



### THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Harrison is beginning to see a Blaine boom without putting on his glasses.

The colored men of Indiana want Harrison to scatter more offices among them, and be true to the profession of love for the "man and brother."

It has been decided that a colored man can't be a Patriotic Son of America. The color of the skin has a great deal to do with patriotism. The name of this order sounds well, but does it mean very much?

Another "endowment association" has just gone to pieces. It was a Maryland concern this time, and it promised to pay \$100 in one year on receipt of \$30 in monthly installments. Of course the idiots who went into it will lose their money. People who try to get something for nothing in this world generally end by getting nothing for something.

Ninety miles an hour by rail! A mile in 39 4-5 seconds, or at the rate of over 90 miles per hour, is the fastest run ever made by a railroad train. This feat was accomplished on 27 ult., on the Bound Brook Railroad between Neshaminy Falls and Langhorne by engine No. 206 drawing two ordinary coaches and President McLeod's private car "Reading" which is equal to two coaches in weight.

The testimony before the legislative investigating committee on Wed. evening showed that a good many county treasurers are delinquent in the payment of state moneys. But Centre county's treasurer is not among the number. The counties which are clear on the books are Beaver, Berks, Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Dauphin, Forest, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington Wayne Westmoreland Wyoming thirty-five in all.

A Louisville colored Baptist preacher is in prison for larceny. He took from the church a bible, a clock and a chandelier. He gave an excuse for the taking the fact that he had to live somehow, and that while he preached faithfully he had only received 47 cents for a month's work. Truly that is not living wages even for a colored Baptist preacher, and no one would have a right to complain if the poor man had stolen the whole church. He ought to join a labor union.

As the Gospel is said to be free the colored bro. may have thought that appropriating the Bible was not theft.

The Boston Transcript says that during the last eight months about \$3,000,000 have been paid in dividends by Boston copper mining companies, and that since 1868 a total of \$36,850,000 in profits has been divided among share holders. Re-counting these magnificent results, it triumphantly asks: "Is not copper the king?" Copper is one of the things that, under McKinleyism, is sold by American producers cheaper in foreign countries than in the United States. Copper is one of the things which should go on the free list; but the powerful combination of copper producers were able to persuade the billion congress against any such measure of justice.

The latest version of Mr. Blaine's attitude respecting the nomination for President, is contained in this fragment of a recent conversation between the Secretary and Postmaster Manley of Augusta:

"I was a candidate for the nomination once, and I was beaten, I shall never be a candidate again before the Convention. Should my friends nominate me I could not decline; but I shall not in any way announce my candidacy beforehand, nor shall I authorize my friends to speak for me."

Every politician and newspaper editor in Maine, of whatever party, regards Blaine's nomination as a foregone conclusion.

In Europe there are apprehensions of the outbreak of war, in which all the great powers may become involved; but in the United States we enjoy profound peace, and have no apprehension of trouble with any other country in the world. In several of the countries of Europe the crops are short and there is much suffering in consequence; but all over the United States the crops are bountiful, and we can spare prodigious quantities of grain for export. In a number of European countries the public treasury is in a very bad way; but the Treasury Department of the United States gives favorable reports of its condition. It is no wonder that there is a big and a steady rush of poor people from Europe to this country.

### Only Part of the Tale.

The erudite individuals who are presumed to mould public opinion and who show their profound intellectuality by declaring that those who do not agree with them are liars, have discovered a mare's nest of gigantic proportions, says the Patriot. In soul-stirring small capitals they say "The Republican tariff bill was designed to stimulate American industries by checking imports," &c., and that "we sold to other nations about \$8,000,000 worth more of our products in July, 1891, than in July, 1890, and in the same period we bought about \$11,000,000 less from other nations."

For a wonder these figures are correct, or nearly so. However, why stop there why not explain these figures? That is what the erudite individual is afraid to do it would spoil the entire article.

