

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The legislature adjourned last Friday. Should have done that two months ago.

The President has appointed Henry Ward Beecher's son a collector of customs for Oregon.

The Ohio Republicans have again nominated Judge Foraker for governor. He was defeated by Hoadly last time.

Gov. Pattison last week vetoed the bill to allow Sheriff's 50 cents a day apiece for boarding prisoners. How will this affect the grub of prisoners?

One hundred and three guns were fired in honor of Logan's election, at Washington. Why was Mrs. Logan thus slighted—is Logan a bigger man than "old Mrs. Logan."

The Philipsburg Ledger is again the Bibles, not in the Ingleson sense, however—it goes for the Bibles of the Centre Democrat, merely. Come, boys, don't fight, and we'll set 'em up, pervided yer drink nothen but water.

*Evening Independent* is the name of a sprightly little daily which has made its appearance at Altoona. It is a live daily and no doubt will soon be bigger, unless the people of Altoona don't appreciate a good thing. We invite the *Independent* to call on us every day.

One of our exchanges heralds the coming of a new potato bug. It is smaller in size than the original vine destroyer, but seems to have equal if not more power, as immediately after attacking the vine the plant becomes as if frozen. The color of the insect is red, and it would be well for vegetable growers to look out for it.

The Union county Republicans held their convention last week. The following is the ticket nominated: Associate Judge, M. W. Cramer; Sheriff, P. W. Brown; District Attorney, J. F. Duncan; Jury Commissioner, S. O. Herboson; Senatorial delegate, J. V. Miller; Representative delegate, W. F. Campbell. No instructions.

The legislature passed an appropriation bill with a heavy batch of extra pay and increase of salaries. Gov. Pattison vetoed this steal last week in the interest of justice and the taxpayers. But the Republican legislature passed the bills over the veto. What will honest Republicans say to that? Everything is down in price, but salaries for Harrisburg loafers are put up.

Dr. W. D. Hartman, of West Chester, has hit upon a plan to get rid of the locusts. He astonished a number of his friends by the announcement that he had been living on locusts for some days. He dug up a number one afternoon, had them fried in butter, and the next morning called in some friends and invited them to partake of the lunch. The doctor remarked that it was necessary to eat a half dozen to get at their flavor, and after that they would be eaten with a relish.

Dr. Straaly, of Chambersburg, has a human skull lying in his garret and a few days since it was found that a bird had built its nest in it.

We know a good many skulls not on garrets that act as though birds had built nests in them.

In the 2-33 class race at Williamsport, on Friday, Cummings' Bessie M. took second money, being beaten by Pilot Boy, in 2:31, 2:34, 2:33.

A tree was cut down on a tract of land belonging to J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county, in which was found a bullet that had been fired there 105 years ago.

What the Reporter would like to know now is whether J. Simpson claims to have fired that bullet.

It is announced on apparently good authority that the Democratic leaders have been holding conferences on the silver question, and that a compromise has been arranged. The terms are understood to be that the coinage of silver dollars shall be stopped, but that the Government shall on demand issue silver certificates for bullion, at its market value at the time of deposit. Such certificates are to be received as money by the Government and between banks, but are not to be legal tender between individuals. They are also to be exchangeable at the option of the holder for money, or for silver bullion at its market value at the time of exchange. Leading bankers are said to approve the compromise as the best thing possible now, and the extreme silver men are thought to be equally favorably disposed towards it. Though not perfectly satisfactory to the advocates of sound money, the proposed law will be a great relief from the present danger.

## GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, AND THE EXTRA SALARY BILL, VETOED, BUT PASSED.

The Governor, on 9th, returned to the House of Representatives the general appropriation bill with his objections to some of its features. Among the items objected to were those allowing compensation to the officers and employes of the two houses for services for the extra 50 days of the session over and above the 100. While approving the item for salaries, the governor disapproves of the excess appropriation above the salaries. He makes the same objection to the appropriation for salary of the Chaplain, and he disapproves of the items in section 9 of the bill for the payment of postage, labor, express charges and other expenses of the office of the Resident Clerk, and of the Librarian of the Senate, and of the item which allows compensation to those officers for the year during which there is no session of the Legislature. The compensation for the Chief Clerk during the off year is also vetoed and the item appropriating \$1,200 for the payment of the stenographers and clerks of the Standard Oil Company investigation last summer.

The bill appropriating money to pay the officers and employes of the Legislature for the forty days over the 100 during the session of '83, was also vetoed and the fact message to the House at the same time that the other message was sent in. Both bills were passed by the house by a two-thirds vote, without standing the veto.

