

The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The Farmer's Alliance, or people's party, will hold their state convention in Greensburg some time next month, at which time a state ticket will be put in nomination and other business of importance to the new party transacted. The date of the meeting has not been determined upon yet, but it is thought that it will be early in the month.

Every household in the land using granite iron ware cooking utensils is paying tribute to a trust based on McKinley taxation, and this same trust is selling this American made granite ware in Canada at 35 to 40 per cent less than it is sold in the United States. It has a protective duty in this country of \$50 on the \$100. This is one of the meanest grabs in the McKinley abomination.

During the heavy thunder storm on Friday night, August 14th, the barn of Abram Zook, about five miles west of Belleville, Mifflin county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The contents, including the crops from sixty to seventy acres, were entirely consumed. The horses were gotten out in safety.

Senator Voorhees advocates the nomination for president for ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, and says he has no hostility to other candidates. He prefers a Western man and names Governor Boies of Iowa and Governor Campbell of Ohio as available in certain well-understood contingencies.

The President in one of his New York speeches, spoke of "the great mercy of God" that gave us big crops and crop failures in Europe. The mercy appears to be one-sided, and besides that is not the prosperity of our farmers due the McKinley bill?

The American Agriculturist has made a careful examination of the matter and places the corn crop of 1891 at 2,000,000,000 bushels; the wheat crop, 500,000,000 bushels, and oats, 622,000,000 bushels. This aggregate of 3,122,000,000 bushels is 28.8 per cent greater than last year's, and 14.7 per cent higher than the average of the 11 preceding years. The figures for wheat are probably too low. We will have a surplus for exportation of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Canada will add to it 33,000,000 bushels.

Great Britain, the greatest of the world's commercial powers, has already interposed to prevent the United States gaining exclusive privileges from the countries with which deals have been made. Canada having complained against our treaty with Spain concerning trade with Cuba, the British colonial office has indorsed the protest, and notified the Spanish government that all special trade privileges granted to the United States in Cuba will be claimed by Canada, and by England also. France, Germany and Italy will take similar action, for all have commercial treaties with Spain, and all these treaties contain a "most favored nation" clause.

The wheat market seems to have settled down to a normal condition after two or three days of flurry and excitement of the most lively character, in which fortunes were made and lost in little time. On Monday December wheat touched \$1 15, but now gravitates about \$1 03. Reports from the continent indicate that the shortage of crops, which had been estimated at 176,000,000 bushels is now put at 242,000,000. The figures for the American crop have been increased to 600,000,000 bushels, and even 50,000,000 bushels more is claimed in some quarters. The recent flurry seems to have been precipitated by an underestimate of the American crop and exaggerations of the European deficiency.

State Chairman Kerr is urging the organization of a Democratic society in every town in Pennsylvania to assist in the campaign work. Secretary John D. Worman is now sending out circulars through the State urging this object, and saying:

"There should be no test of membership, except in the 'essential principles of free government as formulated by Thomas Jefferson and illustrated by the history of the Democratic party.' Beyond that each society will adopt its own rules and conduct its proceedings in its own way."

"It is very desirable that all new associations of Democrats should be known as Democratic societies. This will promote union, harmony and efficiency; discourage hurtful rivalries and produce a uniform system of societies, with one name, one faith and one purpose, namely, the continued ascendancy of the Democratic party upon ascertainment and settled Democratic principles."

The Same Old Crowd.

The union of the bosses in Harrisburg the other day, says the Patriot, should be the signal for the division of the Republican party in this campaign. The bosses united to save themselves from defeat; the Republicans should divide to save themselves from a new disgrace.

The nomination of General Gregg was never conceived by Quay through the wish to secure an honest man to succeed the dishonest McCamant. It was a choice born of political necessity. McCamant long passing for a faithful officer proved on the first lifting of the veil to be a party to treasury frauds and misappropriation of public funds. Public indignation was aroused by this disclosure and to calm it and avoid further condemnation Quay concluded that the best thing to do was to try the old soldier trick which had so often before been successful. What particular adaptation General Gregg had for the arduous duties of the position Quay never sought to inquire. It was enough that he was enough that he was generally known as a man of good reputation who had seen army service.