In July the Welsh tin plate mills shut down, and imports of tin plates ceased, while our exports of breadstuffs began to be felt. Yet the imports for July exceeded the exports by over \$3,000,000. However, for the year ended July 31, 1891, the exports exceeded the imports by nearly \$59,000,000; but for the year ended July 31, 1890, they exceeded imports by nearly \$65,000,000, a loss of about \$6,000,000 in exports under the new law. Notwithstanding the decrease in imports of \$11,000,000 between July, 1891, and July, 1890, the imports for the year increased \$38,612,208, while our exports increased only \$32,674,810. Then again he might have admitted that our excess of exports gold and silver bullion over imports for 1891, is \$65,949,082, an increase of \$41,880,000 over 1890; but then such an admission would not help his argument.

These figures ought to show plainly that the new law does not benefit anybody in this country except those manufacturers who are given certain indulgences. It has not accomplished a single thing claimed for it. Now the party is forced to fall back upon its free trade provisions. And even they are not what they should be.

Russia is unrelenting in her desire that the Jews shall leave her territory. From Moscow comes intelligence that even the Jewish merchants of the first guild are preparing to leave the city. The latest order makes it impossible for them to carry on business, as Jews are not allowed to employ christians, and all other Jews but the merchants of the first guild being ordered to leave Moscow, the merchants can no longer conduct their traffic. Besides, the freedom of the guild is liable to yearly revocation and would not probably be renewed. The result will be that in the course of a few months Moscow will be entirely clear of Jews. Owing to the fact that Jews are being sent back from Germany and Austria in large numbers on account of destitution, the Russian government has issued orders to the police to abstain from plundering Jews who are on their way out of Russia.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the prince of Wales takes great interest in the condition of the Jews in Russia and of those who emigrate to England. He has indirectly given much assistance to the Anglo-Jewish committee, as has also the princesses of Wales.

It is a fact that the pope did, in 1880 form the intention of leaving Rome. His first idea was to go to Spain, but when he considered that he would be in comparative isolation in so remote a country, he abandoned that idea and entered into negotiations with the prince of Monaco, the situation of whose territory offered easy and convenient access to all visitors and all Catholics. The old prince sent an ambassador to Rome the bishop of Monaco, Monsignor Theurel, who fully enjoyed his confidence. Complete arrangements were made, the apartments for the pope were designated, when a letter of extreme importance was received from the prince, making certain conditions relative to the sojourn of the pope. One condition was that gambling should be allowed to continue without interruption. The conditions were such that the pope could not accept, and a representative was dispatched to Monaco with the hope of securing some compromise, but the plan fell through. France had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Signor Crispi had his suspicions that something was going on, but he did not succeed in getting a correct idea of what it was.

Insanity is no respecter of persons—in fact the per cent. is greater among rich and royal than among the poor and lowly. A despatch from Vienna, says: The empress of Austria shows symptoms of insanity. She is very eccentric, desiring a bizarre costume in which to appear in public, and indulging in other oddities. The emperor has called in medical experts who have pronounced the case a grave one, being associated with an hereditary malady. The Duchess D'Alencon, a sister of the empress, is in an insane asylum at Graz and the mad king of Bavaria is a cousin of the empress.

### Repealed the Ordinance.

At the last meeting of the Town Council the license ordinance recently published in the Reporter as passed by that body, was repealed by a unanimous vote.

The ordinance as passed by the Council imposed a heavy tax upon all fakirs, stands, etc., who would set up within the limits of the borough, and especially during the Granger's Picnic. From the table of licenses published, the sums to be charged for privileges was thought by many to be extortionate, and raised no little discussion throughout the county among those who had intended exhibiting their wares during the picnic.

The Council after having taken action and passing the ordinance, sought the advice of an attorney who at once declared the same illegal and that it could not be enforced, and they promptly repealed it.

When the ordinance was passed, as we are reliably informed, it was the intention of the Council to discriminate and to tax parties only who exhibited outside of the grange grounds upon lands of citizens of the borough, and exempt those from taxation within the grounds. The picnic ground is within the borough limits and any ordinance enacted by the Town Council must be enforced within the grange ground as well as without, treating all alike.

The New York World rattles it into the tin plates after this fashion: An advertisement in that journal recently for "tin plate rollers and helpers" has been hastily accepted by the bounty-defending newspapers as proof that American tin plate has at last arrived. But the fact that "wages double the price per box paid in England for the same work" are offered suggests plainly that the advertisement was intended for the eyes of Welsh tin plate workers abroad. We have no doubt, as we have before said, that tin plate can be made in this country, just as pineapples can be grown under glass in Northern New Hampshire. But when this shall be done, with foreign tin and by imported "pauper labor," it will still remain true that the Government of the United States has no right to enhance the cost of tin to 60,000,000 people simply to add to our monopolist millionaires a dozen or twenty little tin gods on wheels.

