

# The Centre Democrat

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## The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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### Editorial.

THE present oppressive weather is very depressing upon a man who was born tired and by nature is indolent.

THE Sunday opening of the World's Fair has proven a financial failure. The attendance has dwindled to such a low point on that day as not to pay the expense of opening.

MISS VINNIE PATTISON, daughter of Gov. Pattison, will soon be married to Mr. Heron Crossman, a broker of New York. The wedding is to occur before the family leaves the executive mansion at Harrisburg.

POSTMASTER General Bissell has decided to do away with Wannamakers job-lot style, of postal cards. After October but one will be issued by the department, of the same size as the standard commercial envelope.

THE democratic party is united on the repeal of the Sherman silver act. But as to what shall be substituted is not so certain. The silver advocates are preparing for a fierce struggle and the next session may be the scene of an interesting contest.

IF the dispatches that recently appeared in various daily papers of the state can be depended upon as anything near reliable, Gen. Hastings will receive the republican nomination for Governor. There seems to be little opposition at present, but there is a long gap between the present and the date of the next republican state convention.

CLEARFIELD county has chosen two sets of delegates to the state democratic convention. This came about through the change of the primary election back from September to June without changing the party rule on this point. Accordingly one delegate was elected a year ago last June and another by the recent county convention.

THE wheat crop throughout the country is much lighter this season than for some years. It is considered that there will only be enough for home consumption which should have a tendency to advance the prices. The corn crop will be heavier than usual and there is an increasing demand for the product abroad. These facts are encouraging signs for our farmers.

IN another column will be found an interesting article giving a brief sketch of the famous Sherman Silver Act, for the repeal of which a special session of congress has been called. The measure was conceived, introduced, passed and signed and became a law at the hands of the republicans. The democratic party opposed it at every point, but their efforts were of no avail simply on account of their minority in both branches of the government.

### TOO SLOW ON POSTOFFICES.

A comparison of the appointments of postmasters made during the first four months of Mr. Cleveland's administration with those made during the same period of Gen. Harrison's term is of interest. The records of the postoffice department show that during the first four months of the present administration the total number of presidential postmasters appointed was 433, as against 578 appointed during the first four months of Harrison's administration, and 353 during the first four months of Cleveland's former administration.

As to the appointment of fourth-class postmasters, the records show that during the first four months of the present administration there were 5,730 made because of resignation or death, and 3,226 on removals, making a total of 8,956. The number appointed because of resignation or death during the corresponding period of Harrison's administration was 3,649, and on removals 7,460, making a total of 11,109. There were, therefore, 4,234 more fourth-class postmasters appointed on removals during the first four months of the last than during the corresponding period of the present administration. -Es.

CRIDER's mule, at the plowing mill, objected to Geo. Schilling being on its back and kicked. Mr. Schilling was thrown off and landed on his head, receiving a severe wound.

## A REPUBLICAN MEASURE.

### WHO PASSED THE SHERMAN (SILVER) ACT.

A Brief Sketch of its Origin and Adoption—Was approved by the Democrats at every Opportunity.

It is an admitted fact by business men everywhere, irrespective of party, that the present financial troubles are attributable mainly to two causes—the looting of the national treasury by the Harrison administration, and the obnoxious legislation of the last republican congress. The crowning infamy of that congress, among the many infamous acts, is the so-called "Sherman Silver Bill." Its unwholesome effects upon the business of the country are so apparent that even its author, Senator Sherman, has stated repeatedly within the last two or three weeks, both over his own signature and by interviews in the newspapers, that the law is positively bad and that he was ready to vote for its unconditional repeal. In these same articles and interviews he seeks to break the force of his admissions and shield his party from the odium so well deserved by saying that "the bill was only passed by the republicans to prevent the democrats from inflicting a more serious and dangerous blow at the currency of the country."

