

The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE WILSON BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

Representative Houk, of Ohio, Dropped Dead Friday, While Visiting a Friend.—The House Adjourned Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Jones, of Ark., Vest, of Mo., and Mills, of Texas, the three good Democrats charged with the important duty of preparing the amendments to the Wilson tariff bill which are to be submitted to the Senate Finance committee, have proven themselves giants, and earned the gratitude of the country, which wants the tariff disposed of at the earliest possible moment, by completing their work, and as the other Democratic members of the Finance committee have kept in touch with them in their work it is altogether probable that the amendments reported by them will all be adopted by the committee and that the Wilson bill will be before the Senate before the close of this week. This breaks the record in committee work on tariff bills and is highly creditable to the men who did it, but there is another thing that is even more creditable to them. The bill they have reported will be supported by every Democratic Senator. The proposed amendments have not been made public, but they are all in one direction—that of increasing the revenue which the new tariff bill will produce. There are reasons for the belief that among the proposed amendments are a duty on coal, and on sugar, both raw and refined. The sub-committee made no change in the income tax. One of the principal reasons for largely increasing the revenue features of the tariff bill is that the Democratic Senators are opposed to any further issue of bonds and propose to place the Treasury in such a condition that no more will be needed.

Had the House not adjourned Saturday on account of the sudden death of Representative Houk, of Ohio, who dropped dead Friday afternoon while visiting a friend, it is probable that Representative Bland's bill for the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury would have passed today. That it will pass early this week is the general expectation. There is much talk about the bill being vetoed by President Cleveland, but it is admitted by those who say they expect it to be vetoed that their expectations are not based upon any information they have received from the President. There is also some talk about submitting the bill to a Democratic caucus and that may yet be done; not for the purpose of endorsing it but for the purpose of so changing it as to avoid the danger of a veto.

Senator Morgan, of Ala., who is chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, was at the time of the annexation treaty was negotiated with the Representatives of Hawaii strongly in favor of annexation. For that reason it has been feared that he might not agree with his Democratic colleagues—Senators Gray and Butler—on the sub-committee which has been making the investigation, as to the nature of the report to be made on the evidence taken by the sub-committee. I have just learned from a trustworthy source that those fears are entirely groundless, as the three Senators named are in accord and will all sign the majority report. The investigation is closed but the report may not be made to the Senate until after the tariff bill is passed.

The remains of the late Representative Houk, were accompanied to Ohio by a joint Congressional committee composed of the following: Representatives Hare, Springer, Bryan, Hulick, McKaig, Ellis, of Oreg., and Ritchie, and Senators Brice, Sherman Dubois, Hutton, Martin and Allen. Mr. Houk was much liked and the unexpected manner in which he died, while apparently in the best of health, has caused great sorrow among his colleagues and friends.

The House committee on the Judiciary does not take any stock in either the beauties or benefits of woman's suffrage, as was shown by its prompt action in making an unfavorable report on the resolution of Representative Bell, of Colo., providing for a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee Senator Faulkner, of W. Va., was unanimously elected chairman and Lawrence Gardner and Jas. L. Norris, of Washington, secretary and treasurer, respectively. Next week there is to be a joint meeting of this committee and the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, for the purpose of arranging the campaign work of this year.

The House Naval committee has reported adversely the resolution asking for an investigation of the granting of

speed premiums to the constructors of naval vessels. The report exonerates our naval officers and holds up to public scorn J. Hale Sypher, ex-Congressman and ex-carpet bagger of La., and at present a lobbyist (and some say—something a shade or two blacker), who, the report says instigated the charge for his own purpose, which it broadly intimates was to be bought off by the ship builders.

A Successful Man.

Mr. Phil Armour, the great Chicago capitalist, has some ideas and methods which are in accord with those of the late George W. Childs.

