

## CO. DEMOCRACY

### THE PRIMARY ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Chairman's Proclamation.—Change of Time.—Apportionment of Delegates and Districts.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections in the respective election districts, on Saturday, June 9th, 1894, to elect delegates to the county convention. Under the rules of the party the election will be open at 3 p. m. and close at 7 p. m. The delegates chosen at the above-stated time will meet in the court house in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 12, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, and nominate two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for Jury Commissioner, and elect four delegates to the state convention for 1894; a chairman of the county committee to serve from January first, 1895, for one year, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

### APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, based upon the vote for presidential electors in 1892 is as follows:

Bellefonte N. W. 3	Haines, W. P. 2
" " S. W. 4	Half Moon 1
" " W. W. 1	Harris 1
Howard boro. 1	Huston 1
Milesburg boro. 1	Howard 2
Centre Hall boro. 2	Liberty 2
Millheim boro. 2	Mason 2
Phillipsburg 1st w. 1	Miles, E. P. 1
" 2nd w. 2	" " M. P. 3
" 3rd w. 2	" " W. P. 1
South Phillipsburg 1	Patton 1
Unionville boro. 1	Penn. 4
Benner twp. 3	Porter, B. P. 2
Boggs, P. 1	" " S. P. 4
" " W. P. 2	Road, S. P. 1
" " S. P. 1	" " W. P. 1
Burnside 1	Snow Shoe, W. P. 1
College, S. P. 1	" " W. P. 1
" " W. P. 1	Spring, S. P. 3
Curtin 1	" " W. P. 1
Ferguson, E. P. 3	" " W. P. 1
" " W. P. 1	Taylor 1
Gregg, E. P. 3	Union 1
" " W. P. 2	Walker 4
" " W. P. 2	Worth 1
Haines, E. P. 2	" " W. P. 1
Total 95	

Necessary for a nomination, 47

On the 24th of April, 1894, the county committee apportioned the county into nine delegate districts, as follows:

First district.—Miles east, middle and west precincts; Haines east and west precincts.

Second.—Millheim boro, Penn, Gregg east and west precincts.

Third.—Gregg north precinct, Potter north and south precincts and Centre Hall boro.

Fourth.—Harris, Ferguson east and west precincts and College east and west precincts.

Fifth.—Halfmoon, Patton, Taylor, Worth, Huston, Union, Unionville boro and Benner.

Sixth.—Phillipsburg 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards, South Phillipsburg, Rush north and south precincts, Burnside, Snow Shoe west precinct.

Seventh.—Snow Shoe east precinct, Boggs north and east precincts, Milesburg boro, Curtin, Liberty, Howard boro and township.

Eighth.—Marion, Walker, north and south precincts of Spring.

Ninth.—Bellefonte north, south and west wards; Boggs west precinct, Spring west precinct.

The places of meeting for the precinct delegates in each district, have been designated by the committee as follows: First district to meet at Millheim; second at Penn Hall; third at Centre Hall; fourth at State College; fifth at Port Matilda; sixth at Phillipsburg; seventh at Howard; eighth and ninth at Bellefonte.

The attention of Democratic voters is called to the fact that each of these delegate districts will be entitled to elect a delegate to attend a judicial convention representing the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, for the purpose of making a candidate for President Judge; also a delegate to attend a senatorial convention, representing the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state senator; also a delegate to attend a congressional convention representing the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clarion, Elk and Forest.

It is recommended to the voters of the several delegate districts that they meet in caucus at their polling places on Saturday, May 16th, 1894, at 6 p. m., and elect representatives to a nominating caucus for each delegate district, to meet Saturday, June 2nd, at the places hereinabove indicated for the meeting of the precinct delegates in the said delegate districts, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for each district, one for judicial, senatorial and congressional conferences respectively, which candidate shall be voted for at the regular primary election to be held June 9th, 1894, at which time the various electors may vote instructions if they see fit. The number of delegates from each election precinct to said nominating caucus to be the same as they are entitled to in the county convention.

ELLIS L. ORVIS,  
Chairman.

