

Belleville, Pa., Dec. 24, 1897.

After Hastings's Shoes.

Swallow a Thorn in the Side of the Aspiring Republicans—Factions are Still Fighting.

The number of booms that will be wrecked next year on the shores of political treachery will be exceeded only by the number that will be launched this year.

By the way of illustration, if Attorney General Henry C. McCormick of Williamsport, were asked if he were a candidate for governor, he would reply in this strain, "Don't quote me, but I am the one candidate that Quay could support without producing a factional rupture."

The Quays regard the McCormick remedy as a too bitter dose, but they may have to swallow it.

Probably the most sincere and best organized boomer in the present multiplicity of preliminary skirmishes are the supporters of Dr. Swallow, who rather enjoys the distinction he has attained as the "fighting parson," and unless all signs fail, they will lead him as the prohibition nominee for governor.

For the conducting of this work a grant of \$2,000, was made by the Philadelphia Society for their State appropriation. This amount was supplemented by such private contributions as could be secured by the members of the board.

Children were taken in and cared for either in suitable boarding or free homes, the method of the society being to care for them in the home rather than in the institution. When sick, hospital treatment has been secured, unless the child was too ill to be removed, in which case a doctor was always in attendance.

Since the Republicans have split on corruption, Democratic State Chairman Garrison intends to make that party's theme the issue in next year's campaign. He has given out that so far as the record of the present administration is concerned there may be no dodging the accusations; he will make them up from the files of the legislative proceedings exposing the methods by which the state treasury was raided by means of high station and political favorites who while not in the employ of the state were carried in its payrolls.

At a Pittsburg banquet, last week, given to Dr. Swallow, he reviewed his career and told why he forsook the Republican party, after voting for Lincoln, Grant and Curtin. Referring to his trial for libel in Harrisburg last May, he said: "A harness dealer who said he paid the purchase of supplies for the Soldiers' Orphan School \$25 in cash to induce him to buy harness. When asked why he did it, the harness man said it was customary in dealing with state officials, as business men could not get the state trade without it."

I said to a Harrisburg lumber dealer a few weeks since, "Your bill for North Carolina pine, furnished to the Grace church for the legislature, charges \$55 per thousand feet, when it was worth only about \$20." Mark his answer: "I billed it at \$22, but the official who bought it of me compelled me to furnish two bills, one a blank where the price should be, and I presume he filled out that one to suit himself." Query, who got the extra \$33 per thousand feet, aggregating over \$3,000? Respectfully referred to Mr. Quay, Governor Hastings and Attorney General McCormick for investigation, since no private citizen can prosecute state officials for such an offense.—Williamsport Sun.

The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The Organization and Working of a Splendid Charity. What Good Women are Doing for Homeless Waifs—The Centre County Organization is Part of This Society—An Interesting Story of Its Growth and Work.

The initial step towards the opening up of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania was taken in May, 1885, when an agent of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia went to Allegheny county to present the cause before the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity. (A society was organized to be called the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny county and Bureau of Information for Western Pennsylvania.)

A board of twenty members was elected, officered by the following ladies:—President, Mrs. Judge Stowe; secretary, Mrs. H. Lee Mason; treasurer, Mrs. J. Harworth. For the systematizing of the work the following committees were named and the members appointed: The executive committee, the committee on the decision in cases, and the organizing committee.

The executive committee to hold its meeting before each monthly meeting of the board of directors. The committee on the decision of cases, whose duty was to consider all applications for receiving or placing children, to meet weekly. The organizing committee to meet at the call of its chairman. The work of this committee was to organize branch societies in the twenty-seven counties of Western Pennsylvania, and kindred work. The monthly meeting of the board of directors was set for the first Thursday of each month and its annual meeting for the first Thursday of May.

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The officers of the society at date are:—Mrs. F. B. Reese, Clearfield, president; Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Allegheny, secretary; Mrs. A. Alston, Pittsburg, treasurer; Mrs. D. L. Alston, Allegheny, chairman of the board of directors.

\$15,000 and No Heirs.

The State Gets \$267, the Lawyers the Lion's Share.

Cyrus Bailey died recently in Altoona without any legal heirs and with an estate valued at \$15,000. John H. Brown, of Johnstown, notified the State authorities that Bailey had died without heirs, and that his property under the law reverted to the Commonwealth. For performing these services, Mr. Brown received a compensation of \$2,991.

