

Hada't They Better Be Given a Clear Track!

No journal that comes within our notice is more exercised over the performance of the DINGLEY committee that is working out a new scheme of tariff robbery, than is our most esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Record. It not only objects to the whole plan of increased protective duties, the benefits of which will be absorbed by the monopolies, but it shows up in the strongest light the robbery that is contemplated in the new wool schedule. According to its showing not only will the American woolen manufacturers be made to lose the advantage of free wool, which gave them the benefit of the best material with which to make their fabrics, enabling them to supply our people with a better quality of clothing at a lower price, but they will also find the export of American woolen goods, which were rapidly securing a foreign market as one of the benign effects of untraded wool, suddenly stopped by the restoration of a barbaric tax on their raw material.

The Record presents the evil consequences of the intended revival of a protectionist system with the ability that comes from its long practice in exposing the injurious effects of a so-called protective policy; but it is remarkable that when it adopted a course in the last presidential election that was intended to assist in putting McKINLEY into the Presidency, it entirely overlooked and ignored the certainty that McKINLEY, in the presidential office, could mean nothing else than the revival of those iniquitous tariff measures which are so forcibly shown by the Record to be destructive to the real industrial interests of the country, promotive of the growth of trusts and other monopolies, and a grievous imposition upon the people who are despoiled by such a system of robbery.

It seems to us that if we had taken the course which the Record pursued in the last presidential campaign we would now feel some restraint in saying anything about what we should have known would be the inevitable economic policy of a President whose election we had helped to secure. But the fact is that it is scarcely worth while for even those who opposed McKINLEY's election to say anything about the pending tariff spoliation. As the Republicans have been given the opportunity, and invested with the authority, to restore their monopolistic tariff, will it not be better, in the long run, that they be allowed, without interference, to carry it out to the full limit of their intention? It was really unfortunate that the first McKINLEY tariff was interrupted before its operation had time to fully convince the people that McKINLEYISM is an evil untraced by any benefit whatever. That fact must be established by thorough and hard experience, continued long enough to make a sufficiently deep impression, before the minds of the larger portion of our people can be divested of the delusion that prosperity is to be secured by tariff taxation. So salutary a disillusion can be effected only by allowing the Republicans full swing in giving the people such a satisfying dose of their protective policy that the very word "tariff" will be odious to future generations of Americans.

On the other hand, if the present tariff scheme should be interrupted by opposition, the business depression that is sure to continue as long as the gold standard is maintained, will be attributed to the want of adequate "protection"; the calamity howl will be repeated in the next presidential campaign; the usual tariff inebriety will be practiced upon the "damp-phoo" class of voters, and, with a confused idea as to what is really the matter, the editor of the Record, with his hostility to tariffs in no way abated, will continue to be unconvinced that it is the grip of the gold bug that is ruining the country.

The introduction of a bill in the state Legislature making prize fighting unlawful and a death caused by prize fighting a murder should be passed and put on our statute books. Such an enactment would make men who indulge in such brutalities fearful of the consequences should they cause the death of their opponents in the ring, as was done in two cases in Philadelphia last week. The christian people of Pennsylvania will be more than delighted that one Member has had the courage to take a step that will rid the State of such scum upon her moral name.

The Bellefonte Ministerial Change.

The change in the ministerial head of the Bellefonte Methodist church, that was made at the recent session of the Central Pennsylvania conference, in Clearfield, sends Rev. J. W. RUE, who has been the pastor here for two years, to a new field of labor and gives this charge a new pastor in the person of Dr. W. A. STEPHENS, who has been located at Clearfield during the past four years. No more zealous christian worker has ever served the Bellefonte Methodists than Mr. RUE has been. With the purpose of building up the church, while cognizant of the most unpleasant fact that his assignment to this charge was in the nature of a convenience, he worked nobly and none dare say that his labors were without fruit. Though not of the same class of ministers that we had become accustomed to Mr. RUE'S mission in this place will be remembered as a very dear

one to many. There is nothing of reserve about his cheerful, earnest disposition and his affability and total lack of priggishness made it possible for him to scatter seeds of goodness in fields that had heretofore been barren.