Morrison was not Quay's first choice. But with a courage not usual to men who are eager for place Quay's first choice, Mr. Price, refused to be moulded by the bosses for a place on the ticket which he did not desire and for which he did not believe he was fitted. This threw the place to Morrison, long an instrument of Quay, indeed described by Magee himself as one "for some time back a Quay man." Quay's first choice was a man who would sometimes "please the people," his second choice, the successful candidate, one who has always pleased Quay.

The ticket is a boss-made ticket. The united bosses stand by it to accomplish their selfish purposes.

The Holy Coat.

The seamless coat worn by the Savior, is on exhibition at Treves, in Europe, after some 40 years since it was last exhibited. This coat is alleged by cathedral authorities, running back several centuries to be genuine. A dispatch from Treves says: One hundred thousand persons have already arrived here to see the holy coat. Processions of pilgrims, chanting as they march, are continually passing through the streets from four in the morning until midnight. The varied types of national dress contributed to the striking scene. Authorities have converted every available building into a temporary food and shelter depot, where the lowest possible prices are charged. Besides every house holder in town is catering to the visitors. Regular hotels complain that they are deprived of business. The archbishop of Vienna has arrived here.

A textile manufacturer who was summoned to examine the garment known as the holy coat, now on exhibition in the Cathedral of Treves, says that when the wrappers were removed the vesture was found to be in such a tattered condition that it could not be placed on exhibition. Bishop Korum, he adds, then consulted some experts and finally the coat was given to an aged and experienced nun, who gunned the fragments of the garment together, as the material was too much worn to stand the strain of needle and thread.

The holy coat is now partially overlaid with layers of material with which it has been wrapped up and these wrappings having become decayed cannot be separated from the coat.

Dr. Bock, of Aix-la-Chapelle, declares that he has examined the reverse side of the holy coat and that he found it was mounted on byssus silk, which was used in the first century, which was never manufactured after the sixth century and which was always extremely costly. Catholic circles consider this to be proof that the holy coat is a genuine garment worn by our Lord.

Does Not Frighten Them.

The ordinance recently passed by the town council relative to the repairing of board walks does not seem to frighten some of our citizens at all and they go ahead and place blocks and pieces of boards over the broken places, allowing them to project above the level and making a dangerous stumbling place. The council to show that they mean business should now instruct the street commissioner to remove the same and have the ordinance enforced. The last repairs we have seen were made in the face of the ordinance and they seem to think the council has no sand to enforce their ordinances, and it seems so too.

Attend To It.

Under the present registry law, it requires a personal application to have your name added to the list. It cannot be done by committees as formerly. You must be assessed at least sixty-one days prior to the election as formerly, but the assessor while he sits at the voting place two days prior to this period must also under the present law assess you any day you call upon him.

Extorted Illegal Fees.

In Lancaster last Saturday, the report of the grand jury for the August session, caused quite a sensation in court. They referred to the numerous petty cases in these words: "We respectfully call the attention of the court to the multiplication of complaints and indictments. Many of the charges are trumped up by constables and duplicated, and the persons signing the complaints say they have no knowledge of their being prosecutors in the case. We believe that some of the constables and magistrates are largely responsible for this condition of affairs, in order to make costs for themselves, and we think it is wrong for them to be paid in such cases from the county funds."

On the question of illegal fees they say: "We have in accordance with the instructions of the court, inquired among other things into the manner in which the county offices are conducted. We find great violations of the law, and we have presented Lewis S. Hartman, prothonotary, and John B. Miller, his chief deputy, for having demanded and received illegal fees from a number of persons doing business in the prothonotary's office. It has come to our knowledge, and we believe that similar unlawful acts have been committed in some of the other offices by public officers."

