The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

By FRED KURTZ.

The severest snow storm of the season raged at Fredericksburg, Va., all day Saturday, 31 ult.

Ice an inch thick was formed on the Hudson River at Albany on Friday, 13th ult.

Gen. Simon Cameron is still confined to his bed.

The Legislature is still wrestling with the free pass question.

Peach prophecies are for large fruit and a big crop.

An effort will be made to repeal the jury commissioners law, with a prospect of success. Right.

Dukes has notified the House that he will not claim his seat and asks that it be declared vacant. That settles the trouble.

The bill allowing assessors $2 per day has passed finally.

Gen. Beaver has mounted the lecture rostrum and talks about "How to get a Home."

The General lectured all through the state last summer on his desire to "stay at home," with marked effect, from which we gather that his talks about "How to get a Home," will be worth an admittance fee.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted ex-Senator Kellogg for corrupt dealing with Brady in the star-route business. The testimony against Kellogg is very damaging. He lent his influence to get large sums of money for route-agents and pocket big divies for his services.

The other day in New York perjury got a very black eye, which may serve as a warning to other sinners in that line.

Edward J. Courtney, convicted of perjury, was sentenced to the state prison for ten years. On this trial he swore that he was never known by any other name than Courtney. Evidence was produced showing Courtney had eight aliasas and served time in six prisons. Courtney still claims that he is the victim of mistaken identity.

Such a vulgar display of wealth as that attending the grand ball of Vanderbilt only creates envy among the codfish aristocracy, and disgust in the minds of sensible people, says the Wm'sport *Sun and Banner*.

Well, we don't know that it should, for a large number of men, dressmakers, and others, have been at work for months in making preparations for the great Vanderbilt ball last week. In this way some of the millionaire's stamps get into the pockets of the working class—which is better than to salt it down.

Another case of suffering for the crime of another, has come to light. Six years ago a Mrs. McCready mysteriously disappeared from Pittsburg. About four years later Silas Gray was arrested upon the testimony of an ex-convict, and upon that evidence, together with a woman's skull which was found in the river, he was convicted of murdering her. Governor Pattison signed the death warrant a few days ago, fixing May 24 for the execution. On 24 March a reporter of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* found a wood chopper living at the foot of South Mountain, near Shippensburg, who makes affidavit that another man, named Jack Pettys, confessed to him that he had killed the woman. Pettys was a convict in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, and committed suicide soon after making the confession. The Governor will reprieve Gray.

The House passed a bill putting a stop to the political assessment business, and the Senate one prohibiting railroad companies issuing free passes.

Coal dirt is being utilized. A locomotive burning coal dirt was attached to a fast express on the Bound Brook road and brought the train to Philadelphia on schedule time. The cost for the prepared dirt, for the round trip of 120 miles was $1.50, or one-seventh the usual expense of coal.

Twenty-six persons have been arrested at Ballinrobe, county Mayo, Ireland, charged with complicity in the murder of Feerick, in June, 1880.

Whisky has fallen three cents in price The critter has caused some heavier falls than that.

Articles of association and charter were granted from the state department to the Morris and Philipsburg railroad. The lines begin in Morris township, Clearfield county, where the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern railroad crosses the Moshannon creek, and ends at Beaver Run in Decatur township, same county. The length is seven miles and capital stock$70,000.

We have the declaration of no less authority in such matters than the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which states that nine-tenths of all the business failures in the United States are due to speculations in affairs outside their particular line of business in which those who failed were engaged. In the haste to be rich, men make hazardous ventures, and if unsuccessfull find themselves so crippled that assignment is inevitable.

Now Jumbo down the valley will take this to be a hit at him again.

The apportionment bills have not yet been passed by the Legislature, and the Republicans are anxious to have none passed for the reason that they are not just now in a position to make a gerrymander of the state, in senatorial, assembly, congressional and judicial districts—the House being democratic and the Senate republican blocks that kind of work, and if any apportionment bill doet pass it must necessarily be a compromise, hence fair.

The Democrats have all along offered an apportionment which gives the Republicans a majority of the districts. The Republicans have offered one that would give them about two-thirds of the districts and disfranchise about one-third of the democratic voters.