N. B. SPANGLER,  
Secretary.

### A Test of Endurance.

If you desire to know which has the greatest powers of endurance, in a rough and tumble fishing trip, inquire of Tom Harter, of the Gazette, and Bob Hunter, com. clerk. The first day's test was thro the brush, briars, laurel, rocks, logs, and streams of the 7 Mts., from Garry's to where Rev. Miller once had his sawmill plant, the route one of the roughest to fish over in Centre county's creation. Thence up a rough mountain gully, back to Garry's, via the turnpike, entire distance about 9 miles. Returning they were thundering hungry, and found a steaming supper set by the writer. C. R. Kurtz, of the Democrat, also went over the ground. Supper over, and as the test was a draw, the two first were eager to put in next day, Saturday, in new territory. So we hooked up for Centre Hall, got a good sleep, a good breakfast, and the two first left by early train to reach the head of Spring creek, and fished it in the direction of Bellefonte, covering about 15 miles of territory, and reached Bellefonte in the evening, Bob about 1 rod ahead of Tom, both fagged out, played out and laid out with a single fishlet between them for the entire day; the first day showed up some 90 trout.

Now if any other two knights of the rod and line can show greater powers of endurance, let 'em report.

Another experience was had in the above 7 Mt. territory, by our young friend Eugene Himes, of Osceola, and a companion, a few days previous to the above. The two hooked up a mule at Linden Hall and drove to genial Pat Garry's on top of the mountain where they left their rig and started for the fishing ground, but first gave a boy a half dollar to drive the mule down the mountain in the evening to where the stream crosses the Lewistown pike. In the evening the boy started off with the rig and when he got to the point where Himes and his friend were to meet him, he struck upon another set of fishermen who told the boy that the fellows he came to meet, had gone back to Garry's by the same route they fished over. The boy then turned back alone. His men got to the place appointed, but found no boy, no mule and no-nothing there. Tired, they waited; but nothing that had long ears came. It began to get late; and they were awfully tired, you bet, for they had neither dinner or supper; so they started afoot and reached Pat Garry's at 11 in the night. They told Pat how half starved they felt and he was just too glad, too glad to get up a good, warm supper for the boys, after which they hooked up and drove to Linden Hall, which they reached after day-light, with some 85 trout in their baskets.

### It Costs to Keep Up the Show.

The agent for Barnum & Bailey's show while in Harrisburg contracted for the following: Five and a half tons of hay, two tons of straw, 230 bushels of oats, 230 pounds of beef for the carnivorous caged animals, 300 pounds of beef, pork and veal for the cooking tent, 300 pounds of fish, 780 loaves of bread and great quantities of vegetables, milk, fire, wood, etc.—all for use on the day the show exhibits there, May 11th. The show boards all its employes on the grounds, from teamsters and canvasmen up to proprietor, Mr. Bailey. They have a score of experienced cooks in their employ, and the tent in which the tables are set is known as "The Hotel Bailey."

### A Case Decided.

The case of Mrs. Maria Meek and others of Stormstown, vs. Robert Meek George T. Meek, of Centre county, and Walter E. Meek, of Houtzdale, to recover a supposed dowry from property owned by the Meeks in Centre county, was tried in the supreme court in Philadelphia recently. This case has been tried twice in Bellefonte, the plaintiff losing both times hence the appeal to a higher court was sustained, thus ending a controversy which has been in litigation many years.

### There Will be Little Left.

There is in Pennsylvania, still unexplored, about 475,000 to 480,000 acres of bark lands. The annual consumption of hemlock bark in the state is probably about 700,000 cords, and the value about \$55,000,000. At the beginning of the twentieth century very little available bark will be left in Pennsylvania. Some tanneries in the state are using bark in large quantities. The bark in southern New York is nearly exhausted.

### Flood Suits.

The Johnstown flood suits for damages aggregating \$210,000, against the South Fork Fishing club, will be tried at Williamsport in October.

### Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, \$15 to \$18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

### PRIVATE TROUT STREAMS.

#### A Prominent Attorney's Opinion on the Question.

The wide publication of Chief Justice Sterrett's ruling as to private trout streams has created considerable comment among fishermen, and the general impression that many streams hitherto considered private are declared public by this opinion has aroused the friends of private streams to combat that impression. A prominent attorney writes the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin as follows:

TO THE EDITOR: The recent attempt of the press to interpret the opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett in Benscoter vs. Long, 157 Pa., State Reports, page 208, has resulted in creating the impression in this community that it is a departure by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from the present rulings on the act of June 3, 1878, P. L. 160.

The fact is the newspapers have misinterpreted Chief Justice Sterrett and it is likely to cause serious trouble to fishermen who are led to believe by this that there are no longer any "private streams." Numerous trespasses are sure to be entailed upon the trespassers. The fact is Chief Justice Sterrett's decision seems only to emphasize the heretofore supposed right of owners and lessees of "private streams" and it makes conviction under the Act of 1878 the more certain.

