

Bulgaria and Its History

The Long and Oppressive Rule of the Turks and the Efforts to Throw Off an Odious Yoke.

The Ruler of the Principality, Who Now Calls Himself Czar of the Bulgars. Curious Customs.

THE action of the Bulgarians in declaring their independence of Turkey is hailed as hastening the era when not a foot of territory in Europe will be under the domination of a Moslem power. Step by step the Turk has been forced out of Europe, but his going has been retarded by the jealousies of the Christian powers and their reluctance to accept any arrangement by which one might gain at the expense of another, even though such an outcome might be in the interest of justice for some individual state. This was what prevented Bulgaria from gaining entire independence of Turkey thirty years ago. For 500 years the country had

oped into an army which is well equipped and drilled and ready for hostilities should they come. The treaty also gave Bulgaria a Christian prince as its executive, with responsible cabinet ministers. The first of these rulers, Alexander of Battenberg, who was chosen to the post in 1879, was forced to abdicate in 1885 in consequence of his schemes to enlarge his powers and minimize the suzerainty of Turkey. The effort was premature.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who succeeded Alexander in 1887, lent a willing ear to those Bulgarians who wished to fight on for their country's independence. His ambitions led in the same direction. He coveted much the title of king. In the proclamation in which he recently declared Bulgaria free from vassalage to Turkey he took the title of "czar of the Bulgars," which was the title of the old kings over 500 years ago, when the kingdom was a powerful one, when the monarch dominated the entire Balkan peninsula and the Greek church in Bulgaria, which is the national church today, was a treasury of learning and art. It was at Tirnova, the capital of the ancient kingdom, and in the old church of the Forty Martyrs built by Czar Schischman in 1230 that the proclamation of independence was made, so that the circumstances appealed to the patriotic enthusiasm of the people. There is none of the blood of the old kings in Prince Ferdinand, but he stands for the cause of Bulgarian nationality, and the Bulgarians rally about him on that account.

Bulgaria has a population of only about 4,000,000—less than that of New York city—but it has a standing army nearly as large as that of the United States. On a peace footing its strength is about 52,500, but the military system has been placed on such a basis that it is said that 200,000 trained men could be put in the field and on the opposite side of the Macedonian frontier. In another two weeks two more armies of 100,000 each could be placed on a war footing. Turkey is torn with dissensions owing to the reforms the Young Turk party is endeavoring to institute, and the Bulgarians deemed this an opportune time to make their stand.

Prince Ferdinand, or the czar of the Bulgars, to give him the title he has taken, is a son of a daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He was born in 1861 and has some Hungarian blood. In 1893 he married Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma. Both he and his wife belonged to the Roman Catholic church; but, the most of his subjects being Greek Catholics, he desired to please them and popularize the house with the nation by having his eldest son and heir, Prince Boris, of the national faith, and the little prince was in 1896 received into the Greek church at the cathedral in Sofia.



THE BULGARIAN RULER AND HIS ROYAL SPOUSE.

suffered from Mohammedan rule. The outrages of the Turks became so unbearable that at last, in 1876, an insurrection broke out. Russia, ever ready to seize the opportunity to increase her power and prestige to the southward, took Bulgaria's part against the Turk, and the result was the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8.

It was in May, 1876, that the villagers of Batak, in the southwestern part of Bulgaria, were preparing to take part in the insurrection then begun, when the place was attacked by a force of bashi-bazouks under the command of Achmet Agia of Dopat. After a short struggle the villagers surrendered on the assurance of the Turkish commander that "not a hair of their heads should be touched." But immediately thereafter one of the most cruel massacres recorded in history began. All the inhabitants, young and old, women and children, were butchered, and those who took refuge in the village church were burned to death by the Turkish soldiers. An Englishman who visited the place two months later found but one survivor, an old woman. The Turkish government showed its appreciation of this slaughter of "infidels" by rewarding Achmet with a decoration of honor, but the atrocities aroused all Europe and furnished Russia with an excellent pretext for going to war against the sultan and his bloodthirsty champions. The war ended when in March, 1878, the treaty of San Stefano was signed. By it Russia was to get various provinces as well as a war indemnity of 300,000,000 rubles. Bulgaria was to be created a principality extending from the Danube to the Aegean.

