FRED.KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE REPORTER

4. Parsiner is

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APR. 17.

Tuo Fatal Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 .--- There were two collisions on the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday, two men being killed, two seriously and another badly in-jured. The first occurred on the New York branch near Ridge avenue station, at about 3 o'clock, where two freight trains collided by reason of a wrong sig-nal being displayed. In this accident one engine was wrecked and the engineer killed, all the rest of the two crews escaping. A more serious wreck occurred three hours later on the Delaware extension. at what is known as the Amboy junction, where the fireman of one engine was killed and the en-gineer was seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

Trenwith's Discharge Refused.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 15.—Another attempt was made to get John Tren-with, who is charged with the murder of Patrick Hagney in Phoenixville, discharged from custody, but failed. Judge Waddell gave the matter a hear-ing and listened to the testimony of Owen Hughes, who is employed in the Phœnix Iron works and was a fellow workman of Trenwith's. It was Hughes who found the paper on the wheelbar-row at the engine house where Hagney was shot, which stated that more murders were to follow if the war against the illicit whisky sellers did not cease.

The Church Trial of Rev. Fritch.

SINKING SPRINGS, Pa., April 15 .- The committee of Lebanon classis of the Reformed church appointed to arrange the trial of Rev. M. L. Fritch, of Shellington, met here. A report was received that the charges against Fritch had been investigated and found to de-mand a trial. A letter was read from Fritch setting forth that he had severed his connections with classis and would not recognize any action that might be taken in regard to his case. Rev. Dr. Klopp, of Lebanon, was appointed to conduct the trial in behalf of classis, and it was agreed that the trial should commence on Monday, April 28.

Pennsylvania's Annual Encampment. PHILADELPHIA, April 15 .- The time

for the annual encampment of the na-tional guard of the state rapidly draws near. Brig. Gens. Snowden, Gobin and near. Brig. Gens, Snowden, Gooin and Wiley, Adjt. Gen. Hastings, Quarter-masters Maj. Wiley, Maj. Greenland and Col. Hill started for Mount Gretna for the purpose of laying out the camp. Gen. Snowden, being the senior briga-dier general, will be assigned major general during the accompanythy Gov. general during the encampment by Governor Beaver. The question of duration of the camp, whether six or eight days, will not be decided until then, nor will the pay of the men.

A Mammoth Cylinder.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 14 .-- There has just been completed at the foundry of the Dickson Manufacturing company a cylinder for the steame

again obtained control of the house, the divisions in that party on the revenue issues led to his defeat for the speakership and to the election of John C. Caritsie. But Mr. the election of John C. Carnesie. But Mr. Randall always retained the commanding position his talents had won for him and grow in reputation. As speaker he was not tender in the administration of his office. He was commander and ruled the house with a heavy hand. While he was thoroughly proved with the values and always indictal Last Hours of the Pennsylvania conversant with the rules and always judicial in his decisions, he frequently denounced in HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES. igorous and emphatic language the unruly whavior of some of the members. He was a leader in the chair as well as on the floor and when he grasped the gavel he yielded a rod of iron. From the first Mr. Randall was rec-ognized in congress as a power and finally he became the recognized leader of his party. Internal Cancer Caused His Death. History of a Herole Struggle Against a Fatal Malady-Twenty-five Years a Leader of His Party-His Incorruptible

He served in turn on all the important com ittees-the committee on rules, on banking, on elections and on appropriations-of which latter committee he was the chairman and lominating spirit when his party was in

For the past few years the stand which Mr. Randall had assumed on the taviff question gradually alienated him from the majority of his party, both state and national, and al-though no man impeached his fidelity or sincerity to the principles of democracy, yet this separation from his associates had undoubtedly greatly weighed upon his mind and added to the other drains upon his physical system. with hopes of improvement. He ex-

His Personal Appearance.

pected to be able to take his seat In appearance Mr. Randall was what might be called a peculiar man. His constanted was rather boyish, but singularly winning and attractive. His feet and hands were small and shapely, but he had a way of drawin the house when congress met in Decem-ber. But when ing up his left shoulder that made one of his congress conarms appear longer than the other. In walk-ing he stepped out briskly, with shoulders a little stooped and a gait that was rather vened he was unable to leave his home. Subseshambling.

