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NO. 5

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Hint to the Turk: The best thing to fight Greece with is a good article of soap.

A Pittsburg dispatch says new complications are arising in the nail strike among the manufacturers. Several steel-works are idle in consequence of wage disputes, and the demand for nails is becoming so strong that a very large number of orders have been refused. The demand for nails is becoming so strong the strikers may get what they want.

Our esteemed cotemporary the Centre Hall Reporter, favors the nomination of ex-Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, for governor by the Democrats. He possesses excellent legal ability and a phenomenal memory, and the various Democratic parties of the state might search a long time before they could discover a man possessing better qualifications for a candidate. — *Wingsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

The Reporter's mention of Judge Orvis for governor, meets with favor with men of all parties who know the Judge — the people like the idea better than Judge Orvis himself does.

A MINISTER WHO OBEYS HIS CONSCIENCE.

The most conscientious preacher and strictest disciplinarian in the New York Conference of the Methodist church is said to be the Rev. J. Lee Gamble, who is the pastor at present filling the Parkersville charge and circuit. He was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, and was for months a prisoner at Andersonville. He has been granted a pension of \$12 a month, but he will not take it because the Government receives a revenue by taxing whisky and tobacco, thus enabling it to pay pensions. Mr. Gamble will not marry a couple if either of them uses tobacco, beer, or whiskey. He will not marry a non-member to a member of the church. He has a circuit of ten miles to cover on Sunday, but he will not ride in the cars or by wagon in making it, but travels on foot, no matter what the weather may be. To ride, he believes, would be to break the Sabbath.

There are thousands of persons taking a pension now who have more pension than conscience.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, a few days ago, was one by Mr. Sherman to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars and to provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars not less than 2,000,000 ounces nor more than 4,000,000 ounces per month at its market price, and for the issue in payment thereof of coin certificates of not less than \$10 each, the bullion to remain in the Treasury as security for payment of the certificates.

The House Committee on Public Lands has finally agreed upon a bill declaring forfeited all the lands within the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad lying opposite the unconstructed portions of railroad.

Senator Cameron introduced a bill providing that persons now on the pension rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon for permanent specific disability, who may have contracted an additional disability in service, which but for the existence of permanent specific disability would have entitled them to pension, shall be entitled to an increase of pension commensurate with the degree of such additional disability, provided that the cumulative pension shall not exceed that of total helplessness.

MORE THAN A MATTER OF FORM.

Being a bondsman on the license papers of a hotel or a saloon keeper is held by the courts as something more than a mere matter of form. Until recently such indorsement of a party petitioning for the right to sell liquor was looked upon as designed merely to satisfy an inconsequential formality, but recent procedures under the license law have made it quite plain that parties endorsing such petitioners assume responsibilities equal to those that the law imposes upon the licensed parties.

In Venango county certain liquor dealers were recently prosecuted and found guilty of violating the liquor laws, rendering them liable to fines and damages, which were exacted of the bondsmen as the principals could not be made to pay them.

The parties who have been thus held responsible are no doubt greatly surprised that their going on the license papers was anything more than an empty form, and it is said that it is now very difficult for hotel and saloon men in that region to get the required endorsement of their petitioners. If this experience shall have the effect of deterring respectable people from aiding disreputable and irresponsible persons from obtaining licenses to sell liquor it will have a very good effect.

THE TAX LAW.

Various Questions Answered by the Revenue Commissioners.

The Patriot of 27 ult. says in response to appeals asking for information concerning different points in the tax law in the State the Revenue Commissioners composed of Secretary Stenger, State Treasurer Livsey and Auditor General Niles, yesterday issued the following:

The Board of Revenue Commissioners at a meeting held on Jan. 21st, 1886, considered the many questions submitted to them growing out of the enforcement of the revenue act of June 30th, 1885, and call your attention to the answers to the following questions, as their interpretation of the law.

Are bank deposits not bearing interest but subject to check on sight, and money in hand not invested, included in the item, "All other moneyed capital? No.

Is a dower on real estate taxable? No.

Are deposits bearing interest in National banks, Savings banks, and private banks taxable? Yes.

Are musical instruments, pictures, books, &c., to be regarded as household furniture? No.

Are mortgages owned by beneficial associations taxable? Yes.

Are mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes, &c., not bearing interest, taxable? Yes.

Are bonds issued by school districts taxable in the hands of the owners? Yes.

Is the stock of corporations, paying tax on capital stock to the State through the companies, taxable in the hands of the owners? Yes.

Is the stock of the New York Central R.R. and other foreign corporations owned in this State, taxable in hands of owners? Yes.

