

## THE STORM KING!

A TRULY WESTERN BLIZZARD STRIKES US.

A storm that set all others in the Shade. Business, Travel, Trains, Protracted Meetings and Sunday Services Stopped and Courts Shut Down.

The boss blizzard of fifty years set in on last Thursday evening, 7, about 5 o'clock, and kept up its fearful concert until Saturday morning, when it broke off in violence, the storm raged fiercely all day Saturday.

It didn't only storm, but it howled, growled, moaned, and whistled, at a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The freshly fallen snow of about 6 inches of Thursday night, was driven hither and thither during the continuance of the storm filling the air at the behest of the blizzard which seemed to enjoy this display of its powers, and on Friday so intense was the storm that few men ventured out and no driving was done. The air was a wild sea of drifting snow and the cold intense.

The snow was driven thru the finest services of buildings; neither doors, windows, nor roofs, were tight enough to keep the snow dust from entering and lodging in sheets and streaks indoors.

Snow drifts were built up at the rate of a foot a minute and torn out again in half the time to begin anew. The snowbanks were as compact as hills of sand from the force of the storm. The entire county was snowbound, no roads whatever were passable for trains or private conveyances. Everybody kept indoors and looked out in amazement. Business was at a standstill and waiting for the storm to tire of its pranks. Saturday morning towards noon, the storm began to abate and a clear sky opened out.

From 5 o'clock Thursday evening to 5 o'clock Saturday morning, 36 hours, the storm raged without a minute's let up.

Notice of the coming of a storm was given on the day previous, Wednesday, and it got here and to all other points on time. Thermometers Friday morning before day registered 15 and 20 degrees below zero.

Everybody was glad when it blew itself out.

The storm continued with more moderation all day Saturday, but Saturday evening before dark it started in again with all its fury and continued the greater part of the night.

Sunday forenoon a brisk wind kept up which subsided to a calm for the rest of Sabbath. Monday opened quiet with a sky indicating more snow.

Sunday noon the section bosses along the line of the railroad, in obedience to orders, began the work of cutting thru the drifts and clearing tracks. On the drift along the picnic ground 21 shovelers set to work Sunday noon and by evening had got about halfway thru, and the shovel brigade was on the line all day Monday. In some places the drifts were 10 and 12 feet in depth, and extended hundreds of rods. As a result of the storm about a dozen protracted meetings going on in churches in different parts of the county closed on Thursday evening on account of the blizzard.

In the country churches no services were had on Sunday, the roads being blocked against ministers and all others.

So intense and penetrating was the cold that court was obliged to adjourn several times last week to prevent justice from being frozen to its seat, as the steam-heat was no match for the blizzard.

The Commissioner's were obliged to have stoves put in all the offices in the court-house to help the steam radiators keep the rooms comfortable and prevent the oil on the journals of the machine of the county government from congealing.

We hear of dwellings that are closed up with snow drifts up to the second story windows.

We have learned of no deaths from freezing in this county; fortunately nothing more serious than frosted noses, ears and toes. People wisely did not venture to go from home, and such as were away and got caught prudently stopped their journey to bide their time; a few weathered the storm but struggled thru to find they had made narrow escapes from freezing to death.

From Thursday evening to Tuesday there were no trains between Lewisburg and Bellefonte.

This fearful blizzard swept in on us from the north-west, a sample of the kind of storms that are bred in distant Dakota and farther north. Glad we'd be if those blizzards were kept up there—we want no more of them.

The pike from Bellefonte to Centre Hall was blocked against driving from Friday to Monday forenoon. From here to Millheim, Madisonburg and Bouldsburg, the roads were blocked to Tuesday, and many of the by-roads are still snowbound and likely to re-

main so for some time.

The pike from Coburn to Brushvalley was closed by drifts and no efforts made to open it until Tuesday.

The pike from Old Fort to Millheim was closed up and only on Tuesday was it opened in part.

The two tunnels, Paddy Mountain and Beaver Dam, were told, were chucked full of snow.

The first train over our road since last Thursday evening, came along on Tuesday evening, and all were glad to hear the whistle and puffing of the iron horse again.

