#### THE CENTRE REPORTER. ISSUED WEEKLY.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor. Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as Second Class mail matter.

## CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910

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

#### CHURCH APPOINTMENTS. Presbyterian-Spring Mills, morning, co

munion; Centre Hall, atternoon. United Evangelical-Tusseyville, morning Egg Hill, afternoon : Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed-Centre Hall, morning, communion preparatory services Friday evening. Tussey-

Methodist-Spracetown, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening. Communion services at each place.

Lutheran-Georges Vailey, communion, morning ; preparatory services Saturday afternoon at Union, communion, afternoon; preparatory services Saturday at 7:30. Centre Hall, eve-

> DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Governor WEBSTER GRIM For Lieutenant Governor THOMAS H. GREEVY For Secretary of Internal Affairs JAMES L. BLAKESLEE For Congress WILLIAM C. HEINLE For State Senator SAMUEL C. STEWART

#### J. CALVIN MEYER LOCALS.

For the Legislature

Mrs. William Wonderly, of Johnstown, is visiting at the home of Mrs. William S. Slick, in Centre Hall.

Mrs. W. S. Musser, of Columbia, has been visiting among relatives and friends at Spring Mills, and beginning of this week was the guest of Mrs. W. Frank Bradford and others in Centre

Eighteen hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn were husked from fourteen acres on the farm of J. Elmer Royer, at Old Fort. That is a fine showing, especially when the acreage is considered.

A cabbage root with three fair-sized heads was brought to this office by Anthony Garver, of Nittany Mountsin. He thinks he will have a ton or more of cabbage, and finds two heads on one root not unusual.

The Belleville Times asserts that Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, will locate in that town for the practice of his profession, but the Doctor, in response to an inquiry, asked the Reporter to say nothing about the proposed change of location.

Will Sandoe, of Pittsburg, and Claude K. Stahl, of Altoons, were in Centre Hall over Sunday. The latter brings the news that the managers' office men and shopmen at the Altoona car shops are almost a unit in their support of Berry, and not least enthustatic is Mr. Stabl himself.

This little item from the Freeport (Illinois) Bulletin indicates that farmers can well afford to take good care of the yearling colts, as they can be developed into marketable horses before prices drop: W. H. Shops had three horses good enough to bring \$995 at the auction ring in Chicago, topping the market.

Miss Emma Wolf, of Ardmore, came to Centre Hall, to attend the funeral of Isaac Smith. She remained until this (Thursday) morning, when she returned home. Miss Wolf gives her time to massage and special gymnastics, and at present is treating a number of patients, which accounts for the short stay at her former home. A fall of twenty-five feet would put the average man out of commission, but Harry B. Wagner experienced such a fall from a telephone pole and landed on the cement walk in front of H. C. Shirk's residence, in Centre Hall, Saturday forenoon, and he was off duty only until Tuesday morning. Although his side was badly bruised he thought he could not keep from serving his employers longer, and was brought to Centre Hall by his father, John H. Wagner, of Georges Valley, on the morning named and went to

Many automobile drivers while passing along in rural sections are not at all particular to give the old family horse more road than suits their convenience. The automobile driver well knows that the old mare will shy off a little and make the road clear for the of the charge are Aaronaburg, Coburn, machine to pass by in safety. The chauffeur calculates that if he gives half the track and begins his turning a rod in front of the horse, he has given all the road the law requires. He does not take into account that almost every horse shies to some extent. and that the man or woman driving it must avoid driving close to embankments and obstructions. This being the case, it would appear that every automobilist who has in mind the safety of the occupants in the vehicle the machine is about to pass, would turn to the right as far as possible. There are some chauffeurs who are as thoughtful for the safety of the public as they are for those in the machine which they guide, but there are others who tained at the head of the schools if the are not, and it is to these latter to people of his county have good schools whom reference is made.