The ruling of Chief Justice Sterrett is identical with the ruling of the late Chief Justice Mercer in Reynolds vs. Commonwealth 93, Pa. State report 458, which interpretation of the law was adopted by Judge Metzger in case of Commonwealth vs. Bussler tried some years ago in the Court of Quarter sessions of Lycoming county, in which case the defendant was convicted of trespassing on and fishing in a private stream.

In the recent opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett, in which he reversed the lower court, he held that there could be no conviction, because the prosecutor did not own the entire stream or pond, and because he had not made proper improvements for the protection of the fish with which he had stocked the pond. It is clearly deducible from the opinion that if the owner of the stream had provided proper improvements for the propagation and protection of his fish that the conviction and verdict of the lower court could have been sustained. In order to make a stream private within the meaning of the act of 1878, the fish must be so confined that they will remain private property under ordinary conditions, except from some act of trespass. Of course, the owner, or lessee, of a stream is not required to provide against extraordinary conditions, as for instance the visitation of a disastrous flood, or against even slight extraordinary conditions.

If under ordinary conditions the fish are so confined that they will remain private property, and the stream is improved and maintained by the owner, or lessee, for the propagation of fish, it will be a private stream, within the act of 1878. According to the recent opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett, and this ruling in direct analogy with the earlier opinion of the late Chief Justice Mercer in Reynolds vs. Commonwealth 93, Pa. State reports, 458, if the owner or lessee, controls only part of the stream or pond, it is necessary for such owner or lessee to screen the portion he owns so as to confine therein the fish. For instance: If the flowing stream divides two farms and the line of each owner extends to the middle of the stream and one owner improves and stocks his side of the stream, it is not a private stream within the meaning act of 1878, even though at either end of the stream or at either outlet, there are erected dams with screens. According to the opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett, in order to comply with the law the owner, or lessee must place screens lengthwise in his pond or stream, in order to confine the fish therein. If he does so his stream is private and any trespasser will be liable in an action for the penalty of \$100 as prescribed by the Act of 1878.

The only possible departure from former precedents that can be claimed for the opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett is that portion of it which refers to the notices which are required by the act to be placed "adjacent to the pond, or stream, or spring." He seems to rule that the notice must be sufficient to convey notice to strangers and neighbors that the stream is a "private stream."

I think that upon mature reflection and upon an examination of the opinion of Chief Justice Sterrett that you will agree with me that the attempt on the part of the newspapers to interpret this decision has been abortive. Owing to the fact that there are many properly maintained and properly protected private streams the result of this improper interpretation is likely to be productive of a large number of prosecutions which are sure to result disastrously to the parties who have the temerity to trespass upon private streams.

## CAPITOL GOSSIP

### UNCERTAINTY OF THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

As Prepared the Senate will Give it 43 Votes.—Amendments Which are Odious.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Is half a loaf better than no bread? That is the question that confronts the Democrats who do not like many of the numerous amendments to the Wilson tariff bill which have been submitted to the Senate. It is not what sort of a bill that you or I, or any other individual Democrat wants, but what sort of a bill can get 43 votes in the Senate. Senator Mills had the right idea when he said that he should vote against such of these amendments as he was on principle opposed to, but that he would vote for the bill as a whole, because it will be an improvement on the McKinley law. It will be a very decided improvement on the McKinley law. Even if every amendment proposed by the Democratic members of the Finance committee should be adopted without modification the average reduction on tariff duties would exceed 25 per cent., and there are good reasons for the belief that modification of these amendments will increase the average reduction to somewhere in the neighborhood of 35 per cent. Then, when the bill goes to a conference committee after its passage by the Senate, further reductions are certain to be made. Thus it will be seen that the bill will be a very practical reform of the tariff, and as such it deserves and should receive the vote of every Democratic Senator, regardless of whether it meets his individual idea of what it ought to be or not, and after making a careful canvass of them I predict that it will when put upon its final passage receive the vote of every Democratic Senator. Senator Hill will vote against the income tax and some of the proposed amendments, but I am satisfied that he will afterwards vote for the entire bill, although I am at present in the minority by thus thinking.

The House Judiciary committee has favorably reported Representative De Armond's bill providing that no Judge of a U. S. court shall punish any citizen or officer for being in contempt for refusal to levy a tax or collect a tax for the payment of any bond issue by the municipality, county, or state, where the levying of such tax or collection is contrary to the laws of the state. The Democrats on the committee saw nothing in the bill beyond a wise prevention of the punishment of citizens for obeying the laws of their own states, but the Republicans promptly trotted out from the darkest caverns of their imagination the state rights bogie man and proceeded to give themselves a scare.