The train on the Buffalo Run road on its way to Bellefonte from the College got stuck on Friday and was unable to go forward or backward and was soon snowed under. A rescuing train while endeavoring to help it out also got fast and helpless in the drift and a second train was sent on to help out the rescuing train. The people in the passenger train were taken off and kindly taken care of in near-by farmhouses.

The new road from Bellefonte thro Nittany valley was closed by big drifts on almost every mile of its track, and no trains went over it for 4 or 5 days.

First train from Lewisburg, since Thursday evening, 7, reached Centre Hall Wednesday morning.

It might be supposed that the great storm which swept over the country Thursday morning and Friday night came straight from the North Pole. But it did not. Father Winter, instead of attacking direct from his own regions of perpetual snow, sneaked around to the south and came sweeping along the coast. He came through the Carolinas, as the devil went through Athlone, in standing leaps. By the time he got to Philadelphia he had all the impetus of his run of hundreds of miles, and he rushed upon them at a pace of sixty miles an hour. That is what the wind registered at one time, although it afterward dropped to 33.

Officially considered, the storm was a circular specimen of its kind. After leaving the South Carolina coast on Thursday morning, it increased phenomenally in magnitude and force, its power equaling that of a hurricane. The centre passed north-eastward over Philadelphia at 2 a. m., when the velocity of the wind reached 60 miles an hour. At 8 a. m. the centre was on the coasts of northern Massachusetts and Maine, where the barometer read 28.70, about as low as it ever gets in this country.

While cutting wood to keep her children from freezing, Mary Cuff froze to death in Botecourt county, Va. In one of the western counties of our state a husband left his home to get provisions for his suffering wife and children; he was caught in the storm and frozen to death. A few days later his wife and two children were found in their home dead from cold and hunger.

Representative Womelsdorf has offered a bill in the house to prevent the killing of pheasants and quail in this state until the year 1905, a period of ten years.

Up in Tyrone they had the blizzard and the measles to boot.

Nearly all railroads have got shovelled out of their storm troubles and now trains are running on time again.

Up near Williamsport a man driving two horses got stuck in a snow drift, and by the time he got the one animal unhitched and out of the drift the other horse was frozen to death.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold.

For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

## BELOW ZERO DOWN SOUTH.

Great Loss of Fruit Trees, Vegetables and Oats.

NASHVILLE, TENN., FEB. 8. It is the coldest here, with one exception, in 26 years, the thermometer averaging 6 degrees below zero. At Memphis it is 2-10 degrees below zero, the coldest since January 9, 1886.

At Chattanooga, 3 below zero, the lowest since 1886. Howling northwest wind. At Lexington, Ky., the thermometer at the State College weather observatory registered 14 below zero at 6 this morning, the lowest since 1872.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. FEB. 8.

Palm Beach, on Lake Worth, was the warmest point on the mainland of the whole United States this morning, the mercury showing 35 degrees above zero. On top of the freezing temperature last night. Tampa reports snow falling at daybreak, and at 9 o'clock the snow storm was increasing. This is unprecedented in that Florida latitude. The mercury fell to 14 above zero in Jacksonville. The coldest points in the state were 18 at Titusville, 22 at Tampa, 28 at Jupiter. At Key West and Palm Beach the mercury dropped from 54 to 35. These were the only points in the state above freezing. Oranges and other fruit trees are probably all killed outright, except the oldest and toughest of them, for they were naked, budding and full of sap, and therefore particularly susceptible to cold. The loss will reach millions of dollars. All early vegetables are ruined, and 100,000 boxes of strawberries, which would have been had, are now beyond hope.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The thermometers registered 12 degrees this morning, the lowest on record for February. Everything in the way of vegetables is destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. FEB. 8.

Today is the coldest here since 1836, and 17 degrees was registered, which comes near touching the very lowest record ever made here.

Above and Below Zero.

