



GRANGE PICNIC

THE EXHIBITON NOW IN FULL SWAY.

The Park and Town now in Possession of the Grangers and Visitors.—New Attractions and Exhibits.—Campers Numerous and Rains Demoralize the Exhibition.

The Grangers picnic and exhibition is now in full blast at their park, and the town is filled with visitors of every class and stripe, and all phases and conditions of humanity are in attendance.

All last week the committee was hard at work getting the park grounds in shape, and every available man in the community was employed. By Saturday all the tents and buildings were erected, and most of the shops and stands were ready for business. 250 tents were erected for campers and by Saturday about one hundred were already occupied by those who wanted to enjoy a week's outing and a smack of camp life. All trains coming in were heavily loaded with baggage and exhibits, and everything presents an animated and busy scene.

The picnic ground was visited by quite a fair crowd on Sunday. The rains early in the morning kept many from coming. The afternoon was pleasant and driving through town was quite brisk from across the mountain and other parts. Religious services were held in the auditorium during the day, by Revs. Illingsworth, Eisenberg and Goodling, and were well attended, but the strollers around the ground were in the majority. The good Lord's work is of secondary importance with some. Sunday evening a heavy thunder storm came up and there was a scattering, few outside the campers being on the ground.

On Monday additional exhibits were put in place, mostly in the line of agricultural implements. McCalmont & Co., Huyett & Boozer, and W. L. Goodhart, have the principal display in implements. There are a number of stores, namely, Harper & Kremer, Wolf & Crawford, C. P. Long, and T. Barnes. All the implement exhibits are north of the main avenue, while the stores are distributed over the grounds. There are half a dozen photograph galleries, and if any fellow goes home without a picnic picture of his girl, then he ain't nobody.

Peanut and popcorn avenue has a larger and better class of stands, where peanuts, popcorn and soft drinks and candy and such, are presented in tempting array. Fakir boulevard is about the same as heretofore and pretty much the selfsame sharpers that have been here in previous years to fleece the green ones.

Monday evening the opening exercises were held in the auditorium. Isaac Frain, Master of the county grange, delivered an address in his usual vigorous style. Mr. Frain is a ready talker, full of good, practical ideas, and a hardfisted farmer. No one doubts Bro. Frain's sincerity in advocating the interests of the cause of agriculture. He is always listened to with the greatest attention. Col. Weaver, lecturer of the county grange, also delivered an address; the Col. is a good offhand talker, and his addresses are replete with instruction, and he talks as one who is master of his subject. The grange is fortunate in having Col. Weaver fill the position of lecturer.

Tuesday morning's train from the east, brought three cars filled with passengers, most of whom came to attend the picnic.

State College has a large and fine exhibit of palms, fern and flower plants, along with an interesting variety of grasses, varieties of wheat, vegetables, dairy products, and specimens of work from the mechanical department of the College. The exhibit keeps pace with the rapid progress made by the College as an educational institution. A party from Philadelphia also has a creditable display of palms, ferns, etc. Binders, drills, plows, harrows, and all kinds of agricultural implements, there is a good display. A corn husker and the stone crushers were a special attraction when in operation. Then there is a score of exhibits for household uses that are interesting.

Tuesday morning rain set in which continued all day Wednesday and evening and Thursday morning. The rain fell constantly and the grounds were covered with mud to a depth of several inches, and was sloppy. At several places small lakes were formed, which could have been turned to advantage had there been boats handy. Those tenting suffered much discomfort and the camp presented a forlorn and dejected look.

Merchants had an unusual run on gum boots and rubber articles and in some instances sold out.

The special trains were run on Wednesday forenoon but they brought very few passengers, and in the afternoon were annulled except those going out.

Without a pair of gum boots one could hardly make his way over the ground. Those who did have them

rolled their pantaloons to the knee, while the ladies made a great display of hosiery, but it was all of one shade, and the Patrons will find themselves short of considerable real estate when they strike a balance.

Exercises were held during the day and the speakers had no trouble to hold their audiences. It was a place in the dry and a person would have endured almost anything for just such a place.

The shops and fakirs wore a dejected and careworn expression and many there are who will be in a big hole.

Every one is building great hopes on the morrow, and if it should clear off there will be a tremendous crowd.

The regular 8.15 passenger train came in this morning with eight coaches well filled, and vehicles of all kinds passing through town in a stream. The rain is still falling, and the day has a gloomy cast.