If the Republicans could let this work go over by an adjournment so as to keep the present gerrymander in force, it would suit their purposes. But the Democrats of the house will be sure not to fix a day for an adjournment until the mandate of the Constitution is respected which says that the Legislature shall apportion the state immediately after the taking of the census. So far the Republicans have disobeyed the plain letter of the Constitution.

Should the Legislature even adjourn without agreeing upon the apportionment, Gov. Pattison would undoubtedly reconvene it, and keep it there until the requirements of the Constitution were fulfilled.

Under this aspect of affairs we take it a fair apportionment will ultimately be forced.

With the abolition of negro slavery in the South we find its near relative, the slavery of white children in the factories of the North. In Philadelphia the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has made some peculiar discoveries. The agents of the society who, a few days ago, visited the Tracy Mills at Darby, to serve notice on the owners that the law would be enforced, found that the stories of infantile hardships told by Mary McKinley, thirteen years old, were true. This child labored to support her drunken parents. She went to work at six o'clock every night and toiled at the looms until six o'clock the next morning. She said, and the agents claim, that they heard others confirm her, and that during the night the arms of the little toilers become so tired, and their eyes so heavy, that often their heads "bobbed," and their hands dropped the spools which they were putting upon the machinery. There was a watchman in the factory, a part of whose business was to go about among the looms and give the drowsy children a vigorous shake or a prod with a stick to keep them from dropping asleep as they stood. One man had his wife and seven children at work in the mill. One of them was a little boy who did not look to be more than nine years old who went up and down on the elevator at nights with baskets of bobbins. The parents earned good wages, but still kept their children at work.

Similar cases of cruelty to children are notorious in many mills in other parts of the North.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

New York, March 30.—As it was to be expected with the frequency with which failures have been reported during the last few months, the statistics for the quarter show a very marked increase as compared with last year at this time. The facts as definitely ascertained are presented by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in their quarterly reports. The number of failures during the three months are: This year, 2,806 as compared with 2,127 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 779. The liabilities show about a proportionate increase for the number of failures, being for the current quarter just closed thirty-seven millions as against thirty-three millions for the first quarter of 1882. In view of the tedious and trying winter and the many disasters that have been reported, the increase in the number of failures can scarcely be considered remarkable, especially when it is borne in mind that the number engaged in business is greater than ever before and that transactions have been of unusual magnitude. In Canada the figures show a very large increase, the number of failures being 398 in the last quarter compared with 206 in the first quarter of 1882, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Liabilities are equally as large, being five millions as against two millions in 1882.

Thirty-seven coal barges broke adrift from Pittsburg, and have gone down the Ohio wrecking everything in their way.

STRANGE SENSATIONS.

Conductor A. S. Parker, of the Grand Trunk railroad, who resides in Battle Creek, Michigan, by an accident lost a leg and an arm at Stillwell Station. The members severed from the body were left lying by the side of the track, while the body was immediately conveyed to South Bend for medical treatment. As soon as he recovered consciousness he began to complain that his right arm was in a cramped condition. His attendants, knowing that his arm was many miles away by the side of the railroad track, paid but little attention to his complaints thinking him out of his head. He still continued his assertions that the fingers of his right arm were under his hand, and asked his assistants to send and get his arm at Stillwell. By his speech they saw that he realized the accident, and a telegram was sent to Stillwell to send the mutilated arm to its owner. The request was carried out, and the arm was sent to him by express. So soon as it was taken up off the ground, a few moments after the telegram was sent, Parker remarked to his assistants that his arm was all right now, that they had picked it up. Every time a person took hold of it along the route Parker would speak of it, and cry out with pain when it was roughly handled; and whenever any of his attendants touched it while it lay in the next room to him he knew it as quickly as though the arm were still attached to his body. The messenger who got the arm said that he found it just as Parker had said it was, with the fingers cramped under it. This is one of the most singular yet well authenticated cases on record, where a man could feel in an arm which was cut off and lay many miles from him, and which had been cut off many hours. The physicians are baffled to account for it, and can only class it under the head of the unexplainable phenomenal mysteries which are met with in the study of nature.