Most of these bills have been passed over the veto of the governor.

Saturday's issue of *Bradstreet's* contains the following editorial regarding the present banking conditions: Another large New York bank robbery suggests an inquiry into present banking conditions and methods with the view of learning if there is not a peg loose somewhere. The president of the Manhattan banking company is reported as saying that there is no absolute security against defalcations on the part of a paying teller. In the end the reliance is the teller's honesty. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. It is the duty of the directors of a bank to see that the circumstances under which a paying teller works are such as to be conducive to the maintenance of his integrity to the full. It is believed that the degree of compensation and dignity awarded to the office of paying teller in a large bank under the present conditions are far from equal to the fierce responsibility of the position. The paying teller is no more a mere clerk skilled in recognizing signatures. He is a bank officer who is constantly acting for the bank. The present mode of certifying checks is sufficient to make good the point. Scarcely more than twenty years ago the act of certification was merely clerical—a memorandum that money to meet a given check was on deposit. So rapid has been the tendency to accuracy and consequent responsibility that the certification amounts to a transfer of the funds—a substitution of the bank for the drawer of the check—and frequently the act of certification is equivalent to discounting the applicant's note. Other reasons might be cited, but the above reasoning should be sufficient to show that the recognition usually awarded the position of paying teller is below the actual responsibility involved. The consequences are known of all men.

A strike that throws 100,000 men out of employment for an indefinite time is a very serious thing. Such a strike has been ordered by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, with the deliberate purpose of curtailing production until prices and consequently wages are raised. If the Association has funds enough to support its members in idleness during the summer, there is no objection to its trying this experiment, but only an unusually sanguine observer can anticipate a profitable result to the workmen from so long idleness. Whether prices will be affected is an open question.

## CURTIN AND THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Gov. Curtin receives more applications from old soldiers to look up pension cases than any other five members of the House combined. He is so well known to them by reputation at least that they do not hesitate to write him about their needs and claims. "If I were several times a millionaire," said Mr. Curtin recently, "I should be a poor man in a short time if I responded to all the requests for aid I receive."

A few days ago some of the Iowa editors called upon the President. There were ladies in the party and as one of these was introduced to the Chief Magistrate she suddenly bowed low over his extended hand and kissed it. She was a buxom Iowa matron and a red-hot Democrat. The President was so embarrassed that he omitted to ask her if her husband was a candidate for a post office.

## BLOTTED OUT BY A CYCLONE.

Two Wisconsin Towns Almost Sucked From the Face of the Earth.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 8.—Reports now coming in from country towns located in the path of yesterday's storm indicate that it was about eighty miles in width, and crossed the entire state, from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan. The storm originated near the Mississippi river on the Minnesota side, where it assumed the nature of a cyclone. The little village of New Albin, Houston county, was almost destroyed. The railway elevator, school house and seven residences were levelled in an instant. The fronts of all business blocks were broken in, many houses unroofed and many barns blown to parts unknown. Four people were injured, one child dangerously.

The village of Victory, in Vernon Co., opposite the river from New Albin, was entirely destroyed. The town building, two stores, school-house, 50 residences were wiped out of existence. The loss to Victory is estimated at \$100,000. Several persons were seriously injured there, but no fatalities are yet reported.

From this point east to Lake Michigan the damage thus far reported was confined to occasional overturning and demolition of farm houses and small buildings and injury to growing crops, woods and fruits by hail and sleet, three to small fruits, damage to crops, trees and gardens. In some places the storm of wind and hail was followed by terrific thunder, and there are numerous reports of stock having been killed by lightning.

## THE EMPLOYEES DISAPPOINTED.

The Attorney General Cautions the Treasury Against Paying Excessive Salaries.

There was a large amount of disappointment to the square inch about the capitol yesterday, says the *Patriot* of 12. When the bill for the relief of officers and employes of the Legislature passed the Senate, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, the proposed beneficiaries of the bill were telegraphed the result by their associates on the ground and invited to come and get their money. Each train yesterday brought some of them and by the time the Legislature assembled nearly all the full force were about the corridor and on the floor. Soon after one of the number was deputed to visit the Treasury to ascertain the exact situation of affairs. The answer to his inquiries was the following letter in duplicate and presented to the Auditor-General and State Treasurer. It was signed by the Attorney-General:

Sir: I am directed by the Governor of the Commonwealth to give you notice not to audit any account or draw any warrant for any officer or employe of the Senate or House of Representatives of the regular session of 1885, or for any sum of money in excess of the salaries fixed for such officers or employes by the acts of Assembly in force when such officers or employes were elected or appointed. Any accounts so audited, or warrants so drawn, by you in excess of such salaries so fixed will be in violation of the Constitution and laws and at your risk. The officials were greatly disappointed on receiving this information. They gathered in knots around the capitol building discussing the various aspects of what was to them a gravesubject.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER IN FRANCE.

