

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 1, 1883.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR 1883.

Table listing names and addresses of the Centre County Democratic Committee members for 1883, including District, Name, P. O., and Address.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF THE PENNA STATE COLLEGE.

The following is the body of the Report; for want of room we omit the matter citing the legislation that authorizes the appointment of the committee:

1. THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Adopting for convenience the order of investigation suggested by the resolution, the first branch of our inquiry is, whether the present management of the college is in compliance with the requirements of Congress and of the Legislature of this State, in relation thereto.

1. Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1862.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinafter provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectively describe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

2. Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1883.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act of Congress of the United States, passed the second day of July, 1862, entitled An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, be, and the same is hereby accepted by the State of Pennsylvania, with all its provisions and conditions, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to carry the same into effect.

Sec. 4. That, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the annual interest accruing from any investment of the funds acquired under the said act of Congress is hereby appropriated, and the said commissioners are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the endowment, support and maintenance of said institution, which college is now in full and successful operation, and where the leading object is, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectively describe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life, and to this end (5) its leading object shall be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts."

By section of the act of April 1, 1883, the State of Pennsylvania accepts the above quoted act of Congress "with all the provisions and conditions," and as if to give its acceptance the highest possible sanction added, "the faith of the State is hereby pledged to carry the same into effect." By section four of the act, the interest of the funds thus required under the said act of Congress was appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania on the express ground that it was already in operation, and so organized as to fulfill the requirement of the United States laws. Neither this nor any subsequent laws of the State made any modification of or addition to the requirements of the law of Congress, except as to the maintenance of those experimental farms, a subject which will be considered later. In order to ascertain

whether the management of the State college complies with the requirement of these several laws, the committee made a careful examination of its courses of study and its methods of work, both as they now exist and as they have been in operation since the passage of the laws referred to. The institution was opened to students, as is well known, in 1869, under a charter granted four years earlier. It was originally called the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, a name which originated, as is stated in one of its early reports, partly in a feeling that farmers might be prejudiced against the word "college" as that of a place where boys only contracted idle habits, and partly with the idea of founding a small institution with a limited course of instruction, similar to the agricultural schools of Europe, which are subordinate to and less thorough than the agricultural colleges there. But the school originally organized adopted a course of instruction in mathematics and the natural sciences more extensive than that in any agricultural college of Europe, and a correspondingly longer time was devoted to study and required for graduating. Its organization had been upon a collegiate basis from the beginning, and the trustees only awaited the time in which they would be able to complete its building and change its name. The name was accordingly changed in 1862 to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

In 1874, the Legislature having previously appropriated the proceeds of the National land grant to the institution, and the act of Congress, as has been showing, requiring the recognition of the mechanic arts equally with agriculture in the course of study and not excluding other studies, the name was again changed to correspond to its wide range of subjects and has since been known as the Pennsylvania State College. The committee find that the courses of study have from time to time been changed to meet the changing requirements of law or of public opinion; but, in its earlier years, the subject of agriculture both theoretical and applied, always held a prominent place while other subjects were included in the interest of a broader culture. We find, for example, the earliest printed courses of study provided instruction in political and social, mental and manual science, astronomy, the higher mathematics and other advanced branches of learning. The courses of study now in full operation are by far more extended and complete than at any previous period of the history of the college, and seem to comply in the fullest sense with the requirements of the laws of Congress and of this State. They include the general courses: one in general science, the other in ancient classics; and four technical courses, viz: agricultural, chemistry and physics, natural history and civil engineering.

These courses cover a period of four years each, and in addition the college provides for the students who are unable for any reason to take a full course, a short special course of two years in agriculture, and a similar course in chemistry. Special students are also admitted for same length of time and in such branches of study as they may select, and be qualified to pursue. Military tactics are regularly taught, and all students, unless excused on account of physical disability or conscientious scruples, are required to drill. Farmers' lectures are required in connection with the usual studies of the class room. We find that there is carried on a very extensive and progressive system of practical training in application of knowledge, which, for extent and thoroughness, is equaled by few, if any, institutions of which we have information. The student in agriculture, for example, goes into the laboratory until he becomes a well-trained analyst, and into the field and bars to observe processes or to conduct investigations. The student in horticulture works in the garden and vineyards. The student in mechanical arts goes into the shop and is trained in the use of tools, as well as the principles of mechanics. The student in civil engineering acquires a knowledge of the instruments and the methods of his profession, by actual work in the field; and similarly, in every department that admits of it, subjects are taught with constant reference to their practical applications in the various industries of life. When the institution was first opened to students a considerable amount of manual labor was required of all. This system was abandoned after a trial of several years; and the practical work, now required is regarded as educational rather than a matter of manual labor, though it evidently serves the two important ends of giving physical exercise and skill in manipulation. Whether the abandonment of compulsory manual labor was wise or not the committee did not feel called upon to decide.