Records of the thermometer last Friday throughout the country are reported as follows: At Chicago, 14 below. At Wilmington, N. C., 8 above. At Savannah, Ga., 4 above. At Marshalltown, Iowa, 29 below. At Pana, Ill., 20 below. At Ottumwa, Iowa, 24 below. At Des Moines, Iowa, 15 below. At Keokuk, Iowa, 8 below. At Springfield, Ill., 14 below. At Richmond, Va., 2 below. At Terre Haute, Ind., 19 below. At Nashville, Tenn., 6 below. At Lexington, Ky., 14 below. At Roanoke, Va., 10 below. At Columbia, S. C., 8 above. At Houtzdale, Pa., 26 below.

The Storm News in a Nutshell.

To boil down the news of the tremendous storm into little space, it amounts to about this:

The whole country was frozen and snowbound. All railroads, highways were snowbound and rivers and bays frozen. Business was stopped everywhere, in all cities, towns and country districts; courts and schools were obliged to close on account of the intense cold; we have accounts already of over a dozen lives lost by freezing, and we fear the most have not yet been heard from. Some sections were even worse snowbound than Centre county.

In some parts there were 18 inches of snow while here we had only 6 to 8 inches. Thermometers registered from 2 to 30 below zero.

North, south, east, west and centre, all fared alike.

New County Fever.

The new county fever seems to be spreading in all directions. With Quay county pretty well assured and Moony county certain to surround Carbondale in course of time another scheme is suggested of making a new county out of parts of Centre, Clearfield and Blair, with Phillipsburg as the county seat. This notion originated in Phillipsburg, of course. We believe there would be an overwhelming protest from every part of the state against any proposition to dismember Centre county. It is the home of Governors, and sooner or later it will undoubtedly be found convenient to remove the capital of Pennsylvania to that county. When that time comes all the present room will be needed for the people to rejoice in, and Phillipsburg itself will want to be in along with the rest. If that town should go fooling around much just as likely as not it may land in some county from which no Governor was ever elected, and that wouldn't be much to be proud of. While we can look with approbation upon the Quay county and Moony county movements we hope this latest new county project is only a joke.—Philadelphia Press.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, \$1.50.

## CAPITOL GOSSIP

AN AMENDMENT TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Chairman Wilson of the House Ways and Means Committee Working to Get the Bill Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Senator Hill stated the financial situation in a nutshell when he said of the President's last special message: "It unloads the responsibility on Congress." President Cleveland after weeks of negotiation could do no better than to get an offer of gold to be paid for in thirty-year 4 per cent coin bonds, at a price which makes the bonds carry interest at the rate of 3 and 3-4 per cent, although the same men expressed a willingness to furnish gold for an unlimited amount of 3 per cent gold bonds. The President had this offer more than a week ago, but he held it in abeyance until the House defeated the bill providing for 3 per cent gold bonds. Then he accepted the offer to the amount of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, which will require the issuing of within a fraction of 562,400,000 in bonds, with a proviso that the gold should be paid for at the same price with 3 per cent gold bonds, if Congress would within ten days authorize their issue. The President then in a special message laid the facts before Congress, laying particular stress upon the \$16,000,000 which represents the difference in the interest that would have to be paid on 3 per cent gold bonds and that which will have to be paid on the 3 and 3-4 per cent coin bonds, and leaving it for Congress to decide which it shall be.

Chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee, who is in charge of the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds, is working with his usual energy to get the bill before the House although he knows as well as any man that it will not have one chance out of a possible hundred to pass the House, even if favorably reported from the committee, but he fully agrees with the President in desiring to put the House on record on this matter of saving \$16,000,000. He holds with the President that the question of whether a man favors or opposes bonds does not enter into the question now. That has been settled and the bonds are to be issued under a law for which this Congress is not responsible. The only question at issue, according to the President's opinion, is whether \$16,000,000 shall be saved or not. The silver men claim that the authorization of a gold bond by Congress will be equivalent to an official endorsement of the single gold standard, and that claim is what will prevent many Democrats voting for the bill, if it gets before the House.