MILLE. FINGER.

Some Account of a Female Nihilist Her Wiles and Her Work.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—The capture of an important female nihilist took place in the person of Mille. Philippoff, better known by her maiden name of Finger. The Russian police officials were searching for her for about five years without success, though they had convincing proofs of her active participation in all the recent nihilistic crimes. She was wanted for having lent a helping hand to the nihilists who were at different times digging the ground under diverse railroad lines, with the object of blowing up the late Emperor's train with dynamite. She was mixed up in the celebrated robbery of the Kherson treasury vaults by the nihilists, and is said to have been in St. Petersburg at the time of the assassination of Alexander II., having a thorough knowledge of the terrible plot. Belonging to the middle class of Russian provincial society Mille. Finger was rightly famed for her beauty and her remarkable smartness. She has studied medicine in the University of Zurick, Switzerland, obtained a diploma of M. D.; then returned to Russia and married a young assistant of the Procuror of the Court of Kazan; after three months of married life she left her husband and could not be laid hands on for five years, baffling all the traps set for her, but being invariably heard of in conjunction with all nihilistic crimes of late.

The jubilations of the Russian police and their pride at capturing Mille. are better imagined than described. As soon as the celebrated lady nihilist was brought to the capital all the officials of high standing hurried off to see her, and found it hard to resist the combined power of her glib tongue and her beauty. The chief of the secret police force at St. Petersburg—M. Orgewsky—went to see her first, with the object of impressing her with the gravity of her situation, but after a few minutes of conversation with her he beat a hasty retreat, remembering—as the gossips of the city say—that he has been but lately married, in the presence of the imperial couple, to the young and accomplished Princess Nathalie Shahovskoy, and being suddenly seized with a mortal fear to be unable to resist the charmer, Mille. Philippoff. Then Count Tolstoy, the Minister of the Interior, volunteered to see the fair prisoner. He, however, being an old man, was no more afraid of the consort of the best half of his life, and, staying an hour and a half in the cell of Mille. Philippoff, left—as he himself subsequently owned—well nigh overpowered by the woman's arguments, feeling almost himself converted to nihilism for an hour or so after the interview was over. The whole population of the capital is eager to see Mille. Philippoff, but only a few old privileged individuals are admitted to her presence, since it is seriously feared that, were the young of the high officials allowed to visit her, she possibly would succeed in persuading one of them to let her escape from the prison in his clothes, the gentleman remaining behind in guise of a hostage, to be disposed of by the government.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Quebec, March 19.—Information was received here to day from St. Magliore, Dorchester county, of a terrible disaster which occurred a night or two ago near that village. A farmer named Narcisse Feigne and his wife left their home, a small wooden house, to sleep in the village, so as to be near the Roman Catholic church for the early morning services. During their absence the house was burned to the ground. Three children were burned to death in their beds. They were aged respectively six years, four years, and eight months.

A crowd in Missouri set a house on fire in order to shoot a poor negro who was delirious from suffering and armed with a revolver, which he had fired indiscriminately, shooting one of their number.

The *Raftmen's Journal* furnishes considerable information of importance respecting the Lumber interests. It says: "Just at this season of the year the air is full of statements as to the quantity of timber that may be expected to rush to market as fast as the water will permit, and, as usual, most of them are very wide of the mark. The Lock Haven papers have started out putting the number of rafts at eighteen hundred, which can be safely set down as being the Dutchman's one per cent. above the actual figures. The number will not reach nine hundred rafts and we propose to give the figures to prove it. We have done this for several years, and the result at the close of the Market has always sustained us. We do not claim more than that we try to give a true statement as nearly as it can be had, and to do this we consult the very best authority on the subject.