The auditor general appointed Hon. J. D. Hicks to act as escheator and collect the money due the State. The auditor allowed Mrs. Cole \$1,500 for services rendered and meals furnished to the wife of deceased during four years of illness with cancer, preceding her death.

Counsel except to this allowance as exorbitant, and argue that the claim should not be allowed, as acts of benevolence, gratuitously performed during illness, cannot be regarded as services rendered and share in the effects of the one befriended. N. P. Mervine, Esq., for Mrs. Cole, argued that these exceptions were made with poor grace. He contended that Mrs. Cole's claim was just and that she had attended Mrs. Bailey, who had been afflicted with a loathsome disease. He referred to the allowances as "a parting of the raiment of the estate, if not a legal distribution."

Among the allowances were the following:—Walter C. Bonit, administrator, \$1,165; A. V. Dively, administrator's attorney, \$2,025; J. D. Hicks, escheator, \$679; D. J. Neff, escheator's attorney, \$1,200; John K. Patterson, auditor, \$500; John H. Brown, informer, \$2,991; Mrs. Cole, \$1,500.

The payment of all expenses there remains the sum of \$267.67 to be paid into the Pennsylvania state treasury.

A Miracle of Miracles. What is the meaning of this pensions appropriation of one hundred and forty-one millions of the hard-earned dollars of the people? That greatest of figures, Dingley, showed one aspect of it—total cost of the government, \$5 per capita; all the running expenses of the government, \$2.50; interest on the public debt, 50 cents; pensions, \$2!

There are 975,000 pensioners, one family in every fourteen in the country is largely supported by a collection of \$2 from each member of the other thirteen families. Double the chances of life as shown by these tables. Assume that everybody who took part in the war was alive and well at the end of it.

Assume that the average age of the participants was only 32 years in 1865. Assume that everybody in the army was married in 1865. Still you get this result: There ought to be no alive less than 100,000 soldiers and widows of soldiers who were wives at the end of the war. The pensioners outnumber the probable survivors nine to one!

A miracle! A miracle! THE DISCOVERY OF THE DAY.—Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Schuylkill, Pa., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at F. Potts Green's drug store.

The Reindeer.

Something About the Useful Animals Which May be Used to Carry Relief to the Starving Klondikers.

The report that secretary of war Alger has recommended the purchase of 500 reindeer in Lapland, and that they with their drivers be sent to Alaska to carry provisions to the famine-stricken Klondikers will render some account of these animals of interest at this time. The name is taken from the German, and is construed to mean "running deer." It is usually applied only to the old world species occurring in northern Europe and Asia, but the American caribou is believed to be a variety. The animal stands 3 1/2 to 4 feet high at the shoulders, and is more heavily built than any other species of deer. The muzzle is wide, nostrils large, and nose hairy, instead of bare and moist. The antlers are large, spreading, somewhat irregular in shape, and the basal snag on one side is widely palmated; small antlers are present in the female. The side hoofs are well developed, and the feet wide spreading and well adapted for progress over hard snow.

The general color in winter is light gray. Lighter on the neck, white beneath. In summer, the color is somewhat redder. There is considerable difference in the size of the reindeer as well as in the size and shape of the antlers, according to locality. The large Siberian variety is ridden by the Tungusians, who also use it for draught, as the Laplanders do their smaller animal.

The tame deer of the Laplander does not exceed in size and often does not equal the English deer or stag. The domestic deer of Lapland feeds wholly on a species of lichen peculiar to the country, for which he roots underneath the snow with his nose, after the fashion of swine. To the Laplander the reindeer is invaluable, being in fact his sheep and his horse in one animal. He is too valuable to kill in general, although his meat is delicious; the milk of the herds is the principal support of the owner and his family; while as an animal of draught, its speed, endurance and particular adaptation to traveling on snow, render it the most valuable creature to men dwelling in frozen latitudes. The ordinary weight drawn by this animal is 240 pounds, but he can travel with 300. Its speed and endurance are very great; it has been known to run at the rate of nearly 19 miles an hour, and it is not unusual for it to travel 150 miles in 19 hours.

During prehistoric times, in the latter part of the paleolithic division of the stone age, the reindeer inhabited southern France, and was hunted by the cave men, the climate then having been much colder, probably owing to the greater extent of glaciers descending from the Alps and Pyrenees. The reindeer lived in central Europe in Caesar's time, in the north of Scotland probably as late as the twelfth century and in Denmark as late as the sixteenth. Owing to the efforts of Capt. M. H. Healy, of the United States revenue marine, and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Siberian reindeer have been introduced at the expense of the United States government into western Alaska, and are reported to be thriving.