The House committee on Labor has made a favorable report on chairman McGann's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to be composed of four Representatives and three Senators, to investigate the industrial depression and make a report to Congress within 30 days, if possible giving the cause and suggesting a legislative remedy.

Coxey's loafers have been driven out of Washington by the health officer and much against the wishes of the people of Bladensburg, Md., five miles from here, they have encamped in the vicinity of that village, and say they intend remaining there until their number has increased sufficiently to enable them to come into Washington and again try to bulldoze Congress.

But there are several excellent reasons why they will find it difficult to remain there. Their rations have been scant for some days and the Maryland people say they will not give them anything, and some of them even refuse to sell them anything. Additional evidence was given of the character of these men when the agent of a railroad went to the camp and offered to give regular employment to 200 of them. Not a single one of them accepted work. The argument for a new trial for Coxey and his two assistants who were recently convicted for breaking the law will be heard tomorrow. There is very little probability of their getting a new trial, and no more of their being allowed to pose as martyrs. The law under which they were convicted provides for fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the judge. The expectation of those who are in position to give them some idea of what will be done is that the judge will sentence them in accordance with the law, giving them the full penalty, and then suspend the execution of the sentence during their good behavior.

Washington is going through an old fashioned smallpox scare. It has been on for nearly a week and the arrival of a negro from Chicago, on Saturday, with the disease fully developed has aggravated it, and the doctors are reap-

ing a harvest. Everybody and his wife and children are getting vaccinated.

No appointments, except those of foremanships, are to be made by Public Printer Benedict until he has reduced the force which he found nearly twice as large as it ought to be.

President Cleveland has gone down the Potomac for a few days salt water fishing and recreation.

### Venezuela Earthquakes.

SPEAKING of the recent Venezuelan earthquake, in which four cities were destroyed and 10,000 lives lost, The New York Herald says: "In 1812, the same year in which Merida was destroyed, a terrible shock was also experienced in the city of Caracas, when nearly 12,000 persons lost their lives. This was the severest earthquake hitherto experienced in Venezuela during the present century. In 1853 two earthquakes took place in Cumana, which entirely destroyed that ancient city and buried about 600 inhabitants in the ruins. The province was at the time in rebellion against President Monagas, but after this dreadful calamity the citizens resolved to abide by the president's authority, and the revolution was in this way brought to an end. Quite a series of earthquakes would appear to be in progress in both hemispheres. The first of the number made itself felt on the 15th of last month at Tokio, in Japan, and to a less extent in Yokohama and elsewhere. Several buildings were damaged, but there was no loss of life. On the 20th the terrible earthquakes in Greece began, which have wrought such widespread destruction and perhaps are not yet over. On the same day Central America was visited by the seismic trouble. The shock was felt at Colon, at Panama and at some other places, but beyond a slight subsidence of the earth and some disturbance to the overhead wires of an electric tram line no harm was done. Then, on the 28th, came the terrible catastrophe in Venezuela, where more lives have been lost and more wholesale destruction wrought than in Greece."

### FARMERS MILLS.

News Items of the Week from Our Neighboring Burg.

The farmers in this section are all done planting corn.

The grass and grain are looking favorable at the present writing. A number of bicyclists from Centre Hall, Spring Mills and Coburn passed through our village on Sunday on their way to Penn Cave.

Lydia Smith has been on the sick list for several weeks, but at the present writing is able to be about again. Abraham Kessler and family, of Millheim, made a trip to the cave on Sunday.

Oliver Korman has a bicycle and he no doubt will make an expert rider in a short time.

A number of improvements have been made in the Union cemetery of late. A valuable monument has been constructed for Michael Tibbens, and Mrs. Wm. Lose had a handsome wall put around her lot.

The warm weather for the last few weeks has opened the cave traffic, and the harvest of quarters for the Long Bros is nigh at hand.

Der Jerry Condo fun Spring Mills, wor de lescht woch do dorrich far sana we feel leit es hut un we feel derfun des secht sin, we are ous gamoucht but hov ich noch net ous gafunna.

### Forced to Quit Work.

When the miners went out in the Snow Shoe district, the operators took off their coats and went to work themselves, mining and shipping two and three cars a day to supply local trade. On Saturday the miners served notice on all such that as they valued their lives they had better stop. The operators held a consultation and concluded to heed the warning, and on Tuesday the Snow Shoe mines were entirely deserted.

