REPORTER.

. . Editor

IRON AND ORE.

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN HEWITT, PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Common Sense and Practical Ideas of Tariff Reform.

In the House of Representatives, Hon. S. S. Cox, stating that his colleague, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, was unable to attend the session of the House on account of sickness, obtained leave to have printed in the *Record* the following letter received from that gentleman:

NEW YORK, February 5, 1883.

HON. S. S. COX, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th inst. is received. From some furtive inquiries which have come to my notice I infer that an attempt will be made in the House to assail the position which I took before the Tariff Commission in favor of free iron ore and free scrap iron on the ground that I am looking out for my own personal interests in advocating the removal of duties upon these articles. I observe in the Senate that three Senators, who ought to have known better in view of what I distinctly stated to the Tariff Commission as to my personal interests, made this charge against me, and they have not since had the manliness to retract it. Let me say then if there be any man in this country who would be injured by the removal of duty from iron ore or from scrap iron, I am that man. I I am very largely engaged in mining iron ore in various parts of the United States, but more particular in New Jersey, where I am interested in mines of magnetic iron ore nearer to the seaboard than any other in the country. I am, therefore, more in competition with foreign iron ore than any one else, and the removal of the duty would injure me if it would injure anybody. But the fact is that no foreign iron ore is sold here at less than $6 a ton, while I am selling my ore, equally rich, for $4 per ton. The removal of the duty will not therefore, affect the price of my ore as there is a margin of $2 per ton in my favor now, and if the ore be made free I shall still have a margin of $1.50 a ton.

WHY FOREIGN ORE COMES IN.

The reason why foreign ore comes in is because we do not produce enough ore low in phosphorus for the manufacture of pig iron required for the Bessemer steel process. Last year, because the country did not produce this ore, and did not produce enough Bessemer pig, we imported over six hundred thousand tons of foreign pig iron. If the ore had been free the pig iron which we imported would have been manufactured here out of foreign ore, which would have given a large additional opening for American labor and would not have reduced the output of American ore one ton. It is plain, therefore, that free ore would be a benefit to the whole country as well as to the iron industry in which I am engaged. So in regard to scrap iron. Its free introduction is opposed on the ground that it will interfere with the manufacture of pig iron. If this be so I would be greatly injured, as I am a large producer of pig iron, but as a matter of fact, cheap scrap and pig iron are friends and not enemies. They can be most advantageously worked in combination with each other, and the cheaper the scrap can be had the better prices the buyer can pay for pig iron and the larger will be the demand when the business has adjusted itself to the more favorable conditions thus produced.

VIEW OF IRON MASTERS.

I am aware that the iron masters as a body do not agree with me in my views, but they and the gentlemen who represent them in Congress are making a mistake. They think that we are suffering from foreign competition, whereas the depression in the iron business is due solely to domestic competition. Localities in which iron cannot be made cheaply are yielding to the superior advantages of other regions in this country where the conditions of production are more favorable. No addition to the tariff can prevent this competition or interfere with the inevitable result of driving inferior concerns out of existence. The process is disagreeable, but it is necessary and healthy. Cheap food, cheap fuel and cheap iron are the essential elements of growth and prosperity in any nation, and without them no nation can be great and free. The interest of the American iron master, therefore, is not to devise methods by which iron may be made dear, but to find how it may be made cheap, and if there be anywhere an unnecessary impediment to economy and reduction of cost it should be promptly removed. The duties on iron ore and scrap iron are a purely obstructive, unnecessary impediment to the cheapening of the cost of iron, and they should at once be abolished.

PERSONAL INTERESTS.