The writer for an hour or more was in Millheim, last week, for the first time since the burnt portion of the town has been rebuilt. As a rule fires improve towns, and the result in Millheim was not made an exception, Where once old, yet good buildings stood, today the modern is foundmodern in design, construction,

equipment. The D. J. Nieman building, in which is located the Nieman clothing store, and the A. A. Kessler building in which the Kessler & Co. clothing store is found, are unequaled anywhere in a town the size of Millheim. The stores are well stocked, and the proprietors are endeavoring to and are gaining trade by the fair usage of their customers and a liberal purchase of printer's ink.

The Millheim Banking Company is quartered in fine style in a new building. The interior of the bank is well the bank officials and their customers, who by the way have supported the bank in such a way as to increase its business during the past year.

The new store building erected by A. A. Frank & Sons, on the site of the ruins of the Musser house, is a great credit to that town. This building also accommodates the new bank that a modern store can be successfully

conducted in a small town. C. E McClellan is doing business in a new store room, and is now erecting a second room, with but a brick wall between it and the one now occupied, What the new room is to contain is a matter Mr. McClellan is keeping to

Of course, there are many other improvements in Millheim that have made since the disastrous fire, but here are mentioned only those now occupying the burned section.

Daniel Hosterman Paralyz d. While in Centre Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Daniel Hosterman, of Coburn, aged some seventy years, became partially paralyzed, and for an hour or more lay on a large box at the railroad station before his real condition was discovered. He was then taken to the home of his son, John Hosterman, at Centre Hill. His condition since has been very critical, and he may not recover.

son, as he frequently does, and Saturday morning came to Centre Hall with the idea of returning to Coburn, where he lives with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Harter. He took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Smith, the political revolution that followed. who are distant relatives, and while it was observed that he acted strangely, little was thought of it. In the afternoon Mr. Smith went out of town, and Mrs. Smith being in delicate health and not able to further entertain him, he went to the railroad station. He stepped up to the window and asked for a ticket, but was unable to find his purse. While searching for his money he almost fell against the stove, and he was then tak en from the waiting room by the clerk

E. W. Crawford happened to come to the station, and knowing Mr Hosterman engaged him in conversation. He stated he felt dizzy, and it was then it dawned upon Mr. Crawford and others that the man needed Samaritan aid, which was given.

## House Burned in Georges Valley.

Sunday afternoon, at about two o'clock, the dwelling house of James Weaver was destroyed by fire. The house was built about five years ago, and was located about one mile south of Synagogue church. It was not a palatial residence but it was a comfortable home and will be a great lose to Mr. Weaver. A stove, a few disher and a little canned goods was all that was saved.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were visiting among neighbors in Decker Valley, and when they came home their house was discovered to be on fire. No cause of the fire can be given.

Rev. Sheeder Goes to Clarlon. On the close of eight and one-haif years service on the Asronsburg charge, Rev. B. R. M. Sheeder, November 21st, will separate his connection as pastor with that field, to go to Clarion, Clarion county, where he will assume a similar relation with a Lutheran body.

The Aaronsburg charge is now in want of a pastor. The appointments St. Paul's, Milheim and Penn Hall.

## Gibboney in Bellefonte,

According to a schedule given in the Tuesday's issue of the North American, D. Clarence Gibboney and Dr. George Edward Reed will speak in Bellefonte some time on Sunday.

Superintendent of Schools Cyrus Grove is up for re-election in Stephen county, Illinois. In that state this school official is voted for at the general election, and candidates are nominated by political parties. Mr. Grove has given his county such good service that he will undoubtedly be re-

#### GRIM'S SPLENDID RECORD.

Webster Grim was born at Revere, Bucks county, Aug. 11, 1866, and is a son of Dr. George W. Grim, who was a prominent physician of that locality. He was brought up with the family upon the farm. In 1887 he was graduated with honors at the Keystone Normal school and delivered the political oration. He then entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1889, and has practiced his profession at Doylestown since that time. Although his county (Bucks) is largely Republican, such is his standing among those who know him that he has twice been elected to the state senate by good majorities. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic state convention of 1908 as its candidate for superior court

Webster Grim assumed a leading position among the senators from the first. He entered upon the service at the opening of the session of 1903 and was assigned to the committee on juarranged, both for the convenience of diciary general, to which four-fifths of all legislation is committed for examtnation. At his second session he was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic joint caucus, thus becoming the leader of the minority upon the floor of the senate.