Gen. R. S. Dyerfurth, in charge of the recent government rain experiments at Midland, passed through Fort Worth on his way to Washington. He is jubilant over his successful experiment. He says in three weeks, under great disadvantages, six rains were produced, three of which were downpours, and the last one was the heaviest rain in three years. Gen. Dyerfurth says the principle is correct beyond question.

This rain producing scheme may soon be reduced down to business principles. For instance, a dry spell sets in over any locality in Centre county, all the farmer will need to do is to telegraph an order for ten acres of rain for his oats field, five acres of rain for his rye patch and one acre for his potato patch—getting a moderate or a heavy shower according as the drought may be. What may we not come to!

### Without Food or Water.

Five days without food or water, was the experience of Wolf's dog "skip," which had accidentally got locked into a room above the store last week, and remained imprisoned just five days, without food or drink. Skip is fat as an seal, and no doubt, drew upon this store, like a bear in winter, to keep his body alive. When discovered he had his forefeet upon the window, no doubt looking out for some friend to see and release him. Skip did not seem any the worse for his five days fast.

### 81 in the Hill.

Postmaster D. B. Briabin informs us that he raised a hill of potatoes the other day which contained 81 potatoes. A number of them were small but he had many ordinary sized potatoes among the lot.

### A Farmer's Institute.

A meeting of the Grangers Chautauque was held in Harrisburg Wednesday, to discuss a plan to found an educational institution at Mt. Gretna. The proposed institution will pay particular attention to the needs of farmers' sons and daughters. All the branches of scientific farming, the beautifying of rural homes and making country life attractive, as well as educational subjects, will be taught. Classes will be organized in all parts of the country.

### A Big Yield.

Jacob Kern, of Madisonburg, raised six and one half bushels of Woodhull potatoes on a piece of ground 10x36 feet, which is at the rate of 186 bushels of potatoes to the acre. This is an unusually large yield.

### WHISTLING THE WEATHER.

Latest Scheme of the Signal Service for the Benefit of Farmers.

In a short time everybody in the United States within sight of a railroad train or within sound of a whistle will be able to have some idea every day of what the weather will be on the next day. Popularization of the weather service has long been a cherished scheme of those in charge, and Professor Mark W. Harrington, the new chief of the weather bureau, in a circular explains the lines by which the service will be extended more widely than ever before. Gradually to be developed, and already thirty-five states are enjoying the beneficial results of the system, which does within a more circumscribed area what the weather bureau does for the whole country.

These state services are not only important in collecting data regarding temperature, rain and snow, direction and force of wind, cloud formations and movements, but furnish weekly bulletins of the crop prospects, and as the telegraph service is extended, will be able to send warnings in case of some such disaster as a cloudburst at the head of a populous valley, the bursting of ice jams and other phenomena, and thereby may avert great loss of life. In addition to the forecasts furnished twice a day and published usually in daily papers, and furnished also to chambers of commerce, railway officials and others, the weather bureau has adopted a system of five flags for denoting to any observer the probabilities. These flags are more or less familiar sights to residents of cities in which are stations of the bureau, but few persons understand their meaning when displayed alone or in combination.

Very many combinations are possible with these five flags, accordingly as the service becomes more exact, and the length to which they may be extended can hardly be calculated at present, but they will greatly aid farmers, shippers, and the general public by a little exertion and a small outlay for the little flags on the part of those who would be benefited. This system has already been adopted by some of the principal railroads of the country, the symbols of sheet-iron or tin being displayed from the baggage cars of trains. To points from which trains start the forecast is telegraphed every morning to the baggage-master, who places the symbols on the side of the car accordingly, and at many of the stations these symbols, which should be placed one above the other so as to read downward, are readily understood by everybody, inasmuch as enterprising business firms circulate copies of the flags on their business cards.