I do not think that I have any right to advocate my personal interests on the floor of Congress except so far as they are coincident with the interests of my constituents and the whole people. I represent a district teeming with industries, the basis and raw material of which is iron in some form or other. My constituents want cheap iron, therefore, and in this respect their interests are in harmony with the wants of the whole people. The experiences which I have gained as an iron master should, therefore, be devoted to pointing out how iron may be made cheap. If the people think that there is an honest effort on the part of the iron interest to respond to just demands and to advocate obvious reforms they will not be disposed to press for reductions of duty which would involve embarrassment to the business or cutting down of the wages of labor. The people understand that the iron business cannot exist in this country with wages at their present level without countervailing duties sufficient to make up for the difference in the wages paid here and abroad. But they will object, and very properly, to the imposition of duties which are simply prohibitory and which have no effect whatever in putting up the wages of labor, but simply add to the cost of iron to the customers, and produce a loss to the community for which there is no compensation whatever. I therefore urge upon the representatives of the iron interests upon the floor of the House not to seek to raise duties, but diligently to find out overy item which can be made free, or upon which duty may be reduced without injury to business, and not be deceived by the outcry which proceeds from iron masters who have works located in unfavorable positions, and whose final extinction from domestic competition is only a question of time.

I have had to abandon such works myself and expect to abandon more of them, and I should be ashamed as an iron master and as a representative to ask the people of this country to indemnify me against my folly or against the inevitable and healthy progress of the age.

Sincerely yours,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The Lime-Kiln Club.

"I hold heah in my han'," began Brother Gardner as the triangle sounded and Samuel Shin laid aside his harmonican. "I hold heah a letter from one of de charitable societies of Detroit axin' if dis club kin be depended on to aid in de good work dis winter. In sartin cases dis club kin be depended on fur a ton of coal, a cord of wood, a bar'l of flour or a $10 bill. In sartin odder cases dis club won't cum down wid as much as a shingle-nail. Public charity in dis kentry am a curus thing.

"It insists dat ebery man shall airn his own libin', an' den it turns in an' supports de class who will starve sooner dan work.

"It am de enemy of whisky, an' yet as soon as whisky makes a pauper it supports him.

"It flatters de man who gits a few dollars ahead, an' yet demands a sheer of dat money to aid de idle an' dissipated.

"Public charity comes as near bein' a bold-faced fraud as any sentiment you kin name. It encourages laziness by providin' fur de lazy. It encourages drunkenness by providin' fur de families of drunkards. It encourages immorality by providin' homes an' hospitals for de immoral. It encourages the spendthrift by feedin' an' clothin' him all winter arter he has squandered his money all summer. Public charity am a wall agin which de reckless, de lazy, de shiftless an' dissolute lean when all odder props give way.

"Simmer it down, and public charity means takin' de money which a man has saved by hard work an' economy an' usin it to support de man who has squandered time an' money widout a car' as to what became of him. It am blackmail on industry—it am a slap at economy—it am a kick at industry. How does it come dat wid dis kentry constantly growin' in wealth, and constantly furnishing increased chances fur poo' men to get along, dat pauperism am also increasin'? Eight-tenths of de saloons in America am supported by men whose families need ebery cent dey airn fur clothin' and bread, an' who rely on public charity in case of a hard winter. De kentry has five times as many paupers as it had fifteen y'ars ago? Why? Kase we raise five times as much money to support 'em. Double de amount of the poo' fund an' you will double de number of paupers.

"An' now let me ask a plain queshun. If I work hard week in an' week out—if my wife works hard an' economizes—if we patch, darn, dye an' cut ober—if we buy cheap tea an' coffee an' pare de 'taters close, an' manage to pay for a little home, an' put money in de bank fur sickness or death, has any human bein' a right to ask me to give one penny to a man who has thrown away scores of dollahs for beer an' tobacco—who plays keerds an' shakes dice fur money—who works only when he feels like it—who neber dreams of economy—who neber practices self denial? I reckon not! Let us now turn our faces towards de rowteen of bizness."

Raised But One.

"I raised seven boys," said an Arkansaw man, "and all but one was killed. Tom was killed by his uncle, Ned was stabbed by Ike, Ike was horned to death by a cow, Jake was blowed up, Sim was killed by a wild hog, and Nat was flung by a horse and killed."

"What was your other son's name?"

"Lige, and he was as good a boy as ever lived, and smart! That boy could write his name anywhar, and he could read this big show printin'."

"And so they were all killed but Lige?"

"Yes," said the old man, with a sorrowful sigh.

"And what became of Lige?"

"Why, sir, the Governor took a foolish notion and wouldn't pardon him, and he was hung."