From the head of the river and Chest Creek to Clearfield the figures are from actual count made by James Mitchel, of Leavy, Mitchell & Co., and from Clearfield to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning the figures are the work of Dr. Potter and of Weaver & Betts. The number of rafts on the Clearfield Creek, Sinnemahoning, Kettle Creek and Pine Creek are estimated by the same gentlemen, the mere mention of whose names is sufficient to give authority to the statement as found below, and we are willing to take the risk of saying that when the lumber is all in there will be found to be very little variation from these figures:

On the Chest Creek and river as far down as Clearfield, three hundred and twenty rafts, divided as follows: 154 pine, 105½ oak, 26½ hemlock, 1 popler, 2½ bowsprits, 21½ spars and 12 boom. On the Clearfield creek about fifty rafts. On the river from Clearfield to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning three hundred rafts On The Sinnemahoning and on the river below its mouth, and on Kettle Creek, one hundred and fifty rafts.. On Pine Creek fourteen rafts. This makes a total of 835 rafts, besides which it is estimated that there will be 200 rafts of round logs, 75 of which belong to Pardee & Co. k. On last week's flood Weaver and Betts got twenty rafts to Lock Haven, Leavy, Mitchell & Co., ten; Shaw & Shoenever, five. In all about one hundred arrived at that place. Only a raft or two sold, and the price was considered fair, altho' we have not got the figures.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS.

Harrisburg, March 28.—From advance sheets of the forthcoming report of Hon. Miles Humphrey, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, connected with the Department of Internal Affairs, the following statistics are taken concerning the anthracite coal production of Pennsylvania during the year ending December 31, 1882: In the state there are 339 collieries, of which Luzerne has 120; Schuylkill, 110; Lackawanna, 52 and Northumberland, 30. The lowest is Sullivan, with 1 colliery, and Dauphin with 3. The balance are located in Carbon, Columbia and Susquehanna. The coal of Sullivan county is classed as semi-anthracite. During the year the working days in the mines average 227¼ each, the highest being the Dauphin mines with 270 days, and the lowest the Lackawanna mines with 208 days. There are 80,589 persons employed in and around the mines, Luzerne having an army of 31,631, Schuylkill 21,100, Lackawanna third with 14,-000. The amount paid in wages foots up the enormous sum of $31,740,942.65. The different counties paying as shown by the following table:

Carbon	$ 956,398 15
Columbia	522,490 19
Dauphin	681,380 00
Lackawanna	5,399,419 58
Luzerne	13,315,627 72
Northumberland	2,577,008 82
Schuylkill	8,356,040 17
Sullivan	80,627 00

The statistics of Susquehanna are included in the returns of the operators in Lackawanna.

The production shows that in wages alone it costs over $1 per ton to mine the coal, the total amount being 26,289,684.04 tons against $32,740,942.75, the cost of production; Luzerne produced 12,680,-011.05 tons; Schuylkill, 6,782,927.07 tons; Lackawanna, 5,466,405.10 tons; Sullivan put 75,900 tons.

The figures of the bituminous coal and coke production of Pennsylvania during last year are also given. The number of bituminous collieries is given at 442, of which 90 are in Allegheny, 60 in Westmoreland, 54 in Fayette and 44 in Clearfield, the rest being scattered among 22 counties. The average number of days in operation during the year was 237, and there were 40,136 persons employed, who were paid in wages $18,755,503 05 to produce 20,694,110 02 tons of bituminous coal—less than a dollar per ton for production. In the state there are 10,063 coke ovens, of which Fayette has 5,522 and Westmoreland 3,281, the balance are located in 17 other counties. Together they produce 3,216,543.17 tons of coke during the year.

Middleburg *Post*: It is reported that Israel Erb has said that if he will be hung he will tell things that will hang enough people to require a rope reaching from here to Centreville. The only thing peculiar about this is that old Israel could be such a nice old man and still know so much.

The fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Vanderbilt in New York caused the distribution of upwards $250,000 among mechanics, dressmakers, florists and others Yet the social high toned of that metropolis was not stirred by the event, nor condescended to mix with the millionaire's costly festivities. Blue blood is not to be purchased; it must have descended.

Lyman Gilliland, of Newburg, Ind., deserted his wife, and during a quarrel over the matter with his father-in-law was shot and killed.

WESTERN CROPS

San Francisco, March 21.—The rainfall thus far has been very light and fears are entertained that unless there are plentiful showers before April 1 the wheat and barley crops will be almost a total failure, except in several coast counties, which may be aided by fogs. The fruit and grape yield promises to exceed that of any previous year.