Can a taxable person deduct debts from the amount of his moneyed investments, and only pay tax on the net sum thus shown? No.

If A borrows money from B on a note and lends it to C on a note, are both notes taxable? Yes.

WHO WILL BAPTIZE IT?

It is understood that the committee on agriculture and labor will accept a proposition to incorporate in their bill for the establishment of a new department a provision which will absorb the outlying Bureaus of Science and Statistics. The Scientific Bureau would embrace the Coast Survey, the Geological and Geodetic Surveys and the meteorological branch of the Signal Service; the Bureau of Statistics would take in the present bureau connected with the Treasury and the statistical branches of other departments; the Bureau of Labor would include the present bureau of that name and all others of matters connected with that subject, while a Bureau of Census would relieve the Interior Department and become a permanent branch under the new department. Add to this the Agricultural Bureau, with the botanical gardens, etc., and the proposed new department assumes a character of respectability and importance wholly lacking in former schemes. The Fish Commission and National Museum and Life-Saving Service ought to be included.

Objection is made that all of these are not kindred subjects, but they are as much so as Indians and patents, the currency and coast survey, etc., combined in other departments. Congressmen are worried to find an expressive title for such a department, the nearest appropriate term being the department of science, commerce and agriculture, which seems rather top-heavy.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE WHITE.

Indiana, Pa., Jan. 28.—Great interest is manifested here in the forthcoming preliminary hearing in the case against Judge Harry White before Squibb Geo. Row, on Thursday, February 11. Judge White was arrested on the grave charge of altering the records in the case instituted against him by his brother Alex. M. White, charging him with fraud in connection with the settlement of his mother's estate. The document which was altered was his sworn answer to the charge of his brother in the case. The paper was endorsed by the County Clerk on the outside wrapper, "Filed May 4, 1885." White subsequently abstracted the document and removing the wrapper, substituted an entirely different answer, and replacing the original wrapper returned it with the other papers in the case. White's plea, that he did not know he was doing an improper act, will hardly be accepted, as he is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, an ex-member of the Constitutional Convention, for ten years a member of the State Senate, an ex-Congressman and at present President Judge of Indiana county.

MANY CATTLE AND PRAIRIEDOGS FROZEN.

Fort Elliott, Texas, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that fully 15,000 head of cattle lie dead on the prairies within a radius of 75 miles of this place. The prairie dogs are nearly all dead. Several persons were badly frozen. The lowest recorded by the mercury was 10 degrees below zero.

THE FIRST SHOT FIRED.

BEGINNING THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate Demands all Papers Relating to a Suspended Official—The President, it is Expected, will have the Fire Returned.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The fight between the Senate and the President, which has been impending for some time, virtually began to-day, and the first shot was fired at 5 minutes before 4 this afternoon. The Judiciary Committee loaded the gun, and Senator Edmunds touched it off. The shot was in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and hereby is, directed to furnish the Senate with all of the papers in the possession of the Department of Justice touching the suspension of George M. Duskin, late United States District Attorney for the Southern district of Alabama, and the appointment of John D. Burnett as his successor.

Mr. Edmunds offered this resolution without a word of explanation or comment. He sent it to the Clerk's desk, where it was read, and there was a buzz of whispering on the Republican side, but not a sound from the Democrats, who sat perfectly still. Mr. Sherman, who was in the chair, waited a few moments, and, as there seemed to be no disposition to debate, put the question. The Republican Senators all shouted "Aye," but when the contrary-minded were called there was absolute silence. Not a Democrat was heard to vote on either side. The word had been passed around among the Democrats that the President desired no opposition to such a resolution; that he wished an opportunity to announce his attitude upon this much discussed question, and would do so promptly. It is regarded, not as a test vote upon the prerogatives of the Executive, as some of the Democrats, like Senator Vest, who hold that the Senate has no right to make an inquiry of this kind, prefer that the President should have an opportunity to assert his doctrine before they engaged in a debate.

It is believed that the Attorney-General will refuse to comply with the request; that he will reply that the power of removal or suspension is lodged with the Executive alone, and that the President has not directed him to furnish the Senate the reasons or the information upon which he has exercised his power. Attorney-General Garland has been making a thorough investigation of the subject, and has already gathered the material for the preparation of his answer.