To wash woolen goods nicely, to each pail of water used add one tablespoonful of ammonia and one of beef-gall; wash out quickly and rinse thoroughly in water with a very little beef-gall added.

——At the Philad. Branch you can have clothing made to order, and select goods from samples to suit yourself.

HIGHWAYMEN KILLED.

From the Bradford *Star* we learn that Henry J. Miller, a lumberman who lives in Warren county, don't believe in parleying with foot-pads and highwaymen. Recently Miller, who had $500 on his person, started to drive from Clarendon to Garfield. The country is infested with bad characters who live by robbery. While passing through a strip of woods, two men suddenly appeared by the roadside. One tried to catch the horse by the bit, while the other essayed to climb into the buggy. Mr. Miller drew his revolver, and taking a quick but steady aim, fired two shots, both robbers falling under the fire. He went to Garfield and informed the authorities. A constable and party of citizens left for the scene, where the dead body of a man was found. The snow in the vicinity was covered with blood, but there was no trace of the missing desperado.

A New Grain for the South.

The Rev. H. H. Pratt, of South Carolina, who was for some time a missionary to South America, has presented in the public a new cereal, which he calls millomaize. It is found in Columbia in large quantities, and forms the common food of the working classes there, and is also used for working animals. Mr. Pratt has been successfully growing it in South Carolina for several years.—The cakes made from it, ground into meal, are preferred to cornmeal bread. The Savannah Guano Company's chemist pronounces it superior in food qualities to wheat. Experiments show that from fifty to 100 bushels of clean seed per acre can be raised. Mr. Pratt describes the plant as follows: "The plant is allied to the sorghum and Guinea corn families, and should not be planted where there is any danger of mixing them. The grain is smaller and more mealy than the Guinea corn, the heads are larger and more compact, and the color is milk-white instead of red. It differs from the sorghum in this: that the sugar it contains is fully converted into corn when the grain matures—so that the pith of the green stalks becomes as dry and tasteless as that of Indian corn when the stalk is dead. In Barranquilla, on the coast, where we have a dry season (which is really a drouth) of five or six months continuance, I have had it planted in my garden, and after it had ripened one crop of seed I have cut it down to the roots, in the midst of this dry season, and had a second crop, of inferior quality of course, to shoot up at once from the roots. I have been told that a third crop of fully-ripened seed can thus be made from a single plant. I do not know what this can imply (for the soil at that season gets dry as potsherd and nearly as hard, unless it means that above most other plants this lives off the atmosphere which there certainly is densely charged with moisture from the sea. It was this unlimited capacity to stand drouth which induced me to bring the seed home, in the belief that it would be of incalculable service to our Southern States, where our crops so often fail from drouth.—*Southern Lumberman.*

The New Patter Song.

In Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "Iolanthe," the Lord Chancellor thus sings about a sleepless night:

When you're lying awake with a dismal headache, and repose is taboo'd by anxiety,
I conceive you may use any language you choose to indulge in without impropriety;
For your brain is on fire, the bedclothes conspire of usual slumber to plunder you.
First your counterpane goes and uncovers your toes, and your sheet slips demurely from under you;
Then the blanketing tickles—you feel like pickles—so terribly sharp is the pricking,
And you're hot and you're cross, and you tumble and toss till there's nothing 'twixt you and the ticking.
Then your bedclothes all creep to the ground in a heap, and you pick 'em all up in a tangle;
Next your pillow resigns and politely declines to remain at its usual angle.
Well, you get some repose in the form of a doze, with hot eyeballs and head ever aching;
But your slumbering teems with such horrible dreams, that you'd very much better be waking.

* * * * * *

You're a regular wreck, with a crick in your neck, and no wonder you snore, for your head's on the floor; and you've needles and pins from your soles to your shins, and your flesh is a-creep, for your left leg's asleep and you've cramp in your toes, and a fly on your nose, and some fluff in your lung and a fever crish tongue, and a thirst that's intense and a general sense that you haven't been sleeping in clover.
But the darkness has passed, and it's daylight at last, and the night has been long, ditto, ditto my song, and, thank goodness, they're both of them over.