The new minister comes as one of the best theologians in the conference. He is a man well advanced in years and is said not to be eloquent, yet a convincing pulpit talker. He is the regular appointee of the conference and it would indeed be a pity if he were to be called to a field where he is expected from a christian church, is withheld.

No minister however eloquent, however learned in theology, however attractive in pastoral functions, can do good work unless with the hearty co-operation of his co-laborers. Let us see if Bellefonte Methodists have christianity enough about them to make themselves such.

Greece Ready for the Fray.

Troops Being Hurled to the Front and Fortifications Erected.—War Regarded as Inevitable. Hostilities May be Forced on April 6th.—A notable Anniversary in Modern Greek History.—Privations of Turkish Troops. Without Pay or Equipment, and Lacking Many of the Essentials of a Campaign, the Modern Soldiers are Sullen and Discontented. While, on the Other Hand, the Greeks are Animated by the Utmost Enthusiasm.—Latest Phases of the Situation in Crete and Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Ambassadors have formally notified the Turkish government of the intention of the powers to land troops on the island of Crete for the purpose of relieving the detachments of foreign marines now on duty ashore. The Porte has raised no objections up to the present time, believing that the next move of the foreign fleet will be to enter the straits of the Dardanelles and blockade the principal ports and coasts of Greece. On this question, however, there is no unanimity of opinion, the impression being that Great Britain and Italy at least will strongly oppose such a step on the ground that it would cause Greece to promptly declare war upon Turkey, a culmination of the crisis which some of the powers are apparently hopeful of averting.

In the meanwhile the war preparations of Greece are continuing night and day and there are no indications of a back-down in that quarter. Troops are being continually hurled to the frontiers, the work of erecting fortifications is progressing rapidly and all should be in readiness for an advance early in April, when the weather will be much more propitious than now for military purposes. Some people intimate that war will break out about April 6th, next, the anniversary of the raising of the standard of the cross against the crescent, in 1821, at the commencement of the Greek war of independence.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

The Turks are estimated to have about 30,000 men, regulars and irregulars, under arms in Macedonia and Epirus, and they are credited with having 150 to 200 field batteries with them. The Greeks are believed to have about 40,000 men under arms on the frontiers and to be hastening forward every gun procurable in order to counteract as much as possible their inferiority in artillery. In cavalry also the Turks are said to be much stronger than the Greeks, but by the beginning of April it is believed the Greeks will be in a much better state of readiness for war than at present. Money does not appear to be lacking for the equipment of the Greeks, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been forthcoming, from what sources is not so clear.

There is one feature of the situation which should not be overlooked. The Greeks are animated by the strongest feeling of warlike enthusiasm, while the Turks are said to be suffering the greatest privations without any pay or proper equipment, which has made them sullen and resentful, but far from desisting of entering upon an aggressive campaign. The hospitals are resounding to be the most defective and to have already resulted in serious sickness and many deaths among the recruits brought from Asia Minor into the provinces of Epirus and Macedonia.

The Greek government, according to a dispatch from Athens, has just called out the last of its reserves and has called to the colors all men 20 years of age or upwards. The additional battalions of Greek infantry are being formed, besides fourteen more batteries of artillery, etc. These preparations certainly do not point to the approach of a peaceful solution of the crisis in the near future.

SERBIA'S ATTITUDE.

BELGRADE, Serbia, March 23.—A leading Serbian in an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press on the Eastern question, said:

"While Serbia sympathizes with Greece, the Serbian government does not regard the present as being a favorable time for the settlement of the Balkan question. If the Eastern question is now reopened it could only be settled in a way antagonistic to the interests of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. It is therefore, the intention of Serbia not to do anything to increase the existing complications or add to the danger of war, but to do everything to preserve, for the present, the status quo."

The Deadly Cyclone.

A Georgia School Building Completely Demolished With Fatal Results.—Eight Children Killed and Fifteen Others Badly Hurt.—The Dead Terribly Mutilated by Falling Timbers.—The Cyclone Passed Over Indiana.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—A special to the Morning News from Arlington, Georgia, says:

A terrible cyclone struck here yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock. It passed through the south side of the town and totally wrecked the academy and partially demolished several other buildings.