But this treaty did not suit the great British diplomat Disraeli, so the congress of Berlin was summoned, and in the treaty of Berlin of 1878 Bulgaria was hacked, cut down and amputated into a petty state, condemned to pay an annual tribute to Turkey. For thirty years the Bulgarians have been waiting and watching for an opportunity to throw off completely the Turkish yoke. It is an anomalous condition that a country which is more than 80 per cent Christian should be under the domination of a power so opposed to all the ideas of this faith as the Moslem ruler whose capital is Constantinople. To be sure, the Turkish rule of Bulgaria has not in late years been absolute. The country has had a Christian government and an elective body, chosen every three years, to carry out in that government the wishes of the people. But as the capacity of the people to govern themselves grew the vassalage to an empire so hateful to them as Turkey became more and more odious. The Berlin treaty provided that Bulgaria might have a national militia, and this has been devel-



WOMEN BRANDED WITH CROSS IN FOREHEAD.

the ceremony attracting much attention and occasioning considerable theological controversy. Prince Boris is now fourteen years old and is a hard some youth. Marie Louise died in 1896, leaving, besides Boris, three children—Cyril, Eudoxie and Nadejda. The czar married again not long ago. A curious side light on the condition existing in Bulgaria under Turkish rule is cast by a custom which has grown up in some of the villages of the country. The unthinking travelers notice that many of the women of these communities wear the mark of the cross branded on their foreheads. It has become customary to mark young girls in this way as soon as they reach maturity and especially if they are at all attractive, the idea being to prevent their being abducted for Turkish harems. The cross naturally excites hatred and disgust in a follower of the doctrines of Islam, and a woman so marked is in no danger of being forcibly carried away from her people and compelled to lead a life of practical slavery among a race alien to her own.

AN ELECTION PRIMER

Pertinent Points About Our Election Machinery For New Voters and Old

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

When did the Democratic party first appear in national politics? Under its present name the party first appeared in 1828, when Andrew Jackson was elected president as the party candidate. The Democratic party, however, so far as its chief principles go, dates from the beginning of the republic.

Who is regarded as the party's founder?

Thomas Jefferson. When the constitution of the United States was under discussion in convention the opposing theories of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton constituted the principal difference of opinion. Jefferson and his adherents leaned far toward local self government, while Hamilton and his faction stood for a strong centralized government. In after years the Jeffersonian theories became crystallized into what was called at first the Republican party, later the Republican-Democratic party and finally the Democratic party.

The present Republican party, then, is entirely distinct from the one of Jefferson's time?

Entirely so. It is descended, through the Whig party, from the Hamiltonian or Federalist party, which took the opposite view to that of Jefferson.

What presidents has the Democracy elected?

Thomas Jefferson twice, James Madison twice, James Monroe twice, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson twice, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Grover Cleveland twice.

What is the Democratic party's position as to tariff?

It stands for a low tariff or a tariff for revenue only.

DAINTY WAYS OF COOKING APPLES

It is a poor housewife who has the apples at her disposal and will not see to it that her family table is abundantly supplied with the king of fruits, cooked or uncooked, and that liberal provision is made at the same time for the lean wintry days to come.

For cooking a moderately tart apple has the preference. Sweet apples require a much longer time for baking or boiling and never reach the same stage of tenderness. Just now the Red Astrakhan is in perfection, and jelly made from it is exquisite in color and delicious in flavor.

Apple Jelly.—Wash the apples clean, cut out all imperfections, but do not peel or core. Put into an earthen jar, set in a pan of hot water or cook in the preserving kettle with just a little water to keep from sticking to the pan until mushy and tender. Be careful that you do not let the apples stick and scorch. Cover closely to keep all the steam in. When ready pour into a jelly bag and let the juice drip through. To every pint of the juice allow a scant pound of sugar. Put the sugar in shallow pans in the oven, leaving the door open, so the sugar will not get hot enough to melt or turn yellow, and put the juice in a clean kettle over the fire. Cook the jelly just twenty minutes from the time it reaches the boiling point and add the sugar, which should be hot enough to hiss as it strikes the hot juice. Stir until dissolved, remove the spoon, boil a moment longer, then turn into glasses that have been rinsed in hot water. This jelly will be firm, clear and of a deep rose pink. It may be flavored or unflavored with a little pineapple cooked with the apples, with lemon juice or rose geranium. For the latter simply lay a rose geranium leaf in the bottom of the glass in which you are to pour the jelly and turn the

not jelly over it. The addition of a quince for every dozen apples also gives a fine flavor to the jelly.