200 People Crushed by the Falling of a Stairway Leading from a Court Room.

Paris, June 11.—At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy de Dome, a murder trial has been in progress for some days. The last day of the trial the court room was crowded with men and women anxious to witness the closing scenes.

When the people were leaving immediately after the adjournment of the session, and were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street, the lofty staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. The immense masses of masonry from above crashed down upon the struggling people below, grinding through their flesh and bones, and maiming and mutilating them in a horrible manner.

The fall of the staircase and the shrieks of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the court room, and there was a rush for the now wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind and were hurled down upon the men and women crushed in the fall of the staircase, and whom the people in the street were already trying to rescue.

The dead already number twenty-four and the total number injured is placed at 163. Of these fourteen are very seriously injured, and some of them will die.

## FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The Pennsylvania Express—No Dust—No Cinder—Little Noise.

[From the New York World.]

Over-confident Englishmen boasted a few weeks ago that the "Flying Dutchman" train, from London to Liverpool, was the fastest in the world. But they soon found out that they were mistaken. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sends a train out of New York at 9 o'clock every morning that beats the time of the "Flying Dutchman." Considering the distance covered, it is the fastest train in the world. When the care-worn business man journeys from New York to Philadelphia, Chicago, or St. Louis, he finds in the parlor cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad a luxurious home on wheels. As he is being whirled along at the rate of sixty miles an hour or better not a jolt disturbs his serenity. The rails rest on a bed ballasted with solid rock, and the joints are made with a kind of chair and fish-plate, of the company's own make, that causes the miles of track to be as unbroken as one long jointless rail. There is no dust, little noise, and not a cinder. A few weeks ago there were put on a number of new parlor cars linked at the company's shops at Altoona. Instead of the ordinary flat window, they are fitted with five bay windows on each side, each about seven feet wide. The passenger can look up or down the road for miles without leaving his seat, and the windows admit twice as much light as the old ones did. The cars are somewhat larger than the old style, and are divided into a main saloon, ladies' boudoir, smoking room and retiring room.

Recently the entire running time between the Atlantic seaboard and the great western cities has been reduced. On the 9 o'clock morning train the time to Chicago is 24 hours; to Cincinnati, 21 hours; and to St. Louis, 19 hours, with a corresponding reduction to other points. This speed is maintained without the slightest danger to the traveler. During the war of rates which began last winter the Pennsylvania Company alone maintained its rates. Beginning May 25, though, it fixed the fare to Chicago at \$15; to St. Louis at \$19; and to Cincinnati at \$14, with corresponding reductions to other points.

## THE APPORTIONMENT VETO.

Sustained by the House and the Congressional Bill Knocked Out.

The victory which was won by the Republicans in the Senate on Wednesday night in passing the Congressional apportionment bill, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, was forfeited yesterday in the House. The result in both cases was surprising. In the Senate the Republicans have less than two-thirds majority, yet the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the bill was obtained notwithstanding one Republican bolted. In the House the Republicans have seven more than the requisite two-thirds, but the example of bolting set by the Democratic Senators bore fruit in sufficient Republican bolting to defeat the bill, notwithstanding three Democrats voted with the dominant party.

There was little discussion of the subject. Speaker Graham said that the matter was important, and that all members should be in their seats in order to be recognized and maintain order, to guarantee a correct record. Both directions were followed. The noise in the chamber subsided at once, and every member got into his own seat. Then Hulings spoke briefly in support of the bill, and sponsor followed with a partisan harangue that drove all but three of the doubting Democrats into line. When he resumed his seat the roll-call began, and at the close the Clerk reported the result as yeas, 129, and the nays 68, being within 5 of the necessary affirmative vote.

Nearly half the senators had seats on the floor, pending the debate and call. When the roll was ended and before the result was announced, strenuous efforts were made to induce some of the Democrats who had voted in the negative to change their votes, but the labor was unavailing. During this effort the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Mackin called the attention of the chair to the fact that a person not entitled to the floor was engaged in lobbying, and this fact increased the confusion. The offending person withdrew from the floor, order was restored, the vote carefully verified by the Clerk and the result announced. Then the routine business of the House was resumed, but the managing Republicans were sadder men even though war.—*Patriot*, 12.