### Don't be Smart.

Before you tear down a trespass notice be sure you are right. A smart fellow over in Cumberland county, who thought he would show his contempt for such a notice and tore them down, had to smart for it when he came before the squire, and was held in bail for a trial at court.

### Barked Up the Right Tree.

James Harleman, of Bald Eagle township, hauled a load of rock oak bark that was peeled from one tree and which weighed 2,000 pounds, to Herring & Co's tannery. Mr. Herring says that in his 35 years experience he never heard of that much bark being taken from one tree before.

Lewins, Bellefonte, has equipment experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

### THE PERRY COUNTY BANK.

#### History of the Concern from Its Organization.

The examination into the accounts of the Perry county bank leaves \$55,493.30 unaccounted for in any way. Frederick C. Fink, of Harrisburg, conducted the examination with great care. The bank was organized in June 1867. The original partners in the concern were A. G. Miller, John Wunderlich and Henry Ruby, of Shippensburg; W. H. Miller, of Carlisle; B. F. Junkin and W. A. Sponsler, of Bloomfield, each partner contributing the sum of \$5,000, making a capital of \$30,000. In November, 1871, the interests of A. G. Miller and Henry Ruby were bought out by W. H. Miller, W. A. Sponsler and B. F. Junkin, but at what price the books of the bank fail to show. In April, 1874, W. A. Miller disposed of all his interest, but again the record gives no figures. The interest of John Wunderlich was also transferred to the bank for \$4,200 on May 24, 1875. Thus in May, 1875, Sponsler and Junkin became the sole partners.

There is no doubt the bank was insolvent in 1876, the loss by J. Cook & Co., the Union banking company, and other losses having wiped out the capital of the bank, as after that date the capital account no longer appears on any book. According to the books of the concern there should be on hand assets of \$45,678.53. The total sum to be accounted for is \$150,203.33, which includes capital stock of \$30,000. As already said over \$55,000 of this sum is not accounted for even in notes given by Sponsler or Junkin, nor in losses shown, nor in worthless judgments, nor in the \$6,150 overdrawn by B. F. Junkin.

In several of the years when the bank was not any way near paying expenses, return was made to the auditor general, under oath, claiming a profit and paying the state tax on the same. To illustrate, in 1889 the cashier made a return of profit and paid a tax of \$33.51, and 1893, when with a loss of over \$4,000 the cashier returned a profit and paid a tax of \$22.14. A similar return was made on other years that were equally disastrous. Such a return gave people confidence in the bank. To prove that no correct return could have been made it is stated that the expense account on the bank books had not even been footed and for year after year the account had been carried without a single footing to show the expenses.

### State Notes of Interest.

The hot weather last week in Berks county has slain nearly all the clover worms in that county.

The Schuylkill county grand jury last week began a reform and put the costs upon 60 prosecutors whose bills of indictment had been ignored.

The Johnstown flood suits for damages aggregating \$210,000, against the South Fork Fishing Club, will be tried at Williamsport in October.

One firm has a contract to put into congressman Hopkins' sawmill at Lock Haven 130,000 feet of logs and it will require 13 years to do the work.

### Mail Contractor in Trouble.

U. S. Dist. Attorney Hall, of Pittsburgh, has filed five suits against B. Fr. Crouse, of Selingsgrove, and F. J. Schoeb, Lewis Amig and Amos Stetler. Crouse obtained the mail hauling contract for Pittsburgh and other cities in 1892 for five years. The total recompense was to have been \$43,600 per year. Last December Mr. Crouse was forced to give up his contracts with the government by reasons of business trouble. The government employed carriers at his expense and claims to have spent \$41,275.05.

### Wanamaker's Heavy Insurance.

Mr. John Wanamaker has his life insured for \$1,700,000. This is the largest amount of insurance carried by any American. The premiums on Mr. Wanamaker are insured in every reputable company in America for the maximum amount which each company will write on a single life. Only one or two people in the world carry more insurance than Mr. Wanamaker.

### Legal Tender.

The Phillipsburg Journal: Judging from the amount of ground planted in potatoes in this vicinity, the crop next fall should be a large one. Perhaps the succulents would pass with the Journal as a legal tender on subscription, next fall.

### Utilizing Waste from Coal.

Eckley B. Cox, who was appointed one of a commission by the State Legislature to investigate the waste in coal mining and its utilization, has solved the problem. By his process the dirt can be used at 50 per cent less cost than clean coal.

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