"It is proposed to pension all teachers in the public schools of this commonwealth. This pension is in the guise of an annuity, but the difference in the words marks no difference in purpose. The bill will hardly reach the stage of final passage and approval. The Constitution prohibits the making of appropriations for pensions, except for military services. Persons who have been consulted by the teachers have advised them that there are ways and means by which the pensions they want can be provided although the Constitution seems to stand in the way of desired enactment. It is not as yet clear that either house of the legislature would take that view of the matter.

"What the teachers should have is better salaries instead of pensions. In these days of high prices of all necessities the mere pay of the majority of teachers is ridiculously inadequate. If the state contemplates any gift, let it take the shape of additional salary. It is hard to believe that a majority of teachers desire to become wards of the state, and in fact they shouldn't.

"If teachers deserve pensions, so do laborers, mechanics and ministers of the gospel, and physicians and all other persons who help to uphold the commonwealth and make it great. In this great republic all industrious citizens are equally deserving; all help each other and the state, and the services of all are valuable. There is no intention here to declaim against the teacher, nor to make an invidious comparison or parallel. But we feel that the Legislature will look at the bill in similar light. If the doors of legislation be opened to a teachers' pension bill, the chances are that a flood of other pension bills will follow.—Harrisburg Independent.

A HUNTER'S LICENSE.

We have a communication this week on the proposed Hunters License. We will receive a limited number of communications for publication on this subject. We specially solicit the opinion of old hunters and woodsmen. The following letter contains some good ideas:

ED. CENTRE DEMOCRAT:—As a reader of your paper I appreciate very much your course in opening the columns of THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT to the public for the discussion of such important topics as the proposed teachers' pension. It has set our taxpayers to thinking very seriously.

Another important article appeared in your paper recently that demands attention and is arousing much discussion—the proposed measure which the present legislature will be asked to adopt, making it necessary for every person who hunts to secure an annual license, at a cost of \$1, or be liable to a heavy fine.

The state of Pennsylvania has vast forests and wild lands where game of all kinds abound. It is a sportsman's paradise, and will remain so if we only enforce the present game law. I believe the Creator gave the woodland and the streams, filled with animal, fowl and fish, for enjoyment of mankind. Therefore any legislation that places any burdensome restrictions upon one class of hunters, is nothing more than a wrong—and unjust laws always defeat the purpose for which they are intended. What I mean by this is: For the propagation of all kinds of game there should be limited seasons for hunting and fishing but those periods should be free to every citizen of the commonwealth, rich and poor alike. As the wild fowls, the fish, and other game, are the provisions of the Creator to mankind, it is unjust to say to the poor man (who can't afford to pay) you must secure a license before you hunt—and if he can't pay the fee, this pleasure of a day in the woods will be denied him. There are poor families, so unfortunately situated, that need every dollar that can be earned. Possibly one day in the season such a poor man might find a day for enjoyment in the woods, but could ill afford to pay money for such a license. Should he have several sons, much less would be the opportunity for the boys to participate in the chase. There are hundreds of poor families in just this position, and such a law would prove an injustice. It would deny them a privilege enjoyed for centuries.

Pass this law, what will be the result? Deny the poor man the opportunity to hunt in the rural district. Why, he

PENNS CREEK WILL BE HARNESSSED

Large Dams to be Constructed for Generating Power.

MEANS A LARGE EXPENDITURE

Capitalists from Other Places Interested in the Project--Company Was Granted a Charter--Few Details Have Been Announced.

This week a number of capitalists from Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Huntingdon were along Penns Creek and secured options on land from Paddy Mountain tunnel to Glenn Iron, in Union county. The purpose of the gentlemen is to harness the waters of this old creek and make it produce power for various purposes. It has been stated by good authority that there will be three dams built between Paddy Mountain tunnel and Glenn Iron. The one at the tunnel will have a sixty foot breast while the other two will have an eighty foot breast. A company will be formed immediately and several hundred thousand of dollars will be spent in building dams and making other improvements necessary to convert the flow of this creek into power. The gentlemen having the project in hand are very close mouthed, and they have not declared to the public the purpose for which this power is intended. The general supposition is that large electrical dynamos will be placed in power houses, along the stream, and power furnished to towns several hundred miles around. The same idea has been practically worked out by harnessing the water of Niagara Falls. Others think that it's a scheme to furnish power for a through trolley line. Whatever may be the purpose, every indication points to big operations soon to be commenced that will make that end of the county boom.