### SIGNALING BY LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLES.

The system of signals by whistles is of best advantage in many places where the flags may not be seen at a long distance, such as in flat towns or cities and in rural neighborhoods. All necessary in this case is to notify the people that at a certain time the steam whistle at a certain place will sound the signal to indicate the probably weather and temperature for the ensuing twenty-four hours. This whistle may be either on a moving train or stationary.

The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration. After this warning signal has been sounded long blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature, those for weather to be sounded first. One long blast indicates fair weather; two long blasts, rain or snow; three long, local rains; one short blast, lower temperature; two short blasts higher temperature, and three short, cold wave.

In combinations, one long, alone, will mean fair weather, stationary temperature, two long, alone rain or snow stationary temperature; one long and one short fair weather, lower temperature; two long and two short; rain or snow, higher temperature; one long and three short, fair weather cold wave; three long and two short, local rains, higher temperature. By repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading the forecasts will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds or failure to hear the warning signal.

### Game of Ball on Saturday.

A challenge was received early this week from the Rebersburg base ball club by our ball club and it was promptly accepted, and arrangements have been made for the teams to cross bats on the grounds of Centre Hall boys on Saturday afternoon next. The Rebersburg boys have been putting up some good ball this season and we look forward to an interesting game.

### Fall Millinery.

Mrs. K. E. Swabb, of Tusseyville, has received a fine line of fall millinery. Latest styles and shapes, Lowest prices. Call and see.

### BY THE WAY.

The old etymological absurdity which derives the word "news" from the initial letters of the words denoting the points of the compass—north, east, west, south—is again going the rounds of the press. Such a derivation is equally correct with that of the southern school boy who said that hominy was derived from homini (the dative case of homo, a man) because it was good "for a man." "News" is simply the plural of the adjective new used as a noun. The French use nouvelles, the plural of nouvelle. Really there is no science in which a little learning is so dangerous a thing as in philology.

The liquor traffic for a long time has been a butt for invective, untiring malignity, and the alleged parent of all that is wretched and unpleasant. Doubtless much of this is deserved, but a gossip, a woman well-fed on mysterious and scandalous news will get up a bigger turbulence, arouse more hatred and indignation in a shorter time than any other agent of misery and malevolence that blots our existence. Among her acquaintances she is like a bull in a china shop—she raises thunder,—not by any badly spoken words does she do her nefarious work but by that snakish, quiet insinuating way that arouses in the hearer even of some intelligence more or less curiously. Those who are unfortunate enough to be her near neighbors she keeps in a state of continual awe and consternation only to culminate in contempt and shame when her real qualities and nature become known; while her husband she almost drives into hysterics by the never ending trouble into which she constantly involves him. A common scold, a shrew, besides a gossiping woman is a \$10,000 beauty.

I regret to say there are women in this town whose avidity for a bit of gossip or scandal is not excelled by the average tippler for his cup or by the buzzard for a carcass. A friend of mine once told me that it was his opinion that women addicted to gossip are invariably those whose early days were spent in the country, and that as a resident of a town or village where the number of acquaintances and opportunities for scandalizing are naturally greater they are unable to stand the strain and in gossiping find expression for their rustic, boorish and uncouth natures. Whatever may be the cause for those whose depravity is given vent in scandalizing, prating and meddling in others affairs it remains as incontrovertible that it is the lack of intelligence and culture. Who ever knew an intelligent, cultured, urbane woman stigmatized as a gossip? Culture and gossip won't mix—they are incompatible. And yet these very women, not ladies, who wallow in all that is squalid and indeed lay claim to decency, indeed some would have us believe they are educated. How absurd!

Press me closer, all my own,  
Warm my heart for thee alone.  
Every nerve responsive thrills  
Each caress my being fills.  
Rest and peace in vain I crave,  
In ecstasy I live, thy slave;  
Dower'd with hope, with promise blest,  
Thou dost reign upon my breast.  
Close still, for I am thine,  
Burns my heart, for thou art mine;  
Thou the message, I the wire;  
I the furnace, thou the fire;  
I the servant, thou the master—  
Roaring, red-hot mustard plaster.

[Burdetts.]

