

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGGENSELLER, Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., JAN. 16, 1895.

Public Opinion thinks it is matter for congratulation that the teaching of English in our schools and colleges is at last beginning to get a modicum of the attention that it has long demanded.

The Allahabad Pioneer, the principal journal of British India, and the one on which Rudyard Kipling began his literary career, recently contained a paragraph in the "want" columns as follows: "Situation wanted as snake charmer in respectable family. P. S.—No objection to looking after the camel."

The status of the fiancée has recently come up in Texas. A railroad man had his life insured for the benefit of his betrothed. He died from injuries in a wreck. His family enjoined the insurance company from paying the money. In Missouri the Supreme Court has decided that such insurance is invalid. The family got the money.

That it costs something to launch a big battleship is shown by the statement that at the expense of getting the Victorians, the latest addition to England's fleet, meant was about \$10,000. She is a sister ship to the Magnificent and the Majestic, and is 390 feet long, seventy-five feet beam, and 27 feet draught. There were used up on the ways over which she slid into the water 7000 pounds of Russian tallow, 160 gallons of train oil and 700 pounds of soft soap. The gross weight of the ship, equipped and ready for sea, is 15,725 tons.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, in a recent sermon, speaking of our near approach to the twentieth century, said: "Only four summers more; four autumns more; four winters more; four springs more, and then the clock of time will strike the death of the old century and the birth of the new." It is easy to forget, recalls the Pathfinder, that there are still five more years before dawn of the twentieth century. The nineteenth century will not end, remember, till midnight of December 31, 1900, not 1899. You must spend your 100th cent before your dollar is gone, and it is so with the century.

The Atlanta Constitution remarks: Out in Indiana an old lady of seventy-four offered \$20,000 for a young husband. An enterprising fellow of twenty-six came forward, but the woman's family sued out a writ of lunacy to prevent her from marrying. The jury pronounced her sane, and she eloped with her purchase and married him. The Chicago Record in commenting on this case makes the point that a short time ago a young woman in New York wanted a husband with a title, and got him after a big cash sum of several million dollars had been settled upon him by her relatives. Nobody hinted that the New York girl was insane. On the contrary society thought that she had distinguished herself. Our Chicago contemporary thinks that it makes a difference when the purchased husband is an imported article with a title. If he is a home product the woman who offers a good price for him is supposed to be crazy.

The Italians imported by Austin Corbin to become land owners at Sunnyside, Arkansas, are represented in the New York Post to be superior in morals and intelligence to the Italian laborers with whom people in other parts of the country are more or less familiar. They are reported to have been carefully selected from a very respectable and prosperous class. At home they were small farmers, gardeners and fruit growers, and the methods of farming and careful cultivation to which they have been accustomed are expected to be great aids to them in their new surroundings. They have strong religious inclinations, and their first act after arriving at their new home was to conduct religious exercises in thanks to God for the kindness bestowed upon them. They were heartily welcomed at Sunnyside, and at once announced their intention to become citizens. Other ship loads of immigrants are expected to follow this first importation.

Insurgents Victorious. It is announced that 123 wounded insurgents who were picked up on the battlefield of La Ceiba, are now in the Spanish hospital at San Antonio de Los Baños. The garrison of Hoyo Colorado, consisting of 20 Spanish volunteers, has surrendered to the insurgents. Hoyo Colorado is near Bauta, which is about 12 miles from Havana.

Mrs. Lamotte and her daughter Annie were burned to death in their room at Lynn, Mass. The father and son were badly burned.

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL INAUGURATED.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Streets of Columbus Resound to the Tread of Many Marching Feet.

The inauguration ceremonies including Gen. Asa S. Bushnell into the office of governor, began at 11 a. m. Monday, when Governor McKinley and staff and joint legislative and citizens committee met him at the Charleston hotel and escorted by troop A. of Cleveland, the Champion City Guards and Fourteenth regiment of O. N. G., proceeded to the State house, where Governor McKinley addressing the multitude in the rotunda, referred, in appropriate terms, to the occasion, presented his successor, with a commission as governor, and introduced him as Governor Bushnell.

Governor McKinley said to the people in presenting Governor Bushnell: "It is a tribute to our institutions and an assurance of their strength and permanence that those who stood opposed to each other at the last election, now cheerfully acquiescing in the popular will, have gathered here to participate in the inauguration of Governor Bushnell, and to wish him God speed and the realization of a useful, honorable and distinguished administration. No governor ever entered upon his duties with more kindly sentiments of regard and more certain evidence of public confidence, coming from every quarter of the State, and from all classes of our people, than he who takes this oath of office today. No governor but one ever came to the office with a larger plurality and but one with a larger popular vote than he.

"My last official act is done when I present to you Governor Bushnell, in behalf of the people and by their command, your commission as governor. No act in my four years incumbency has given me more genuine pleasure than this.

Governor Bushnell then delivered his inaugural address. He spoke at considerable length and with interest.