NOTES OF THE PICNIC.

The exhibits this year exceed those of any previous year.

Mose Richards had some fine poultry on exhibition.

The Aaronsburg band, No. 1, was on the ground discoursing music for the week.

Capt. Hunter, of Halfmoon, one of the original patrons in the county, was also on hand Saturday, looking the picture of health.

Monday noon a party arrived with eight or ten Indian ponies; these were to be used on a track for such as are fond of a horse-back or carriage ride.

The corn husker was a great attraction as were also the half dozen stone crushers. There were four traction engines that furnished steam power.

Rain on Tuesday put a damper upon the exhibition for the day. Shooks, of Gregg, have a fine exhibit of six or eight head of Alderney cows. Horses, sheep and pigs, of brag quality were in the stalls.

There were several stone crushers on exhibition on the grounds, with ponderous jaws, crushing the most obstinate rocks with the ease that a girl will munch peanuts, or attend to the chewing gum with her pretty jaws. These stone crushers belong to the modern system of road making, and are worthy the study and attention of our present way-back supervisors.

The rain which set in Tuesday forenoon continued until next day. The low places on the ground were flooded in some places, and tennis surrounded by water. C. P. Long's store was encompassed by water but he improvised bridges, and heroically stuck to business and declares the people just flocked in and trade was better than it would have been under fine weather. Of course the whole affair was rendered unpleasant by the wet and soft ground.

Stand by Your Town.

With street lights and safe board walks, our town will get over one danger of damages from accident. We have ever been watchful of what was beneficial to our town. Every citizen should feel proud of his own town, and have a concern for its neatness and beauty and good citizens. The Reporter having led off in improvements and giving the town its leading and needed enterprises, it is quite natural we should be interested in the present and future prosperity of the place. In the railroad enterprise, and fine water works, the Reporter was directly instrumental in procuring and establishing these, by its financial aid and advocacy, thus securing for the town the enterprises which made it of some account. Our graded schools and creditable school building were also the result of our labors in that direction. With us were a few helpers in the work of endeavoring to effect something for the good of this pretty village, in the face of bitter opposition, and these can look with pride upon the result.

Let every citizen be proud of his town, aid the public spirited, lay aside jealousy and miserliness, and any town will be a success and a little paradise. How easy it is to do all this. What a satisfaction in after years to look back and feel that you have been of some good outside of self.

Stand by your town and its enterprises, determine, that as far as lays in your power, it shall have a creditable name abroad.

Lost Her Pocketbook.

After the morning service at one of Philadelphia's time-honored churches last Sunday, a young lady, whose face was far from expressing spiritual repose, accosted a newly appointed usher and said she lost her pocketbook. The young man searched actively and persistently until every cranny of the sacred edifice where a pocketbook could possibly have hidden itself was seen to be empty and then all the cushions of the pews were overturned with no result. The few people who remained in the building were questioned as to the missing purse and then the usher, who was unmistakably rattled, turned to the girl and innocently inquired: "Are you sure you didn't leave it in your other pants pocket?"—Record.

MAY LEAVE THE PRESBYTERY.

Pastor Cronmiller Has Outgrown the Doctrinal Teachings of His Youth.

Rev. Cronmiller, the subject of this article, is a native of Aaronsburg, a son of John Cronmiller, who moved west some twenty-five years ago. His mother is from near Tusseyville. Rev. Cronmiller has preached sermons in Centre Hall and Bellefonte within the past eighteen months. Bruce is known to many of our Aaronsburg readers. Noah Cronmiller, once of Aaronsburg and Centre Hall, is an uncle of Bruce.

For more than a year past a steady warfare has been kept up in the Gilead Presbyterian church of Carmel, N. Y. The belligerent party of the first part was a faction composed of the old-fashioned orthodox people of the parish, who held in horror the advanced views of the progressive theologians of today. The party of the second part has consisted of the plucky young pastor of the church, the Rev. Bruce W. Cronmiller. The rest of the congregation have watched the hostilities with every appearance of interest, but have kept out of the fray, although their sympathies evidently were with the plucky parson. The latter's sermons breathed an advanced spirit, which aroused the ire of his orthodox critics. Sharp words are said to have passed between the pastor and his opponents upon several occasions when he had indulged in the expression of advanced views. He greatly admired Dr. Briggs and subscribed enthusiastically to his teachings.

