



NEWS OF CAPITOL

CONGRESS CONVENES IN LAST SESSION.

Congress Ready for Business.—The President's Annual Message Already Prepared to be Read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—"The House will please be in order," were the words of Speaker Crisp as he took the chair facing the Speaker's chair came together over the XII, and they were accentuated by a sharp rap with the gavel he held uplifted in his right hand; and the last session of the Fifty-second Congress was opened for business. The attendance was fairly good for an opening session, although the number of empty seats on the democratic side was entirely too large for those who fear that absenteeism may give the party leaders as much trouble at this session as at the last. However let us not take the shaded view of the future, but rather give the democratic members of the House credit for sufficient love of party and patriotism to see that a democratic quorum is not lacking at any time when it becomes desirable to have it present, and that is practically all the time.

Mr. Harrison's annual message will not go to Congress until tomorrow, but your correspondent has read it, although it was an onerous duty to wade through its more than 15,000 words, and not a pleasure. It strikes me as being in the nature of a skillful lawyer's plea for the acts of the present administration and for the legislation of the republican congress, and an altogether useless and unnecessary one, inasmuch as the court of final appeal—the people—rendered its verdict in the case nearly a month ago. The general style of the message is far below that of those previously written by Mr. Harrison; but, come to think of it, the circumstances under which it was prepared were such as to make it unfair to criticize it from a literary point of view. It demonstrates one thing very clearly. Mr. Harrison still clings to protection and other republican ideas which were so overwhelmingly condemned by the American voters on the 8th of last month.

The attendance at the opening session of the Senate was better proportionately than that in the House, but that may have been largely owing to the fact and by a resolution adopted at the last session the anti-option bill was made the regular order for today, which it will be remembered has already passed the House, the right of way as unfinished business until it shall have been disposed of or the session shall come to a close. There is a decided difference of opinion as to whether this bill will be disposed of by vote of the Senate or by the close of the session. Its opponents claim that enough Senators from the south have changed their minds about the bill to make it certain that they can defeat it on a direct vote, but all the same they are now scheming to prevent a vote being taken.

There are a number of important measures, from a democratic standpoint, which may be brought forward and passed by the House at this session or may be held until the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress, just as the democratic conference or caucus shortly to be held, may decide. It is believed that there are enough republican Senators willing to vote with the democrats to repeal the present silver law, provided an agreement can be reached on a substitute, and some of them have expressed themselves as favoring a return to the Bland law if nothing more satisfactory can be arranged. No help is expected by democrats from the international monetary conference, now sitting, in solving the silver problem.

Unless several republican Senators shall vote different from the way they talk it is probable that the House bills for the admission to statehood of New Mexico and Arizona will be taken up and passed by the Senate at this session. This is very desirable for several reasons, not the least of which is that it is believed that both states will send democratic United States Senators in time to take their seats next winter.

The cholera scare is being worked for all it is worth to work up sentiment in Congress in favor of a suspension of immigration for one year, and it is to a certain extent succeeding. Once convince Congress that there is real danger of the cholera getting a foothold in this country next year, through immigration, and the vote will be unanimous in favor of suspension, notwithstanding the efforts of the steamship lobby.

A majority of democrats in this congress appear to think that present indications point to the necessity for an extra session of the next congress, and those in a position to know say Mr. Cleveland is of the same mind. It is the work of this Congress which will

decide whether that extra session will have to be held in the spring or whether it can safely be postponed until the fall.

A Charming Souvenir.

We have received recently a little Souvenir Book, illustrated in colors and devoted to the description of the business of *The Youth's Companion*, and especially illustrating the new Building, which is just completed and occupied. Every one who is interested in the paper, and we know that the number of families in our vicinity who take it increases year by year, will desire to see and read this bit of history concerning a favorite paper.

While *The Companion* is one of the oldest papers in the country, having been started in 1827, it is one of the freshest and most vigorous of all our publications and has attained the unequalled circulation of six hundred thousand copies weekly. Its prospectus, containing the announcements of authors and articles for the year 1893, shows that the coming volume will be, if possible, better than any of its predecessors.