Apple Jam.—To every pound tart apples, pared, cored and chopped, allow three-fourths pound sugar and the juice of the finely cut yellow rind of a lemon. For each three pounds of apples add a heaping teaspoonful of ginger. Stew together for an hour, stirring frequently with a wooden spoon, turn in pots or jars, cover carefully and keep in a cool, dry place.

Useful and Artistic.

The brass watering pot has taken its place in the house and is very attractive. It is not only useful, since so many flowers are grown indoors,



but decidedly ornamental. These pots are not expensive, ranging from \$2.50 up, according to the amount of decoration upon them.

A Witty Toast.

The most famous wit of the Emerald Isle was a celebrated lawyer, John Philip Curran, who was outwitted on one occasion by a woman. The following story, taken from a volume of biographical reminiscences entitled "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle," furnishes an amusing example of how Curran was once outdone:

A brisk young widow in some part of Ireland used to preside at the table of a coffee house patronized by Curran. Her name was Honor, and one day there was some disputed charge. Curran slyly winked at the friend who happened to be dining with him and proposed: "Honor and Honesty."

"By all means," added the widow briskly, holding her glass to be filled. "let us drink to Mr. Curran's absent friends."

Dyeing Feathers.

It is said that the best way to dye feathers is first to wash them in soap suds and gasoline, then dip them in the solution made from squeezing a tube of paint into a bowl and adding enough gasoline to get the right tone.

After the feathers have taken on the desired color they are hung out to dry. If a woman has not tried this method she should not go into it wholesale with a lot of handsome feathers. It would be wise for her to try it first on a small white feather, which, if ruined, will not be much loss.

The Coming Horse Show

An exhibition of horses will be seen at State College on Oct. 31. The show has been inaugurated by local men and is to include horses owned within a radius of 15 miles of State College. The animals must have been in the county since April 1, 1908, and in the hands of the present owner since July 1. The exhibition will be held on the athletic field and in the woods west of the Agricultural building. The judging will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, when all classes are to be judged by Prof. Carl Gay, an expert, who will place the ribbons. A parade of the prize winners will take place in the afternoon, in the order of their classification.

The show and the parade will be under the supervision of a committee composed of members of the college faculty, citizens of State College and farmers from the territory included.

Newbery is No More.

The Pennsylvania railroad officials have reached a decision to drop the name Newbery as applied to the Seventh and Eleventh wards of the city of Williamsport. This decision was announced on Monday, the officials stating that after November 1, the section west of Lycoming creek will be designated by the Pennsylvania railroad as West Williamsport.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CAUTION NOTICE

I hereby give notice that my wife, Edith Stover, has left my bed and board and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JOHN STOVER, Attorney.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1908, for a charter or letters patent of incorporation to a company to be known as the "Nittany Telephone Company," having its principal office in the Borough of Bellefonte, County of Centre, Pennsylvania. GETHIO, BOWLER & ZEBBY, Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Isaac Stover, late of Walker Twp., deceased. Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay. J. B. STOVER, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Will be offered at public sale on the premises near Housburg, at 1 p. m., on SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1908, the following property, estate of G. W. Fortney, late of Harris Township:

44-ACRE FARM consisting of two separate tracts to be sold together. Has good buildings.

TWO ACRES TIMBERLAND on mountain covered with young growth.

ONE-HALF INTEREST 800 ACRES TIMBERLAND

all located in Harris Township. Further description and boundaries will be found on bills.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance April 1st, 1909.

JOHN A. PORTNEY, Admr. of Geo. W. Fortney, dec'd.

Jno. F. Gray & Son

Successors to GRANT HOOVER

Insurance

Our agency represents the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the world. We are prepared to write large lines at any time.

Life and Accident Insurance, and Surety Bonds.

Call on or address us at Criders' Stone Bld., Bellefonte

E. K. RHOADS

At his yard, opposite the P. R. Passenger station, sells only the best qualities

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COALS

Also all kinds of

Wood, Grain, Hay, Straw and Sand.

Superior Screenings for lime burning, Builders' and plasterers' Sand.

TELEPHONE CALLS: Commercial, No. 1321, Central, No. 1321

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FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND TORNADO

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BONDS of every description

TEMPLE COURT, BELLEFONTE, PA.

PATENTS, Trade Marks Labels.