But though his ensemble was striking, his dress added to the oddity of his appearance. For more than twenty-five years he wore the same style of clothing and no one ever seemed to have seen him in a new suit of clothes. A Prince Albert coat thrown loosely back. baggy trousers, a trifle bunchy at the knees, and a low cut vest, all with a tinge of age about them, immaculate linen, broad, com fortable shoes, and a remarkable hat com

Mr. Randall was a poor man. He was twenty-eight years a member of the house, yet no one has ever been found to reflect even in the slightest degree upon his integrity or hon-esty. He was probably poorer in purse when he died than when he came to Washington away back in the Thirty-eighth congress. He owned the modest residence in which he lived on Capitol Hill. It is not worth more than \$5,000 and represents the savings of nearly half a life time.

He made very little money outside of his salary and, indeed, had very little time to spare from his public duties. Out of his sal-ary he aways met the expenses incident to his election, and while these were compara-atively light and would pass the severes scrutiny they were, nevertheless, a heavy drain upon his meagre income. He made it a uniform practice to return all contributions made by friends toward these expenses, which, with characteristic independence he preferred to bear himself rather than place himself under obligations to any one.

His Unyielding Integrity.

The stories gleaned from the lobby as to un-The stories gleaned from the lobby as to un-successful attempts upon his virtue as a legis-lator are only paralleled by the stories told by his friends as to the unyielding front which he always presented to the petition of friend-he always presented to the petition of friendship when it ran counter to his sense of pub-lic duty. A lawyer who was his bosom friend lic duty. A lawyer who was his bosom friend tells that he carried \$10,000 in his pocket for months, having undertaken to give it to Randall as a retainer in behalf of a certain corporation, but could never muster the courage to give it to him gr even broach the subject. On one occasion a wealthy blanket manufacturer, knowing that Randall was a very poor man and having a profound ad-miration for him scut him a check for \$500, saying that as an old friend and constituent he believed it his duty and privilege to make ROCHESTER he believed it his duty and privilege to make this subscription to help pay his election ex-penses. The check was promptly returned with a letter so curt that it would have more ally offended any one who did not make al-owance for Randall's infirmity of temper in Mr. Randall was an indefatigable and unremitting worker. He possessed the faculty of application to a wonderful degree, and never lagged at the most laborious task. He never ost a momen' while at work. It was his habit to go to the committee room early in the morning, there to work away steadily till the house convened, then he sat at his desk for a few moments until the order of the day was determined upon, but even during that short time he would be seen busily employed in writing letters. If there was nothing to claim his attention in the proceedings he would soon return to the committee room, there taking up his work just where ne left it without the loss of a moment. The facility with which he turned from on subject to another, taking up the thread where he dropped it, has been often remarked In the peculiar character of the work upon the great appropriation bills, where a thous and separate and conflicting interests are to be served, this faculty was invaluable to him. Mr. Randall worked a great deal at home. It was his custom to take with him on the adjournment of the house a great plie of papers with which he busied himself during the evening. He was very fond of his home and family and spent as much of his time as pos sible at his own fireside.



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quently the oath of office as a representative was administered at his residence by Speaker Reed and Mr. Randall SAMUEL J. RANDALL was made a member of the committees on rules and appropriations, the two important committees he had served in for so many Mr. Randall then hoped to be able to take his seat and participate actively in the affairs of the house at the conclusion of the holiday recess, but the dreaded

and fatal malady from which he su-fered, slowly but surely made inroads upon his strength and each month as it passed found him weaker.

Statesman.

Integrity-Personal Characteristics.

WASHINGTON, April 14. - Congressman Samuel J. Randall died at ten minutes

past 5 yesterday morning of internal

cancer, after a long and painful illness. He was surrounded by his family— his devoted wife and affectionate chil-

dren, his daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and

Susie Randail, and his son Samu-I, in

Mr. Randall came to Washington

early in last November a sick man, but

his last moments.

years.

The Funeral.

Mr. Randall's funeral will take place here on Thursday morning. The ar-rangements for the funeral will be in the hands of the congressional committee to be appointed today. Mrs. Ran-dall prefers that the services be held in the Metropolitan Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Randall was a member. and not in the house of representatives.

After the funeral service the funeral party will take a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, where the interment will take place in the Randall family vault in Laurel Hill cemetery. Brief services will be held there. The train is not expected to go into the city, but will stop at the Ridge avenue church.

The honorary pall bearers were se-lected as follows: George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Alexander K. McClure, John Wanamaker, William McMullin, Charles A. Dana, ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Senator A. F. Gorman, ex-Congressman William Sowden, Repre-sentative James H. Blount, Senator John S. Barbour and Dallas Sanders.