"The duty of legislating and acting for the four million people of a progressive state is not one to be considered without seriousness and deep concern. It involves the necessity of doing that which is best for the greatest number, the requirement that the credit of the State shall be maintained in moral as well as financial affairs, and the essential that peace and well-being, in so far as they may be obtainable through the acts of legislation and execution of laws and government, shall be assured to all.

"The situation of the general financial state from 1881 to 1895, inclusive, shows that we have in our distribution of the proceeds of our industry during the twelve years of \$2,053,243.02.

It can be seen that the appropriation asked for and granted by the legislature are in excess of the probable available resources, \$1,344,185.95. It is apparent that there must be either a reduction in the amount of appropriation asked for or there must be an increase of the revenue. Such a statement of the financial condition of the State might suggest that the only proper remedy is that of increasing the tax rate and thus providing additional revenue.

A proposition is made by the new governor that the State borrow temporarily up to the full constitutional limit, to be repaid by the State in the next year. The proposition is to purchase the State debt, the duty of which should be to purchase all supplies for the State institutions. Along the line of retrenchment the governor says:

It should be the part of all State officers to practice all possible economy in public expenditures. One way of saving the State a considerable amount of money is that of consolidating the department reports, thus relieving the State of a great portion of its annual charges for public printing. The voluminous State reports could well be supplied by condensed documents which contain only material information and records. The details of the large business of the State departments is usually of little interest to other officials or people, and could well be eliminated.

There was a magnificent parade of 30 civil and political organizations and 60 military organizations, which was reviewed by the gubernatorial party from a stand on the Capitol.

STORIES OF KHARPOOT MASSACRE.

An American Citizen One of the Fourteen Thousand Slain.

A letter has been received from Kharpoot by Z. E. Bagdikian, a graduate of Kharpoot College, and now a student of Yale, which describes the massacres in the village near Kharpoot.

The writer says the atrocity is a repetition of the Sassoon massacre of a year ago, and that at least 14,000 people were butchered in that immediate neighborhood. The letter also contains the information that an American citizen, Modoro Eftangian, brother of a man who formerly conducted a store in New Haven, was killed.

Mr. Bagdikian, father and oldest brother, the writer says, escaped to the mountains, but his cousin, a young girl, was carried off by a party of Kurds. The father, brother and uncle of Mr. Modoro, of Milford, Mass., were tortured to death because they would not abjure their faith.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

The Suspect Was Wealthy Montague, of Boone County.

The man killed in Lincoln county, W. Va., supposed to be Hogan, who is wanted in Illinois for wrecking a train, was Jesse Montague, of Boone county, who was in that section prospecting coal lands. He was very wealthy, and had a considerable sum of money on his person when killed. Brandled and Berger, who attempted the arrest, have been placed in jail, although Berger is in a critical state from wounds received from Montague's revolver before he was killed. It is supposed that Montague took them for robbers. Printed circulars sent out from Chicago, offering a large reward for Hogan, caused the tragedy. Montague filed the description of Hogan, even to a small scar over the right eye.

Ex-Gov. Barnett Gibbs, of Texas has formally renounced allegiance to the Democratic party and joined the Populists.

WHAT IS WANTED IN ALASKA.

Millions of English Acres Shut Out From the Sea.

Senator Davis of the committee on foreign relations has been giving considerable attention to the Alaskan boundary dispute. He has found nothing in his investigations which would cause him to change the lines which have been understood as the boundary, and upon which both countries have been proceeding for many years. He says the only question in dispute is whether the ten marine leagues from the ocean meant from the main land or from the adjacent islands. Mr. Davis says that this does not even present a case of arbitration because it is manifestly plain that the shore of the main land of the continent is the basis of the true line. It is also evident from the selection of the line by the treaty agreement meant that the line should be drawn from the main land where it touched the main land, islands, he says, always go with the shore, and when a question arises as to whether an island, no matter what time settled or claimed, belongs to the country to which the main land goes to the country to which the main land of the continent is adjacent. So it is with the islands of the Alaskan archipelago. They became the property of Russia because they were owned by Russia before the United States acquired the property of the United States, when Alaska was not a part of the United States.

The desire of Great Britain for a portion of the Alaskan coast is plainly apparent, declares Senator Davis, when it is considered that there is a vast country in the northwest territory which can be reached only through a pass in the north Rocky mountains and thence across a strip of land owned by the United States. East of the Rocky mountains and west of the Alaskan coast is a narrow, almost inextinguishable strip of land known as the Peary river country. There may be one hundred million acres of fertile or pastoral ground there. It has the benefit of the warm currents from the Pacific which make it a milder climate than in those portions of the northwest territory still farther east. It is located by the Peary river, which is a shorter haul than by railroads from the west. This would give the Canadian Pacific and other western railroads, would build up a British right upon the bank of the Alaskan coast in the United States and there would be a great deal of land in the north Rocky mountains and the present in which the Alaskan coast now lies to this country would be largely nullified. The object of Great Britain is to obtain the great fertile lands to be opened by the Peary river to the coast through the Peary river region. There would be vast fields of cereals competing with the grain raised in our states along our northern border. At present these fields cannot be opened up because of the expense of the Peary river country and by a pass through the mountains, which is a shorter haul than by railroads from the west. 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