In case the Attorney-General does refuse, the next step to be taken by the Senate will be the passage of a resolution authorizing each of the committees having nominations under consideration to send for persons and papers and administrative data. Under such a resolution Mr. Edmunds and other Republicans hold that the files of every department can be searched, and members of the Cabinet and the clerks of the White House be summoned before the committees by a subpoena *duces tecum* and directed to bring any paper they have in their possession which bears upon the suspended departments to the White House, and if this is done they are constructively in the possession of the President, who cannot be reached by a subpoena. An extreme Republican Senator said tonight, however:

"That is an open question. I hold that we can reach all papers on file at the White House, and the only way the President can prevent our getting them is to take them to bed with him. Such a resolution will be offered in open session."

The Republicans are anxious to discuss the subject in public, and it is known that several of them, anticipating a collision, have already prepared speeches.

TORN TO FRAGMENTS BY MACHINERY.

Mt. Carmel, Jan. 26.—A shocking accident happened at Congressman Scott's mines, at Green Ridge, this morning. A young man named McCullis started out to make an inspection of the machinery. While walking on a narrow ledge he fell headlong upon two revolving cog wheels. Before he could recover himself his left arm was torn from his body. He then attempted to reach a platform, but made the horrible discovery that his clothing had been caught by a slowly revolving shaft, and that he was being slowly drawn to death. He struggled and screamed, but the noise drowned his cries. A few minutes later his body in fragments was sent whirling around a screen. The horrible spectacle sickened his fellowmen, and the colliery at once quit work.

Again has a heavy blow fallen upon Secretary Bayard in the death of his wife—following so early upon the death of his daughter Katherine. Mr. Bayard will have the deepest sympathy of all in this terrible affliction. Really death and affliction respect not the high or low, rich or poor. It is reported that under the weight of his sorrows, Mr. Bayard will resign his cabinet position.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Herr Edmunds: Say, You Cleveland, for wat you put dat Republican man out of office?
Cleveland: Its none of thees darn business.
Senator Cameron introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating \$100,000 for public buildings at Wilkesbarre.

THE STATE AGRICULTURISTS.

They Talk About Fences and Give Governor Patison a Cane.

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.—After the State Board of Agriculture had listened to the reading of papers on the Progress in Methods and Results in Agriculture, by Philip Frederic, of Union county; Fence Laws of Pennsylvania, by Senator Hood, of Indiana; Stock vs. Crops, by J. W. Mather, of Tioga; Wooden fences, by J. J. Carter, of Chatham, the session was turned into a debating society on the subject of fences. Some of the members favored barbed-wire fences, with proper safeguards to prevent injury to horses and cattle, others post and rail fences and others thought the farmer would be better off if he had no fences to enclose his land. An end was put to the discussion by Secretary Edges offering a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, favoring a repeal of the law of 1700 requiring a certain kind of fence to be put up and returning to the principles of the law which makes every owner of stock responsible for the damage done by its trespassing on the property of others.

The committee appointed to confer with the delegation of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, who had requested the co-operation of the board in a meeting to secure the board in the next convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association at Philadelphia, reported that the board could not extend any financial aid toward the object sought to be attained, but that it would do all in its power to further the proposed scheme.

The regular proceedings were interrupted by the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Governor Patison as presented officer of the board. Mr. McDowell, of Washington, Pa., in presenting the gift, complimented the Governor highly for the deep interest he had taken in the proceedings of the body in his regular attendance at its meetings and in other ways. The Governor accepted the cane in a few remarks, in which he said that his connection with the meeting had resulted in his acquiring a valuable agricultural information, with the wish that if he did not meet the members as a board again he would meet them in that country where all are neighbors and all neighbors friends. He closed amid vigorous applause.

At the afternoon session Representative J. A. Woodward, of Centre county, delivered a very interesting address on the subject, "What Does the Farmer Most Want to Know?" Mr. Woodward thought a farmer should have a liberal education. It should not be confined to agriculture, but to embrace all practical subjects, and the result would be his general advancement. Several papers on agricultural subjects were read, when the board adjourned.

DEATH CALLS AGAIN.

Secretary Bayard's Wife Crosses the Dark River.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, died at her residence, in this city, at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The immediate cause of Mrs. Bayard's death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to take her bed, and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance. She was unconscious for 24 hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid, she had for the last six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful.

At the solicitation of her daughter, Miss Kate, she put herself under the care of Dr. Gardner, of this city, and under his treatment she had improved so much as to be able to go into society this winter, and although still an invalid, she was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about 51 years of age. With the exception of her daughter, Mrs. Warren, of Boston, and her son who is in Arizona, the family were present when she died. The body will be taken to Wilmington for burial to-morrow, and funeral will be held there on Tuesday. The death of Mrs. Bayard will have a marked effect on social festivities.

