

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop's

TERMS—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rates. \$2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 10.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Laborers of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The house passed the national election bill by a vote of 155 to 149, after exhausting the dilatory tactics of the opposition.

The senate voted to recede from their amendments to the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Frye spoke in favor of subsidies for American steamship lines and Mr. Vest opposed them.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Vest continued his argument against the two postal and ship subsidy bills in the senate. The conference report on the agricultural bill was agreed to and the senate adjourned till Monday.

The house debated the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and pending a vote, adjourned till Monday.

GRAY AND McPHERSON.

A Democratic Ticket for 1892 Proposed in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—The political sensation of the day is the announcement by Col. James H. Rice, ex-auditor of the state, that ex-Governor Gray is a candidate for the presidency.

He has been the ex-governor's right hand man in politics for several years, and is a man who speaks by the card or not at all. The ticket that the Grayites have determined upon is Gray, of Indiana, and McPherson, of New Jersey.

Rice is also authority for the statement that Senator Voorhees will enthusiastically support Gray for first place. Within the last six weeks Voorhees has made three trips to Indianapolis from Washington, and each time has held a conference with Gray.

The Famine in the Sudan.

Cairo, July 8.—Advices have reached here that the famine which has for some time past prevailed in the Sudan, is increasing rapidly. Thousands of natives are without food of any kind and the reported number of deaths from starvation is appalling.

Americans Capture Berlin.

Berlin, July 7.—The German federal rifle meeting opened yesterday. The programme opened with a grand procession to the town hall, starting from the Brandenburg gate.

Providence Goes Dry.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—The license of every saloon expired twenty days ago, and pending the decision of the license board upon their application for new permits, the proprietors were allowed to keep their places open.

The Original "Topsy" Dead.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Thomas L. Moxley, an old time actor, died here. He was celebrated as a female impersonator with the old Nightingale minstrels under the name of Master Floyd.

Baby Born with Two Heads.

TRENTON, July 8.—Hundreds of people visited the home of Charles Welko, at 640 Second street, to see a boy baby with two perfect heads born to Mrs. and Mr. Welko.

To Transfer an English Factory.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 8.—There is rumor here that one of the largest manufacturing firms in Nottingham, Eng., has lately communicated with the proprietors of the Wilkesbarre lace factory upon the subject of transferring the Nottingham factory, with all its machinery, to Wilkesbarre.

PATTISON AND BLACK

The Old Ticket Nominated by the Scranton Convention.

ONE BALLOT WAS SUFFICIENT.

The Convention Goes Wild Over Pattison—William H. Barclay Nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs—The Platform Declares for Tariff Reform, Contrasts Cleveland's Administration with Harrison's to the Advantage of the Former, "Accepts the Issue of Quayism" and Takes a Whack at Speaker Reed.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—Yesterday in the Democratic state convention was a Pattison day from beginning to end. The first victory was achieved early in the day when the contesting Wallace delegates from Blair county were ruled out and the Pattison men seated. Later

Robert E. Wright was nominated by A. G. DeWalt, of Lehigh. Dr. D. R. McCormick, of Lancaster, presented W. U. Hensel, of York, nominated by Gerald C. Brown. The nominations being closed the roll was called.

It was known before the roll call was finished that Pattison had been nominated, and there were loud cheers by the Pattison men. The chairman announced Wallace's vote first. When Pattison's vote was announced the convention went crazy.

Chairman Harity announced the correct ballot as follows: Pattison, 290; Wallace, 132; Wright, 11; Hensel, 13; Black, 10; not voting, 1.

George W. McGowan, of Philadelphia, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm.

For Lieutenant Governor.

The chairman then announced as the next thing in order the nomination of Pattison lieutenant governor.

There were loud cries of "Black!" J. Maloney, of Philadelphia, nominated Chauncey F. Black, saying there seemed to be a desire for the old ticket of 1882.

The roll call was ordered. The vote was very close, but when it was concluded Black was in the lead. Delegates who had then been absent then came in, and there were various changes, the net result being a majority for Black.

The vote was announced: Black, 191; Wright, 157; Sloan, 3.

Mr. DeWalt at once moved to make Mr. Black's nomination unanimous, and said Mr. Wright was fairly beaten and Lehigh would turn in with a will for the ticket when nominated.

The chairman then announced that nominations for secretary of internal affairs were in order.

Patrick Foley, of Allegheny, nominated W. H. Barclay, of Pittsburg, and said that a soldier was needed on the ticket, and he hoped the nomination would be made by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Sowden a committee was appointed to notify the nominees, and on motion of Charles Schenckling a committee was appointed to ask the defeated candidates to appear before the convention.

In the meantime a committee had gone to bring ex-Governor Pattison into the hall. This committee returned with the nominee of the convention just as the other committee was leaving the convention.