St. Paul, March 21.—Advices from various points in the Yellowstone country indicate that the past winter has been favorable for stock men, and the loss from exposure and cold weather is estimated not to exceed 5 per cent. for the entire territory.

Chicago, March 21.—Reports from the central portion of the State indicate that the cold snap has damaged early sown wheat and seriously effected the peach prospect.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 21.—Reports from farmers in this section of the country state that the apple orchards have been killed by the severe winter, one farmer reporting the loss of 500 seventeen year old trees. It is estimated that the deficiency in the apple crop in this vicinity alone will be 2,000,000 bushels The small-fruit trees are also damaged.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

London, March 24.—The Manchester *Guardian* says that the Queen, who has heretofore attended the parish church at Osborne, is arranging for the establishment of a private chapel there. It says the change is due partly to the increasing years of Her Majesty and also to the precautions forced upon all prominent persons by the Irish troubles. The *Court Circular* says that the weather alone prevented the Queen from driving out before yesterday. The swelling of Her Majesty's knee continues to subside, and she has almost entirely recovered from the effects of her recent fall at Windsor Castle. The Queen ordered her carriage to day for the purpose of taking a drive, but finally concluded not to go. Her Majesty will not, as she contemplated, go to Sandringham next week to visit the Prince of Wales She will, however, in the latter part of the week leave Windsor Castle for her residence at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The House of Commons is sedulously guarded both night and day. Already one plot for its destruction by explosives has been discovered, and others have beyond a doubt been projected, so that many nervous members are unfeignedly thankful that the Easter recess has given them a respite for a few days.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Denver, March 30.—The latest from the scene of Indian hostilities is that a band of about 25 crossed the Southern Pacific Railroad near Lepar Station this morning, closely pursued by Captain Forsythe's command of two companies of the Fourth Cavalry. The troops had fresh horses, and a fight is hourly expected. Mexican troops take no prisoners, but kill bucks, squaws and children. Four men were killed at Clark's Camp, four at Total Wreck, four at Gila river, and two at Beach's Camp. The hostiles, it is believed, belong to Ju's band, reinforced by some Chiricahuas. All the troops in Southern New Mexico are in the field. All possible measures of protection to settlers and punishment to the Indians are being taken by General Mackenzie.

26 PERSONS KILLED.

Paris, April 1.—By a boiler explosion at St. Dizier to-day twenty-six persons were killed and thirty-eight injured.

THE CASE OF SILAS GRAY.

Recent developments in the case of Silas Gray who stands convicted of the murder of Mrs. McCready and is now awaiting the execution of his sentence of death invest it with singular interest. Four years later on the information of a disreputable man named Campbell, Silas Gray was arrested and arraigned for the crime. The evidence against him, aside from the statement of Campbell that while prisoners together Gray had confessed the crime, was purely circumstantial and exceedingly meagre. It consisted of the testimony of a young daughter of the woman that while absent at school her mother had disappeared and Gray had refused to give satisfactory answers to questions regarding her whereabouts. Evidence was introduced to show that a shawl which had been worn by the woman was fished out of the river near by and a skull which was subsequently discovered near the same place was identified by some peculiar formation of the teeth.

Upon this evidence Silas Gray was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Opinion was divided as to his guilt or innocence of the crime and his counsel made strenuous efforts to avert the penalty of the law. Every technical ground of delay was invoked and every avenue of escape resorted to, but unavailingly. The board of pardons was appealed to, but except to postpone the final act of the drama nothing was accomplished. Accordingly two weeks ago Governor Pattison affixed his signature to the death warrant and fixing Thursday, the 24 of May, for the execution.

At this stage the matter took a popular turn. Hiram Bowermaster, an ex-convict, newly discharged from prison, published a statement a week ago that another convict, Jack Pettys, had confessed to the murder. The circumstances as related are peculiarly convincing. Jack Pettys had been brooding over the crime and as the period of his liberation approached he committed suicide in order to escape the apprehended punishment. Bowermaster's story was obtained in detail and sworn to. Other convicts and officers of the prison corroborated in material particulars, and the aspect of the case now is that of a man under sentence of death for a crime of which the evidence is strong that he is innocent. Gray was a lawless man, a horse-thief and a burglar, but the death-penalty does not follow these crimes, and Governor Pattison is fitly investigating the case with a view to prevent the execution unless the evidence of guilt is clearly sustained.