But although there was war in the camp the church work progressed favorably. The old fashioned church was found no longer to answer the purpose, and a beautiful little church, with stained glass windows, was erected, largely through the efforts of the young pastor. He also organized a young people's guild in the church. The congregations were growing steadily in numbers. Evidently the young clergyman's pastorate was a success, and yet there were many who predicted that he would finally be driven out of the Gilead church by the orthodox party.

Last Sunday morning, to the surprise of the whole congregation, Mr. Cronmiller read his resignation. Then he gave a few words of explanation of his step, which, he said, were intended only for those who had been his friends during his trials. One reason for his resignation was, he said, known to all of them, and he would not enter into it. This, of course, was the war between himself and the orthodox faction. The other reason, he said, was because he had outgrown the doctrinal teachings which he had been brought up under. He had been taught to believe that God was a revengeful being, who had no pity for the unfortunate sinner. But he had become convinced that God was a loving Father, to be obedient to whom it was his duty as a child. Mr. Cronmiller said that he had not decided as to his future plans. Lucrative positions in business and in literature had been offered him, but he had not decided whether to accept these. The impression prevails there that, although he has not yet fully made up his mind, it is probable that he will resign from the Presbytery, owing to his change of doctrinal belief.

Mr. Cronmiller is very popular in Carmel with all grades of society. He is regarded as a thinker and as an effective preacher.

Gen. Beaver Talks to the 148th.

At the Grand Army gathering held at Pittsburg, General Beaver gave the survivors of the Centre county regiment, the 148th, a talk. The Pittsburg Times, of the 13th, says: About 75 survivors of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania held a reunion in Malta Hall, Sheridan street, East End, yesterday morning. The old commander of the regiment, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, was present and made an eloquent address, reciting the achievements of the command. He said that Capt. Jerry Brown, who was present, deserved a medal for having led a forlorn hope of 100 men and captured a rebel fort in front of Petersburg. He described at length the fight at Poe River, and said he intended to publish an account of the affair. If bravery were alone considered, every man in the regiment deserved a medal.

A number of other speeches were made. In the audience were many members of Post 117, G. A. R., the hosts of the occasion, and their wives and children.

PICNIC TO BE CONTINUED.

Over Tuesday and Wednesday of Next Week.

The Patrons' Picnic, on account of the very inclement weather this week, will be continued over Monday and Tuesday of next week, Sept. 24th and 25th.

All the exhibits, entertainments, and stands, stores, etc., will be continued in full force and display.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

SECRETARY CARLISLE DECIDES MANY POINTS.

The New Tariff Being Put in Working Shape.—Encouraging Campaign Work in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Carlisle has had to explain to some interested party so often that he is merely an executive officer charged with the duty of enforcing the tariff law as he understands it, and that he has no more authority to change its express provisions than he has to change any other law, that he wouldn't be human if he was not very, very tired of the task. Some of the things he has been asked to do are fairly reasonable, but by far the most of them are simply out of the domain of reason. One sample of these requests will do to show the general nature of all of them. The section of the new tariff providing for the free admission of alcohol used in the arts has been one of the most troublesome to Secretary Carlisle, largely because Congress neglected to make any appropriation to pay the large number of inspectors that will be necessary to make any regulations adopted by the Treasury even fairly effective. A committee representing the manufacturing chemists and druggists, who will be greatly benefited by the law, has been in Washington for some days, and so anxious were its members to assist Mr. Carlisle that they proposed that the necessary number of Treasury inspectors should be appointed and that their salaries would be paid by those manufacturers who used the free alcohol; and they actually seemed to be surprised when told that there was one little drawback to such a scheme—it would be unlawful. Secretary Carlisle will shortly put in operation regulations for the enforcement of this section of the law, without the appointment of any new inspectors, depending largely upon putting the manufacturers under heavy bonds to make them toe the mark.