The Sherman Silver Bill was passed in July, 1890, and was signed by President Harrison July 14th, 1890. The basis of this iniquitous law was first proposed by William Windom, President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1889, and the main features incorporated in a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Conger, of Iowa, the republican chairman of the coinage committee. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate about the same time. The bill that finally became the law of the land, and is now known as the "Sherman Act," contains substantially the suggestions of Secretary Windom, in his report for 1889, and was not only suggested by the head of the treasury during the first years of Harrison's administration, but was introduced in the House and Senate by republicans and passed by republican votes, the solid democratic vote being cast in opposition.

The congress that passed this bill was strongly republican in both branches. The House having for its presiding officer Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and the Senate Vice-President Morton. In the House the vote stood, on the final passage, 122 in the affirmative and 90 in the negative, and in the Senate 39 yeas and 26 nays. The republicans voted solidly in favor of the bill and the democrats, with equal solidity against it. The bill received the signatures of the republican speaker of the House and the republican Vice-President and presiding officer of the Senate on the 12th day of July, 1890. And two days later, on the 14th, President Harrison, a republican President, signed the bill. Since then its provisions have been in force and the vaults of the treasury gradually filled with silver dollars, worth sixty two cents, creating a currency that no one but the silver mine owners wanted, and which cannot be forced into circulation.

It is well to remember that this admitted disturber of the business of the country is the creature of the republican party, and that they are responsible for its effect upon the country.

It is also well to remember that the same party is responsible for the notorious "McKinley Bill," under the operation of which our industries have been paralyzed and jointly these laws have wrought greater injury to the people than any measures that were ever foisted upon this country. The republican party is the guilty perpetrator of these iniquities and, do what they may, they cannot shift the responsibility.

### Air Ship Invented.

John Evans, who resides in Northumberland county, has invented an air ship and will make his first ascension in the latter part of August, and says he will start from the fair grounds at weigh scales. The destination of this trip will be Chicago and he fully expects to startle the World's Fair people by dropping down on them from the clouds. If his first trip is successful he will attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean and visit the country of his father, Wales. Evans is about 25 years of age, and is a lineman on the Shamokin electric street railway. He has been working on his air ship for five years. The ship will be propelled by gas and will weigh 400 pounds. The car will accommodate two persons.

### A BALD PENSIONER.

Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, created a sensation in the House a few weeks before the adjournment of the last session of Congress by declaring that under Raum's administration of the Pension Office pensions had been granted for no other disability than the loss of hair. Republican members of the House bitterly denied the statement and called upon Mr. Tarsney to give the name of his informant, and the next day Raum sent a letter to Representative Grout, of Vermont, officially denying that a pension had ever been allowed for baldness, and again Mr. Tarsney was asked to give his informant's name. Mr. Tarsney replied by saying that his informant was an employee of the Pension Office and would at once be dismissed if his name were mentioned. He added however that he believed the statement to be true and said: "I make this pledge to the House; that at the very first opportune moment it can be safely done, I shall, by the files and records of that office, prove the truth of my informant's statements, or hold him up to the scorn of the House and the country as a falsifier, a character I do not believe he deserves." Two days before the inauguration of President Cleveland Dr. Warren Holt, of Missouri, a medical examiner in the Pension Office, was dismissed under the charge of having given false information to Representative Tarsney. Now for the sequel: This week quite accidentally a case was discovered that proved Mr. Tarsney's statement to have been strictly true and the dismissal of Dr. Holt to have been unjust—he has been reinstated. The case is that of Allen G. Peck, of Co. H, 1st R. I. light artillery, who was allowed a pension Oct. 19, 1891, to be dated from March 1, 1884, of \$4 a month, the only disability alleged being "loss of hair; result of typhoid fever." Whether there are other men drawing pensions for baldness remains to be seen, but Mr. Peck will draw no money on that account.

Next Friday will close the present fiscal year and instead of the eight or ten million deficiency which was estimated by Raum there will remain unexpended more than \$1,000,000 of the pension appropriation.

### Doing Good Work.

Rev. C. W. Rishel, late pastor on the Morrisdale charge of the M. E. church, now on the Ansonville circuit, is doing good work. He is engaged in building three new churches and a parsonage on the circuit, the latter at Mahaffey and the churches at Berwindsdale, Bower and Gazzam. The church at Berwindsdale is about completed, and will be dedicated three weeks from to-morrow. He informs us that the money for these improvements is nearly all raised, which is certainly a very creditable showing. The Reverend is located at Ansonville, but as soon as the new parsonage is completed will move to Mahaffey.—Phillipsburg Ledger.