In Clarion county the grand jury has taken the license business under its care and will pass its judgment upon the question of granting same. It will institute inquiry upon the liquor traffic and send bills to the court accordingly. This is a new war upon licensees from an unsuspected quarter.

It is evident that Senator Edmunds don't know every thing, else he would not ask Cleveland why he gave Republican office-holders their walking papers.

A WASHINGTON COUNTY TOWN WILL GIVE.

California, Pa., Jan. 29.—The citizens of this place have resolved to donate two acres of land and give any manufacturing company that will locate here a loan of \$10,000.

We know some towns where all enterprises are given the cold shoulder, while others offer a bonus as an inducement to get them.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON ANIMALS.

As a rule the parts of animals most exposed to rays of light are, other things being equal, richest in coloring matter. The backs of wild animals are usually, and with few exceptions (as among nocturnal and burrowing animals), more strongly colored than their bellies. Another class of exceptions may be seen among fishes of certain families which lie on their sides instead of on their bellies and expose not their backs, but one of their sides to the light. In these fishes the upper side is colored, while the under side, next to the ground and the darkness, is not. Articulates also have their upper sides most strongly colored, although what in them answers most nearly to the dorsal column is next to the ground. The parts of the shells of mollusks which are in contact with the ground are uncolored, while the parts exposed to the light shine with varied tints, and this, whatever may be the peculiar positions assumed by particular shells. For individuals of the same race, the abundance of the coloring matter is generally proportioned to the intensity of the light to which they are exposed. This fact is generally understood, though exact observations bearing upon it are not numerous as it is desirable they should be. It is well known that the skin is tanned by light, that people from the north are browned by living in the south, and that ruddiness and freckles appear under the action of the sunlight. Some people of the white race, like the Hindus and the Moors that live in southern climates, are frequently darker-skinned than the negroes themselves. Still we cannot affirm that light is the only cause of these changes. Mr. Gould has observed that birds are more strongly colored when they live in countries having a clear sky than on islands or the sea-shore. Berchstein says that the colors of the plumage of cage birds are affected by the shade in which they are kept. Mr. Allen has shown that the color of several species in the United States changes as they go from north to south.

CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

SOONER OR LATER NEARLY EVERY MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Sudden Death the Result of Causes That Lie in a Man's Own Power to Remove—Vitality Lowered—Diet, Sleep, Intoxicants and Narcotics.

Notwithstanding the sanitary advantages of our day, every man's life lies in his own hand; and for the most part, sooner or later, in one way or another, nearly every man commits deliberate suicide. Sudden deaths are no exception. They are the result of causes that lie in a man's own power to remove; that he does not always create them does not take away the guilt of his neglect. Any one who has at all considered the matter must have noticed that sudden deaths occur, for the most part, just at the setting in of winter or of inclement weather. They are very infrequent in August, September and October, and multiply themselves with startling vehemence in November and December.

Then in the later winter and spring months we have pneumonia and sudden deaths from exposure. These exposures can not always be prevented; they more frequently can be. One rule alone would save 10,000 lives a year; that is, never to stand in the streets to talk with a friend during the cold and inclement days; especially during the winter days that are less unpleasant, and, in fact, inviting! If a talk must occur, keep walking. Insist on it; adhere to it, and pneumonia will have a poor chance. Add one more rule—not to breathe vitiated air, if it can possibly be avoided, by night or by day—and you are comparatively proof to sudden deaths.

VITALITY LOWERED OR OVER-TAKEN.

But the sudden deaths of early winter are another matter altogether. Any one who grows tired knows that when a trying winter comes it destroys all those that have a lowered vitality, either by disease or by late growth in autumn, and a failure to get the new wood ripened for the cold. The trouble seems to be very similar to that of the olden times, when those who do not seem about to die, are indeed busy and all winter, are knocked out by the first approach of severe weather. They have just used up their daily strength as they went along, and have no reserve force for an extra strain. The strain comes when they can not be out of doors freely for relaxation, and where there is less of a healthy sort to reinvigorate them. The house of a wealthy man is full of comforts and luxuries. He falls back on two methods of relieving the pressure of business: dining his friends, and attending places of amusement. These latter are a tax to any man who is overburdened and worn down. What he needs is sleep and exercise of a genial sort. The theatre, with all its advantages, is a terrible complication of risks for any one not fully vitalized. The drafts of air, the late hours, the change from hot houses to stormy and damp streets, and the shock comes.