Mr. Randall's remains still he in the room in which he died, and will not be placed in the casket until Thursday morning. They will be taken to the church at 8 o'clock on the morning of the funeral and lie in state until 9.30 a. m., when the funeral services commence

Alexandria, of the South American line. The bore of the cylinder is 421 inches and the castings 11 feet high. The cylinder is forced into a jacket which forms the steam chest and part of the receiver. The total weight is 28,-750 pounds. The main part weighs 4,100 pounds. The jacket and receiver, 22 850 rounds. It packet and receiver, 32,650 pounds. It required to build the mould 3,000 bricks, 3,000 pounds of fire sand and 3,000 pounds of moulding sand.

Coal Pockets Burned.

SCRANTON. April 15 .- The Delaware and Hudson coal pockets, where the Erie cars are loaded, were burned, causing a loss of \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have started in the lookout house. Upward of 3.600 tons of coal were shipped from these pockets daily, and the building, which was 400 feet long, was totally destroyed. It con-tained 75,000 tons of coal, which are now aflame, and which the firemen are now flooding with water. Orders were sent to Carbondale for the immediate rebuilding of the burned pockets.

For Violating the Sabbath.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- In the court of quarter sessions here the case of J. Sayer versus Hart Bros. came up. Sayers charges the Harts with violation of the Sunday law and the case is one of very great interest to the oil men. Some time last August the Hart Bros. drilled a well on Sayers' farm and with a good flow of oil obtained some salt water. They were a raid the well would be runed if the well was not cleaned out daily, but the plaintiff did not.

A Church Dedication.

HARRISBURG, April 14. - Yesterday the new Messiah Lutheran church was dedicated. Rev. Dr. Everett, who was Governor Pattison's private secretary, is pastor. Rev. W. H. Dunbar, of Lebanon, president of the east Pennsylvania synod, preached the dedicatory sermon. Among the memorial win-dows is one to John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, which was the gift of George W. Childs, who is a warm friend of the pastor.

Working for Hastings.

HARBISBURG, April 12.—The Hastings people of this city have decided to run Wilson Fox as their candidate for delegate to the Republican state convention against Lyman D. Gilbert, if the latter should insist on running in the interest of Delamater. The adherents of Hastings claim they will not only carry the city but the county for their favorite. The Hastings club number 267 members and is steadily increasing in membership.

The Keystone Watch Failure.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 15.-Judg-ments aggregating \$60,050.86 were con-fessed here by the Keystone Standard Watch company in favor of various creditors. The claim of the Farmers' National bank of this city is \$42,945.86 and that of the Ephrata National bank \$13,085.

Expensive Imported Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Judge Mo-Kennan, in the United States circuit court, affirmed the verdict in the dis-trict court requiring James Lees & Sons to pay the government \$1,0,0 penalty for the importation of contract labor. The case is to go to the supreme court.

An Ex-Mayor's Demise.

HUNTINGDON. Pa., April 14.-Ex-Mayor Richard Langdon, of this city, is

Telegrams of sympathy and con-dolence poured into the Randall home from many sections of the country. Among the many that sent the tender-est. expressions of comfort and con-dolence to Mrs. Randall were: Minister Deser from Maxies, Construct Hill Ryan, from Mexico; Governor Hill, New York; Col. Lamont, Governor Beaver, Pennsylvania; President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad; ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio; ex-Postmaster General Key, Senator Wallace, Penn-sylvania; Representatives Timothy and Felix Campbell, of New York; ex-Congressman Converse, of Ohio; Calvin S. Brice, Mayor Manning, of Albany, and Smith M. Weed, of New York.

Mr. Randall's Career. Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Phila-delphia Oct. 10, 1828, and his career through deiphia Oct. 10, 1828, and his career through life justifies the assertion that he was a born statesman. He received a good academic education and parsued his studies with the intention of devoting his life to mercantile intention of devoting his life to mercantile pursuits. After he had finished his studies he obtained a position in the counting room of a mercantile establishment, but in a short time his work became irksome and he conceived a distaste for the duties of a merchant. His father, the late Josiah Randall, was one

of the active Democrats of Philadelphia, and he inspired his son with a desire to enter political life, which feeling increased in intens-ity as he attended conventions and meetings, until he finally adopted it as the calling most suited to his taste. In 1858, accompanied by his father, he went to Cincinnati, and assisted at the convention that nominated Buchanan for president. Mr. Randall was elected a member of the

city council of Philadelphia, which position he held for four years, familiarizing himself with city politics and making for himself ac-quaintances and a record which were afterwards destined to push forward his political fortunes. In 1853 he was elected to the Penn-sylvania state senate, of which he soon became

the most conspicuous member. When the civil war broke out he took strong grounds in favor of the maintenance of the union and while he differed with the adminunion and while he differed with the admin-istration on many points of method, he was one of the most steadfast supporters of an undivided country to the end. He was at that time a member of the First troop, Phila-delphia city, cavalry, and volunteered, with his command, under President Lincoln's call for troops and served the ninety days.