Rev. Rishel is one of the young ministers of that church and is meeting with much success. His many friends in Centre county and especially at Centre Hall, which formerly was his home, will be interested in the above item.

### A Peculiar Attachment.

When the circus train of Main's show was wrecked, one of the most valuable animals, a tiger, escaped and was subsequently killed and sent to be mounted by Mr. Charles H. Eldon, which has by his skill been rendered life-like and complete in finish. The work was done to order of Mr. L. D. Parker, a resident of Olivia, Blair county, and being finished was subject to further orders. A few days ago an attachment was served upon Mr. Eldon, restraining him from delivering the tiger to Mr. Parker, the said attachment being issued by the Pennsylvania railroad company, the claim for such action being based on the grounds that Mr. Main had been satisfactorily reimbursed by the company for his loss, and all the property of the wreck was by right belonging to the railroad company.

### Railroad Scheme.

From a reliable source the Clearfield Republican is informed that there is a likelihood of a railroad being built soon from Medix, in Elk county, to connect with the Pennsylvania road at that place. This will connect the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley, now operated by the Pennsylvania, and while the Beach Creek has a northern outlet from there over the B. & P., the Pennsylvania will also have one over the Allegheny Valley. The distance from Medix to Clearfield on an air-line is but twenty miles, so that it will not take much work to throw this connecting link across to Clearfield.

### CORBETT ON CLEVELAND.

Champion Corbett was asked to give his opinion as to the most effective method by which President Cleveland could rid himself of the surplus flesh. This is what Mr. Corbett said:

"The best system and the only one which I know to be thoroughly effective is a vigorous course of exercise. He should begin this method, if possible, by running, say half a mile.

"As soon as a reasonable time has elapsed he should walk about three miles to begin with, and increase this daily. After these walks he should be rubbed with alcohol ninety-five per cent. strong. In this way a great deal of his corpulency could be rubbed off. During his walking he should wind a very heavy woolen blanket about his waist to make him perspire freely.

"If possible he should drink no liquids whatever, as you will find that the man who most rapidly increases in weight drinks a large amount of water or other beverages. His diet might consist of chops, a soft boiled egg, a steak, but should carefully avoid all sorts of soups and soft foods. By closely following this course the president should easily succeed in reducing his weight at least five pounds each day.

"I might further suggest that as the principal streets in the city of Washington are paved with asphalt, the president procure a bicycle and ride a few miles each morning before breakfast for the improvement of his physical condition. I think that a heavy-weight president needs as careful training before he attempts to administer a knockout blow to such opponents as the silver bill, as do heavy-weight pugilists before they enter the arena.

"I believe that if President Cleveland will follow my advice he will enter the political ring, at the opening of the next congress, in the pink of condition. I might close by adding that if Mr. Cleveland would appoint me secretary of state and allow none of my subordinates to assume the active work of that department, I would guarantee not only to reduce his weight, but to make him, by the time congress next convenes, the quickest, healthiest and gamest president that ever vetoed a bill."

### A Boiled Shirt Front.

By the following receipt linen, shirt bosoms, etc., after being washed may be given as fine a gloss as when first bought. Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder; put it into a pitcher and pour a pint of boiling water on it, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin.

### Stroudsburg Normal.

The new Normal school at East Stroudsburg will open its first term Sept. 4th. The location of this school is unsurpassed. It is in the great summer resort region of Monroe county on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad, three miles from the famous Delaware Water Gap. The buildings are of brick and stone, large and well furnished with modern equipments. All who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of Normal school training can get full information by addressing the principal, George P. Bible, for a copy of the illustrated prospectus.

### Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The following are the officers of Bellefonte, castle No. 357, for the ensuing six months' term: Past Chief, M. R. Johnson; Noble Chief, T. M. Barnhart; Vice Chief, I. N. Gibson; High Priest, Samuel Shirk, Venerable Hermit, John Garbrick, Jr.; Master of Records, E. E. Ardry; Clerk of Exchequer, A. Luckenbach; Keeper of Exchequer, J. I. McClure; Sir Herald, A. V. Hamilton; Worthy Bard, A. Luckenbach; Worthy Chamberlain, John Yearick; Ensign, Alvin Stover; Esquire, C. C. Bell; First Guardsman, Jacob Shirk, Second Guardsman H. C. Shaffer; Trustees, H. K. Hoy, M. D.

### Col. W. Fred Reynolds.

On Wednesday a dispatch from W. Fred Reynolds, who is in Philadelphia, at present, stated "Was appointed Colonel on Governor Pattison's staff." Signed "W. F. R." This is a decided compliment to our young townsman.

During the heated term you should wear light weight clothing and be comfortable. Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, have a large assortment of summer suits in chevots and serges that they are selling at remarkably low prices.

## A BIT OF HISTORY.

### FOUNDERS OF A PROSPEROUS TOWN.

The Early Settlers of Phillipsburg—Who they Were and Where they Came from—The Great Change.

Strange as it may seem few persons know anything definite about the early history of Phillipsburg. The best informed even find themselves embarrassed by conflicting statements. It is well settled, however, that Henry and James Phillips and a man named Baker owned a large body of wild lands on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, including the Moshannon basin, and covering part of the present counties of Centre, Clearfield and Cambria, and probably extending into Indiana and Blair. In 1794 two agents, Bebee and Treziyulney, were sent by the Philippians to lay out a town, and selected as a site a tract of land on Moshannon creek and called it Moshannontown. As an inducement for persons to settle in the new place a town lot and a four-acre outlot was offered to each of the first twelve who would come. Those who responded were: Dr. George Bergmann, from Upper Saxony; Jacob Dimeing, Wirtemberg; Klumbach, Germany; Learey, Ireland; Liepoldt, Germany; Reese, Hesseassel; Schilloh, Germany; John Henry Simler, Saxe-Coburg; John Shultz, Lower Saxony; Joseph Barth, Starsburg; McAuly, Scotland; Jacob Meyer, Germany.

It is a fact worth of note that these persons were all foreigners. When they arrived they found nothing but a dense wilderness, occupied by different kinds of wild animals. In a short time most of these men left. Reese, Simler and Shultz alone remained. The latter built the first house in town. It was located on the southeast corner of Presqueisle and Second streets. Simler built a log house on the corner of Laurel and Second, where Haupt's bakery now stands. Some of the Complanter tribe of Indians were still here, but they were peaceable and harmless.

Inasmuch as settlers did not come in as speedily as was expected the Philippians offered a premium, like that mentioned, to the next twelve, provided, however, that each one was to build a log house on the donated lot. Samuel Turner is known to have obtained his lot on these terms. Jacob Wise was an early settler, followed by Carothers, Fetters, Dillman, Joseph Earls and Peter Young, Valentine Flegal purchased the land now owned by the Steiner heirs, and John Coulter bought a piece at what is now known as Troy bridge and erected a house on it. In 1796 the old State road was opened through this region, and in 1797 Henry and James Phillips came to the town with some men whom they set to work clearing land and making improvements. They built a log house on Front and Pine streets and put up a "big barn" near where the Pennsylvania railroad freight house now is, and also built a grist and large sawmill on Cold stream. Nat Phillips came here about that time. A few years after all three of the Philippians left Moshannontown and their business was carried on by two agents named Barlow and Felwell until 1809, when Hardman Phillips arrived in the place and changed its name to Phillipsburg in honor of his brothers who preceded him. In 1817 Hardman Phillips built a forge on Cold Stream, and in 1821 he built his screw factory at Point Lookout—the first screw factory erected in the United States. The building of a railroad across the mountains to connect with the canal at Huntingdon was a favorite project of Mr. Phillips, and he had a corps of engineers survey the route, but in that attempt and several others he failed, simply because he was half a century ahead of the age in which he lived. In December, 1863, he could have seen his hopes realized, for at that time the first railway train made its appearance in Phillipsburg.