Any new subscriber may obtain the Souvenir book free by asking for it at the time the subscription is sent. The paper will be sent free to January 1st to all who subscribe now, including the Double Holiday Numbers. Price \$1.75 a year. Boston, Mass.

AARONSBURG.

Aaronsburg the Scene of a Quiet Wedding Other News of Interest.

Rev. Addams is conducting a protracted meeting in the Reformed church.

Mrs. Linn Zeigler, of Bellefonte, is paying her niece, Mrs. James Ettinger a visit.

James Rupp, esq., was married to Miss Katie Mowery, on last Thursday evening, and the Cornet band, of which he is a member, assisted by a charivari party gave him a rattling serenade.

On last Sabbath Rev. Wolf, of this place, and Rev. Rearick, of Rebersburg exchanged pulpits.

The Reformed people this year bring up the rear with their Christmas festival on the evening of the 26th inst. Well, better late than never.

Squire Rote's porkers dressed 888 pounds. James Runkle, of near Centre Hall, will please make note of it as he furnished the shoats.

Prof. Thomas J. Kiester will leave for Chicago in a few days where a first class position, it is rumored awaits him. His better half goes with him.

How Chinese Set Bones.

In setting a fractured limb the Chinese make no effort to bring the bones into opposition. The Chinese medicine man simply takes a lot of red clay and envelopes the limb with it. Then he takes some strips of bamboo and indents them into the clay. Bandages are wrapped around those strips, and in the outer bandage he places the head of a live chicken. After he has secured this bandage he cuts the head off the fowl, allowing the blood to flow and penetrate the fracture. He then takes the chicken's head from beneath the bandage and covers the exterior with a coating of glue. The reason given for applying the chicken's head is that it nourishes the broken or fractured limb and is "heap good medicine."

Sandow's See-Saw.

Sandow, the strong man, is still entertaining Londoners with exhibitions of his remarkable feats of strength. Some time ago he had a bad turn, and on two occasions came near being crushed; but he has rallied and now seems as strong as ever. His newest feat is the see-saw horse trick. He supports a long oak plank, whilst a heavy-weight horse, trained by Sandow himself, plays see-saw on the board. Sandow's thousand-pound dumb-bell exercises are kept up as usual. He twirls the bells as if they were feathers.

May Strike Again.

Since the Homestead strike has been declared off only 403 out of the 2200 men have been taken back. A meeting was held on Wednesday night, which was attended by about 500 strikers. Speeches were made in favor of calling out the union men in the mill, but in the absence of the leader, David Lynch, no action was taken.

Court adjourned early last week, lasting only about three days. Either the people of Centre county are becoming better, or there is a greater dispatch of business in the court room. We opine it is a little of both. If the people would quit quarreling and fighting we would need no courts at all.

—A complete stock of boots and shoes can always be found at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

More Like the German Language Than Very Many Suppose.

There are those who ignorantly tell us with much show of learning that Pennsylvania Dutch is no language, but is a mere corruption of normal German after its arrival in America that a Pennsylvania German knows nothing about German literature or the high German tongue, and a native of Germany cannot understand the Eastern Pennsylvania dialect; that it is a mere nondescript patois or vulgar lingo, unworthy of being learned and unworthy of being called a language. Now, it is not the language of German literature, to be sure. It is not the language of the German schools. It is not the language of Luther or of Goethe or of Hegel. It is at best only a spoken language. But who that speaks the English tongue speaks like Addison, Macaulay, or Shakespeare? It is a language, and it is the German language. Pennsylvania Dutch, it must be admitted, is today more like the German of Luther than the English of today is like the English of Chaucer. Is modern English then a mere corruption of normal English after its arrival in this country?