At the academy a number of children were assembled for school. The building was completely demolished, and in the debris were eight dead and fifteen injured. Five escaped with bruises and scratches. All the dead are terribly mutilated, being crushed and brushed by the falling timbers and debris.

The rain was pouring down in torrents all day, but no one, male or female, failed to do his or her duty in administering to the suffering. Every store and business house in the town was closed for the day and every countenance saddened by the tragic death of the children. Neighboring towns have wired sentiments of deepest sympathy.

Considerable damage was done in the vicinity of Damascus, ten miles south of here, but no lives were lost.

As yet no other details have been learned from the surrounding country.

DR. SWALLOW NOT GUILTY BUT MUST PAY THE COSTS.

He Gives His Authorities for the Statements Made in the Alleged Libel.—Huston Creates a Sensation.—He Swears That He Paid a Bonus of \$25 to Captain Boyer, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Commission.—The Evidence of the Defendant.—Dr. Swallow Testifies That He Had Been Told That a Flagpole Had Been Erected at the Scotland School House at a Cost of \$400 Which a Harrisburg Man Offered to Put Up for \$40.—The Doctor Also Says He Was Told That a Pair of Horses Had Been Bought for the Scotland School House for \$300 Which Ought Not to Have Cost More Than \$100.

There were a number of sensational developments in the Swallow libel trial at Harrisburg, Saturday, March 20th, as a result of the examination of a number of witnesses for the defense on whose statements the defendant based his declaration that exorbitant prices were paid for articles furnished the soldiers' orphans' schools.

The Commonwealth closed its testimony soon after the court had convened without presenting any important matters in the case under consideration. The first witness called for the defense was Dr. Swallow, the accused, who was asked by his counsel to detail the circumstances under which he wrote the article from which the several libel suits originated. District Attorney Graham promptly objected and insisted that it must be confined to the facts which induced him to write the libelous article of the Soldiers' Orphans' Commission.

DR. SWALLOW'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Swallow swore that he had been informed on what he supposed was reliable authority that \$400 had been paid for a flag pole at the Scotland Industrial School which was offered to be put up by a Harrisburg party for \$40. Dr. Swallow testified that a man was maintained at the Scotland School for the use of the members of the commission.

Mr. Graham objected and said Dr. Swallow did not dare to publish such a statement in his paper. The court allowed the witness to proceed, and he further stated that not only liquors were kept and served to the commissioners, but even delicacies, such as olives, etc. Dr. Evans had reconstructed with State officials; among them, he thought, was Governor Hastings. Dr. Swallow said he had also been informed that several boys had broken into a cafe or buffet and stolen liquors with which they had become intoxicated. Several of them had been sent to the Huntingdon Reformatory. Dr. Evans or a Mr. Howard, had told him that as he was passing the school one evening that one of the students met him and said: "Here you have been serving God; now come in and serve the devil," at the same time offering him a glass of whisky.

Dr. Swallow said the publication of the offending article in his paper had done him a great deal of harm, but he did not claim any malice against anyone, but for the purpose of correcting public abuses.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

Charles F. Johnson, a produce dealer, of Harrisburg, sustained the story of Dr. Swallow as to the flag episode, stating that he had offered to furnish and erect the pole at the Scotland School for \$40.

The sensation of the day was the calling of Captain George G. Boyer, former treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Commission, to the witness stand and the propounding of questions to him affecting his integrity. He was asked whether he had not been offered and accepted a bonus of \$25 as a consideration for the purchase of several sets of harness from a Harrisburg dealer. He answered with emphasis that he had not been a party to such a transaction.

Counsel for the defense proposed to put J. S. Huston, of Mechanicsburg, formerly of Harrisburg, on the witness stand to show that he had paid Captain Boyer the indicated bonus. Mr. Graham strenuously objected to the admission of such testimony, which brought from Mr. Seale a fervid speech in which he charged the Philadelphia lawyer with trying to prevent a recent member of the Soldiers' Orphans' Commission from vindicating himself from a serious charge. The remarks were applauded by a number of persons in the rear of the court room and Judge Simonton ordered the stipstaves to bring the offenders before him if they could be discovered.

