

November 21, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. JAVO1 means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In his message to Congress President Roosevelt will ask for legislation for the suppression of anarchy, the decrease of the surplus by war tax reduction, and the creation of a ship subsidy. He will advise continuous progress on reciprocity. A Department of Commerce headed by a Cabinet Minister will be advised. The reenactment of the Geary act and laws barring Anarchists will be urged. Only general reference will be made to the trust problem. The necessity for the highest efficiency in the naval and military establishments will be dwelt upon. The Nicaraguan canal route will be favored, also the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The irrigation of the arid lands of the West will be strongly advocated. Cables to our insular possessions are to be suggested. The progress in the islands will be reviewed at some length.

It is a question now which is preferable to die from tetanus or simply "have" small-pox.

Potter township has a Democrat or two ambitious for legislative honors. So it is hinted.

Watch for it: Roosevelt's message to congress. He has as many subjects to please as any president heretofore has had, and the chances are he will not please a larger per cent.

Many of the newspapers throughout Pennsylvania have published the story that the meagre 7000 votes cast by the Donnelly-Ryan Democrats in Philadelphia will cut down the representation from that city in future Democratic conventions. Representation in Democratic conventions is fixed by the vote cast in Presidential years. Last year Bryan received 50,000 votes in Philadelphia. That vote alone would carry fifty-nine delegates. But the fractions in the twenty-eight legislative districts increases the number to sixty-four and there it will remain until after the vote of 1904 is cast, unless the rules governing the party in the State are changed before that time. But hereafter the sixty-four delegates from Philadelphia will represent Democrats, and not Charley Donnelly and Tommy Ryan. The Hasson Committee will begin its work of re-construction soon after January.

The sugar and tobacco men can now turn their guns on Senator Lodge, who declares reciprocity with Cuba to be one of the most important questions before congress.

President Roosevelt's scheme to irrigate the arid land in the west, will be met by strong opposition in the east by the farmers. Every organization of farmers in the east is dead set against such a scheme, because it taxes them to furnish further competition.

The result of the recent election practically insures the nomination of John P. Elkin for governor next May or June. Elkin is the attorney general of the Stone administration, and he has been slated for the succession to the chief executive of the state by the governor, Insurance Commissioner Durnham, State Chairman Reeder, Senator Penrose and other Quay state leaders. Senator Quay, it is said, has never committed himself to Elkin for governor. He always felt that the attorney general was so much mixed up in the objectionable acts of the Stone administration that his candidacy would be a repetition of the Delamater fight of 1890.

Roosevelt's proposition to irrigate arid lands in the west with the taxes imposed on the farmers in the east will not strengthen him among the farmers in the east or west. Those who have by hard toil earned their acres can not see the philosophy of irrigating otherwise useless lands and thereby decrease the value of lands already under cultivation and increase competition in the market for farm products.

The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed Monday by Secretary Hay for the United States and Lord Pauncefote for Great Britain. By its terms Great Britain withdraws from Nicaragua Canal, leaving its construction, operating and fortifying to the United States.

We guarantee and stand by every pair of shoes that leaves our store—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

This promises to be one of the exciting questions before the coming session of Congress, in the passage of a law extending the Chinese exclusion act for another term of ten or twenty years, or to make its extension for an indefinite term of years. For twenty years the exclusion of Chinese immigration has been regarded as the settled policy of the country, and although there are many at the East and some great corporation employers of labor at the West who favor the discontinuance of the exclusion policy, we do not think there is much question when the test comes that the exclusion law will be continued. The workmen of the country are a unit on the subject, and aside from that great army there are multitudes in other walks of life who are opposed to the idea of a renewal of Chinese immigration. The feeling on this subject is particularly intense on the Pacific coast, and a general convention of the advocates of continued exclusion will be held in San Francisco on the 21st. of this month for the purpose of considering and adopting memorials to Congress on the subject. There has been a marked decrease of Mongolian population on the Pacific coast, but the generality and intensity of opposition has in no wise abated. A referendum vote was ordered by the Legislature of California some years ago, which showed for Chinese immigration 883, and against it 154,638 votes. In the city of San Francisco only 224 votes were cast in favor of the admission of the Chinese and 41,258 voters declared their opposition. A similar vote in other States would indicate a great majority against. No political party would venture to challenge the anti-Chinese sentiment by advocating the admission of the Chinese.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF INDIANS.

It is a disputed question whether there were more Indians in the bounds of the present United States four hundred years ago, when America was discovered, than there are at this time. Of that there can be only vague speculation, but the census bureau informs us that at present, or in June last, were in all the United States, including Alaska, 266,760 Indians. There were 273,000 in 1890, 350,000 in 1870, and 410,000 in 1850, after the annexation of California and New Mexico. The loss is mainly in the wild tribes, and not among the Indians who have adopted the customs of civilized life. When Alaska was annexed it was believed that there were fully 60,000 Indians in the territory. An actual count shows fewer than 30,000.