The Chicago millionaire is the greatest trader in the world. He employs 12,000 persons, pays \$7,000,000 yearly in wages, owns 4,000 cars and 800 horses. He is not only a philanthropist but an optimist, and, speaking of the opportunities for our young men in the future, he says:

"Wealth, capital, can do nothing without brains to direct it. It will be as true in the future as it is in the present that brains make capital—capital does not make brains. The world does not stand still. Changes come quicker now than they ever did, and they will come quicker and quicker. New ideas, new inventions, new methods of manufacture, of transportation, new ways to do almost everything, will be found as the world grows older, and the men who anticipate them, and who are ready for them, will find advantages as great as any their fathers or grandfathers have had."

Mr. Armour believes in living in today, and not in yesterday. He frankly admits that he does not hold the same opinions that he held twenty years ago, and says he is willing to change his views to suit the times.

Can't Do as they Please.

Public officers can't do as they please. The Greene county auditors have refused to ratify the expenditure of \$23,000 for bridges by the commissioners because the board had the work done without advertising for contracts and one firm did all the masonry.

Neither can banks do as they please. The Westmoreland county grand jury has found true bills against P. S. Pool & Sons, of the defunct Farmers and Miners Bank, for embezzlement and receiving money when they knew the bank was insolvent. Two years ago the bank failed and they claimed they would pay dollar for dollar, but as no payments were ever made, about 10 of the depositors had them arrested.

Plainly Stated.

Great Britain is a small island kingdom, and the United States is a big country, says the Atlanta Constitution.

Yet Great Britain has prospered and now controls the commerce of the world, while our country is in the worst stages of financial depression. There is something wrong somewhere and the people want to know just what it is. The British by adopting the policy of free-trade have made their country the world's work-shop. They take the raw material of every land, manufacture it, and send it back in shapes that command from 20 to 100 cents a pound.

Here is a lesson for our people. We cannot get rich by producing raw materials for other nations and sections to manufacture. A whole volume of political economy is summed up in these statements. We cannot expect to prosper until we manufacture the crude products of our fields and mines.

Paste this in your hat!

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Lightning Rod Swindlers.

Two lightning rod agents have been working a wholesale swindle in Montgomery county for the past week. They induced farmers to sign contracts for lightning rods at \$5 per building. These are rapidly turning up at the banks in the form of notes and checks. Over thirty cases have already been reported. Among the greatest sufferers were Herman Gross, John Bowman, Henry Rangset, and John Dean, who were victimized for over \$500 apiece.

Judge Henry H. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md. says: "It gives me pleasure to recommend Salvation Oil to any one suffering from rheumatic or other pains."

Paid a Visit to Johnstown.

Says the Johnstown Democrat of Saturday morning: "The Democrat said two weeks ago that the proposed Beech Creek extension to Johnstown and the Somerset Coal fields was a joke. The proof of this is in the fact that high up representatives of the Beech Creek company spent all day Friday in the city looking over routes that have been proposed and conferring with city officials. The representatives were Messrs. S. P. Langdon and S. T. Forsythe, of Philadelphia, and W. L. Shellenberger, of Altoona. Their arrival here was not heralded. They came in quietly and departed on Fast Line east Friday night, carrying with them copious notes and information obtained from the city officials which they will submit to the Beech Creek people at once. In conversation with some gentlemen whose words are as good as their bonds, and of whom the Democrat secured information of the purpose of the visit of the Beech Creek representatives, it may be accepted as a fact without a shadow of doubt that the officials of the Vanderbilt system are anxious to build a branch line to Johnstown and the coal fields south, and will no doubt do so if the people wake up and proceed to hustle."

Instructions to Constables.

The attention of Constables and High Constables in boroughs is called to their particular duties in regard to elections. The law provides that High Constables shall make proclamation of borough elections by at least six printed notices. This proclamation does not in any way interfere with the proclamation of the regular Constable. The High Constable gives proclamation of the election of burgess, Councilmen and High Constable, while the regular Constable gives proclamation of the election of all the other officers. When the Judge and Inspectors of Election shall have completed their count of votes in boroughs and made out the certificates of election, the certificates of burgess, councilmen and high constable shall be given to the high constable for service, and the other certificates shall be given to the regular constable. The county pays for all services of the regular constable, but is not liable for the services of the high constable. The borough pays for the services of the high constable.