As it is not required by any existing law of the United States or of this State it would seem to be a matter wholly within the discretion of the trustees. But except in this particular (about which there may exist natural differences of opinion) we are compelled to say in simple accordance with the facts as we find them that the State College is furnishing a liberal and practical education for the industrial classes and that its leading object is to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The chemical laboratories especially are in a most admirable condition of completeness and efficiency. The physical laboratory has a fine (though still inadequate) collection of the most approved apparatus of instruction, and the other departments of instruction relating directly to the industries of life, such as civil engineering, mechanic arts, etc., have received from the trustees small annual appropriations which have equipped them fairly for the requirements of ordinary teaching. There is great need, however, in all these departments, and in the library for a large immediate outlay which the means at the command of the trustees does not enable them to make. Of the twelve (12) professors and assistants now constituting the teaching force of the college departments, only two give instruction in the classics; one of them also has charge of English literature, and other branches which necessarily enter into every course of liberal education. In the same connection, it should be noted that the appropriations made by the trustees for the purchase of apparatus and appliances for the several class-rooms have been almost exclusively for the industrial departments. Out of the appropriations of this kind, between the years 1866 and 1881, aggregating nearly \$6,000, less than \$100 was given to the classical department, and that was for the purchase of maps.

With regard to the character and conduct of the students of the institution, the testimony before the committee is so

explicit, and so nearly unanimous, that it is impossible not to be convinced by it, and without attributing to any of the witnesses a conscious purpose to misrepresent the facts, it is easy to see to what an extent personal disappointments and resentments colored the views of the two individuals who alone gave disparaging testimony. The statements of present and former students, and parents of students, of professors, citizens of the neighborhood and of officials who are now and for many years have been engaged in the administration of the law in Centre county, all unite in contradicting the generally vague assertions of the individuals referred to. Their unqualified testimony is, that the students of the State College are as manly and as honorable in their conduct, and as correct in their morals, as any similar body of young men in any institution of the State or of the country. Several of the witnesses go farther, and express their strong conviction, based upon observation and knowledge, that the standard of these students in these respects, is exceptionally high.

II. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. The next three branches of inquiry which the committee proposed to investigate relate to the financial management of the institution; the use made of the various funds placed at its disposal, either from the proceeds of the United States Land Grant, the appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania, or the contributions of individuals and receipts from students, and ascertain if they have been honestly appropriated.

On this important point it is extremely gratifying to find that the testimony is absolutely unanimous. Whatever differences of judgment have been expressed by witnesses respecting the general management and policy of the institution, all, without exception, when questioned, have expressed the fullest confidence in the perfect integrity with which all the funds have been expended and accounted for. Considering the well known financial embarrassments of the institution in its earlier days, and the extent of the interests involved, it is a matter of just pride to find that no shadow of suspicion of dishonesty rests upon the administration of the great public trust. This is no more than was to have been expected from the known characters of the many eminent citizens of the State who constituted the board of trustees; but it is none the less satisfactory and none the less due to them and the State to record the fact.

The different sources of income, the amounts received from each, and the various uses to which they have been applied, are given in detail, in the full and elaborate summaries from the books of the college, which were furnished to the committee by Professor Hamilton, the business manager, and which accompany this report. A brief summary is all that is required here. The total proceeds realized by the State from the land scrip was four hundred and thirty nine thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents; the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars having come from sales under the act of 1863, and two hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents from sales under the act of 1867. The sales of scrip were made under the direction of the Legislature, by a State commission appointed for that purpose, and the income, as it accrued, appropriated to the State College. In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress, the sum of forty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents (slightly less than the ten per cent authorized) was expended in the purchase of three experimental farms, leaving three hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and thirty cents to be productively invested. By the act of April 3, 1872, the Legislature, in partial consideration of the small price received from the land scrip, directed the issue of a single bond of the Commonwealth for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars bearing interest at six per cent, running fifteen years from date, and the interest meanwhile to be paid to the State College. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the proceeds of the land grant on which the college is now receiving interest is three hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and thirty cents. The remainder of the five hundred thousand dollars was made up of fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents premium on the securities in which the last mentioned amount had been invested, and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents contributed by the State. The income of the last two amounts (aggregating one hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy cents) constitutes the only fund on which the college can draw for repairs, improvements, new construction, and all other necessary demands of a similar kind. The income from the land grant fund must be used, under the act of Congress, for strictly educational purposes. The total amount of this income, from 1866 to 1881, we find to have been three hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twelve cents; while the amount actually expended for the support and maintenance of the college during the same period was four hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents. Of the last named sum fifty-seven thousand and forty dollars was devoted to the maintenance of the experimental farms, which under the act of Congress seemed to be properly regarded as a point of the educational equipment of the institution. It is evident, therefore, whether this item be deducted or not, that not only the income from the land grant fund but a large sum in addition, has been legitimately expended in compliance with the requirements of the United States law. The remaining contributions of the State to this college have been as follows:

(Continued on opposite page.)