The first tavern in Moshannontown was opened by John G. Shultz, soon after his settlement here, and not long after John Henry Simler also engaged in the same business. At a late period an Englishman named Wrigley purchased the land around Front and Presqueisle street, built a large house on the northwest corner and likewise opened a tavern there—nobody thought of calling them hotels in those early days. In the spring of 1816 Jacob Test and James McGirk purchased the Wrigley property, set up a hotel, and later on erected a tannery, the business of which they carried on for several years. Mr. Treziyulney kept the first store—Mr. Wrigley came next and he gave away to John Loraine,

who was also the first justice of the peace.

Phillipsburg was incorporated as a borough in January 1865. The Burgess James C. Williams. In 1870 the population was about 1,100. In 1880 it was 3,400. On the 30th of June, 1870, the big fire occurred, destroying two squares of buildings, which having since been replaced by much better ones. If the Phillips brothers could resume their mortality and take a look at the Moshannon valley, with its numerous towns, manufacturing establishments, large business blocks, churches, opera houses and hotels, its railroads and immense output of coal, as well as the disappearance of the great pine trees which in their day covered its hills in every direction, they would doubtless not only be surprised but be ready to declare that their wildest expectations were more than realized.

### Excursion to the Sea Shore.

On July 27th next the second of the popular 12-day excursions to the sea shore will leave Pittsburg by special train at 8.50 a. m., arriving in Philadelphia at 5.16 that evening, where the night may be spent, and any regular train taken the next day for the shore. The ticket will be valid for return passage for twelve days, and a choice of destination allowed—whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City. The rate of \$10 from Pittsburg and proportionately low rates from other places is remarkably cheap, and affords an excellent opportunity for an economical trip to the ocean.

These rates, apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:—

	RATE.	TRAIN LEAVES.
Pittsburg	\$10.00	6.15 A. M.
Johnstown	9.25	11.03 "
Clearfield	8.90	9.36 "
Phillipsburg	8.85	10.27 "
Osceola	8.25	10.40 "
Bellefonte	8.65	10.28 "
Tyone	7.65	1.15 P. M.
Philadelphia—Ar.		7.16 A. M.

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

### BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

John Howard Harris, President, Lewisburg, Pa.

This institute now has nearly one million dollars invested in fixed and working capital. It comprises five schools, COLLEGE, ACADEMY, LADIES INSTITUTE, MUSIC SCHOOL and ART SCHOOL. It owns a thirty acre campus and ten buildings, including new Gymnasium, new Laboratory and new Observatory. For catalogue address the Registrar, Wm. C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa. X Sept. 4.

### Decidedly Shaky.

A trembling hand, an uncertain step, fidgetiness, indicated by restless shifting from one place or posture to another, usually mental annoyance at unexpected noises, are among the indications of extreme nervousness. These seem trifling, but the health of men and women in this condition is "decidedly shaky" liable to be overturned disastrously by causes which the vigorous might defy. To fortify the nervous system, general vigor must through the medium of reinforced digestion, and a renewal of an impaired power of sleeping at night be raised to a healthful standard. A guarantee of this is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which re-establishes digestion, bile secretion and the habit of body on a permanently regular basis thus renewing that bodily equilibrium which is followed by a gain of strength and nerve tranquility. For kidney complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, aid as a preventive of the first attack or subsequent return of malarial disorders, this medicine is without a peer. Thrice daily take a wineglassful.

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\$1 buys the handsomest and best pair of Oxfords offered anywhere for less than 1.00.

\$1.25 secures a selection from a grand assortment of beautiful Oxfords and Bluchers—really worth 1.75.

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\$3 gives you a genuine hand-sew button boot—cheap at \$4. Don't miss seeing them.

\$3 buys a pair of elegant patent leather ballet slippers as good as our best.

\$5.50 buys the best the market affords in patent leather black shoes. We should feel the satisfaction of them, by against the risk.

There are people who have a house full of children and it takes a great deal of money each year to keep so many little creatures. We feel confident we can reduce the expense.

Mingle's Shoe Store.