A large volume of water is carried by Penns Creek at these points and dams could easily be constructed across these narrow ravines. The flow is sufficient to develop large horse power. Take Paddy Mountain Tunnel and you find that it is located between Lewistown, and Sunbury and Milton, where there are large industries ready to utilize any cheaper power, than that of coal as fuel. Over 3000 workmen have steady employment in the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Burnham, near Lewistown, and much power is necessary. Developments at Selinsgrove and Sunbury indicate that there will be demand for power at these places.

A charter for this enterprise was granted over a year ago at Harrisburg, but few gave it any serious thought at the time. It is supposed that the promoters of the same kind of an enterprise, near Huntingdon, have taken hold of the proposition. The harnessing of the Juniata river proved a bonanza for the stockholders, and is a sure and safe investment.

An Important Measure.

One of the most important measures that the state board of trade will bring before the present session of the legislature is that permitting the carrying of freight by the trolley railroads. The measure is the outcome of the general agitation started some two years ago by a body of Pittsburg commercial travelers, as the Homeless 26, who, from a social dinner at which some of the grievances which the members suffered as traveling men, were touched upon humorously, effected a serious organization with the object clearly defined for fighting their wrongs. It was their agitation which led largely to the abrogation of the \$10 deposit required for mileage tickets and also the adoption of the 2-cent-a-mile rate.

The agitation started by the Homeless 26 led to the organization of the state board of trade, which is devoted to promoting various measures calculated to improve the general welfare of trade and commerce in the state. For years there have been repeated attempts to introduce the carrying of freight over the vast number of trolley lines that cobweb the state from every important centre. A measure has been prepared and will be introduced at the present session providing for this.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ray Safe.

Several weeks ago Fred S. Ray, brother of S. Horton Ray, proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, and who has friends here, was married in Altoona. He and his bride after the wedding started on their honeymoon trip for the island of Jamaica, and were there when the earthquake took place in which thousands of people were killed and injured. The parents of the bride and groom were considerably alarmed as to their safety. But their fears were set at rest Saturday when they received word that Mr. and Mrs. Ray are en route to New York on the big battleship Indiana.

The news came through a wireless message from Admiral Evans, who named the people he had on board his ship and that they would be landed in New York.

Peter Rider Getting Tired

Pete Rider, who is behind the bars charged with killing Clyde Auman, is getting very uneasy and tired of his home on the hill. He told some of his friends who went to see him this week that he didn't like it up there and was going to see whether he could not be taken to some other jail. It is not known whether he doesn't like the prison fare, or whether he is getting tired of his company. We feel certain however that Sheriff Kline is doing all in his part to make Peter feel comfortable and easy while he is under his care. Mrs. Rider, his wife, was to see him on Friday and on her departure both seemed to be very much affected.

The State College Lutheran church was presented with a handsome individual communion service by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Seibert.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs--Selected and Original.

The root of all evil seems to thrive in any soil.

Literally the proof of the pudding is in the amount that is left over.

The most irritating things about a fool is that he seems to be enjoying himself so.

Five pennies will make more of a rattle in the contribution plate than a \$5 gold piece.

Some people have the unhappy faculty of becoming sadder without becoming any wiser.

When a woman feels aggrieved sympathize with her; when a man feels aggrieved swear with him.

The worst things about netting stuck with a bargain is that the fellow who sticks us brags so about it.

If you are going to call a man a liar pick out one who is fond of fishing. He won't be so apt to resent it.