Mr. Pattison was given an ovation from the time he entered the door until he stood on the platform.

Mr. Pattison's Speech.

After quiet had been restored Mr. Pattison spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention, fellow Democrats and citizens: In response to the invitation communicated by your committee I have come among you to thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me as your candidate for governor.

To be the free choice of an untrammeled convention such as this is no light distinction. I esteem your action therefore at its highest worth, and I repeat with all sincerity my grateful appreciation of your act in assigning me to the post of leadership in the contest you now inaugurate on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth to rescue their government and politics from unworthy and selfish dictation.

Mr. Pattison continued with an exhortation to rally round the standard so worthily established by the party in recent years. He was greatly applauded.

The committee to notify the defeated candidates reported that Senator Wallace, Mr. Hensel and Mr. Wright said they were preparing to catch a train and expressed their regrets at not being able to appear at the convention.

Three cheers were given for Governor Pattison and the convention adjourned.

Pattison's Career.

Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, was born on Dec. 8, 1839, at Quaque, Somerset county, Md. His father, the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., was a Methodist preacher, and soon after the birth of his son was transferred to the Philadelphia conference. Young Robert graduated from the Philadelphia high school, read law with the late Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy. In 1857 Mr. Pattison was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. When he reached his majority he took an active interest in politics, and became known in Democratic circles as a clever speaker. In 1877 he was elected controller of the city of Philadelphia. So well did he fill the position that in 1880, a presidential year, Mr. Pattison was re-elected by a majority of 15,000, while President Garfield had a majority of 20,000 over Gen. Hancock.

In 1882 Mr. Pattison was nominated for governor and was elected by a plurality of 40,000 votes over James A. Beaver, the regular Republican candidate. But 43,945 votes had been cast for John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate, and Mr. Pattison was thus in a minority of 35,371 votes on the total. If it had not been for the independent Republican revolt he would have been defeated. That fact he was careful to recognize throughout his administration.

Mr. Pattison retired from office in January, 1887. The following year President Cleveland appointed him one of the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad. That work being satisfactorily accomplished he returned to Philadelphia and was elected president of the Chesnut Street National Bank and Trust company, which position he now occupies.

egrity of the people of Pennsylvania for their active and enthusiastic support of the political reforms this day inscribed upon the standard of a united, progressive and aggressive Democracy.

We sympathize with the relatives and friends of the victims of the appalling disaster at the Hill Farm mine, and demand of the legislature the prompt enactment of measures for the more effectual protection of the laborers in the mines.

We commend favorably to the consideration of our senators and representatives in congress, the claims of the citizens of our border counties for losses sustained during the rebellion.

The platform was unanimously adopted and Chairman Harity then announced that nominations were in order.

Presenting the Candidates.

Hon. John H. Orvis nominated Wallace in a short speech. The nomination was seconded by Jacobs, leader of the Juniata delegation. He raised the war cry for old commanders and not Mugwumps. He was stopped by yells and hisses and the chairman had to demand fair play.

Hon. William S. Stenger nominated Pattison amid a demonstration of the wildest enthusiasm. The nomination was seconded by Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia.

Robert E. Wright was nominated by A. G. DeWalt, of Lehigh. Dr. D. R. McCormick, of Lancaster, presented W. U. Hensel, of York, nominated by Gerald C. Brown. The nominations being closed the roll was called.

Pattison Nominated.

It was known before the roll call was finished that Pattison had been nominated, and there were loud cheers by the Pattison men. The chairman announced Wallace's vote first. When Pattison's vote was announced the convention went crazy.

Chairman Harity announced the correct ballot as follows: Pattison, 290; Wallace, 132; Wright, 11; Hensel, 13; Black, 10; not voting, 1.

George W. McGowan, of Philadelphia, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm.

For Lieutenant Governor.

The chairman then announced as the next thing in order the nomination of Pattison lieutenant governor.

There were loud cries of "Black!" J. Maloney, of Philadelphia, nominated Chauncey F. Black, saying there seemed to be a desire for the old ticket of 1882.

The roll call was ordered. The vote was very close, but when it was concluded Black was in the lead. Delegates who had then been absent then came in, and there were various changes, the net result being a majority for Black.

The vote was announced: Black, 191; Wright, 157; Sloan, 3.

Mr. DeWalt at once moved to make Mr. Black's nomination unanimous, and said Mr. Wright was fairly beaten and Lehigh would turn in with a will for the ticket when nominated.

The chairman then announced that nominations for secretary of internal affairs were in order.

Patrick Foley, of Allegheny, nominated W. H. Barclay, of Pittsburg, and said that a soldier was needed on the ticket, and he hoped the nomination would be made by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Sowden a committee was appointed to notify the nominees, and on motion of Charles Schenckling a committee was appointed to ask the defeated candidates to appear before the convention.