Elected to Congress.

Elected to Congress. In 1862 he was elected to congress from the Third Pennsylvania district and has been re-elected to each succeeding session, serving continuously since that time. In 1875, when the Democrats gained control of the house for the first time since 1861, his friends tried hard

the first time since 1861, his friends tried hard to have him elected speaker, knowing that he possessed the qualities to essentially fit him for that position. The party caucus, how-ever, decided against him and in favor of Michael Kerr, of Indiana. Then came what was probably the most delicate and trying period of Mr. Randall's political career. In 1876 he was elected speaker at a time when the dispute about the Tilden-Hayes presidential election excited congress to a condition bordering on fury and almost brought the country to the verge of another civil war. Suspicion was so keen that ordinary periamentary courtesy to a political opponent was the cause of severe that ordinary parliamentary courtesy to a political opponent was the cause of severe party criticism, and for the last month of the session the speaker had to exert all his abil-ity and strain to the utmost his influence with his party to steer the ship of state safely. Through that exciting ordeal he passed with pronounced success, expediting in a marked degree the settlement of the vexed question which agitated the country. While he could fillbuster when necessary to defeat a bill he considered very bad, he was quite as able to choke off obstruction when the country was in peril from it.

In peril from it. He was re-elected speaker for the two fol-lowing terms, serving in that position until March 3, 1881, when the Republicans took the house for a term. When the Democrats

His Washington Home.

And a modest little home it is. It is situ-ated on C street, Washington, one of the quietest thoroughfares of a quiet neighbor-hood. The place was bought by Mr. Randall sixteen years ago, when he was a simple member of congress and possibly had no thought of the distinction that awaited him. The in-terior of the house is as plain as the outside but though lacking in luxury there is al about that air of refinement and culture which befitted a man of his temperament.

Mr. Randail had but few anusements or recreations. He never went to the theatre, recreations. He never went to the incatre, very rarely to church, and dined out possibly once a week. When questioned once about his amusements, Mr. Randall, with a twinkle in his eye, dryly remarked that the amuse-ment from which he derived the greatest amount of pleasure was to be returned each element from district which in other reelection from a district which in other re-spects gave a Republican majority. His habits of life were of the simplest nature, and he al-ways made it a rule if possible to sleep ten hours, retiring early and arising with the

hours, retiring early and arising with the first gleam of day. One of Mr. Randall's peculiarities was his remarkable reticence about himself and his affairs. About twelve years ago, when his name began to be prominently mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination of the Democratic party, a well known news-paper correspondent who wanted to compile his biography was surprised to find no pub-lished data available. He sought Mr. Ran-dall and asked him for some of the details of his carly life, tolling him the purpose for which he desired them.

which he desired them which he desired them. In July, 1888, Mr. Randall was suddenly taken seriously ill in Washington with hemorrhage of the stomach. During the previous three months he had undergone very severe and trying surgical operations in Phil-adelphia which greatly impaired his consti-tution. The hemorrhage developed into in-flammation of the bowels, his condition rap-dely grew worse and at one time it was feared

flammation of the bowels, his condition rap-idly grew worse and at one time it was feared that his recovery was an impossibility. He rallied, however, and in the latter part of the month was removed by advice of his physician from Washington. He was taken to a country seat, "Castanea." near Wayne station, Pa., which had been provided to block the statement of the statement of the statement.

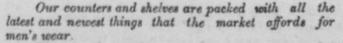
He remained there until Dec. 1, 1989, when He remained there until Dec. 1, 1889, when he returned to Washington greatly improved, but not by any means a well man. He never fully recovered from this attack, and al-though keenly interested in tariff legislation and in the maintenance of a high protective policy by congress, he was never able to re-sume his seat and continue the work he loved sea well

so well. By the death of Representative Kelley, Mr. Randall was ontitled to succeed him as the "Father of the House," by reason of longest continuous service. It may be said of him that he died in the harness, a public man abnotately without a stain.



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