The government receipts for the first half of Sept. have been very satisfactory, and their little doubt that the receipts for the entire month will exceed the expenditures. It is also now as certain as anything in the future can be that the new tariff will produce more than enough revenue to run the government.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, has just returned from New York. He reports the Democratic party in that state to be in much better condition than might be supposed by those who depend upon the Metropolitan press for their information. He thinks the domination of Tom Platt in the Republican State Convention is going to help the Democrats. Of the Congressional outlook in the state he says: "We are weak in one or two districts, but a careful survey of the state convinced me that we are not in so much danger of losing strength as some would like to have it appear. The people are being aroused to the benefits which accrue to them under the new tariff. Prices are getting lower even at this early date on many of the staple articles of daily use. This is particularly true of goods coming under the woolen schedule, although, that does not go into effect until the last of next January, but the prices are already being marked down in anticipation. One thing that struck me very forcibly was the statements made on every hand by the wholesale dealers of New York City of marked improvement in business, all of them being engaged in the pleasing task of booking unusually large orders, which means that things are improving all over the country, as these orders come from merchants in every section."

Well, the administration has been blamed for everything by the Republican press, but the climax of absurdity would seem to have been reached when it was blamed for having allowed the Kentuckians from Col. Breckinridge's district holding office in Washington to go home to help Col. Breckinridge in his fight for renomination. Why, the administration has no more right to say what an officeholder may or may not do when he takes the vacation which belongs to him than it has to say what grocery store he shall patronize. The men who went to Kentucky to help Col. Breckinridge were under obligations to him for the government positions they held and if they chose to take their vacation at a time when they could go home and return those obligations nobody had anything to do with it. An administration that would attempt to take part either for or against every candidate for a Congressional nomination in its party would have no time to do anything else. So far as Col. Breckinridge is concerned, there are few Democrats hereabouts, either in public or private life, who would not have preferred

seeing him voluntarily retire from Congress, but the most of them considered, when he announced his determination to fight for a renomination, that it was a matter belonging exclusively to the Democrats of his district, and for that reason few Democrats have publicly expressed any opinion about it. Now that the Democrats of his district have compelled his retirement by nominating his rival, Mr. Owens, it is just as well to let the whole matter drop. A continued discussion can profit nobody.

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

Business Prosperity now Assured.—The Calamity Howler Scored.

The Public Ledger (Republican) of Philadelphia, under date of September 12, 1894, published the following editorial, which predicts a new era of real steadfast prosperity:

It is both interesting and instructive to contrast the deliberately expressed opinions of a genuinely representative business man, unusually competent and experienced, with those of the "disjointed thinkers" of the radically partisan organs which daily proclaim that there is and that there can be no revival of manufacturing and commercial activity, for the reason that, with the repeal of the McKinley act, prosperity took its flight from the United States never to return again.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, a staunch and radical Republican, who is held in such high esteem by his party as to be considered by its most distinguished leaders as a fit candidate for the highest national and state political honors said to the Homburg correspondent of the New York Herald, on the 8th inst:

"The settlement of the tariff question is the beginning of a new era of prosperity. * * * Confidence is restored—that means everything to us. The industrial energy of the 70,000,000 people in the country, not yet fully developed, is resistless when credit and stability are assured.

"The consuming and purchasing powers of this homogeneous population make prosperity for every business, regardless of foreign demands.

"There is no end of idle money which will now seek active employment. In less than two years the panic of 1893-94 will be forgotten. Mines, furnaces, mills and factories will be in full operation; railroads will be conveying profitable traffic, and the movement of internal commerce and the free circulation of currency or the equivalent in business and wages will certainly increase the demand for everything produced upon the farm or elsewhere."

Mr. Depew is the President of one of the most comprehensive, profitable and most ably managed railroad systems in the United States. He is a business man in the broadest, most practical meaning of the term, and, as such, his opinion regarding the business of the country is worth more than all the croakings of all the reckless unthinking, unscrupulous and prejudiced partisan organs, leaders and agitators from Maine to New Mexico. They croak the wish that is father to their croaking; he speaks impartially, in wise judgment, and from prolonged, informing experience.

What Mr. Depew says is confirmed not only by reason, by common sense, by the character, the enterprise, the energy and the intelligence of the American people, but by the actual business conditions of the passing day. For instance, the new tariff repeals the bounty on sugar, and, in consequence, say the prophets of "calamity," the production of sugar, especially of the beet root variety, must cease. That has been the continuous croak of the partisan croakers; the answer to it is to be found in the fact that in Oregon, in which state the beet root is largely cultivated, certain capitalists have within the last few days organized a company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the construction of beet root refineries. This is but one of many instances throughout the country of fact-contracting inveterate croaking.