HUSTON GIVES HIS EVIDENCE.

Judge Simonton ruled that the proposed evidence was competent in view of the admission of the testimony on the same lines during the trial. Mr. Huston then stated that Captain George Boyer had bought a number of sets of harness for the Scotland School, for which and several other articles he had paid him \$257. He exonerated Captain Boyer from the charge of having demanded a bonus, but said that after the close of a month he handed the captain \$25, which the latter accepted.

There was an exciting scene in court just before adjournment caused by the calling of two witnesses who knew nothing on the subject of the flag pole, although subpoenaed to give testimony in the matter. Mr. Graham severely rebuked counsel for their want of care in selecting witnesses, which provoked a savage retort from Mr. Seale. Mr. Jackson, of counsel for the defense, charged that Mr. Graham was attempting to influence the jury. The Philadelphiaian in a tone of voice that could be heard a square hurled back the charge into the teeth of the gentleman who uttered it as untrue.

STEWART ON THE STAND.

At the afternoon session of the court the prosecution called Adjutant General Stewart to show that the State had not been overcharged for the flagpole erected at the Scotland school. It was shown by him that it had not cost \$400, but in the neighborhood of \$300, which included its purchase at Camden, transportation to Scotland and its erection. C. N. Clark, superintendent of the Scotland school, testified that the price of the flagpole was \$350, while less than that of care had been paid for the articles.

After the completion of the testimony the court decided not to go on with the closing arguments before Monday morning, because the jury would be better able to decide the case with the pleas fresh in their minds than by hearing them and rendering their decision on Monday.

THE CASE ENDED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22nd.—This morning Mr. Stranahan made the speech to the jury in behalf of the defendant. Dwelling briefly on the law of libel, he took up the alleged libelous paragraph affecting the soldiers' orphan school commission, in which it was charged that eight fold prices were paid for articles by the

commission and argued that no individual had been libeled.

Mr. Stranahan dwelt particularly on the position of captain George G. Boyer, as the purchasing agent of the commission, and how the other members had been guided by his knowledge of the market and the prevailing prices. He spoke of the use of the names of three Governors of Pennsylvania in the indictment and several ex-members of the commission as a parade of names to affect the jury. He argued that upon the substance of the indictment was sifted it left the purchasing agent, George G. Boyer, as the only person libeled.

He concluded that there was no malice in the report. During the afternoon district attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, addressed the jury for the Commonwealth. He spoke for over two hours. Several times he inveighed bitterly against Dr. Swallow, characterized him as a man moved by an evergreen vanity, and absurd pretensions as a reformer. He attacked him fiercely for coupling sentences from the scriptures with his newspaper articles, in which he was endeavoring to ruin men's characters.

The charge of president Judge Simonton was lengthy, and favored the defendant little, if any. Referring to the charges, the court said: "I think it is proper to say here that for my part I do not see that any evidence has been produced to sustain a single distinct allegation made by the defendant."

The court went on to say that the points for the jury to decide upon were, whether the charges in the doctor's newspaper article referred to the members of the soldiers' orphans' commission; whether such allegations were true, and whether the doctor had used proper care in getting his information, and wrote the article without malice.

The jury sitting on the case at 9:30 o'clock Monday evening returned a verdict, which was reported to be for the acquittal of the defendant, but taxes him with the costs.

NOT GUILTY BUT MUST PAY THE COSTS. On Tuesday afternoon the verdict was opened and found the defendant not guilty but liable for the costs.

DELANEY'S SUIT CALLED UP.

The verdict was not announced until after a jury had been empaneled in the case instituted by Captain John C. Delaney, superintendent of public grounds and buildings, against Dr. Swallow for criminal libel. The indictment in this case involves the charge that in making repairs and furnishings at the capital and at the several municipalities, excessive prices were paid through an unfair system of competitive bidding.

THE TRIAL GOES ON.