Taking the whole Indian population of the United States proper there has been a loss in ten years of 45 per cent, the heaviest loss being in the North Central and Western States. In the South Atlantic States there is an apparent increase of over 4,000 in number, but this is due mainly to the inclusion as Indians, in the census of 1900, of the Croatians in North Carolina, who were enumerated in 1890 largely as whites.

The Indian territory had an Indian population of 51,979 in 1890 and 52,500 in 1900. Alaska comes next with 29,536. Then Arizona with 26,000. California still has 15,377 Indians; New Mexico, 13,144; Oklahoma, 13,167; South Dakota, 20,225; the State of Washington, 10,039, and Montana, 11,344. Then most of the other Western States and some of the Southern have smaller numbers, down to Delaware, with 9 Indians in 1900. In the Indian territory the Cherokees, Chippewas, Iroquois and Chickasaws have more than held their own since 1822. The Creeks and Choctaws in the same time have lost about one-third of their number, and the Seminoles one-half.

A COMING TARIFF BATTLE.

There may be no decisive action at the coming session of Congress on the tariff question, but it is pretty certain that the ground work will be laid for future changes in the way of reduced duties. The regulation Republican politicians oppose any change, and, attributing the prosperity of the country to the extortions of the Dingley tariff, are vehement to "let well enough alone." They are opposed to what they call "tariff tinkering," unless it is to advance the duties in the interest of trusts and monopolies. But outside of these regulars there are varied elements in the Republican party that insist that some changes in our tariff rates are necessary, either through the medium of reciprocity treaties or direct legislation. No account is given to Democratic sentiment, and it is assumed to be a question for Republicans alone, but when it comes up for action in Congress, with the majority party divided, Democratic votes in the House or Senate may determine which side shall win. It is a sound conclusion that the Democrats will support more liberal policies. They will take all they can get from reciprocity, but will favor direct action in the way of a general reduction of customs taxes.

Notwithstanding the demand of the out-and-out protectionists in opposition to any changes, to "let well enough alone," it is apparent that there are three or four well-marked divisions in the Republican party at this time on the tariff question. The advocates of a general system of reciprocity are the more numerous, and base their beliefs on Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech, as well as on what are believed to be the sentiments of President Roosevelt. To a delegation of the representatives of several important chambers of commerce who called on him a few days ago to plead for reciprocity with Canada, the President said:

While it would be manifestly improper for me to advocate a reciprocal treaty with any one country, I can assure you that every influence of my administration will be exerted toward securing such treaties with the great commercial nations of the world.

Concessions must be made, and President Roosevelt indicates that they must be made to the great commercial nations. It is to them we sell in greatest quantities. Our best customer is the United Kingdom and its colonies, which take about half of our foreign exports.

The three admirals have now the Schley case in their most holy keeping, and their judgment may be long delayed. Such bodies move slowly, and then they are on active service pay. Over a thousand pages of testimony are to be examined in reaching a conclusion on the statements submitted by the navy department to be examined. The judge advocate in closing admitted that there had been no evidence to support the foolish charge of cowardice made against the admiral by McClary in his book and feely taken up by the immortal Potts in his testimony. This was the material charge about which the people took the most interest. The other accusations about the western movements of the Brooklyn and the great fleet to coal, the famous loop of the Brooklyn, and other points of naval tactics, involved only questions of proper tactics, which the admiral had to determine for himself, and were simply matters of good or bad judgment, brought up after the facts. Every honest reader will look for the entire vindication of Admiral Schley by the court of inquiry. In fact, the public was convinced on the case as presented by the judge advocate. It was believed that the defense could have rested there and then. The admiral won the great victory as commander of the fleet, with Sampson and the New York an hour or more away. What more was desired in the way of knowledge? How he did it was immaterial when the fact that he did was patent to the whole world.

The pacification of the Philippines, by the encouragement of political parties and a minimum of home rule, does not work altogether satisfactorily, and more effective measures have been adopted. General Smith, for instance, has issued an order which makes it necessary for every soldier in the islands of Samar and Leyte to see to it that he is never separated from his arms, even at meal time. He is to take his breakfast with his gun beside him and his cartridge belt buckled around his waist. This seems to mean business. It indicates the temper of the people and that the Filipinos have some of the same qualities of resistance as the Boers. These same Filipinos are a very unreliable class so far as their professions of peace and loyalty go. They are ready for war at any and all times. All they need is a chance. They may be "amicos" the next day, but the day after are around with their bolos. We have on hand an undertaking that may last for generations.

Get our prices on Felts and Lumbermen's Gums—Yeager & Davis.

Do not fail to see our line of ladies' shoes—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of Susan McCauley, late of Centre Hall, will offer at public sale Saturday, November 23, at 1 p. m., a lot in Centre Hall, thirteen acres, containing a good two-story frame dwelling house, outbuildings and stable. The property is well located, being on Main street, and is desirable in all respects. Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale; 1/2 balance April 1, 1902, when possession will be given; balance April 1, 1903. Inferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage. W. B. MINGLE, Executor, Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Wm. Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he 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. JOHN H. RISHB, Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of D. H. Ruhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they 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. EDWIN RUIHL, Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

Spring Mills, Pa. P. V. S. STORE.