The fact that only one county officer was singled out for indictment, when all are equally guilty, has caused considerable comment.

A Mean Deed.

A certain man is wanted on the charge of robbery at Milroy. Officers Gro and Mahen went into Triester valley, where it was supposed he might be found. Not wishing to drive clear to their destination they tied their horse some distance from the cabin they wished to visit. On their return the animal was missing and the harness and buggy top cut to pieces and the bolts of the buggy had been removed. After some search they found the horse nearly two miles away from where he had been left, hobbled so that he could hardly move even his head. The perpetrators of this deed are unknown, but the supposition is they were friends of the person the officers were seeking.

A New Age Detective.

The latest fad has taken a firm hold upon the girls of Philadelphia. The idea seems absurd, but there are many who have firm faith in the efficacy of the test. If you would like to try it, pull a hair out of a girl's head and tie on the end of it a gold ring of the engagement variety. Fill a glass partly full of water and over it, just inside the glass suspend the ring. Just as sure as shooting according to the convinced faddist, the ring will sink to the number years contained in the age of the person from whose head the hair is taken. It is said to be equally as reliable in telling the ages of dumb animals as well as human beings.

Pensioners Lift Their Own Mail.

The new ruling of the post office department in regard to the delivery of pension letters is of interest. It is very explicit and directs that the letter addressed to a pensioner must not be delivered to any person in whose care they may be addressed, and under no circumstances must the letters of pensioners sent from the pension office or from any United States pension agency, be delivered to any attorney, claim agent broker or any other person. This is done to avoid, if possible, the perpetration of fraud, which has been frequent of late years in the pension department.

Potato Rot.

The potato crop is large this year, but there are indications of rotting. If the rot does not turn out serious, potatoes will be low in price. We hear reports of the rot from various localities in Centre county, and also from other counties, and it is to be hoped the trouble will not be serious.

Altoona City Officials Arrested.

Because of their refusal to do away with a sewerage nuisance, the school board this week had the entire city council and the mayor arrested. They all appear before an alderman and were released. The matter has occasioned trouble for years, and will now go to the courts.

Plenty of Water.

The territory from which the Centre Hall water works get their supply has pure water sufficient to supply five towns of the present size. We never suffered a water famine here, and there is no reason to fear we ever will.

Will Rebuild the Works.

The Cambria Iron Company are to rebuild the huge water works at Johnstown which were destroyed in the flood. The new works will cost \$1,000,000, and will give employment to 500 men.

GAME LAWS.

For Pennsylvania Newly Compiled for the Current Year.

Elks and deer October 1 to December 15; but owing to an error, it is illegal to have deer in possession after November 30. The killing of fawns when in spotted coat, chasing of elks or deer with hounds, and the killing of deer when in the water prohibited. Squirrels, September 1 to January 1. Hares or rabbits, November 1 to January 1. Hunting or killing of rabbits with ferrets prohibited. Wild turkeys, October 15 to January 1. Plovers, July 15, to January 1. Woodcocks July 4 to January 1. Quails, November 1 to December 15. Ruffed and pinnated grouse, October 1 to January 1. Rails or reed birds, September to December 1. Wildfowl, September 1 to May 1. Insectivorous birds protected, except English sparrows. Pigeon nestings protected against fire-arms to a radius of one-fourth of a mile from roosting or breeding place, and penalty for disturbance in any manner while nesting, and snaring or netting for the purpose of killing during the nesting season prohibited. Snaring, netting or catching game birds by torchlight prohibited. Sunday hunting of wild fowl limited to use of shoulder piece only. Sea salmon, April 1 to July 1. Speckled trout April 15 to July 15; under five inches length protected. Lake trout, January 1 to October 1. Black, green, yellow, willow, rock, Lake Erie and grass pike, pickerel, and wallesey pike or Susquehanna salmon, June 1 to January 1. Bass less than six inches in length protected. German carp, September 1 to May 1. Artificially stocked streams protected for three years after stocking. Hook and line fishing only allowed; use of nets or traps of any kind poisons, etc., prohibited.