The floods along the Ohio have caused distress among all classes, but a measure of relief is found in the ability of all to get needed clothing very cheap at the Philad. Branch. Parties making up boxes of goods to be sent to the relief committee can get any article of clothing very low of Lewins to be sent to the sufferers.

PLEASANT.

Dyspepsia, O. drest disease, What morbid can withstand? Insatiate Ill—naught can appease, It roams throughout the land! How few, indeed, escape its pains, And yet there's a simple cure, The only one that now remains—Perina, pleasant, sure!

Special from February 1883 Private Office of Mr John Wanamaker

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 compares, 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, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR MOTHER. Brackett, Tex., February 20.—By the explosion of a crockery lamp in a farm house on Presidio Creek, twelve miles from here, four children, of ages varying from two to seven years, were burning to death. Their mother, Mrs. Michael McDonald, was compelled to witness the scene the flames having cut her off from the children's room.

The faith cure evidently has reached its climax in Beaver county, according to the Philada. Times. A minister in Westmid-die owns a dog that had been paralyzed in its hind legs for three years. A few days ago some strange dogs chased a rabbit across the minister's lawn, and the paralyzed dog, thrown into a fever of excitement, leaped through a window, joined in the chase and caught the rabbit. The faith cure that can equal this is yet to come.

Silas M. Brinstock, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "The effect of Brown's Iron Bitters in chronic liver complaint is unsurpassed."

Dinges is offering winter clothing now on hand, suits and overcoats, for men and boys, at about cost, to close out stock and have room for spring goods. Any one needing such articles had better go to Dinges' store soon and secure a bargain.

Nearly all the provisions consumed in the Centre and Clearfield coal and lumber districts are purchased at Sechler's grocery, where parties can get just what they want, fresh and pure, the importance of which is understood by lumbermen and coal bosses.

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE Dying—yet living. Dr. Miller, of 129 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., says "I am personally acquainted with a middle-aged lady in Philadelphia, who had been given up to die by a consultation of many physicians. She was confined to her bed for months, and was momentarily expected to die. In this condition she took Mannia and, to the surprise and disappointment of all, she recovered her health perfectly. Her case is reported in Dr. Hartman's 'Book on the Life of Life,' 31st page. Ask your Druggist for one, or address Dr. Hartman, Osburn, O.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only F-O-R—C-A-S-H or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully, I. J. GRENOBLE, Spring Mills, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now residing in this country, says that most of the best and best Cattle Feeders and best horse owners use his Compound. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse, and is especially valuable for the treatment of the horse's condition. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse, and is especially valuable for the treatment of the horse's condition.

MAKE HENS LAY FREE. An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now residing in this country, says that most of the best and best Cattle Feeders and best horse owners use his Compound. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse, and is especially valuable for the treatment of the horse's condition.

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Feb 11.

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

C. T. Alexander, G. M. Bower, LEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law, Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept.

Dentists.

HENRY GERHART, D.D.S., DENTIST, No. 22 South Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, Pa. 22Feb3m.

D. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall, Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14ad7.

D. R. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House. BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buses to and from all trains. Social rates to witnesses and jurors. 14ad11.

BUSH HOUSE. W. K. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. June 16y.

BUTT'S HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. W. H. LEBAM, Proprietor. Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer and other. Terms reasonable. 29Jan11.

Banks.

PENNA VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL. Rec. ive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. WM. WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. (Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.) Receive Deposits and Allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. JAS. A. BEAVER, J. D. SHEGERT, Pres. Cashier.

HARDWARE.

JAS. A. HARRIS & CO., JAS. A. HARRIS & CO. ARE SELLING—REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPERS, REAPERS, And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SOYTTES, ROPE BLOCKS, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c. —AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE. JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Rest. Just life is sweeping by, an eye's glance before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. Sit a week in your own house. Be out of town. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Ready, if you need business at which you can make a great deal of money, write for particulars to H. H. LESTER & Co., Portland, Maine. 14ad11.

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FREE. THE NEWEST ARTICLE... MAKE HENS LAY FREE. An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now residing in this country, says that most of the best and best Cattle Feeders and best horse owners use his Compound. It is a most valuable medicine for all ailments of the horse, and is especially valuable for the treatment of the horse's condition.