Whether Congress acts or refuses to act it is generally believed that the present bond issue will have the effect of greatly lessening the probability of an extra session of Congress. The President and Secretary Carlisle believe that getting the gold for these bonds from abroad will be highly beneficial to the Treasury and that no further bond issues will be necessary, unless there shall be some unexpected turn of affairs.

The Senate adopted the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 to start the work of laying a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the President to contract for the entire work. With the exception of Senators Butler, Call, Gorman, Hill and Morgan all of the Democrats present voted against the amendment.

Senator Gorman's inquiry as to what authority the Senate had for going into a state and investigating the election of a governor and a legislature was prompted by Senator Call's resolution for an investigation of the part that the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery Co. played in the last Florida state election, but it is equally applicable to other resolutions proposing investigations of state elections. And Senator Gorman's statement that the people of Maryland had a way, when crookedness existed or was expected, of righting the matter for themselves without appealing to Congress, was suggestive. It is not at all probable that any resolution providing for the investigation of a state election by a Senate committee will be adopted, and it is a matter for regret that any Democrat should vote for such a resolution under any circumstances. The Democratic party has always maintained that state authority was supreme in state elections, and the party has invariably suffered when attempts have been made to abandon principles as old as the party itself. It was the old undying principles which kept the party alive through years of defeat, and it is upon them that the party must depend for future success.

Senator Vilas succeeded in getting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to

confer with a like body representing Great Britain and Canada as to the feasibility of a series of canals between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean with a depth sufficient to accommodate ocean going vessels.

PRICE SET UPON VOTERS.

Disgraceful Developments in the Indiana Judicial Contest.

More sensational developments came out last week in the Blair-White judicial election contest. Five witnesses testified to having received money, from \$2 to \$5, from White. Albert Clawson found a box in White's backyard. Lawyer Keener, who is one of White's counsel, told Clawson where to look for it. The box contained about three gallons of liquor in bottles. Clawson took the box and said he was electioneering for White. James Campbell, of West Wheatfield, said he came to see White a week or two before the election, and that White gave him \$2. Campbell was to correspond with White and was not to go to the election. Campbell is a Democrat, and he did not go to the election.

United States Internal Revenue Income Tax.

Taxes on Incomes received from January 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894 inclusive, under the provisions of the act of congress in effect August 28, 1894, there shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and incomes, received from all sources in the calendar year ending December 31, 1894, by every citizen of the United States, whether resident at home or abroad, and from every person residing in the United States, a tax of two per centum on the amount so received over and above \$4,000. There shall also be assessed, collected and paid a tax of two per centum on all the net profits or incomes, for the said calendar year, above actual operating and business expenses, of all corporations, associations, &c., doing business for profit in the United States.

Returns to be made to collectors on or before the first day of March 1895. Penalty of 50 per cent added for returns made after the first day of March 1895. Blanks for making said returns can be obtained of John F. Brosius, deputy collector at No. 211 Water street, Lock Haven, Pa., by mail or otherwise, or by addressing Grant Herring, Collector of Internal Revenue, Scranton, Pa.

Senator Mighty Patriotic.

Our Senator, Mr. McQuown, is brim full of patriotism. A few days ago an effort was made in the Senate by Mr. McQuown to amend the bill providing for the floating of United States flags on public school buildings, so as to require the flags to be made of American wool, grown by an American workman. It was opposed by Mr. Landis, who made a fifteen minute patriotic speech. Several attempts were made by Senators Green, Hackenberg, and Hoines to amend, but objection was made by Mr. Landis, though Mr. Hackenberg pointed out that under the wording of the bill it would be impossible to fly the flag on school buildings, as intended, for the reason that the bill requires the wool to be "grown by an American workman." An effort was made to amend this by making it read "grown on American soil," but Mr. Landis again objected, whereupon Mr. Hackenberg suggested the appropriateness of making it "grown on American sheep." After a long discussion the bill was passed.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Taylor Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Will be Offered at a Bargain.

On account of ill health I will offer my entire stock of boots and shoes at private sale, at a bargain and on reasonable terms; any one desiring to purchase the same can get full particulars at my store on Main street, Millheim, Jan 31-41 J. A. MILLER.

Monument to Curtin.