Concerning Mad Dogs.

A mad dog cannot turn his head; if he can twist his neck about and turn his head from side to side, even should other signs be presented, madness has not yet seized him, and there is a chance that he may escape it. But if attracted by something on either side of him in running, his head and shoulders turn stiffly together, he is in a very dangerous and hopeless condition. Then his eyes of grayish green color are sunken in his head; his tongue hangs out, and a spongy, yellow foam oozes therefrom. A dog may run foaming at the mouth in a state of great excitement, and still not be mad, if only he can turn his head.

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week from the register's office Bellefonte: Thomas Philip and Catharine Evans, both of Phillipsburg. Daniel Musick and Daisy Auman, both of Coburn. Elmer E. Keeler, of Roland, and Bertha Garbriek, of Marion twp. John H. Ukherd, of Tyrone, and Alice C. Brown, of Phillipsburg.

Death of Samuel Musser.

Mr. Samuel Musser, a highly esteemed citizen of Gregg township, died at his home about two miles east of Penn Hall, on Saturday evening last. He was the brother of the late Dr. P. T. Musser, dec'd., of Aronsburg, and was a member of the Lutheran church, and his pastor, Rev. Wolf conducted the funeral on Tuesday, interment being made in Heckman's cemetery.

Died In Colorado.

Miss Sue Neff last week, while at Asbury Park, N. J., received a telegram of the sudden death of her brother, Wes. Neff, in Colorado, and that the remains would be interred at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Neff was the son of Mr. Joseph Neff, dec'd., at Centre Hill, and had gone west years ago.

Died In the West.

Andrew Dinges, a native of Penn township, died at Monroe, Wis., a short time ago. He was the brother of Jacob Dinges, dec'd., of Centre Hill, and Jonas Dinges, of Tyrone, Pa.

Williams Grove Picnic.

The Williams Grove Interstate picnic is in full bloom this week. From Centre Hall and vicinity quite a number left on Monday morning to tent upon the grounds, but not so many as has been customary the last several years.

Cabinets only \$1 per doz. at Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.

The crossing down town, so long in such bad condition, has been repaired.

Mrs. Wm. Wolf departed yesterday for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Isaac Smith, in Williamsport.

No shelf worn stock is thrust upon customers at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His large trade enables him to constantly keep new goods, and all ways of the latest styles and at very moderate prices, as all customers admit.

BY THE WAY.

Do you know that the first money ever coined in North America came from Mexico in 1535, when a mint was established in the city of Mexico. The coinage was of different denominations and stamped on the obverse side with the heads of Charles and Joanna of Spain. Their coins were nearly all done with dies, and probably were stamped by horse power. Very few were cast, although two cast dollars appear in the mint collection. One of them, dated 1512, bears the mark CA, which doubtless stands for Chihuahua, whence a coinage was issued. As each of the Mexican States issued its own coins, Mexican money is very numerous. One of the first of the American islands to issue a special coinage was Bermuda, or "Summer Island," as it was then called, the money appearing about 1612. The series consisted merely of shillings and sixpenny pieces, which were stamped on one side with a bear and on the other side with a ship.