Money in Wheat.

Is there money in wheat? yes; but not for the farmer. It is the wheat gambler who finds big money in wheat, be the price high or low. This is queer but it is true. If, what the wheat gambler makes went into the pocket of the wheat farmer, where it properly belongs, the farmer would make something instead of nothing. Millions go into the coffers of the grain gambler every year, yet not one of them ever pitched a sheaf.

The latest spec on 'change is only one of hundreds in Chicago. Ed. Partridge has cleared over \$2,000,000 in the last three months by selling the market "short." The bulk of his operations has been in wheat. If one-tenth of this 2 millions had gone to Centre county farmers it would have been a nice lift.

Yes, there's millions in wheat, but it never gets around to the farmer.

New York city is about to consolidate with all the cities and towns near it, and make the "Greater New York" a bill to the effect having passed the assembly. It submits the question of consolidation to a vote of the people of the districts. The chief of the bureau of statistics of the city puts the present population of New York at 2,000,000, that of Brooklyn has already touched a million, while the other territory proposed to be included has a population of 203,000. This will give the "Greater New York" a population of 3,200,000 in a territory of over 217 square miles, and would make New York, next to London, the largest city of the world.

LUCKY lightning seems to be after senator Meek, with the appointment of surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia for him on its wings, a fat plum that he seems to be slated for, which position he would fill satisfactorily.

Since the above was in type the appointment has been made and fallen upon the senator, who will bear the honors meekly and old Centre gets recognition for her Democracy. The appointment is a nice plum and bro. Meek has our congratulations.

THE cashier of the First Nat. Bank of Watkins, N. Y., has embezzled fifty thousand dollars of its funds. There are a goodly number of bank cashiers who are far from being angels and will engage in embezzlements and swindles and such like.

—Gum boots and rubber shoes in great variety, and at prices in accord with the times, at Mingles, Bellefonte.

POSTAL REMINISCENCES.

Before the Use of Postage Stamps.—When Adopted.

The following historical sketch was written by an old resident of York county:

Before the use of postage stamps various sums were charged for the delivery of letters. The amounts were regulated by the distance and were collected on the delivery of the letter.

In the early part of this century, the postage on a single sheet of paper was eight cents, and over forty miles the rate was increased so that over five hundred miles a single sheet was twenty-five cents, but after a time these rates were gradually reduced, and until 1845 a letter weighing half an ounce was five cents under three hundred miles, and over that distance ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five cents, according to distance.

The postmaster had to keep a record or a book and enter all letters and papers that were sent from the office and their destination and the amount of postage, and also of all letters and papers received, and where from and amount of each letter and paper. At the end of every three months, the postmaster had to make a return to the Post Office Department, copying off his book each and every letter and paper sent and received and amount of postage of each, and make out a correct account of the amount of the quarterly account, deduct off of amount of postage 20 per cent. for his salary, take the account to the nearest esquire and be qualified, and send all of the documents along with the money to the Post Office Department, Washington City, D. C.

In 1847 the United States adopted the use of postage stamps, the lowest one being five cents.

But railways and steamboats had now taken the place of the old fashioned mail coaches and post boys, and with the more rapid sending of the mail, the cheaper rates of postage and the growing population of the country, gradually made changes and improvements in the postoffice system, and here we are in 1894 receiving our letters from the Pacific coast in about five days, from England in about six days, and a few days or hours will place us in direct communication with our friends and correspondents in most every part of the country and at the exceeding low rate of postage of a two cent stamp a single letter is carried from one part or end of the United States to the other, and at the present time the fourth-class post offices throughout the country are allowed to keep all the money that is received for letters stamped and mailed from the said office and it is supposed that the time is not far distant when letters will be carried from one part of the United States to the other for one cent postage stamps.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Henry Gault and Bessie Gingham, both of Bellefonte.