E. W. Jackson, counsel for the defense, made a motion to quash the indictment as well as the third indictment affecting the same parties, on the ground that the charges did not refer to the persons named in the indictment—that is, the commissioners of public grounds and buildings and superintendent Captain J. C. Delaney—but to another set of persons. He held that the indictments, to be sustained, should have charged the persons directly with the offenses alleged; that new matter had been included in the indictment since the information was made.

Judge McPherson promptly overruled the several motions, because in his opinion the indictments were not defective and because the supreme court had laid down precedents showing its disinclination to engage the quashing of an indictment. More than two hours' time was occupied in expounding the jury, after which Lyman B. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, opened the case for the prosecution.

THE GOVERNOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the afternoon session Governor Hastings, who waived his right not to appear as a witness, and auditor general Mylin gave their testimony for the Commonwealth. The Governor simply stated that he had appointed Captain Delaney to the position of superintendent of public grounds and buildings. Mr. Mylin's testimony was almost unimportant, and so was that of several witnesses called by the prosecution. State treasurer Haywood was not in the city, scarcely half an hour had been taken up in hearing the Commonwealth's witnesses, when district attorney Graham, to the surprise of counsel for the defense and almost everybody else in the court room, announced that his side rested.

Mr. Stranahan opened for the defense and called Dr. Swallow to the stand. He was disposed to enlarge his testimony contrary to the rules of evidence, and Judge Simonton became impatient and told him if he would not soon understand what was expected of him the court would endeavor to teach him. After much parleying between counsel, Dr. Swallow began telling what facts induced him to make his charges.

FITTING OF THE TEMPORARY CAPITOL. The witness testified that Mr. Oeder, the contractor, had informed him that the expenses incident to the occupancy of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church by the Commonwealth would reach \$40,000 and \$50,000. He was told by the same authority that a bill for 150,000 feet of lumber, alleged to have been used in the church, had been "O.K." by Captain Delaney, while only about 80,000 feet had been furnished. He had also learned from reliable persons that the State had been charged with paying for placing the lumber in position.

As to improvements at the executive mansion he said he had been informed by a citizen of Harrisburg that the decorations were so expensive that Mrs. Hastings complained to Captain Delaney about them. The court adjourned until Wednesday.

THE SECOND LIBEL SUIT AGAINST REV. S. C. SWALLOW.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The second libel suit in which Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow is defendant will probably be concluded tomorrow. This afternoon much of the testimony for the defense was executed by the court under a ruling that if the alleged libel charges corruption by the members of the board of public buildings and grounds and that extravagance of itself is not a proof of corruption. Much of the time was taken up in offers by the defense and discussion thereon by the counsel on both sides. It was contended by Mr. Graham for the Commonwealth that Dr. Swallow could not interpret his published utterances differently from the natural view of them in the public mind. During the afternoon Dr. Swallow was again on the stand and on the cross-examination he made some admissions which had a tendency to discredit his direct testimony. Counsel for Swallow protested that he was being badgered, but the lawyers on the other side insisted that it was not badgering to attempt to get from a witness the whole truth. Nothing important was developed during the day and counsel for Commonwealth asked for an adjournment at 5 o'clock that they might consider whether or not to offer any testimony in rebuttal.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—If you want to have a lot of fun and a nice little trip, real cheap, go down to Lock Haven with the excursion to-night. It will cost only 50cts.

—New spring clothing just opened at Faibles'. Prices much lower than ever. It will pay you to investigate.

—Nearly the entire Bellefonte caste of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" will go down on the special this evening to see how Lock Haven amateurs present the same play. Don't you want to go along? The round trip fare will cost only 50cts.

—New spring clothing just opened at Faibles'. Prices much lower than ever. It will pay you to investigate.

FOSTER PREDICTS FROSTS FOR APRIL.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 24th to the 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 30th, great central valleys 31st to April 2nd, eastern States April 3rd.

A warm wave will cross the west of the Rockies country about the 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern States April 2nd. A cold wave will cross the west of Rockies country about April 1st, great central valleys on the 3rd, eastern States on the 5th.

A very considerable drop in temperature will occur during the last week in March, but I cannot now determine whether it will develop its greatest fall after this or the preceding storm wave. Therefore, it is best to be prepared for both periods.