In the meantime a committee had gone to bring ex-Governor Pattison into the hall. This committee returned with the nominee of the convention just as the other committee was leaving the convention.

Mr. Pattison was given an ovation from the time he entered the door until he stood on the platform.

Mr. Pattison's Speech.

After quiet had been restored Mr. Pattison spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention, fellow Democrats and citizens: In response to the invitation communicated by your committee I have come among you to thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me as your candidate for governor.

To be the free choice of an untrammeled convention such as this is no light distinction. I esteem your action therefore at its highest worth, and I repeat with all sincerity my grateful appreciation of your act in assigning me to the post of leadership in the contest you now inaugurate on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth to rescue their government and politics from unworthy and selfish dictation.

Mr. Pattison continued with an exhortation to rally round the standard so worthily established by the party in recent years. He was greatly applauded.

The committee to notify the defeated candidates reported that Senator Wallace, Mr. Hensel and Mr. Wright said they were preparing to catch a train and expressed their regrets at not being able to appear at the convention.

Three cheers were given for Governor Pattison and the convention adjourned.

Pattison's Career.

Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, was born on Dec. 8, 1839, at Quaque, Somerset county, Md. His father, the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., was a Methodist preacher, and soon after the birth of his son was transferred to the Philadelphia conference. Young Robert graduated from the Philadelphia high school, read law with the late Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy. In 1857 Mr. Pattison was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. When he reached his majority he took an active interest in politics, and became known in Democratic circles as a clever speaker. In 1877 he was elected controller of the city of Philadelphia. So well did he fill the position that in 1880, a presidential year, Mr. Pattison was re-elected by a majority of 15,000, while President Garfield had a majority of 20,000 over Gen. Hancock.

In 1882 Mr. Pattison was nominated for governor and was elected by a plurality of 40,000 votes over James A. Beaver, the regular Republican candidate. But 43,945 votes had been cast for John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate, and Mr. Pattison was thus in a minority of 35,371 votes on the total. If it had not been for the independent Republican revolt he would have been defeated. That fact he was careful to recognize throughout his administration.

Mr. Pattison retired from office in January, 1887. The following year President Cleveland appointed him one of the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad. That work being satisfactorily accomplished he returned to Philadelphia and was elected president of the Chesnut Street National Bank and Trust company, which position he now occupies.

NOT

ONE

Cent More!

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

THE

ROCHESTER

Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory, in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor. The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial! 28 June 11

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. G. B. BRANSON, Prop.

NEW GARMA HOUSE, opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, Spring Mills Pa. D. H. Rahl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE, Corner Second and J Market Sts. ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS, LEWISBURG, PA. Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free 'Bus to all Trains. a1g22'85

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Receive Deposits and allow Interest. Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities. JAS. A. BEAVER, J. D. SHUGERT, President, Cashier.

IRVIN HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN, PA. S. WOODS GARDWELL, Proprietor. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE, DAGGART & ELLIOTT, Proprietors, Bellefonte. Special attention given to country trade. apr 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; INDEMNIFICATION; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

- 1. AGRICULTURE (Three Courses) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory. 2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE, theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope. 3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory. 4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, with very extensive field practice with best modern instruments. 5. HISTORY, Ancient and Modern, with original investigation. 6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE, Two years' ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental. 7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course. 8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied. 9. MECHANICAL ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment. 10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical. 11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc. 12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service. 13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice. 14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, Two years—carefully graded and thorough. Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 1, 1889; Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L.D., Centre Co., Pa. State College, Centre Co., Pa.

A MAN WHO WEARS A GOOD-FITTING SUSPENSORY

AVOIDS a great extent the PAINFUL of walking or standing. OBTAINS RELIEF from pain in back and legs and dragging sensation caused by the weight of the trunk upon the muscles in standing, walking, etc. PREVENTS THE PARTS FROM INJURY—while horse-back riding, bicycling, or in gymnastic exercises. DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS COEURS—development of vital and systematic health, which may be brought up by public trials, extra or stated exercises, from long sickness or inherited weakness. OBTAINERS CHIPPING IN WARM WEATHER. GET YOUR FRIENDS' ADVICE about this matter. THOUSANDS ARE WEARING Suspensories as a constant support, and the BENEFIT to be derived from them becomes better understood.

"Syracuse Suspensory Bandage" is the most perfect one in the market. TRY ONE, if it does not suit you, we will refund your money.

For Sale by All Druggists.

WELLS MFG. CO., Manufacturers, 33 W. Onondaga Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Please state what particular you saw our advertisement in.

FAVORITE SINGER.

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from \$40 to \$60 by Canvasers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warranty for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once. Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co., 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building, OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.