J. H. Yearick and Laura Johnson, both of Marion township.

Charles A. Dolan, of Marion township, and Mary C. McDowell, of Bald Eagle twp. Clinton county.

J. M. Weaver, of Curtin township, and Sadie Wagner, of Liberty township.

Walter G. Tallhelm and Mary E. Alexander, of Julian.

Hiram Lee, of Spring township, and May A. Decker, of Potter twp.

Jesse Snyder and Sarah A. Rupp, of Penn Hall.

Railroad Test Case.

The officials of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg are much gratified by a decision rendered in the Columbus, Ohio, circuit court in the case of Brakeman W. C. Buck, of the Pan handle, who was injured and sued the company for \$30,000 damages. It was shown that Buck had drawn \$800 benefits from the voluntary relief department of the railroad before bringing action. The decision hinged on the fact that Buck had been given the privilege of bringing suit against the company or accepting the services of the relief department, in which latter case the laws bar him from prosecution. The case was decided in favor of the railroad by Judge Duncan.

13 Miners Caught by a Cave-in.

By a cave-in of a coal mine near Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, 13 miners were entombed, with doubts of their being rescued alive.

A shot which was fired in the mine caused the roof to come down.

Mrs. M. E. Busselle, 67 Park Street, Newark, N. J. says: "After having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family with most gratifying results I pronounce it the friend of all mothers."

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, \$1.50.

NOTHING TO FIGHT ABOUT.

The effort to bring the Democrats of Pennsylvania together has disclosed the fact that they are together, says the Philadelphia Record. They have no differences of opinion upon any question of policy, State or National, upon which Democrats differ with their Republican opponents. So much for the party at large.

The wrangle that distracts the party in Philadelphia cannot be magnified into a State affair. To state the cause of it is to show its insignificance and the folly of keeping it alive. When it became the duty of Governor Pattison, after his election, to select the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General he chose Mr. William F. Harry for the former office and Mr. William U. Hensel for the latter. Both of these gentlemen had rendered the party distinguished service. But, for reasons entirely personal to themselves, the selection did not please Mr. George McCowan and certain associates who can be counted upon the fingers of one hand. These few disgruntled Democrats, in order to feed fat their private grudges, have attempted to organize what they call the "Pennsylvania Democracy." They are the "Pennsylvania Democracy." Without them there would be no such thing.

"The Record" has no quarrel with these gentlemen and with a view to harmony, has lately sought to find the causes of their grievances and to persuade them to fall into line with the mass of the party. Acting as their spokesman, Mr. McGowan has informed "the Record" that they are not after official recognition or spoils. All they desire is a reformation of the faulty rules prepared by Mr. McGowan himself for the management of the Democratic organization in this city, and left by him as a legacy to the present Democratic party management. But they refused to meet a committee of the regular organization with a view to a peaceful understanding.

There will not be the least difficulty in bringing about such a change of the McGowan rules as will deprive the temporary chairman of the ward conventions of their arbitrary power to prevent fair representation. There is no doubt of the propriety of such a change; nor is there any doubt of the willingness of the Democrats now in control of the regular organization to assist in effecting it. Upon this subject "The Record" speaks with authority; and it leaves the few gentlemen who constitute "the Pennsylvania Democracy" without ground to stand upon, except their own private disappointments and animosities.

Of course, the true Democrats of Pennsylvania will not have their eyes blinded to the fact that behind the pretended zeal for reform in party methods is the accursed lust for power and place, which is the perpetual bane of minority organizations cut off from other than accidental opportunities for its gratification. The willingness, however, to carry a factional fight to such an extent as to oppose the regular nominee of the party for Congressman-at-large should make an end of the malapert undertaking. Their refusal to agree upon terms of conciliation has disgusted those most disposed to stand by them.