A HIGH-TONED PARTY.

On Easter Monday night young Mr. Wm Vanderbilt gave a brillitant ball at his residence in New York, which only required an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars, and which has cost the metropolitan newspapers a great deal of effort to describe, and their readers a mild degree of interest to read about. Mr. Vanderbilt has done very well to give a party which he can afford to pay for. The money which he can spare he does well to spend. He might, perhaps, have expended it better, but that is his affair, since it was his money. He had the gratificationof appearing as a duke in velvet and gold embroidered clothes, and probably was able to wear them as well as any duke could do. All of Mr. Vanderbilt's guests appeared in fancy costumes, and no doubt they had a very nice circus among themselves. There was introduced a new feature in dancing called the "hobby horse quadrille" in which the dancers pranced about in the semblance of horses, and they doubtless acted their part well.

A MURDER IN HUNGARY.

Count von Majiath von Szekhely, President of the Court of Cassation, has been murdered at his residence at Olten in Hungay. He had been strangled and his tongue cut out. The body was lying on a bed when discovered, but the bedclothes were not disturbed and the Count was not undressed. A thin rope was hanging from a window of the appartment to the street below. The house had been robbed by the murderers. A hussar who was stationed at the Count's residence has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

The Star-route lawyers appearing for the Government are rather a costly luxury. According to a report from the Attorney General's office there has been paid to six of them, for fees and personal expenses, up to January 26, a sum slightly exceeding $115,000. This has cost the Government so far sixty thousand dollars. At this rate no wonder the second trial is on its sixteenth week. With such a bonanza to work lawyers are naturally disposed to protract litigation.

San Francisco, March 31.—A gentleman just returned from Arizona confirms the report that a secret society exists among the whites of Arizona to exterminate the male Apaches on the San Carlos reservation and all found roving north of the frontier. The reservation is looked upon as a mere refuge for the Indians, where they may retire when hard pressed and obtain arms, provisions, &c., for another raid.

—One fact can be pointed to as evidence that Sechler's are the leading and most reliable grocery men in this part of the state, and that is, that while all other groceries only keep going for a year or two, that of Sechlers keeps right on, and has already outlived over a dozen. This speaks volumes for this favorite establishment, and is an indication that honest dealing has secured permanency. People who have dealt at Sechlers once, go back for all they need thereafter in their line of goods, because there is no imposition practiced by Sechler & Co, and they always have the largest and best assortment of every thing.

The recent speech of Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the existing relations between Italy, Germany and Austria, is believed to refer to a defensive triple alliance against France, with whom all agree to endeavor to maintain friendship. Should one of the three powers be compelled to make war against France the others pledge themselves to maintain a neutral attitude, even if they do not aid in carrying on the war.

Tucson, A. T., March 31.—The White Mountain tribes openly declare that they will go on the war path this moon unless some definite action is taken by the government. It is feared that an organized body of citizens from Clifton, Globe and Tombstone will take matters into their own hands. The San Carlos reservation people are waiting to give General Crook an opportunity to act. Twenty-seven people have been killed in nine days. At Hermosillo, Mexico, thirty-two people have been killed in the same length of time. The hostiles are moving toward Arizona, through a sparsely settled region.

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, addressed a large mass meeting at Providence, R. I., in favor of the election of ex-Governor William Sprague as Governor.

—When Queen Victoria fell and sprained her knee, she was just in the act to step out and tell the Prince of Wales the latest important news from America, telegraphed by President Arthur, that the greatest, finest, best and cheapest stock of new clothing had just been unpacked at the Philad. Branch. The Queen, in her haste to direct the Prince to get a new suit of clothes at Lewins & Co's, where he could save $10 to $15 on a spring suit, fell and hurt her knee, so she could not walk for several days, and it was much swollen. We felt sorry for her majesty, but she feels that her oldest boy Wales, can save enough on a new suit bought at the Philadelphia Branch to pay the doctor bill. The Queen always was a good housekeeper.