But almost without exception these sudden deaths of distinguished men and notable are reported in this way: "He had eaten heartily a dinner with a few friends, and seemed in an unusual flow of spirits. Soon after dinner he complained of feeling unwell. It was thought to be a case of indigestion," etc. But the man dies. Why? Simply because, already heavily taxed, he requires his stomach to do a severe bit of drudgery, and it fails. A month earlier he would have driven after dining, or walked, and he would have made less of a strain, now the social days have come. He eats more, gives his stomach less help, and the machinery breaks down. It is called "heart disease," or it is "apoplexy." The heart is crowded by the stomach; the blood is required in the stomach to digest; it is called off to the head to sustain a light conversation, or attend to business. His "bright," "sparkling," the head conquers the stomach; the heart gives up, and the man is dead.

DIET—SLEEP—INTOXICANTS—NARCOTICS.

Two meals a day in winter are enough for even laboring men. Three for a man of impaired vitality are always dangerous. It takes five or six hours for a good stomach to digest and dispose of a round meal. A weak stomach requires much more. Pills and potions are called in to shovel through what nature can not deal with. Two meals a day, with two hours after each given absolutely to digestion, will sustain strength, repair waste, and give the maximum of pleasure.

Added to, or a part of, this trouble, arising from adding to our demands upon the body when we withdraw to less active life, is the loss of sound sleep. It is well known that insomnia is hardly a winter complaint with good livers. They resort to intoxicants, or worse than all, to narcotics. Tons of drugs are used to secure sleep. The sum total of the evil of both stimulants and narcotics is that they meddle with the circulation of the blood; either gorging the brain, or gorging the heart. What, then, can follow but heart disease or brain disease, or both! So it is that these sudden deaths multiply, and men are labeled as dead of heart disease, or apoplexy, or paralysis. In most cases the use of narcotics is secret, but it can be always suspected where it is known stimulants were not used.

Our business men and notables who are thus killed off are of two classes: either those who were in early life brought up to outdoor pursuits, or those educated to business. The case with which the first succumb to over-luxury is well known. But how with the other class! Are the sons of our wealthy class intruded to the risks and strain of business? With rare exceptions, they are not.— *Globe-Democrat.*

ANOTHER FATAL AVALANCHE.

Denver, Col., Jan. 31.—At Telluride on Wednesday morning last, a land-slide demolished four cabins at the Sheridan mine, burying 22 men under 17 feet of snow.

WORTH RECOMPENSING.

Hereafter subscribers to the Reporter, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain 25 cents as a premium for advance pay. Any of our subscribers sending us the name of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on Reporter.

THE CALIFORNIA ROAD-RUNNER.

A person traveling on horse-back through some of the little valleys of the interior of Southern California will often in passing by bushes near the road, hear a rustle and see an olive-green bird, with white breast, come fluttering out and go rushing on ahead as though challenging a race. This is the palmano or "road-runner," and if the traveler accepts the challenge and starts in pursuit of the running bird he will not win the race unless his animal is swift. The road-runner will not try to fly away, as most birds do, but will skim along at a rapid rate. The bird belongs particularly to California, and is not found east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is about two feet long, its tail being about half its length. The tail feathers are green, tipped with white. The road-runner has one great enemy—the rattlesnake—and the bird has an ingenious way of getting rid of its foe. Its plan is to wait until it sees the snake lying asleep curled up in the sun. Then the road-runner softly collects cactus enough to make a prickly hedge around the snake. After a while the rattlesnake wakes up, tries to uncoil himself and to stretch after his nap, but he cannot do so. A sharp spine pricks his head, another runs into his side, another thorn galls him on the other side, and whichever way he moves he feels some stinging pain. This soon makes the rattlesnake very angry, and as he cannot find anything else to strike, he raises his head, opens his mouth, and bites at himself, burying his poison fangs in his own flesh, and so dies in a little while of his own poison. In this way the road-runner gets rid of his enemy without exposing itself to any danger at all, providing the snake does not wake up before the cactus hedge is finished.

Lock Haven Ice Dealers are storing away crystal blocks fifteen inches in thickness.

West Chester has a "police association" for the detection of horse thieves.

The debt statement shows a decrease for January of \$86,825.83.

The 1886 seems to be more effective in opposition to the granting of licenses than any previous. For once the efforts of the prohibitionists seem to have a measure of success and there is a boom for them in a number of counties. In Clarion the grand jury has recommended to the court the refusal to grant any licenses. In Huntingdon county the crusade has cut down the licenses to a scant number, and the opposition seems to have taken deeper and more effective root than ever before. No licenses were granted by Judge Furst at our January term, as all were postponed until the April term, and in the meantime the prohibitionists will prepare for stubborn resistance.