The people of Knoxville, Tennessee, have set a good example to Southern communities which have long been cursed by the spirit which holds human life cheap. They have organized a Law and Order Society for the special purpose of enforcing the law against murder, and have appealed to the local authorities for their active and moral support. Just in proportion as the determination thus evinced becomes general throughout the South will that part of the country lose the disgraceful notoriety which crimes against life have given it.

The Comet's Envelope.

It is now stated upon the best astronomical authority that the comet has thrown off an envelope. Of course if the envelope is gone the comet will get lost in the mails. It never could travel through a Star Route without an envelope, properly stamped and addressed, with an if-not-called-for-in-ten-days printed in one corner. It looks hard for the comet.—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

The piano on which the "Wacht am Rhein" was improvised by its composer, Carl Wilhelm, has just been sold at Berlin for $360.

——If you want a nice, plump and fresh oyster, the best dried beef, the most elegant cheese, the best flavored coffee and tea, unadulterated spices, canned goods from the best establishments, dried peaches, prunes, or berries, cheap stone-ware, fine glass, China and other table ware, then just go and ask for it at Sechler's grocery, and they will show you what you want, and take any produce you bring and allow you the highest price for it.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has determined to put down altogether, five tracks between Harrisburg and Middletown.

Special from Private Office of Mr. John Wanamaker February 1883

Six Paragraphs to Out-of-town Customers.

City residents are in the store every day and know what is going on. This is to give some of the same information to those who are not in town every day.

¶¶ No. 1. Reductions are made since stock-taking, in
Linens,
Ladies' Dresses and Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
Little Boys' Clothing.

¶¶ No. 2. 56 pieces of the same Black Silks that a few weeks ago were good at $1.35, open this month at One Dollar per yard.

¶¶ No. 3. Muslins have been lowered in price—almost all the makes.

¶¶ No. 4. The Dress Goods part of our business compels, in addition to the Eleven counters, two more of 140 feet. This Spring's Stock will be the best we have ever shown.

¶¶ No 5. We are enlarging the Store by adding another on the Chestnut Street front.

¶¶ No. 6. In answer to many inquiries as to the size of the Store: Its floors and galleries now occupied cover Nine acres; the highest number of people employed is 3,292.
It is the largest Store in the United States.

We *do* send Samples and Goods by Mail.

Address,
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Philadelph

An exchange says: "A thing that is not generally known is that the United States Supreme Court forbids lawyers to wear within its bars anything but black. The weather may be as hot as the region toward which all sinners are tending, but no grateful seer-sucker or linnen duster or white duck is permissible. The nine old duffers in easy chairs may nod and snooze and have their ease, but those who appear in counsel must dress in black."

——Brackbill's furniture rooms have recently received an addition to stock. He has the largest and best assortment in the county, and sells low. It is the oldest furniture establishment in this or adjoining counties—while dozens of others have gone out of existence, Brackbill has kept up and increased his trade. Honest dealing and low prices have justly gained for him the confidence of all his customers.

Jumbo, of the Pon-hoss organ, intends to further improve his paper, as we judge from its last week's issue, and make it a double-header, namely, the *Pon-hoss-Schmutzblatt*, in imitation of the Louisville *Courier Journal.*

The Jersey Shore *Herald* has the following: The tobacco shed of M. C. Thomas, situated on his farm in Piatt township, was totally destroyed by fire, recently, together with its contents consisting of seven acres of tobacco half of which was stripped, cured and in cases, one tread power, threshing machine, hay rake, two-horse wagon, lot of sawed posts and barbed wire for fencing, and other articles. The fire originated from a brick flue.

In the Legislature there was a lively wrangle the other day over the free pass business.

J. N. LEITZEL, Auctioneer, Spring Mills—satisfaction guaranteed, and charges moderate. 11jan8t

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY, will open April 16, 1883, with Prof. LEWIS REITER as Principal. Students taught all the branches necessary to prepare for college. Boarding reasonable. 17jan

For low prices in job work, sale bills etc., call at the Reporter office, or, send your orders by mail. Try us. tf

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18 jan 3t Spring Mills Pa.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

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