

More Misfit Figures.

The Republican will discover, when it is possibly too late to be of use to its party, that the tax payers of the county are neither knaves nor fools.

Two weeks ago it explained the failure to show what had become of this money, by alleging that "it had not yet been collected," although the commissioners' statement itself showed that it had.

That neither one is, and that both are fixed up to deceive the people of the county, is shown by the commissioners' own figures.

In its second explanation, the figures as given in the commissioners' statement show it to be as false as the first.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Abatement of State Tax, Commissions for collecting, Assessors pay, Exonerations of State Tax.

To show that these figures are fixed up for a newspaper explanation, and cannot possibly be the figures alleged to be upon the commissioners, books, unless those books are terribly crooked and false, it is but necessary to add the amount the commissioners claim credit for as outstanding state taxes, and the amounts they now say they paid out, together, to show it as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Outstanding state taxes for 1889, Paid out as state taxes, for collections, to assessors and exonerations & Total.

Or TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE DOLLARS MORE than the total assessment for the year referred to. In addition to this, we are told by the Republican that there is a cash balance in the county treasury to the credit of the State amounting to \$149.04 for this same year.

Is there a tax-payer in the county fool enough to believe any such thing? Is there any one, who after reading the two improbable and contradictory explanations of where the missing \$1,566.60 is, as given by the Republican, but will conclude that the efforts of that paper and its little ring of backers about the court House, are intended only to deceive and cheat the people, in place of trying to give them an intelligent idea of what became of this money, where it is, or who has it now?

Refuted to Private Life.

BISMARCK'S sudden and unexpected dismissal from the high office which he so long and ably filled, did not produce the excitement among the German people that could have been reasonably looked for as the result of such an occurrence.

favorite with apparent indifference, and the Prince is said to have been greatly mortified by what seemed to be a lack of popular sympathy with him in the hour of his undeserved humiliation.

It is useless to speculate upon the effect which BISMARCK'S retirement will have upon European politics and upon the prospects of the German empire. He is certainly the ablest statesman that Europe has produced since the time of RICHELIEU.

England's Venerable Queen.

Men have grown old since Queen VICTORIA became the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and therefore the government of that kingdom without her as an attachment would seem strange.

Shameless Proceedings.

Those who believed that the recent exposure of QUAY'S political and official iniquities would abash the Boss did not know the character of the man, and if any one entertained the idea that it would impair his influence with the party in this State over which he exercises such complete control, it was a mistaken impression.

When it was learned that this rotten politician, whose political prominence is a disgrace to the State and a menace to good government, had reached Washington on his return from Florida, there was a rush of Pennsylvania Republican henchmen to the national capital, moved by a rivalry to be the first to have an audience with the Boss upon whose pleasure depended their political fortunes.

The Dead Marine.

Captain Mark Welch, late of Belfast, Me., was an old time ship master, and many amusing stories are told of his sea life. Captain Welch had a great abhorrence of tobacco, and disliked to find tobacco "quids" about the vessel's deck.

Bismarck's Adieu.

Tears and Flowers Mingled With Great Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, March 31.—Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe, his country seat, Saturday, Friday he visited the Imperial museum at Charlottenberg, in which the remains of Emperor William I are entombed, and placed a wreath upon the coffin of his old master.

All the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps and the Court and State officials were waiting to bid farewell to the Prince. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and Chancellor von Caprivi being among the last to shake hands with him.

The real history of the Chancellorship crisis is still wrapped in mystery, which the Emperor shows no intention to unveil. The intervention of the Grand Duke of Baden and other influential personages has, to a large extent, stopped the newspaper polemic on the subject.

Will They Heed?

The special attention of Messrs. O'Neill, Harmer, Bingham and Reayburn, now assuming to represent the industries of Philadelphia in Congress, is called to the fact that a committee of the fruit and vegetable canners stated to the House of Representatives on Saturday that if they had free trade they would want no protection for their canned fruits and vegetables.

The canned fruits and vegetables produced in this country now amount to many millions of dollars, and they are in universal demand. The workingmen of every State and Territory of the Union largely use canned fruits and vegetables as common articles of diet.

A Bait for Hastings.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A new movement has been started which may have some bearing upon the contest for the Republican nomination for the Governorship in Pennsylvania. A bill has passed the Congress, and now a law creating the office of Assistant Secretary of War. The new office is a high and responsible one, as whoever holds it will be in command of the War Department whenever the Secretary is absent, and will rank next to the Secretary himself.

A Town Swept Out of Existence.

GALLATIN, Tenn., March 31.—The news of the terrible storm Thursday night is slow to arrive, and it will be several days before a full list of the dead and injured can be had. It is positively known that every house and building between Blodsoe and Eilla in the path of the storm are blown away, and hundreds of people are injured and without food, shelter or raiment.

An Appalling Cyclone.