Fall is here with its cold, blustery weather and so are we with the Shoes to keep you warm.

FELT BOOTS and SHOES, for MEN, LADIES, BOYS & GIRLS.

My stock is new and up to date—bought direct from the manufacturers, and is none of your dried out stuff that lasts but for a day.

Stop in to see us and we will gladly show you our fine stock.

C. A. KRAPE.

W. A. HENNEY, BLACKSMITH. Come around to see me.

BANKS. Penn's Valley Banking Company, Centre Hall, Pa. Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

ATTORNEYS. HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. J. H. ORVIN, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIN, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor.

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E. SHRECKENGOST, Farmers Mills, Pa. AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER. I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

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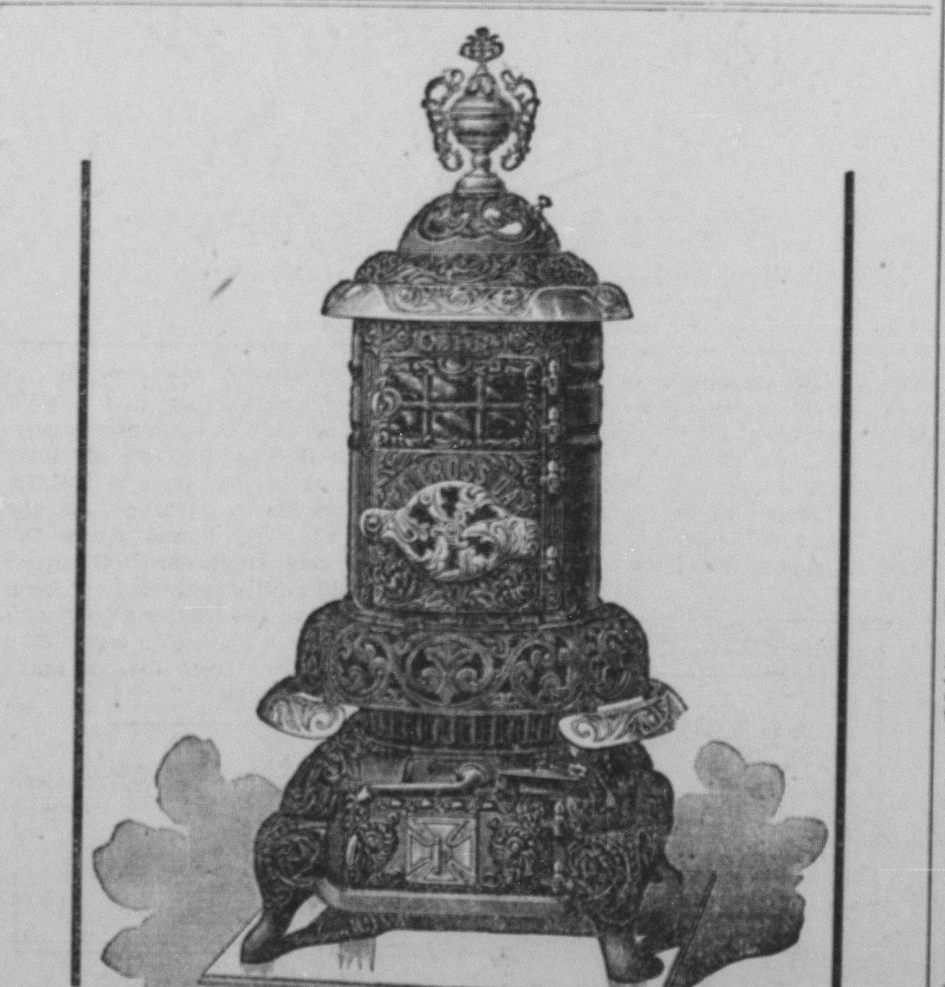
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901. TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD. 7:35 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 9:15 a. m.—Train 59. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 11:15 a. m.—Train 57. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 1:15 p. m.—Train 55. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 3:15 p. m.—Train 53. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 5:15 p. m.—Train 51. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 7:15 p. m.—Train 49. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 9:15 p. m.—Train 47. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. 11:15 p. m.—Train 45. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:10 p. m. New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:15 p. m., Washington 6:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia. SUNDAY TRAINS. 7:35 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Clearfield, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Sunbury only. 10:00 a. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Sunbury, with through coaches to Tyrone. 1:31 p. m.—Train 61. Week days for Harrisburg, Clearfield, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Clearfield, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia. 4:05 p. m.—Train 5. Week days for Renovo, Kimbira and intermediate stations. 10:00 p. m.—Train 61. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor car and passenger coach for Philadelphia. 9:10 p. m.—Train 91. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table. Table with columns for Read Down, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 28, 1901. Table with columns for EASTWARD and WESTWARD. Stations include Bellefonte, Altoona, Harrisburg, and Sunbury. Includes a note about morning trains from Montandon and Williamsport.