A very warm period will occur between the 29th and 27th, and this may extend to the 31st, but probably will not. Then following this warm period, probably not far from the 29th, probably not till April 4th, a cool wave will spread over the country, causing frosts in northern States that may do some damage.

Many suppose that the temperature must go to freezing before frosts can occur. This is an error. Frosts may occur when the temperature of the air is at 40, while the freezing point is at 32. This peculiar fact is not explained by orthodox scientists. The week ending March 27th will go to great extremes of temperature, but will average above normal. We are now near a period of severe storms and unusual weather events. Tornadoes are quite probable and earthquake shocks will be frequent in earthquake countries. Next week's bulletin will contain a general forecast of April weather and important facts about temperature and rainfall that will greatly affect the crops of 1897.

Centre Hall.

Mrs. D. F. Luse has been confined to bed since Wednesday last.

Aunt Jane Love, who has passed the allotted four score and ten years, is very ill.

—Mrs. J. Huff, of Lamar, is paying her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Crawford a visit.

Father Wm. Michael and his son-in-law Philip Saul, living west of town are on the sick list.

Messrs. A. Krupp and G. S. Clemens are each getting their machinery ready to begin well-digging this spring.

Mrs. W. B. Mingle has returned from Philadelphia where she has been visiting her daughter.

Some four or five houses are to be erected near the depot this summer. It doesn't look as though the town were dead, at least the south end.

Samuel Rowe is talking up the good qualities of the Aultman manufacturing company, and is trying to place several stone crushers in the county.

"Clover Dale," is the very appropriate and euphonious name D. L. Burges has given his splendid farm south of Centre Hall, which he will till himself.

J. E. Swann, who was reported as leaving these parts for the East with his family, has decided to remain and will move into part of the Poulson house at the station.

J. W. Wolf was absent for a few days on a business trip to Harrisburg, and the coal regions. It is becoming somewhat interesting in the insurance business and represents the Northwest Mutual.

Mrs. Beal, widow of Squire J. C. Beal, deceased, and daughter, Mrs. Sillie Kline, will occupy their home on Main street, shortly after having spent several months among relatives at various places.

Samuel Durst had one of the best sales in the valley. His stock brought very good prices, was well bred and in first-class condition. Mr. Durst will move to this place, which will be the first experience for him in the moving line, having been born and raised on the farm he now occupies.

Surveyor M. M. Grov, on Tuesday, surveyed several building lots for Daniel Fleisher on the east side of Main street. He has some choice sites to dispose of and wants to see the town improve, hence he offers to sell. G. W. Ocker purchased one lot from Mr. F. and will erect a house the coming summer.

Henry Booser is seriously ill with consumption, but not being able to leave his bed at all. Mr. Booser has been connected with a number of enterprises in our town and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow townsmen. It is deeply regretted that Mr. Booser's career here below is slowly but surely approaching the end.

The roads are in a terrible condition through the county. Samuel Brass, supervisor of Potter township, will be compelled to undo some of the work done by the supervisor last year. A great deal of labor was expended on some of the roads west of Centre Hall and to-day they are in worse condition than they have been in the past ten years.

Mention was made last week of the illness of a little child of Mr. and Mrs. John Puff, and now it becomes a sad duty to mention its death, which occurred Tuesday about noon. It was aged six months and the mother is confined to bed most of the time with consumption. The sympathy of the entire community is extended them in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. B. H. Arney has been confined to her bed for a week or more with inflammatory rheumatism, which is causing her excessive pain.

The schools in town are tolerably well attended during the winter months but as soon as spring puts in its appearance the number of scholars gradually decrease. If the parents are not wise enough to see their error in allowing their children to "cut" school it would be well if the directors would take it in hand. But some of the directors are setting a poor example by allowing their own children to stop school for petty excuses.

Peter Hoffer, a prominent figure in and about Centre Hall for the past fifty years or more, is losing strength daily. He has been a remarkable character in many ways and is one of the oldest residents of the town. He was the first president of the Penns valley banking company, which had its origin during the beginning of the seventies and has steadily grown in business until to-day it is one of the soundest institutions of its kind in the county.