Since the tariff question has been settled, and it has been practically settled for, at least three years, and by its settlement fixed conditions established and confidence regained, the stock market, that unflattering test of the status of business, has been giving the most assuring indications of reviving prosperity; the great transportation companies, which are the porters of trade, carrying the raw material to the works and the products of industry from the mills, factories, furnaces, forges and shops to the markets and cross-roads, have increased their traffic and their earnings. In all branches of trade reports are favorable. From New York it is reported that "in the dry goods line many jobbers state that they far during the present month transactions have exceeded those of two years ago, when the demand was the largest in the history of the dry goods trade." Prices, it is stated, are

"firm and advancing." The boot and shoe jobbers make a similarly gratifying report. Shipments from Boston last week were of 89,650 cases as against 57,000 cases for the corresponding week of last year; of 84,826 cases in 1892 and 89,939 in 1891. In other trades, even in the woolen, iron, steel and tin industries, which are most affected by the new tariff, there is shown renewed activity.

Why should not the country now enter upon a new era of prosperity? The question of the currency has been definitely, unchangeably determined in favor of a sound, safe, honest one; our industries have a known settled basis to build upon; manufacturers know precisely the conditions under which they are to operate. American enterprise, thrift, energy, courage will readily adapt themselves to the new economic status, and if there is in sight no expansive business boom, there are the most satisfactory indications of reviving prosperity, of that real, steadfast prosperity which is better than any spasmodic boom.

But facts, however conclusive they may be, are not likely to silence the partisan croakers, whose policy it is to serve party expedience at no matter what sacrifice of the country's welfare. The people, however, will learn the truth, as it is certain to be made manifest by the activity and profitable growth of trade, and they will be then no more alarmed by them than is the timid traveller by the croaking of the frogs at nightfall in the roadside marshes.

AARONSBURG ITEMS.

People Coming and Going and other Interesting Happenings.

Tom Rote, of Orangeville, Ill., with his wife and little niece, Clara Fisher, are visiting at the old homestead.

Miss Gertie Russell, of Lewisburg, and her friend, Lizzie Nagely, were delegates to the Missionary convention, and remained to visit for a week in this and Brush valley.

Earn Stover shot his first fox for the season, and could have shot another one, but after shooting the first one found the pelt in poor condition.

James E. Lenker has taken possession of the store bought from M. M. Musser, and will continue the business at Lemont.

Weaver, Boob and Kiester gathered their first peaches from the orchards planted three years ago, and they were very fine peaches.

Wash Leitzell, of Altamont, Ill., is looking up his old acquaintances and friends in the neighborhood.

Frank Tomlinson and family, of Clearfield, came to town on Monday evening. Frank is the only one of the Tomlinson family that visits the old town.

Winkelblech's, on Pine Creek, claim to have raised potatoes that weigh five pounds a piece. They must be whoppers.

Made Himself too Popular.

The Hon. Samuel R. Peale, of Clinton county, is again much harassed by the evident determination of his fellow Democrats of the Sixteenth District to run him for Congress. He has written a letter declining to be a candidate, and he attended the Nippenose Valley pumpkin picnic to make an address, full of the true fire of eloquence, declaring himself out of politics. There was, he said, no office in the country he would accept, and he talked so sagely of political reform that he easily became the hero of the pumpkin picnic; he had no rival. His eloquent words had not ceased to reverberate among the hills which in-volve the beautiful Nippenose Valley before the orator found himself nominated for Congress in his own county against his will, and in spite of all he can do the enthusiasm has overpowered Clinton county and is rapidly filling the rest of the district. It looks as if Mr. Peale will be compelled to yield, reluctant as he may be, to the demands of his fellow Democrats. He has unconsciously made himself too popular.

Chinese Again Defeated.

A Central News dispatch from Seoul dated the 16th, says a great battle has been fought at Ping Yang, between the Chinese and Japanese troops, in which the former was utterly routed. On Thursday a Japanese column from Pong San made a reconnaissance in force, drawing the fire of the Chinese forces and thus ascertained their position. The column then fell back in good order with little loss. By Friday night all the Japanese were in position for a combined attack upon the enemy. The battle was opened on Saturday at daybreak by a Japanese cannonade of the Chinese works which was continued without cessation until the afternoon, the Chinese responding. The work with the heavy guns showed good practice. The loss of the Chinese in killed is said to be 1600.

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