The Middleburg Post contains the following regarding "Fat" Charley Smith, well known in this county: Last week we made mention of the robbery committed on C. L. Smith, familiarly known as "Fat Charley," at the unveiling of the Snyder monument at Selingsgrove. Want of space prevented us from giving the facts of a comic incident that occurred in connection with the robbery. After Mr. Smith had discovered the loss of his pocket book he related the incident to Mr. R. Bower, of Shamokin, an old friend of his. Mr. Bower laughed heartily at his friend's verbiage, and then remarked, "You see, Charley, men who have traveled as much as you and I should know how to provide against pickpockets. I tell you I've never been left and"—he passed to reach into his pantaloons pocket and then flash the sentence with "Dinner-unwetter! now hies sie minesaw!" And so they had with the \$42 that was in it.

## TRAIN SMASHED BY A CYCLONE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 12.—Two men have just arrived from nine miles north of Sioux City. They were passengers on the Sioux Falls train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, due here at 7:10. The train was struck by a cyclone and every car thrown from the track and smashed to pieces. There were passenger coaches and a baggage car. A large number of persons were injured. No details have been received.

## DOWN ON NICKNAME.

It is obvious that Dr. Holmes dislikes nicknames or diminutives, and his dislikes is shared by many people of the present day. In the last "Portfollio" he says:

"Here is an extract from the letter of a young lady who, having received at her birth the ever-pleasing name of Mary, saw fit to have herself called Mollie in the catalogue and in her letters. The old postmaster of the town to which her letter was directed looked at the stamp and read on the envelope the direction to 'Miss Lulu Pinrow.' He brought the stamp down with a vicious emphasis, coming very near blotting out the nursery name, instead of concealing the postage stamp. 'Lulu!' he exclaimed; 'I should like to know if that great strapping girl is not out of her cradle yet.' Why a grown young woman allowed herself to be cheapened in the way so many of them do by the use of names which become them as well as the frocks of a ten-year-old school girl would become a graduate of the Corinna Institute, the old postmaster couldn't guess."

Then the doctor goes off to attack the "Franks" and other names of her sterner sex, saying:

"Since even grave stones use the names belonging to infancy and childhood, churchyards full of riddles are bequeathed to posterity."

If people would only bestow the proper construction upon their children, it would not be quite so bad, but how often are we surprised at the receipt of wedding-cards or the announcement of a death of one who are accustomed to speak of as Lulu, Lily, Ellie, Minnie, and the like and then discover, to our utter astonishment, the real baptismal name to have been Dorothea, Abigail, or Eliza Ann. The present generation of young mothers have taken a step in the right direction by insisting that their children shall be given the proper name from infancy, frequently correcting a thoughtless friend who prevails it. The tendency, too, to write it out in full upon the visiting card and elsewhere rather assists in correcting the blunders of a former period, when, perhaps, less thought has bestowed upon such things.

In fact, when one comes to think of it, the world grows wiser and more sensible every day. There are not one-half of the shams now apparent that were so patent twenty-five years ago (to judge from books). Thackeray wouldn't have made all smart women so bad or his good ones so silly if he had been writing to-day. And as for Lord Chesterfield—bah! he would be assigned to the shades with his false sentiments. The further you go back into the past to contrast with the present time, the more creditable does the nineteenth century appear.

## DAILY FOOD OF THE CHINESE.

Many Americans believe that dog soup, cat fritess and rat a la mode, are to be found daily on every table in the empire. The fact is that there are some peculiar people in China, as elsewhere, credulous and superstitious; and some of these believe that the flesh of these animals I have mentioned possess medicinal properties. For instance, some silly women believe that the flesh of rats restores the hair. Some believe that dog meat, also cat meat, renews the blood, and quacks often prescribe it. Then it is also true that there are very poor people who have no money to buy proper food, and therefore subsist upon what they can get, rather than starve. But I have lived fifteen years of my life in China, and have experienced at public banquets, social dinners and public meals, and in company with all classes of people, I have never seen cat, dog or rat, served in any form whatever. Chinese gardens are prodigal of vegetables; our ponds, rivers and lakes swarm with fish; our farm-yards are crowded with pigs, land fowls, ducks and geese; our fields are gilded three times every year with ripening rice. In some sections of the empire wheat and barley are produced; but rice is our usual substitute for bread. These articles make up the everyday food of the people. But there are certain things unknown to your tables that are considered great delicacies by everybody, one of which is edible birds' nests. Another is sharks' fins. The Chinese do not keep many cows, and it is true that beef is not esteemed as good as pork, and that many will not eat beef on account of religious scruples. Milk, butter and cheese are almost unknown articles of diet. The Chinese think it is robbing the calves to take milk from the cows.