It is the purpose of many of the farmers to declare war against cattle running at large as soon as spring opens up. They term cattle on the public roads an intolerable nuisance and will take advantage of the law which makes cattle owners responsible for all damage done by their stock. Nearly one-half of the town lots are without fences, which will of necessity make cattle pasturing in the borough just a bit unhandy and perhaps expensive before fall.

There will be the usual amount of flitting on April 1st, in town, and yet perhaps less than in any other town of its size in the State owing to the fact that a large per cent. of the residents own their homes. A good part of this shifting is even caused by parties who will occupy their own homes after April 1st, having either newly built the same or purchased from persons who leased. This fact is an index to a very welcomed condition of our population.

The Poulson-Colyer handle factory and saw-mill is in full blast at present, and orders are being filled rapidly. The factory is fitted with the best machinery and turns out first-class work. The firm gives employment to a number of men and makes a market for timber which was not much sought after heretofore. The firm has also built four dwelling houses besides the factory. Messrs. Poulson & Colyer are valuable additions to our town—the kind of men we need. They are practical and have done more toward building up the town in the short time they have lived here than those who claim to have been at the head of all the advance movements for the past thirty years.

THE WATER AGITATION IN OUR BOROUGH.—Your readers will permit a few remarks regarding the water question, which is being agitated in the borough. These remarks are necessary owing to the false reports of a pernicious nature that are constantly being circulated by persons not in sympathy with the proposed advancement necessary to the future growth and prosperity of the metropolis of Penn's valley, and comparisons that don't compare. Think of comparing the water tax of Centre Hall with the tax laid by Bellefonte, and "including privileges for street sprinkling, lawn and garden sprinkling, bath, and any number of hydrants. The comparison, if not intended for burlesque, is simply grotesque. These extra privileges are couched in terms to deceive, and it does not take a student in theology to answer the question where deception has its origin.

Probably these privileges are granted by the company, but who is there on the company's tax list able to sprinkle lawns and streets, etc.? Has it not been the case that during the summer months the population was glad to have sufficient water to quench its thirst, and that little matter had to be attended to before the shades of night fell on a thirsty man, woman or child remain until next morning when the accumulation during the night was turned into the empty mains? The truth is there is only one house in the borough that has a bath room attached, that would come under the head of "bath" in towns like Bellefonte, Williamsport and Lewisburg. In the latter named place the water used for "bath" is a large item, and requires a large amount of water. And then the supply of engines! Great Caesar, the comparison is too disgusting to investigate, but if you want to know what satisfactory water is furnished an industry requiring an engine ask someone who uses it for that purpose.

The opposition to a good and sufficient water supply for all purposes is also making a vain effort to defeat by saying that the loan of \$5,000, to be voted on April 6, will require the payment of eight per cent. interest. It is an absolute fact that the entire amount of bonds to be issued can be sold at not over five per cent.

Again it is said that C. F. Deinger, president of council, holds the water right of the Bible estate as an individual, and that his purpose is to bleed the borough before he will sign to the authorities. While Deinger holds the option as an individual, he is not inclined to operate against the public good and will not ask a bonus for the option. There are a few men who would do this, but Deinger is public-spirited and was not prompted by any selfish motive when he secured the water right in his own name, but did so for the good of all concerned.

The by-laws of the blood-sucking corporation are pointed at another mirage. They would have the taxpayers believe, and they think many of them are ignorant enough to do so, that only those who vote for the proposed loan will be required to pay taxes against the payment of the same. It is hardly necessary to develop upon this point as all will understand that every tax payer in the borough, with no exception, will be equally taxed upon the dollar, whether he uses water from a frog pond, eastern well, or keeps his "hands clean" with the pure water from the Bible spring.

Let us have water—plenty water, pure water, water for all purposes and at all times, water to run mills and factories when they seek to locate here, water for fire protection, water that will flow night and day. Give us plenty water and Centre Hall will thrive. Without it, it must die. Even the factories now running have no assurance of a sufficient supply during the summer months. Who will hesitate to vote for the proposed loan? Who will be narrow-minded enough to record his vote against keeping the industries now within our limits? Who will endeavor to hamper the future growth of Centre Hall? Answer: one, two, three!