Send for my new free book "How to Get Them." Invent something useful. There is money in practical inventions, whether large or small. Send description for free opinion as to patentability.

JOSHUA R. H. POTTS, Lawyer, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

136 Ninth St., Washington, D. C. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Centre County Banking Co.,

Corner High and Spring Streets.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES

JOHN M. SHUGERT, Cashier.

W. H. MUSSER,

General Insurance Agent

Notary Public and Pension Attorney.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dr. Sol. M. Nissley,

Veterinary Surgeon,

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Office at Palace Livery stable, Bellefonte, Pa.

Beezer's Meat Market

HIGH ST., BELLEFONTE

We keep none but the best quality of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SLICED HAM.

All kinds of Smoked Meat, Pork Sausage, etc. If you want a nice juicy Steak, go to PHILIP BEEZER.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Mgr.

Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St.

European plan, \$1.00 per day and up. American plan, \$0.50 per day and up.

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.—Condensed time table effective June 1, 1907.

READ DOWN. READ UP.

No. 1 No. 3 No. 3 STATIONS. No. 6 No. 4 No. 2

a.m. p.m. p.m. Lv. Ar. p.m. p.m. a.m.

77 05 10 55 12 30 ... Bellefonte ... 9 40 5 05 9 40

7 15 7 06 2 32 ... Neshanic ... 9 27 4 52 9 27

7 20 7 11 2 37 ... Zion ... 9 21 4 47 9 21

7 27 7 18 2 45 ... Heria Park ... 9 15 4 41 9 15

7 29 7 20 2 47 ... Dunkles ... 9 13 4 38 9 13

7 33 7 24 2 51 ... Hutterburg ... 9 09 4 34 9 09

7 37 7 28 2 55 ... Snydertown ... 9 06 4 29 9 06

7 40 7 30 2 58 ... Nittany ... 9 04 4 27 9 02

7 42 7 33 3 01 ... Huston ... 9 02 4 24 9 00

7 46 7 37 3 05 ... Lamar ... 8 59 4 21 8 57

7 48 7 40 3 08 ... Clintondale ... 8 56 4 18 8 54

7 52 7 44 3 12 ... Riders Sidg. ... 8 52 4 14 8 51

7 56 7 48 3 16 ... Mackeyville ... 8 49 4 00 8 46

8 02 7 54 3 22 ... Cedar Springs ... 8 45 4 00 8 40

8 05 7 57 3 25 ... Salona ... 8 40 4 01 8 38

8 10 8 02 3 30 ... Mill Hall ... 8 35 3 56 8 33

a.m. p.m. p.m. Ar. Lv. p.m. p.m. a.m.

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

11 40 8 53 ... Jersey Shore ... 5 59 7 52

12 15 9 40 Ar. WM'SPORT Lv. 2 35 7 20

12 29 11 30 Lv. Ar. 2 50 6 50

7 30 6 50 ... PHILA. ... 11 30 11 30

10 10 9 00 ... NEW YORK ... 9 00

p.m. a.m. Ar (Via Phila) Lv. p.m. a.m.

Savings Deposits

are the most satisfactory means for accumulating small or large amounts of money for any desired object. Many a man has had the foundation of his start in life with a small savings bank deposit. In a few years he had enough to buy a home, then he quit paying rent. Then his deposit could be made just as much larger, as the amount formerly paid for rent, and the first thing he knew he had a competence.

Checking Accounts

Individual and small firm accounts subject to check are solicited and to them are extended the same freedom and courtesies accorded the larger transactions.

Trusts

An important consideration to parties considering the appointment of some one to administer their estates, is that the fees charged by this Company for acting in that capacity are the same as those allowed to an individual.

BELLEFONTE TRUST CO.,

COR. ALLEGHENY & HIGH STS. BELLEFONTE, PA.

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as high as you can—there's no danger—as low as you please—there's no smell. That's because the smokeless device prevents smoke or smell—that means a steady flow of glowing heat for every ounce of fuel burned in a

PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

You can carry it about and care for it just as easily as a lamp. Brass oil font holds 4 quarts burning 9 hours. Handsomely finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** adds cheeriness to the long winter evenings. Steady, brilliant light to read, sew or knit by. Made of brass, nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer cannot supply Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.
(Incorporated)

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COR. ALLEGHENY & HIGH STS. BELLEFONTE, PA.