The opportunity which offers at the February election to indorse the Federal and State Administrations, and to crush out mousing and mutinous cabal who have sought to involve other well-meaning Democrats in their own petty and selfish malignity, should not be allowed to pass unimproved. The party cannot afford to go into bankruptcy and enforce a liquidation simply because it has a pimple on its little finger.

Mr. Childs's Will.

The will of the late George W. Childs was admitted to probate on Thursday. He bequeathes all his property to his widow, to dispose of as she may see proper, either by gift or by will.

The executors are George W. Childs Drexel and James W. Paul, Jr., who stated the value of the estate to be over \$100,000 real and over \$100,000 personal. The actual value of the estate is five million dollars. The will is short, and is contained on one side of a page of foolscap.

GRAVE senators at Washington are not booked on feast days, for the reason, perhaps, that they are having a feast of it every day at Washington. The senate passed a resolution last Thursday to adjourn over next day, Friday, because of its being Good Friday—but it happened that Good Friday was about six weeks off yet.

Musical College.

The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

LEWIS AND CONELLY.

A Correction by an old Resident.—Attempt Robbery at Potter's Mills.

In last week's REPORTER we gave a history of the noted robbers, Lewis and Connelly. Hon. Sam'l Gilliland, an old resident of our valley, makes a correction of one statement and also furnishes a new item of an attempted robbery at Potter's Mills, by these highwaymen. Mr. Gilliland writes:

"You are mistaken as to Lewis, the robber being placed in jail at Lock Haven. It was in 1820 Lewis and Connelly were doing their thievery in Centre county; Clinton county was not formed until 1837; it was taken off of Centre and Lycoming. Sinamahoning, where Lewis was captured, was in Centre county, and Lewis was lodged in jail at Bellefonte. I have not seen an account of the raid they made on Potter's store, and as my memory extends back to the time, I will state it to you: It was in 1820, that was before the turnpike was located through the valley; the old state road passed through Earlystown and Centre Hill. Between these two points at that time the country was barrens; the road entered Potter's bank at the west end as it does at present; it entered the Seven mountains on the side of the hill west of the turnpike.

"There was considerable talk at the time of robbers being in the mountains and persons robbed, but no clew as to who did it. Potter's store house was about 8 rods from the hotel; the proprietor of the hotel was John Karr; the road passed between the buildings; about 2 o'clock a. m. Karr's dogs alarmed the family; he got out of bed and by looking out of the window saw light in the store-house. He dressed and got his gun and went down; when outside, he discovered that he did not have his pouch and powder horn; he called to Mrs. Karr to throw them down to him from the window. By that time the robbers appeared outside. Karr made an attempt to shoot, but his gun missed fire. The robbers then retreated in the direction of Earlystown. By daylight eight men had started in pursuit of them, with rifles, as far as Nittany mountain, then gave up the chase and returned home.

"It was not known who the robbers were until they were captured and Lewis lodged in jail. He made confession that it was him and Connelly; he said when the men were in pursuit he and Connelly were lying in the bushes between Centre Hill and Earlystown, and saw the men pass. He also said that they had a hiding place on the side of the mountain where they could see into the door of Potter's store.

"If they hid any booty in any place, it is quite likely it was in the Seven mountains in Potter township, where it is as likely to find it as in any other locality that has been mentioned."

Captures a Bear Family.

One of Boalsburg's hunters, George Reed, while hunting in the Tussey mountains, one day last week, the barking of his dogs brot him to a hollow stump, when a large she-bear came out to know what business he had in her yard. A shot from his rifle made her turn back, but she dropped dead before getting back into the stump. Examination of the hollow revealed three cubs which Mr. Reed captured alive, and having returned with his bears to Boalsburg he soon became the lion of the village.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Communion.

The Lord's supper will be administered next Sabbath afternoon in the Presbyterian church, at Spring Mills, by Rev. Boal.

If the worth of anything is proven by results, then surely Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is preeminently the best cough syrup now extant.