Louisville a City of Ruins and Mangled Corpses.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—The awful results of the cyclone which devastated this city last evening almost baffles description. Still exaggeration is almost impossible, as the human imagination can scarcely depict the scenes of horror and desolation with which the city is filled.

The first shock of the storm. The first shock of the city between eight and nine o'clock last night. It entered the southeastern portion of the city at Eighteenth street, and swept a path five blocks wide, diagonally reaching in a ragged line to Seventh street, leveling every building in its path—probably 2,500 houses.

The cyclone came with scarce a warning sound, and in all the buildings struck the inhabitants were engaged in their usual avocations, without an effort to escape, when their homes collapsed.

The storm came up from the southwest and seems to have been a veritable cyclone. The force of the wind was hardly felt above the Gait House, but below that, so far as could be seen by the light of the blazing ruins, everything was laid flat on the earth.

Fourteen streets at Eight and Main, on Jefferson above Twelfth, on Walnut between Seventh and Eighth, a big foundry on Fourteenth, the Kentucky Flouring Mills, and the Falls City Hall, in which two or three secret societies were holding meetings, were laid flat on the ground.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—The work of rescuing the mangled dead goes bravely on. A hundred anxious men worked as they never worked before for the bodies of their wives, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, that lie buried in the shapeless mass of brick and mortar that covers the site where yesterday stood the Falls City Hall.

Five hundred men stand by the wreck dazed and helpless, too weak or too lazy to lend a helping hand to the brave squad of rescuers. It is a sight to strike anguish to the soul of the bravest. Words are powerless to express the awful scenes that each succeeding minute rolls through the ghastly panorama.

The New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. McKinley and his colleagues got their bill before the full committee. The treasury estimates put the reduction of the bill at \$60,000,000, but this does not take into consideration reductions that will occur from increased duties. Mr. LaFollette, of the committee, says the other reductions by prohibitory duties and increased duties will put the knife in deep. On wool, he thinks the revenues will be reduced \$10,000,000 by increased duties.

Sketch of Hon. Leonard Rhone.

The Philadelphia Times of Saturday gives as No 23 in its Gubernatorial Gallery, an excellent picture of Hon. Leonard Rhone, the "Farmer Statesman" of this county, with the following interesting sketch of his life: Leonard Rhone was born on the farm on which he now resides, part of the old manor of Nottingham, once owned by the Penns, on the 21st of July, 1838.

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Leonard Rhone was born on the farm on which he now resides, part of the old manor of Nottingham, once owned by the Penns, on the 21st of July, 1838. The farm is a part of No. 1 of the divisions of the manor sold by the Penns to Jacob Straub under deed of June 24, 1794.

Leonard was one of the sons of Jacob and Sarah Rhone and during his early life worked upon his father's place during the summer and attended a public school in the winter, thus acquiring a taste for farm life, to which he is devotedly attached, and at the same time obtaining the rudiments of an education which he has not failed to vastly improve.

In 1857 Mr. Rhone served a voluntary apprenticeship of some months in a coachmaker's shop in order to acquire a more practical knowledge of mechanic arts to aid him in farm management.

After pursuing his studies—for a year, he was again approached with the question of his intended pursuit, with the suggestion that greater opportunities for distinction awaited professional men. But, firm to his resolution, he refused to give up his choice of a calling.

In 1864 Mr. Rhone was married to Miss Maggie Sankey, daughter of James Sankey, of Potter's Mills, a lady of extraordinary energy of character and rare mental worth.

During these years of farm-life, while actively engaged in his favorite pursuit, he began to see the importance and necessity of some organization among farmers of a social and educational character, for the purpose of breaking the monotony of rural life and cementing the ties of the soil together in one fraternal brotherhood.

Once inside the gate, he saw still more clearly the power of the organization for good. He applied himself with great zeal and energy in the new field. So faithful and earnest were his efforts that on the 9th of April following he was commissioned by D. B. Manger, the Worthy Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, Deputy for Centre county, which position he continued to hold by consecutive annual appointments for seven years, during which time he displayed most untiring activity and performed an immense amount of labor in behalf of the organization.

At the organization of the Centre County Grange, No. 13, September 15, 1875, he was elected Master for one year and re-elected five consecutive terms. In December, 1877, he was chosen Master of his own Grange, No. 96, and served his term with great acceptability.

In December, 1878, he was elected Overseer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which position he held for two years, and at the close of his term, at the session of the State Grange, held in Greensburg in December, 1880, was unanimously chosen Master, to succeed Colonel V. E. Piollet, and is now serving as Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, having been re-elected for five consecutive terms.

Money lenders in Dakota are charging the farmer in the famine district as much as 60 per cent. a year for loans. If the farmer borrows \$1,000 to keep his family alive, and to work and seed his land for the next crop, he must pay the lender \$1600 in one year, and must give good security that he will do so before he can get the money.

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