

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 26.

WHAT OF SINGERLY?

Well, it is possible to elect Colonel Singery. His nomination for Governor suits the people. No one doubts he would make just such a chief magistrate as the state should have.

It is possible to elect Colonel Singery. By getting to work, organizing an effective campaign, calling the citizens of all parties who admire him into line, pushing forward with a determination to win, Singery can be elected.

The Republican organs have not attempted to assail Colonel Singery, because they can not—the man is too well known to the people for that.

A grand opportunity presents itself to the managers of the campaign for Singery, to carry the state for him. Thorough organization, determination, an aggressive push forward, armed with the virtues, competency, public spirit and unselfishness of our standard bearer, what is 80,000 or even 100,000 majority as the ghost of former years? Who cares for that with a standard bearer like Wm. M. Singery, the noblest of Pennsylvanians?

It is possible to elect Colonel Singery.

GENERAL BEAVER has been appointed by Chairman Gilkeson committee-man-at-large and George W. Hoover the regular committeeman from Centre county for the Republican State committee for the campaign of 1894.

THERE is no promise in the Bible for the man who wants to eat bread without earning it.—Exchange. No, nor without paying for it honestly.

AFTER US THE DELUGE.

The country does not misunderstand the causes which have led to disagreement on the tariff question. One Democratic Senator limits the scope of his statesmanship to the protection of collars and cuffs, because he happens to have a large collar and cuff establishment at his home; another Senator's statesmanship is limited to the protection of a few ore mines in his state; another Senator's statesmanship is circumscribed by his interest in coal mines; and other Senators are interested in various ways in tariff legislation on sugar.

It is possible that these men may defeat tariff legislation at this time, and if so they will simply proclaim to the country and to the world—After us the deluge. If Congress shall adjourn without passing a tariff bill, New York state would vote Republican with anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 majority, as a tribute to collar and cuff statesmanship. New Jersey would again elect a Republican Legislature by a large majority, and elect a Republican United States Senator as a tribute to the statesmanship that shivers over a few iron ore mines, and Maryland would surely get into the Republican column for the first time in many years, while Delaware could not fall to be swept by the Republicans, giving them a Congressman and United States Senator. In short, there is not a single Northern state that would not vote Republican in November next if tariff legislation should fail.

With the Democratic leaders, therefore, the passage or defeat of the tariff bill is simply a choice between a reasonable chance for success and certain deluge.

It is childish to criticize President Cleveland. He simply told the truth in his letter to Chairman Wilson, and he did not present an argument that was not presented in the last campaign by every one of the Senators who are now endangering the success of the tariff by their devotion to petty local interests, or their personal interests in private speculations. Mr. Cleveland has done nothing that is novel by his

letter to Chairman Wilson. Mr. Lincoln wrote letters time and again during his Presidency on subjects of immediate and pressing interest, and was never complained of for interfering in the rights of legislators. There was this difference between Mr. Lincoln's letters and the letter from Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Lincoln often had new questions arise which he discussed in messages or public letters, and which had not been passed upon by the nation. Mr. Cleveland's letter is simply an honest demand for honest obedience to the clearly expressed judgment of the nation. He does not tread upon any disputed party ground. He asks that good faith shall be maintained with the people, and that is all. He knows that the failure to enact an honest tariff bill must be disappointing to the people, and he well knows that the defeat of tariff legislation by speculative interests would be simply to invite a deluge upon the Democratic party.

It would be better to pass the Senate bill with all its imperfections than not to pass any tariff bill, and in like manner it would be vastly better to pass the House bill with its imperfections than to fail in tariff legislation; but when the House is generally right on the issue as presented to the people and distinctly approved by them, the Senate should concede all that may be necessary to concede to insure the success of tariff reform. If the bill shall fail, a single sentence will tell the story of present Democratic rule—After us the deluge.—Philadelphia Times.

THE Prohibitionists of this district intend nominating a candidate for Judge, and think of going outside of the county for their man, having requested lawyer Ames, of Williamsport, to be their candidate.

If Centre county cannot have any of her own Democratic sons on the ticket for Congressman, then let there be no stopping short of William A. Wallace. Senator Wallace in Congress will be a big figure for the state and party.

WHERE IS THAT TIN?

The managers of the tin plate trust have succeeded in skinning the people of this country for the past fifteen years out of more money under the tariff process than any other trust. The St. Louis Republic tells the story thus:

Since the voracious Eli Perkins visited those tin mines at Harney Peak and over-taxed his very elastic imagination in a written description of their fabulous wealth, scarcely anything has been heard of them until now, when some rather ugly legal proceedings bring them once more before the public. If our memory serves us, Eli went to Harney Peak as an agent of the American Protective Tariff League. He was unable to make a thorough examination of the vast deposits of metal because the tin, lying on the surface over an area of about sixty square miles, was so dazzling in the bright Dakota sunlight that his power of vision was injuriously affected. His truth telling faculties were not paralyzed, however, for his report was as dazzling as the resplendent surface of the great tin deposits had been when he gazed at them. If we recall accurately the substance of his report, he found that 60 per cent. of the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of Harney Peak was pure tin.

The Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company has had a hard time of it trying to utilize the vast deposits that burst upon the enraptured vision of Perkins. The company is ten years old, but it has sold no tin in commercial quantities. There was a time, we think, when a few small bricks of metal were made and distributed as specimens or manufactured into campaign badges for the followers of Mr. Benjamin Harrison. But no pile of tin bars was erected in the Black Hill in order that this President and Presidential candidate might rest his hand on it, and, in that interesting attitude, make a few remarks about the beneficence of a McKinley tariff. It was reserved for the English owners of the great San Jacinto tin mine in California to make such a contribution to the history of McKinleyite symbolism. But where is the San Jacinto tin mine now? Where is the Harney Peak mine, for that matter? Where is the tin, the dazzling sheen of which almost blinded Mr. Eli Perkins?

The San Jacinto mine is stored away somewhere with the Harrison campaign banners and badges and torches of 1892, and for the latest information about these marvelous deposits at Harney Peak we must refer our readers to the suit brought against the company and the officers of it by certain stockholders in England. The lawyer who represents these plaintiffs tersely describes the condition of the concern, as it appears to him, in the following words: Twenty millions to its debt; a lot of unproducing and abandoned alleged mining properties to its credit, and not one cent in its treasury. A very interesting chapter of the company's history may be disclosed by these proceedings. The plaintiffs, who have already secured the appointment of a receiver, assert that \$15,000,000 in stock and \$4,850,000 in bonds were issued upon mining properties valued at only \$253,000. Other curious allegations

made on that side, and the defendants tell an interesting story for their side of the case. It is probable that all the facts will come out before we hear the last of the suit, and that we shall know what has become of that principality of tin ore, 60 per cent. pure metal, that almost blinded poor Eli Perkins when he incautiously looked at it.

The American people have a bone to pick with the promoter of this company, but they can more easily reach the Senators and Representatives who rivaled Perkins in their descriptions of the richness of the Harney Peak deposits, and the great political party that, under the influence of these Senators and Representatives, imposed upon tin, the metal, a duty of 4 cents a pound. The arguments to which the makers of the McKinley tariff yielded when they loaded this duty upon the raw materials of many important industries were those of certain legislators who covered pages of the Congressional Record with stories of the fabulous wealth of the Harney Peak Company's mining claim. Some of them even asserted that these deposits would soon "supply the world" with tin.

We have yet to discover how these persons were induced to tell these stories and just what motive impelled them. But every manufacturer who uses the metal knows what the effect has been. In the ten months ending on April 30 these manufacturers and the consumers of their wares paid nearly \$400,000 in duties for the "protection" of the Harney Peak tin mines, so called. The sum would have been much larger if a great quantity of the metal had not been imported before July 1, 1893, (when the duty went into effect), in order that the tax might be avoided. Our normal rate of consumption requires from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds of the metal per annum, and this would involve a tariff tax of from \$1,600,000 to \$1,800,000, but the imports last year rose to 61,000,000 pounds, for the reason just given, so that about a six months' supply was carried over. In the pending Tariff bill the metal is on the free list, from which it ought not to have been taken and where it would have remained if Eli Perkins, the Protective Tariff League, and a little group of Republican Senators and Representatives had not demanded the imposition of a duty for the protection of the Harney Peak Company.

HURRAH FOR SINGERLY.

It was a happy thought that induced our quondam friend, Fred Kurtz, of the Centre Hall REPORTER, to suggest in that journal the nomination of William M. Singery, Esq., for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. We have not in many years had a Democratic State candidate whose nomination was so universally satisfactory to the party, and the augury is auspicious, for when the Democracy of the state of Pennsylvania are thoroughly united, they are foemen to be feared at elections.

The Republicans are playing a full-some game of bluff, but they know in their hearts that their boss-ridden aristocratic party is not going to have a "walk-over." Mr. Singery is the people's candidate—the farmers' candidate—the workingmen's candidate. He is a broad-gauged man—a man of the people and for the people—and less than a prophet can easily see, even thus early in the campaign, that his election is by no means impossible, but, on the contrary, is every day becoming more probable.—Delaware County Democrat.

DEBS, from his Chicago prison cell has sent out a circular advising the people of the country to refuse to ride in Pullman cars. Persons who do not wish to ride in Pullman cars, can follow Debs' advice and stay out; but if any one desires to ride in them, it is none of Debs' or any body else's business. Still this kind of advice is not as bad as burning cars, wrecking trains, and paralyzing the business of the country because some firm insists in doing its business in its own way.

SOME of the railway companies which before the strike employed from 10,000 to 15,000 men have discovered that they can get along with half the original force. The multitude who left good situations at the despotic command of their demagogic leaders may have ample leisure during the impending period of enforced idleness to calculate the cost to them of the infamous Debsism.

General Hastings is still in the far West, where he has been since June 23. Letters received from him within a few days indicate that he may not return home before the middle of August, or possibly until near the 1st of September, soon after which the State campaign will open. General Beaver is traveling with General Hastings.

When the two distinguished generals return, they might as well go take the stump at once and explain the \$40 plank of their platform.