A bill was introduced into the legislature authorizing the setting apart of a plot of ground in capitol park, on which the sixteeners' association can erect a monument to the memory of Hon. A. G. Curtin.

We Kept Up to Time.

The blizzard and general shut up all over made it difficult for us to obtain news, local or general, but we flatter ourselves upon having made this issue of the REPORTER quite interesting, in spite of drifts, bliz and blockades.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

Forty-Nine Applications Applied for thus Far.

Thus far there have been forty-nine applications for license filed with the Prothonotary, divided up as follows: 33 tavern, 3 restaurant, 8 wholesale, 2 wholesale beer, 2 wholesale liquor and 1 brewer's license.

The list includes the following:

TAVERN LICENSES.

Tattersaul Ingram,	Phillipsburg.
Richard Miller,	"
Dorsey P. Meyers,	"
Tempest Slinger,	"
James Passmore,	"
Wm. Parker,	"
Richard Bowes,	"
John B. Swoope,	"
John A. Erb,	"
Geo. E. Leister,	"
John M. Neubauer,	Bellefonte.
Henry Yeager,	"
Gottlieb Haag,	"
W. L. Daggett,	"
A. S. & C. M. Garman,	"
Jas. S. Reish,	Potters Mills.
W. S. Musser,	Millheim
Willis Weaver,	"
R. O. Braucht,	Coburn
D. L. Bartges,	Centre Hall
W. S. Hull,	Rush Twp
D. H. Rhule,	Spring Mills
Edwin Rhule,	Old Fort
John G. Uzzle,	Snow Shoe
Michael McCabe,	"
Lawrence Redding,	"
Alois Kohlbecker,	Central City
Reuben G. Askey,	Rush Twp
Jacob L. DeHaas,	Howard
Geo. B. Uzzle,	Clarence
Jacob Saneroff,	Rush Twp
Jas. A. Decker,	Pine Grove Mills
Jesse Long,	Penns Cave

RESTAURANT.

John Delige,	Phillipsburg
Thos. Pilkington,	"
E. G. Henderson,	2nd Ward Phils'bg

WHOLESALE.

Jno. C. Mulfinger,	Pleasant Gap.
J. C. Hicklen,	Phillipsburg
Jas. Lehman,	"
Geo. E. Chandler,	"
Geo. Dein,	"
John Anderson,	Bellefonte
N. W. Eby,	Woodward
W. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe

WHOLESALE BEER.

Geo. E. Lamb,	Phillipsburg
Samuel Rodgers,	"

WHOLESALE LIQUOR.

Wm. Riley,	Phillipsburg
A. Baum,	Bellefonte
Rob't L. Haas,	wholesale brewer, Roopsburg.

THE present state legislature is running wild in the direction of raising salaries and creating new offices. If all the bills now on the carpet in this direction become laws, then the money will fly.

One bill proposes to raise the pay of members from \$1500 to \$2500. Another bill proposes a clerk to each committee, with a salary of \$1200 for each clerk. Another bill creates a new department with a horde of officials and salaries running from \$3,500 down to \$1000. And a score of other schemes to provide fat places for party beelers at the public expense.

People demand the lopping off of offices instead of creating a hundred new ones; they demand the cutting down of extravagant salaries instead of making them still higher. If other people are required by the stringency of the times to get along on less incomes why can't the office holders get along with less pay instead of increasing it?

But this is the line the Republicans are starting out on to do business under their big majorities.

We have not yet seen that the Centre county representatives, Womelsdorf and Curtin, have the rainbow of economy resting upon them.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Death of Henry Hoy.

On Friday, January 25, 1895, Henry Hoy, Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, died at his home, age 66 years. He was the only brother of Hezekiah Hoy, of Benner township.

A few days ago a 7-year old son of Wm. M'Dowell, of Marion tp., in cutting fodder, accidentally cut off his left thumb.

Wednesday, February 20, the new grange hall at Fiedler will be dedicated.

All will remember the big blizzard of 1895.

Landlord Brandon, formerly of Bellefonte, has leased a hotel in Carlisle.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.