Pennsylvania Dutch is the ordinary colloquial speech of the German people with the corners rubbed off, as the rounded pebble at the bottom of the brook, though the sharp edges have worn smooth, is still a stone. Or as a tree stripped of its foliage by the frosts of autumn still remains in a tree, so the trunk and the branches of the German language are found today in our Pennsylvania Dutch. It is a mixture of the South German dialects, brought from the region of the Upper Rhine, including Switzerland, with a considerable infusion of English words, it is true, but what of that? Are there no foreign words in other languages? Are there no English words in the high German? Turn to the German dictionary, and glancing down but one letter you find

der Accent, der Agent, der Alarm, Ambekote, der Architect, der Aristocrat, der Artikel, der Astronomie, der Adresse, der Appetit, das Argument, die Arithmetik, der Aristocrat, and hundreds of others throughout the alphabet. It is not so much the infusion of new words therefore, nor the detrition of words through dialectic use, as the unconscious attempt to transfer the spirit and structure of our language into another that gives rise to the awkward provincialisms that we have been studying from time to time. —Lebanon Report.

There is an argument for an income tax in the fact that Jay Gould, estimated to be worth a hundred millions, paid taxes in New York only on \$500,000 personal property and on his residence, not amounting to \$25,000 in all. It is estimated the inheritance tax on his estate, going to the State, will be \$750,000 on the basis of his wealth amounting to \$75,000,000. Mr. Gould living evaded the taxpayer by all methods known in the art. The proposed income tax that would reach the dodging millionaires, would seem to be the right thing. If all incomes above \$10,000 were taxed, the rich would be reached, instead of slipping clear, and leaving the farmer and other poorer classes to make up for it.

A Sure Thing.

A witty individual one morning wagered that he would ask the same question of fifty different persons and receive the same answer from each, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The wit went to first one and then to another, until he had reached the number of fifty. And this is how he won the bet. He whispered half audibly to each:

"I say, have you heard that Smith has failed?"

"What Smith?" queried the whole fifty, one after another; and it was decided that the bet had been fairly won.

We think the next administration will be one that will have an eye towards giving the farmer and the other toiling classes beneficial legislation. It is time the consuming and toiling masses that make up the bone and sinew of the land, receive the attention they deserve. The trusts, monopolies and capitalists have preyed long enough upon the people.

Reclaims the Wheels.

A novel swindling scheme is being worked in some towns in the state. A man comes into a town and sells as many bicycles as he can at very low figures. A few days later another man turns up, proves the wheels were stolen from him and takes them away.

—When in need of boots or shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and you will find something to suit you and at reasonable prices.

RAILROAD NEWS

ONE HUNDRED MILES IN SIXTY MINUTES.

Alleged Electric Trains to Annihilate Space. To Run Between Two Great Cities.

Electricity as a motive power in long distance rapid transit is fast forging to the front, not only as a possibility but a probability of the near future. It is a new factor that cannot help being of interest to all local railroaders, especially the trainmen, for it would mean a revolution of the present methods of transportation. In this connection it is pertinent to note that the stock of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, amounting to \$7,000,000, is already on the market. The Chicago Mail, which ought to know what it is talking about, is authority for the statement. The project is to furnish rapid transit between Chicago and St. Louis. This enterprise has aroused profound interest not only in Chicago and New York, but all over the world.

The possibility of running trains at a speed of 100 miles an hour is scouted by the uninformed. The electric railroad people are, however, taking no chances. Cars have been run on a circular track at a speed of 115 miles an hour.

The line from Chicago to St. Louis is 250 miles. It is an air line. There will be no crossings no frogs, no switches—in fact, none of those inconveniences that cause accidents so often on the railroads. Its trains will run 100 miles an hour, accomplishing the trip between the two cities in 2½ hours. The road is divided into twenty-five sections of ten miles each. The cars run one section apart and no current will flow in the intermediate section; so that it will be absolutely impossible for cars to come within ten miles of each other. This will prevent any two cars running upon a single section, making collisions absolutely impossible.