The custom of guarding a marriage engagement with impenetrable secrecy until the wedding invitations are issued, instead of duly and publicly announcing it, is purely a provincial relic, and a dictation of ridiculous and fossilized ideas. If marriage is a divine institution, it is hardly consistent to be ashamed of the initiatory steps, but if it is a consummation to be shunned for the sake of a suffering humanity. "Keep it quiet" and "don't tell," and instead of making a big affair out of the marriage ceremony, let the knot be tied far away in the wilderness, where the cuckoo builds her nest and the whip-poor-will sings his lay to the wretched light of the "will-of-the-wisp." It really does not make much difference one way or the other to the public, if the average engagement is announced or kept so freely secret, but for the glory of those who are in that "bleeful state" I would say there's more in publicly announcing the mutual obligation than in keeping it to yourselves. And besides, it is provincial to keep it secret and metropolitan to announce it.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Charley Marston, of Chicago, learned to smoke the cigarette, and he puffed 'em late and early-- As though it fit on a bet. But the puffs got to working-- Something Charley never would do-- Now he's in a private asylum. Down at lovely Kalamazoo. From this gem let take a warning. If you ain't begun it yet. Don't upset your daisy brainlet With the festive cigarette. --Detroit Journal.

There is an insane idea prevalent in the minds of certain people, that residence in a large town carries with it the privileges of overbearance, pomposity and derision over those who live in smaller towns and villages, and that a visit to such a place must of necessity be conspicuous. It is needless to add, however, that people possessed of this opinion are not those who at home enjoy the distinction of being called first class.

There are two classes of this anomaly--the first are those whose highest ambition in this world is to be tough, to cock their hats on the side of their heads, puff tobies, wear flashy shirts and do all in their power that is compatible with their boorish and depraved nature; to drink and stay drunk until their money plays out, be boisterous, ruffianish and even vulgar, thereby to excite the notice for which they crave. The other, though really not worth mentioning, are those cock-a-doodles, those brainlet endowed cherubs, who enjoy \$5 a week salaries either as clerks, errand boys or in other positions of mediocrity and are hysterical enough to think they are men, real live men, with all their attributes. These specimens of humanity have as yet not been classified by naturalists. They are deserving of pity, if not alms, a cockney, a veritable nincompoop not worth killing, and who knows no more about the qualities of a gentleman nor of anything else worth knowing than does a native of the Feejees, has the unmitigated effrontery, the gall, to pose as a superior being. Such fellows are a source of amusement to people who see or hear them, and this may be their excuse for living--"Got any cigarettes?" "No billiard saloon in the place?" "Only one hotel?" and similar creakings announce the presence of the swells. The town is duly painted, crimsoned, poured on, and they depart brave men. On their arrival home, which is usually Bellefonte, they relate with a volubility of street vernacular the achievements and commotion their trip occasioned.

It is such anomalies who ultimately hold sway in pauperdom the object of pity or scorn, which? Come again; the town is usually amused at the manoeuvres of freaks which are harmless.

Loaunges.

Do you want to secure genuine bargains in clothing and gent's furnishing goods? Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can save you considerable money.

LUXURIOUS TRAVELING.

The Pullman Palace Car Company's Latest Production of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