Found a Starving Man. A few days ago, near Sinnemahoning, Decatur Wykoff, while forking hay in his barn, was startled to find the emaciated form of a man who was in a starving condition. He was so weak that he could not raise his arms; his eyes were sunken, and his tongue protruded from the mouth. He is about 60 years of age. Mr. Wykoff gave the stranger a stimulant and afterwards sent for a physician. After the man had regained a little strength, he gave his name as Henry Boen, but he could not give any information as to where his home is or how he reached the barn. His mind seems to be a blank from the time he entered the building. He is in a critical condition.

Immense stone retaining walls and enormous fills will be necessary on the new third track for the Pennsylvania Railroad between Altoona and Gallitzin. The girl who is good at mathematics doesn't always have a good figure. Didn't get it—The child who cried for an hour. Business Notice. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, when she became a child, she cried for Castoria, when she became Miss she clung to Castoria, when she had children she gave them Castoria. Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

Tourists. CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS... THE PACIFIC EXPRESS... THE OVERLAND LIMITED... Solid Vestibuled Trains with Pullman sleepers and reclining chair cars. Harvey dining halls. Maps, time tables and full information furnished upon application to O. M. CONLEY, GEO. T. NICHOLSON, Gen'l Agent, Pittsburg, Pa. Gen'l Pass' Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLUMINATING OIL. STOVE GASOLINE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FUEL ON THE MARKET. WITH IT YOU CAN RUN A VAPOR STOVE FOR ONE-HALF CENT PER HOUR. GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED. JAMES HARRIS & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. DAN'L IRVIN'S SONS, W. T. TWITMIRE.

For Sale by The Atlantic Refining Company.

Medical.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

Tell the people about it. Gratitude promotes publicity. Grateful citizens talk. They tell their neighbors—tell their friends. The news is too good to keep. Everybody should know about the little conqueror. "Bad backs" are numerous. So few understand the cause. Many Bellefonte people are learning. And better still they're being cured. Lame backs are lame no more. Weak ones regain their strength. This is the everyday labor in Bellefonte, of Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are making it public. Mr. C. H. Bradt, of 121 Penn street, Gardener, says: "I had been suffering at times with a lame back and pains over my kidneys. I was at times so lame it was most painful to straighten up after sitting or stooping and any lifting or turning suddenly hurt me exceedingly. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and saw some Bellefonte people who had been cured by using them and I procured a box from F. Potts Green's drug store. They removed the troubles at once and I have had no return of the secretions since white before. I was much embarrassed by them. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for all kinds of trouble with the kidneys. I used them, and that was several months ago."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remedy the name Doan's and take no substitute. 42-44.

Saddlery. \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000. WORTH OF. HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS. SADDLES. BRIDLES. PLAIN HARNESS, FINE HARNESS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, Etc. All combined in an immense stock of Fine Saddlery.

Now is the time for bargains. To-day Prices have dropped.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY. JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide. ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. (PRISCO LINE) BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND—SPRINGFIELD JOPLIN PITTSBURG WICHITA EUREKA SPRINGS Ft. SMITH PARIS DALLAS SAN ANTONIO HOUSTON GALVESTON

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table. READ DOWN Nov. 15th, 1897. READ UP.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. Schedule to take effect Monday, Dec. 21st, 1896. WESTWARD read down. EASTWARD read up.

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone and No. 53 from Lock Haven connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn's R. R. trains at Bellefonte. Daily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS Supt.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 17th, 1897.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:10 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5:50 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2:15 p. m., at Altoona, 3:10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6:55 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:00, at Altoona, 7:45, at Pittsburg at 11:30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:10, at Harrisburg, 2:40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5:47 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2:15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10:20 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:00, at Harrisburg, 10:20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:52 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:45 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3:50 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, at 8:31 p. m., arrive Lock Haven, at 9:30 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte, at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9:05 a. m., Montandon, 9:15, Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3:00 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 2:15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 6:50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10:20 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD. EXPRESS. MAIL. EXPRESS. MAIL. May 17th, 1897.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD. EXPRESS. MAIL. EXPRESS. MAIL. May 17th, 1897.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. MAY 17th, 1897.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. MAY 17th, 1897.

General Passenger Agent.