In nature the valuable and the beautiful usually go hand-in-hand; and if we do not always trace their union, it is because our limited experience has not yet fathomed all her secrets.

If a woman were to change her sex, she would, become a he-then.

## HOW VINCENNES WAS SAVED.

More than once M. d'Heron took a personal part in the negotiations, not without profit to his country. In a conference of officers and plenipotentiaries Gen. Valdan expressed a hope that the Parisians might be spared the "humiliation" of having to surrender the fortress of Vincennes. It had historical associations. . . . Marshal Molke remarked that they were not dealing with questions of sentiment or history. Vincennes was surrounded by wood, and therefore strategically indispensable to the German armies. Gen. Valdan answered that he did not believe the position was really of much importance, he only wanted—and he begged the Marshal's pardon—to procure some semblance of patriotic satisfaction to the Parisians, etc. The Marshal was inflexible, and Vincennes was about to be abandoned, when M. d'Heron ventured to interpose: "Monsieur le Marechal, I ask your Excellency a moment's pardon, but I believe you are mistaken." "How so, Monsieur le Capitaine?" replied Molke, looking at him as if from a distance. "Why, the fortress of Vincennes is not surrounded with wood. The forest is indeed close to it, but you cannot say that a fort in the neighborhood of a forest is surrounded with wood." "I also beg your pardon, Captain; the fort is completely surrounded with wood. In any case we can easily decide the matter." A Prussian officer eagerly handed the Marshal a colored map, which the latter spread on the table. Sure enough, Vincennes appeared buried in green. "The map is wrong," maintained M. d'Heron. "There is no wood on that side. Then, here, on the right, they have completely forgotten to indicate the camp of St. Maur." The Marshal began to doubt. "Let us look at your map," he cried, turning suddenly to Gen. Valdan. Gen. Valdan shrugged his shoulders and looked at M. Jules Favre. Neither of them was provided with maps. Luckily M. d'Heron always carried with him the regulation map which Gen. Schmitz had caused to be distributed among the members of the staff; and greatly to Marshal Molke's vexation proved that the German map was incorrect. The line which the French had contended for was then adopted. And thus was the fortress of Vincennes saved "by Gen. Valdan"—as M. Jules Favre put in in his dispatches.

## A HOTEL IN THE SEA.

The situation of the hotel where I am stopping is especially charming. It is built over the water, so that the sea actually passes under the rooms. There is a long glass-enclosed balcony looking seaward, from which one never tires of surveying the blue Mediterranean beyond and below. There is always variety in the movements of the sea. Now its wash is so gentle and soothing that it is the most effective of lullabies when one wishes to go to sleep. Again, the sea is in an uproar, and the spray leaps up to the very windows. The illusion that we are at sea is quite hard to shake off at times. The fish have learned to watch for the refuse that is committed to the sea from the hotel galleries, and are consequently very tame. Portly looking fellows, a foot or two long, come right under the balcony and stare impudently at us. The temptation is strong to make them stare for their great temerity, and not a few of them have been hauled up with rod and line to the broad veranda. One day somebody got up more enthusiasm than usual and cast a torpedo from the balcony into a school of exquisite marine beauties. A boy sprang in after the explosion and brought three fat fellows to the surface. Many others were stunned, but not sufficiently to keep them from evading the swimmer. Nets are also cast in front of the hotel, and many bushels of fish meat captured.

## CHOLERA VACCINATION.

Some interesting researches concerning cholera prevention are being made by Dr. Ferran, of Barcelona. He has prepared an attenuated cholera virus, with which three medical men have been inoculated. The inoculations were followed by severe local pains and feverish symptoms, which suddenly disappeared after a duration of about twenty-four hours. No further ill effects have been experienced. It now remains to prove, as Dr. Ferran confidently expects to do, that these inoculations have conferred complete immunity from attacks of cholera.

"Young man," said a revivalist, solemnly, "do you feel that you are prepared to answer the summons at any moment? Do you realize that when you go to bed at night you may be called before morning dawn?" "O, yes, sir; I'm tight cork in a drug store, an' all you've got to do is to keep on ringin' the bell until you hear me holler."