There will ultimately be four tracks, but at first only two through tracks will be laid. The through cars will not stop anywhere between the two cities. It will be unnecessary to travel at night, and therefore no through passenger cars will be run after 9 p. m. The tracks being reserved at night for high-class freight, express and mail matter.

The car is a long, low, compact car, having two pairs of driving wheels, each being driven by a separate motor. The driving wheels are six feet in diameter and are capable of making 500 revolutions in a minute.

The road is now in course of construction, says the Mail, and terminal facilities have been acquired in both cities. The company has purchased the finest equipped coal mine and brick and tile making plant in the State of Illinois. Coal fields through which the road passes are capable of yielding 1,227,500,000 tons of coal. It is practically level for 200 miles. The Chicago Journal says the General Electric Company is backing the enterprise, but that has been denied.

Never condemn a friend unheard; or without letting him know his accuser, or his crime. It is a common thing to say, "Do not tell that you had it from me; for if you do I will deny it; and never tell you anything again." By which means friends are set together by the ears, and the informer slips his neck out of the collar. Admit no stories upon these terms; for it is an unjust thing to believe in private, and be angry openly. Some make it their sport to do ill offices; others do them only to receive thanks; there are some who would part the dearest friends in the world; others love to do mischief, and then stand aloof to see what comes of it.

The above was written by Seneca near two thousand years ago, and is sound logic today.

New York Presbytery met last Monday in the University Place Presbyterian church to examine Mr. Bruce W. Cronmiller, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, and a candidate for licensure. The examination proved to be satisfactory to the committee, and Mr. Cronmiller was admitted. The Presbytery will meet again on Monday to continue the investigations in the Briggs case.—N. Y. Observer, 24th ult. Mr. Cronmiller is a native of Aaronsburg, and a son of John Cronmiller, formerly of that town.

The Prisoner Risked His Neck.

Constable Lucas, of Centre county, was taking a prisoner from Snow Shoe to Bellefonte, on Friday, and when near the "school house crossing" the prisoner leaped from the train and escaped. The train was going at full speed, consequently the constable did not risk his neck by following the escaped prisoner.

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KILGORE'S INCOME TAX BILL.

Kilgore of Texas, the man who put his foot through the door of the house at Washington during the reign of Czar Reed, is agitating the question of imposing a national income tax. Like all his utterances, the one on this matter is forcible and to the point. He shows how the rich men of the country escape their just share of taxation because they keep their wealth locked up in stocks and bonds and in other ways that cannot be reached by the present tax laws, and he cries out loudly against the injustice of such a state of things.

The poor man who has managed by economy and self-denial to possess himself of a little home must pay taxes on it that often make his property almost as burdensome as if he paid rent, while the millionaire, whose hardest work often is cutting off coupons with a pair of sharp shears, pays nothing for his wealth. It is his own, absolutely, with nothing due the country from him on its account. If a man is in business, and leads an active life which benefits the community by giving employment to labor and skilled artisans, he is forced to pay a business tax. He is not allowing his money to lie in vaults and strong-boxes, and therefore he must pay. But the coupon-cutter, whose money does no good to anyone but himself, escapes all this, and contributes nothing toward meeting the expenses of the government.

When Kilgore returns to Washington the chances are that he will introduce a national income tax bill, and project his powerful personality after it with such determination that he will make it tell in the house. That is Kilgore's way.

State College Church.

The State College Presbyterian church, Centre county, Pa., Rev. James Heaney pastor, received fourteen new members at its last communion, nine by letter and five on profession. The very happy relations existing between pastor and people and the more perfect organization of church work lately effected, have been fruitful of the best results. The well-directed energy of the Young People's Society has also been blessed by large accessions to their ranks, a deeper interest in religion and an attendance that frequently taxes the entire seating capacity of the church.

Items of Local Interest.

A party from Buffalo Valley, encamped along White Deer Creek above Mile Run, killed a bear weighing about 250 pounds on Tuesday.