During his first session Senator Grim procured the passage of his automobile law. This was an entirely new subject for legislation, and a high or-Merchant Frank is demonstrating der of ability was required to draw a constitutional bill which would conserve the interests of the state and protect those of the motorists. Subsequently it was attacked in the courts and its constitutionality was affirmed. During that session he attacked the measure known as the "press muzzler," making a speech against it that commanded the attention of the press of the state and concelled the bosses to make such amenaments as materfally modified its iniquities. He was also the foe of all measures multiplying offices, increasing salaries, pensioning judges, appropriations of water rights and all other forms of job-

During the session of 1905 Senator Grim was equally alert in the interest of the people. The same bills for the increase of the number of offices, the increase in the volume of salaries, the pensioning of judges and the creation of corporations to steal water powers and usurp utilities were brought forward, and as the leader of the minority Senator Grim fought them with relentless energy and vigilance. That was the session made famous by the establishment of the "House of Mirth" Mr. Hosterwan had been visiting bis in the Boas mansion, Harrisburg, and under pressure of greed and graft, iniquity was rampant in the capital. While Senator Grim and his minority colleagues in the senate were not able to stem the tide of vice they did suc- pleted his studies and was admitted to ceed in exposing it so as to compel the Blair county bar in 1874, soon af-

> The acts of the special session of 1906 are fresh in the minds of the people, and Senator Grim's active work in shaping the legislation of that session need not be commented upon. duced during the previous session by the Democratic minority under Sensone of the prime movers in the insurin that department.

Grim entered upon his second senatorini term. He at once assumed a foremost place among the minority attracted state-wide attention and afing to the investigation of the capitol graft, speaking frequently and forcefully in favor of a thorough probing. yers, when disbarred the right of ap-He supported the soldiers' pension bill, introduced a bill to regulate telephone charges and led the fight in behalf of the farmers requiring milk bottles to ly represented his county in state conbe stamped. He introduced an import- ventions. He held the office of reant amendment to the election laws, corder for five years and was tendered opposed the graft producing measure providing for a geological survey, and ed. In 1898 he was delegate to the initiated the plan to have additional national convention at St. Louis which members of the commerce commission elected instead of appointed. He also | year the nominee of his party for convigorously supported the proposition to have United States senators elected an average majority of 6500. His opby popular vote.

During that session Senator Grim made an effort to have excessive salaries reduced, to create a state civil service, to repeat the bill exempting rall by 526 votes. In 1902 he was elected roads from liability for accidents to city solicitor of Altoona and filled the employes, to give trolley companies the right of eminent domain, to establish the referendum, to prevent unfair state senator against J. C. Stineman discrimination of railroad companies and other corporations. He fought the of his ticket. All these nominations bills for the inspection of tenements, Fahey's bill for the government of street railways, the district attorney's fee bill, and the measure providing for the civil courts, although he has been eminent domain for electric light companies. He introduced a resolution to every important criminal case in the force action on the bill defining trusts and defeated the bill for the reorgant gation of the banking department that fraternal organizations and takes an created a lot of new offices.