Some men seem to think that as long as they keep out of jail they have a pretty good chance of getting to heaven.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

One evening at dinner a lady who had the reputation of being the most inveterate "kicker" at the hotel asked the waiter why the dessert served her was called "ice cream pudding."

"If you don't like it ma'am, I can bring you something else," the negre politely replied.

"Oh its very nice, indeed," said the lady. "The name is all I object to. If they call it ice cream pudding they should serve ice cream with it."

"Well ma'am," replied the waiter, "that's just our name for it. Lots o' things called that way. You don't get no cottage with a cottage pudding."

RUNNING A RAILROAD.

This interesting "story of the times" is told by the Pittsburg Press: "Where's the president of this railroad?" asked the man who called at the general offices, "He's down in Washington, attendin' th' sessions of some kind of investigatin' committee," replied the office boy. "Where's the general manager?" "He's appearin' before th' interstate commerce commission." "Well, where's the general superintendent?" "He's at th' meeting o' th' legislature, fightin' some new law." "Where's the head of the legal department?" "He's in court, tryin' a suit." "The where's the general passenger agent?" "He's explainin' th' commercial travelers why he can't reduce th' fare." "Where's the general freight agent?" "He's gone out in th' country t' attend a meetin' o' th' grange an' tell th' farmers why he ain't got no freight cars." "Who's runnin' the blame railroad, anyway?" "Th' newspapers."

Milesburger Killed by Electric Shock.

Guy Arthur Cox, of Milesburg, employed as an electrician in the Juniata shops, says the Tyrone Herald, was the victim of an unfortunate accident while at work Friday afternoon, that resulted in his instant death. He was electrocuted while engaged at work trimming an arc lamp in the boiler house connected with the shops. Fully 3500 volts passing through his body. He had been employed in the shops the past two years. He mounted an iron girder above the boiler to trim an arc lamp, and neglected turning off the current, he reached up with his right hand and caught the small screw at the bottom between his thumb and first finger. The touch was sufficient. The current made a circuit thro' his body and it stiffened and the men in the boiler shop were horrified to see him plunge forward and fall to the top of one of the boilers. Death was instantaneous. Guy was a son of Harry E. Cox, dec'd, of Milesburg. He was born at Bellefonte, December 16, 1855. He was a member of the Lutheran church and of the Y. M. C. A. He is survived by his mother, of Milesburg, and two sisters, Gwendoline and Louise, both at home.

Bellefonte People Frightened.

Sunday morning about 6 o'clock there was a deep rumbling noise which made some of the people of Bellefonte think that there was an earthquake. It was distinctly heard all over town, and in one or two places bricks were knocked out from chimneys on top of houses. An investigation was made when it was found that a singular explosion had taken place at the Nitany furnace. The train crew had taken two kettles of hot slag out on the dump to empty. After the men dumped one of the kettles they noticed a peculiar sound coming from the other. They started to run down the track, and had not gotten far until there was a tremendous explosion that shook the earth and threw the hot lava or slag in all directions. The large heavy iron kettle was entirely destroyed, some of the pieces being thrown one hundred feet away. Fortunately no body was injured with the exception of one or two who were but slightly burned. It is said that it was a narrow escape for the men who had the kettle in charge.

Philip B. Crider's Will.

The will of the late Philip B. Crider, who died January 10th, at the home of his son, F. W. Crider, on Linn street Bellefonte, was admitted to probate on Thursday, January 17. The will was a very lengthy document and only the interesting parts were taken down. He leaves to each of his grand children; Furst Crider, Cathrine Shutt and Blanche Crider, the sum of \$5,000. To Joseph Crider, his brother, he left "The William Crider Homestead," in Gallagher township, Clinton Co., consisting of 100 acres more or less. F. W. Crider his son was to receive the balance of the estate. He was also appointed executor of the estate. The will was made on the 11th day January 1899.

A Railroad for Clearfield County.

A charter was issued by the state department to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, to build eighteen miles of line in Clearfield county, between Chester Hill and Jaynesville, capital \$250,000. David L. Krebs, of Clearfield, is president.

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