It is a laughable observation how quickly foreigners imagine themselves familiar with and masters of our language. Aside from the Chinese, English is the most difficult language to be learned from the fact that no rule of spelling or pronunciation is applicable; its fragmentary formation and lack of inflection alike rendering it extremely puzzling. A German whose stay in this country had been sufficient to enable him to imagine he was proficient in our tongue wrote to his brother thus: "Oxcoese me dot I scribe you in Englishische. Ich bin so lange heir im Staat Wisconsin gewohns, dass Ich habe already twice gevotet!"

A scientific journal quotes a choice specimen of Continental English from a so-called "trade journal" brought out by a German firm in Brussels. The translation has evidently been made by a Frenchman since it teems with gallicisms. It is intended as a universal review of modern inventions, "vulgarizing of the practical inventions industrial and commercial publicity," and it appeals to advertisers for support on the grounds, among others, that "indeed, a newspaper treating only one industry should be read only by the specialists; while our Revue, diffused in all the branches, is indistinctly (sic) read by all the traders which may purchase engines, frames, etc., install the electricity, use chemical products which occupy themselves of photography, etc. We permit ourselves of offer you our publicity which is very efficacy, our working being 10,000 numbers sent to

the traders of the country and to the principal firms of the foreign."

### Get Registered.

Thursday, of this week, the third day of September, is the last day of the final extra assessment of voters under the new law passed at the last session of the legislature. On that day and the day preceding, every assessor is required to be at the polling place of his district from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m., to correct his list of those who are entitled to vote. In order to get your name on the list of those entitled to vote you must go in person to apply for it.

### Sentenced By the Court.

On Friday morning Judge Furst passed sentence upon three men who had been found guilty. They were the Hungarian who stole a watch and clothing at Snow Shoe; William Raymond, the Gypsy, who stole a buggy, etc., at Howard, and E. P. Swartz, who was convicted of forgery. They were sentenced to one year in the western penitentiary. Friday evening sheriff Lehler removed them to the institution at Allegheny.

### Bad Crossings.

Several of the crossings put down by some of Centre Hall's street commissioners across streets and allies, are not very creditable jobs. They are built of rough uneven stone, not even being dressed. It would have been a very easy matter when putting them down to have suitable stones placed in and had the job complete instead of having to continually patch up and then have nothing decent in the end.

### Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

A prominent Lycoming county farmer named Mathias Bickle, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Saturday evening. The reptile was secreted in the feed bin, and when Mr. Bickle went out to feed his horses it fastened its fangs in his thumb. Remedies were immediately applied and although the injured man's arm is badly swollen no serious results are anticipated.

### Erecting More Buildings.

Two new exhibition buildings have been erected on the picnic grounds. The one is about same size as other erected before but the other is quite large and is located near the entrance from the street. They are built in a very substantial style with a view to endurance. They will be occupied by exhibitors.

### Bad for Buckwheat Cakes.

A contemporary says that lovers of buckwheat cakes have cause to be alarmed over the appearance of an insect which threatens to consume a large portion of the buckwheat crop. They eat the foliage and of course the crop matures. Buckwheat has heretofore escaped damage from insects, but it seems that its time has now come.

### The Colby Homestead.

Visitors to Cherry Run, the scene of the now famous Colby tragedy, hardly recognize the place. The buildings that were the Colby house and barn are gone and a short distance below a large camp has been erected for the accommodation of the men who operate the steam saw mill, which is located a short distance up the run.

### Death of an Infant.

Mary E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Zettle, of near Shiloh, died a few days ago. The funeral took place on Tuesday last, interment being made in the cemetery at Georges Valley, Rev. Fischer officiating.

### No For The Picnic!

A new supply of furnishing goods, clothing, hats, and other articles, especially for picnic goers, just received and offered at bargains, at Charles Long's Spring Mills.

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

—R. F. Feterolf, of Spring Mills, a theological student from Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary, will preach in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, Sunday evening, Sept. 6th.

While the American quadruped, the hog, is likely to get permission to enter Germany again, it is to be hoped that the European hog the halfstarved biped will not find it so easy to get into the United States.

It is reported in Hamburg that all restrictions on American pork will be removed. The United States minister, Hon. William Walter Phelps, when questioned upon the subject, smilingly refused to confirm the report, but said six months ago, to the effect that the American hog would enter the Brandenburg gate before this year's acorns fall.