The steam saw mill of Hartman & Aumiller, located at Cherry Run, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss will be \$3,000; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

C. K. Sober, Esq., has shipped to Dr. Warren a large number of pheasants to be mounted for the World's Fair.

Those who have not given the subject close attention will be startled to know that nearly 200,000 pensioners were added to the rolls last year, the total number on the rolls June 30, last, being 874,068. To meet the demands of this list not less than \$165,000,000 will be required next year. Adding to those now on the rolls the claimants whose cases have not yet been adjusted we find nearly thirty years after the war is over 1,325,000 persons entitled to or seeking government support or bounty. Could it be possible at this day that all of these are legitimate claimants?

Jay Gould, the millionaire railroad king died on Friday noon, last. We rich folks will die as well as the rest, and the world will move along all the same. Mr. Gould was born May, 1830.

Rain.

Rain set in Tuesday night and it rained moderately by spells next day. We need much rain to fill the ground and help the springs and streams.

Doing a Big Business.

The Racket store is doing the biggest business in Bellefonte, and is also the biggest newspaper advertiser. See?

A Table Topped by Fire. The Montgomery table works, at Montgomery, were burned on Friday. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

'93.

New '93 will soon be ushered in. It is a lucky figure to have on your REPORTER address tab. See that you get the '93.

Make Note of It.

Now is the time to put your Christmas ad. in the CENTRE REPORTER.

—Received a car of salt; will sell at bottom prices.—C. P. Long.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Treasurer Nebeker Presents His Annual Report—Interesting Figures.

United States Treasurer Nebeker has submitted his annual report to Secretary Foster. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$354,037,884, a decrease of \$37,670,693 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330, a decrease of \$10,340,354. The surplus revenues were thus put down from \$37,239,762 to \$9,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were \$736,401,295, and the expenditures \$634,010,289.

Analyzing the true condition of the treasury, and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$207,110,451 at the beginning of the year, and to \$165,718,150 at the end. Of the former amount \$119,000,000 and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The amount of the public debt is given as \$1,345,696,591 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,588,464,144 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,005,896,590 to \$968,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$540,190,031 to \$620,245,304.

According to the revised estimate, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was \$2,374,334,049, an increase of \$150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposits and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,958,845, an increase of \$70,000,000. The issues of United States paper currency amounted to \$376,717,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was \$310,000,000 in the year before, and the next nearest \$261,000,000 in 1863.

WHERE ARE YOUR GIRLS.

Shield Your Daughters From the Taint of the Streets.

No greater peril than that of allowing young girls to be out at unseasonable hours of the night, of permitting girls just out of their teens to promenade alone or in couples in any part of the town after nightfall, could be conceived, because it subjects them to possible insults from which every right minded parent should strive to shield them. There is neither prudery nor affectation in striving to shield girls from the taint of the streets after the city is shrouded in darkness, because it is then that snares are set for the innocent and allurements flouted for the wayward. To warn parents not to subject their girls to such enticements is certainly doing them a good service, but the trouble is that mothers who need to be advised in this way never accept the advice however honestly it may be given and well meant it may be in the tender. People who observe the condition of the sidewalks the postoffice and the railroad station any night from 7 to 9 o'clock cannot fail to notice the large number of girls just in their teens, wandering listlessly alone, or in twos, threes and fours, talking loud and laughing merrily as they pass along. There are men (?) who regard it a good joke to flirt with such innocents who forget that in such an act they are sowing vile seed and beginning work that pollutes bodies and breaks hearts. Keep your young girls at home, mothers, if you really want to escape regret and remorse.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach be disordered, you have a Dyspeptic look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

The REPORTER's calculator has ascertained that if the comet had met the earth and struck the great lakes first, the splash would have caused a Johnstown flood all over the country. The comet seeing the ducking it was likely to get, turned back.

Jay Gould was worth seventy-five millions and was not any happier—perhaps not near as happy—as numerous other people who did not have seventy-five hundred, and he died younger than many who don't own a small house even.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost," says poor Richard; and for want of Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder many horses are daily lost. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by all dealers.