With the marvelous improvements of late days in interior architecture and elaborate finish of Pullman cars it requires the exceptional to attract more than passing notice and the extraordinary to draw forth comment. Some months ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ordered from the Pullman works, for the equipment of New York and Washington and Congressional Limited express trains, the very best representative work the Pullman Company was capable of creating regardless of expense, and the result is now seen in the new cars running this last week on these two magnificent solid vestibule trains, which connect in a few hours the nation's metropolis with her best of government. What is surely of much more importance than the handsome exterior finish of these cars, over which even experienced travelers are enthusiastic, is the improved and heavy trucks on which the palaces are built. They have been, with the wheels and axles, subjected to the very highest, even beyond the standard, which on the Pennsylvania Railroad is highest known, and at the end of their active journey came to a halt as cool almost as at the start. The designer here has also made a marked advance, and one promoting untold comfort, by arranging the connection of car body and truck so as to reduce to a minimum the sway in motion ordinarily felt when full speed. The entire trains are connected by vestibules, fitted for steam heat and equipped with improved air-brake appliances, which practically stop the cars almost in their own length. The former equipment of these trains seemed impossible to be improved upon, yet their perfection of design and finish demonstrates the capacities of this modern age for wonderful and radical changes. The exterior appearance, aside from the drawing room angled bay-windows, is identical with the regulation Pullman in color and design, and it is not until advancing through the vestibule that the revelation of vast American ingenuity grows to expect in taking their few hundred miles journey is made manifest, as illustrated by three luxuriously finished palaces on wheels. The upholstery of the comfortable, a revolving easy chair and sofa, affording seating accommodations for thirty-four persons in each car, is of a white, imported mohair cloth, worked with figured silk embroidery. The flooring is covered with a rich heavy Turkish carpeting, whose color blends harmoniously with the furnishings, even to the adjustable ottoman, ready for foot service at the front of each chair. Upon entering the side-way it is noticeably wider than in other Pullman cars, and the wood-work is polished ash, stained. A perfect effect is produced in the hand-carved entrances from the drawing-rooms into the main car body, as it serves to a centre in a miniature dome, where scrollwork, leaded glass, brass designs and heavy plate mirrors lend an exceptionally rich finish. At the windows hang a dual set of curtains one a light cream to neutralize the light and shade the eyes, and black a heavy set of some rich brown stuff, embroidered and tasseled. The ceilings are hand-decorated, not elaborate nor overworked, but very artistic, while every corner or where one might expect the sharp edge is some dainty bit of relief wood-carving. The receptacle racks as well as the chandelier lamps are made of oxidized silver, the latter being of very unique pattern and shading the softest silver light on the interior decorations.

The drawing-rooms are perhaps the latest innovation in car construction, one is closed to the top of the ceiling, above the average standing height, with heavy plate glass, beveled and paneled, while the other is open, and its occupants screened from the passengers in the body of the car by rich sliding curtains suspended on brass rods, running possibly two feet higher than the frame wood-work, and supported at the carved corners by thin novel posts of curiously twisted brass.

These compartments, accommodating six each have a direct connection by door with the lavatory and toilet rooms two spacious apartments well ventilated and lighted. The lavatory basin is made of heavy nickel, and every appointment in the way of necessary toilet articles is in its respective rack of twisted brass.

The wood-work above each chair in the main car is carved with laurel wreaths, suspended by the gracefully flowing strings all most exquisitely carved by hand.

The entire arrangement suggests more a salon of Louis XIV's time than a regular passenger express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

These cars, added to the deservedly popular dining car service of the Washington Limited and Congressional Limited Express trains, render these trains absolutely peerless for day runs.

Commonwealth Cases to be Tried This Week.

Com. vs. Michael Gibbons--violation of liquor law. Pros. J. B. Resides, constable.
Com. vs. George Fye--larceny. Pros. J. H. Holt.
Com. vs. John H. Messmer--assault and battery. Pros. J. W. Goble.
Com. vs. Wm. H. Lucas--f. and b. Pros. Clara Witherite.
Com. vs. Charles Miller--assault and battery. Pros. Joseph H. Hall.
Com. vs. Gerty Lauver--larceny. Pros. Hayes Shneck.
Com. vs. James Karsher--violation of liquor law. Pros. John B. Resides, constable.
Com. vs. William Richner--f. and b. Pros. Ellie M. Seigfried.
Com. vs. W. J. Wirth--embezzlement. Pros. Samuel H. Rothermel.
Com. vs. W. J. Wirth--larceny. Pros. Samuel H. Rothermel.
Com. vs. Charles Miller--assault and battery. Pros. Joseph H. Hall.
Com. vs. Harry Williams--assault and battery. Pros. David Knepp.
Com. vs. Arthur Rothrock--f. and b. Pros. Mattie Miller.
Com. vs. Daniel Brent--carrying concealed weapons. Pros. Wm. Garis, constable.
Com. vs. Fowl Garick--larceny. Pros. Abe. Robison.

--New clothing, new hats, new furnishing goods, everything new for the coming season is now opened and ready for your inspection at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

Cabinets only \$1 per doz. at Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.