The session of 1907 was a strenuous and significant one. The Penrose machine had about recovered from the tion of 1905, and was there with bills. But the minority led by Senator Grim sorts of graft bills were introduced, vigorously. During that session Senator Grim voted for the Columbus Day bill, for civil service in cities of the second class, for the taxation of express companies, for payment of Naincreasing the pay for soldiers' headstones, for a state fair appropriation, providing for the health and safety of miners, to prevent infections, author izing trolley roads to carry freight and for all the department pure food laws. about with the aid of two crutches, He supported the bill providing for the and all because Barney kicked over States senator by popular vote, that constables ship. protecting minor children, compelling

nospitais to turnish sick and injured firemen with beds, regulating the sale of cocaine, all department health bills, the soldiers' pension bill, the rights of labor unions and the school code. In fact he was the champion on the floor of these measures, and particularly of the employers' liability act of June

Senator Grim was equally alert against vicious legislation. He was against the bill for the inspection of weights and measures, that increasing the salary of governor, against benzoate of soda, against assistant district attorneys in certain countles, against the Philadelphia and Pittsburg boulevard, against the increase of the salarles of judges, against the resolution to place the Quay statue in the capitor corridor, against additional stenographers in departments, against increasing the salary of the auditor general. against additional messengers, against the pawnbrokers' bill, against the bill allowing unbelievers to testify, and against all the machine measures to

grab franchises and control utilities. Mr. Grim has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the community and has probably made himself as useful as any person in it. For twelve years he was the superintendent of the Reformed Sunday school, during which time the school was completely reorganized, departments established and the graded course of instruction and examination introduced by him was perfected. Since his resignation he has served continuously as advising superintendent and teacher of the advanced class in the senior grade. He conducted the first annual institute in the county. He has taken active part in a number of Sunday school conventions, usually conducting the song service, until he was relieved at his own request. He is an active member of Salem Reformed church, Doylestown; was the secretary of the building committee of the new church and organ committee, and has contributed much to the material success of the church. He has for years regularly presided at the organ every Sunday. He is a successful choir leader, as the renditions from time to time attest.

## THOMAS H. GREEVY

Democratic Nominee For Lieutenant

Governor. Thomas H. Greevy, the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, was born April 4, 1850. He was reared in Williamsport, Pa., where his father was employed in a mercantile house. He received his education in the public schools and the commercial college of that city. In 1871 be entered the law office of Samuel J. Morrison, Williamsport, as a student at law. In 1873 he removed to Altoona, where he com-

In 1877 Mr. Greevy was elected recorder of the city of Altoona. His Suffice it to say that practically every and pending the contest he was summeasure then enacted had been intro- moned to Bedford to testify as a character witness in a pending trial. According to custom he was admitted to tor Grim's caucus direction. He was the Bedford bar and upon his return home criticised the action of the court ance investigation disclosing the graft in a newspaper of which he was part owner. In resentment of this Judge With the session of 1907 Senator Hall had a rule issued summoning him "to show cause why he should not be disbarred for contempt." This case senators and led in the debates relat- ter a hearing the rule was dismissed. But it broughteabout the passage of the act of assembly which gives lawpeal to the supreme court.

> tive part in politics, and has frequenta unanimous renomination but declinnominated Cleveland. He was that gress in the 30th district which gave ponent, Hon, Edward Scu l, of Someret county, had 4200 majoritf. In 1890 he was again nominated for congress in the 20th district and was defeated

Mr. Greevy has always taken an ac-

office until 1905. In 1904 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for and ran several thousand votes ahead were literally forced upon him. Mr. Greevy has an extensive law

practice in Blair county, principally in engaged on one side of the other of county for many years. He is connected with several benevolent and active interest in them.

From early mairhood Mr. Greevy has taken great interest in the improvement of labor conditions and at fright caused by the political revoluthe outset was among the most active participants in the organization of labor. When a mere boy he joined a was equally alert and determined. All labor union in Williamsport and subsequently widened his activities and and the sturdy Democrats fought them assisted in the organization of the miners' unions in the authracite coal regions. He has been the willing and capable counsel of labor men and strike leaders in nearly every case in which they have been brought into tional Guardsmen for time at drill, for court and stands as among the most earnest champions of labor in the

Capt. W. H. Runkle is walking nomination of candidates for United the dash board and landed on the

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