—If any of our readers have not seen the Atlantic Ocean, and we feel assured there are quite a number, they have a good chance to do so on the Penna. Railroad Excursion, August 1st.

In the present phase of the tariff question, Senator Hill now comes out as the defender of Cleveland in his letter to chairman Wilson and endorses the tariff sentiments of the President as contained in his letter.

THE Lewisburg Journal mentions ex-Judge Bucher in connection with the Democratic nomination for president judge in this, the Centre-Huntingdon district. Surely a No. 1 man. Should the Republicans get into a dead-lock on Love and Lovell, they may have to go outside the district for a good man too.

MR. GEORGE of Mississippi has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing that eight hours shall be a legal day's work for persons doing manual labor, and forbidding an employer to allow an employee to work more than 48 hours a week. But why 48? Is there anything sacred and mystical about that number? There would still have to be a Saturday half holiday. That would reduce the hours of labor to 44 a week. Then there should be a Mid-week Rest on Wednesday. Hours of labor remaining, 36. But Monday should be Fishing Day, Tuesday Hunting Day, Thursday Speech and Convention Day, and Friday should be set apart to making the hours of labor still shorter. Then instead of 48 hours a week, 0 hours a week would be a constitutional week's labor. Still, Mr. George could have done better by resolving to abolish hours and labor altogether.

THE foreigners who are arming themselves in the coke regions to fight their employers, should all be put on board a vessel and shipped from our soil, and a law should be passed allowing no more of that class to land here.

IN Rome, Italy, last week, an anarchist got a deserved salting. Twenty years' imprisonment was the sentence given to Anarchist Paul Lega, who tried to kill Premier Crispi on June 16. Lega was very defiant and shouted "Hurrah for Anarchy" when the sentence was announced.

MUSICAL POLITICS.

Phillipsburg Will Have a Vocal Campaign.

Phillipsburg is about to run politics by note—do, re, me, fa, sol, and so on—and will have a vocal campaign, from all accounts, and try to get men into office by "sweet singing in Israel." Well, we like good music, and it may be more suitable in politics than hell-ragging and black-guarding from the stump.

At the Republican state convention a Republican glee club sang Hastings' into a unanimous nomination for governor, and at his Bellefonte reception, next day, these soft coil vocalists put in several "dirges" to enliven the occasion. They will now try to sing Uncle Dan's majority up to 200,000, but as the Democracy have a Singery to head their ticket, the 200,000 is likely to get singed down to the lowest note on the scale.

Now we also have another Phillipsburg crowd trying to do some singing—these are the prohibition singers, and they appeared at the prohibition county convention on Tuesday and sang a song. If these prohibition songsters can keep their throats moist by occasionally "seeing a feller," they may keep their vote from falling below 152 in the county.

So keep up the free concerts, boys, we all like good singing, especially when admission is free.

Degradation of Wheat.

There is now going on what we will term a degradation of wheat. In our own valley and county, wheat, instead of being used for bread alone, as heretofore, is now fed to horses and other animals, and to poultry, because the price of the grain has fallen so low, and it is cheaper than corn or oats.

This is quite a reversal of the usual order of things. That time works many singular changes has never been more fully proven than in the prevalent low prices of wheat and the abnormally high figure of oats. Since the price of oats has been comparatively higher than the price of wheat, the products manufactured from oats have been adulterated by mixing them with products of wheat. Some of the manufacturers of oatmeal, it is reported, have been buying large quantities of wheat recently for the sole purpose of increasing the weight and cheapening their output. A great deal of wheat and the products of wheat are being used in the commercial foods that are placed upon the market, such as mill feeds, chops, etc. It certainly is an abnormal state of affairs when the grain, which, rated by its intrinsic value, stands high above every other cereal, gets so low in price that it can be used as an adulterant of foods not only for the human family, but of animals as well.

—The low rate offered by the P. R. R. for an Excursion to the Sea Shore August 1st, should be within the means of all desiring to visit these resorts.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

MONEY - MONEY WILL LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. CENTRE HALL BRANCH, BRICE D. BRISBIN, CLEMENT F. DEININGER, President, Sec. and Collector.

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Table with columns: Tells its Own Story, For the Person with Money. Includes sub-tables for INVESTOR and BORROWER with various financial figures.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1884, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1894, the following described tracts of unseated land, purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sale and which have remained undeposited for the space of five years and upwards.

Table with columns: Acres Per, Warrantee, Township, and various names of landowners and their acreages.

McCALMONT & CO., - Sellers of - Farmers' Supplies - And Buyers of Farm Products.....

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS. FLORIDA January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th, April 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, \$80.00, from Philadelphia, \$48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON, February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 2nd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodations. Rate from New York \$18.00 and \$12.50 from Philadelphia \$11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CRACKER COMPANARY EACH PARTY. For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 235 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 116 Broadway, New York; 800 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREYORT, Gen'l Pass. Agt. J. R. WOOD, G. W. BOYD, Gen'l Mgr. J. E. PARR, Agt. J. A. G. PARR, Agt.

BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE. Advertisement for bicycles and vehicles with various specifications and prices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John R. Leech, deceased, late of Harris township, has been granted to the undersigned, who would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.