

# The Centre Reporter.



OLD SERIES XL  
NEW SERIES XIX

CENTRE HALL. PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

48.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER. FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

The entire Oneida community will oppose Blaine for President in 1888 because he is not a shaker.

Judging from the tone of the independent press of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love has become very wicked. The Times says everything goes on there, gambling, burglary, jobbery, and even harlotry.

An increase of over \$30,000,000 in the surplus revenue during the past year, and a prospective increase of as much more during the current year, with the end of the redeemable bonds in sight should be a warning to Congress not to further postpone the imperative duty of reducing the taxes.

The Gazette is still fighting to lick Hall for congress. Don't the fellow know that the election is over more than a month already and that Hall was beaten by boodle Patton? Last week we said the Gazette chap will get to jail yet—now we think he will escape it on the plea of insanity, that however, would open the door at Danville for him.

The debate in the German Reichstag on the army bill indicates that the government either has serious apprehensions of a war with France or pretends to have. It may be, however, that Bismarck is trying to take advantage of the disturbed condition of Europe to increase the estimates. The repeated allusions to France during the debate shows that that country is still the red flag to the German people.

In response to inquiries made by Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, commissioners and treasurers of the counties of the State have forwarded statements to the department of Agriculture indicating that since the passage of the act of June 1885, offering a bounty for the killing of hawks, owls, weasels, minks and wild cats, about \$100,000 have been paid for the destruction of the enumerated animals. Most of the letters submitted favor the repeal of the act, so far as it applies to hawks and owls and some suggest its entire obliteration from the statute book.

Judge White, of Allegheny county, has given that county a new source of revenue by deciding that when a saloon keeper violates a law and incurs a penalty of fine and imprisonment, the fine shall be collected from his bondsmen instead of allowing him to serve it out by an extra term of imprisonment—a process that heretofore cost more than it came to. Law-abiding saloon-keepers will not complain of this and the law breakers should not, for it is an excellent principle to apply to any offender for whose good behavior the bond has been given. Its endorsement would make it harder for law breakers to get the bondsmen required.

A short time ago we copied an item from the Altoona Tribune stating that the nails which for seventy-four years had held the shingles on the barn of Stephen Gorsuch, of Stone Valley, Huntingdon co., had been utilized in the construction of a new barn. Now the Tribune is told that the old shingles are being used instead of new ones. They were originally twenty-six inches in length. Sawing off about eight inches of the exposed portion, it is found that the remainder is in sound condition, likely to render many years of additional service. While Douglass McCarty was engaged in rebuilding this barn, he discovered a land turtle having engraved on its shell and plainly visible the initials, "W. J., 1691."

It is the Reporter's candid opinion that if Gorsuch looks a little sharp, he will find Adam in the wood pile waiting for Eve to call him to breakfast.

The Yankee virtue of thrift never flourished at the South under the conditions of the slavery era, but there are growing signs that freedom is developing it. One of these is the domestication of the cent in cities like New Orleans, where in the old days, nobody would bother with any smaller change than a five-cent piece. Another is found in the fact that the South is no longer the fruitful field for the circus that it used to be, when people, who could not begin to pay their debts were sure to raise money enough, somehow to see the show. The Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser draws this lesson: "There was a time when most any circus could get rich in the South, but that time has gone. A great many people in this country have learned to spend their pocket cash in a mere profitable way." In its way this change in character is no less significant and encouraging than the progress in material development which is now making at the South.

## COLORED MEN'S CO-OPERATION.

The Philadelphia Times says the colored citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have taken a significant step in organizing to establish a mammoth retail business concern on the co-operative plan, inviting only their own race to subscribe. This seems to mean that progressive colored men are gradually rising above the error of presuming on their race as though it had indefinite claims on the indulgence of the community, and that they understand the uses of natural ties and personal relationships as a means to the fulfillment of worthy purposes which the individual cannot so easily realize alone.

This is the basis on which every sort of accidental or incidental relationship should be used. The world is not to be called on to help a colored man or an Indian or a Chinaman merely because he is a colored man or an Indian or a Chinaman and demands extraordinary recognition on that score. But when he unites with others of his own people in a spirit of self help and of willingness to help others, the public at large is disposed to believe in him and to respond to his business enterprise in whatever direction he seeks to deserve success.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talks of building a line from Madrea, on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch, to Irwona, on the Clearfield branch, a distance of eight miles, which will shorten the distance from Clearfield to Pittsburgh about twenty miles. The Cresson and Clearfield directors have resolved on a branch line thirty-one miles long from Ashville to Mahaffey, to open up an immense tract of coal land, and the Pennsylvania and Beech creek companies will unite in building a line from Ansonville, Clearfield county, to Irwona, on the Cresson and Clearfield road. The line will be only six miles long, but it will practically complete a line between Pittsburgh and New York which will be sixty miles shorter than the present main line of the Pennsylvania Road, and which will not have the same heavy grades at the mountains.

## BLAINE'S WORST ENEMY.

In whatever light Blaine may be viewed or interviewed, it will be seen that this fate hangs over him. In three presidential campaigns he has started out with a bonyancy and a dash which inspired much confidence in his followers, but sooner or later the catastrophe has come. For a short race probably he would be unrivaled. A long contest brings out the inherent weakness of the man's character. He is now engaged in the most trying struggle of his life. Grandeur figures than his have gone down. The Presidency is yet two years away, and time is James G. Blaine's worst enemy, next to himself.

## QUACK CURES FOR POVERTY.

The problem of how to get rid of the poor, or more properly, how to prevent anybody from being poor, is one that has confronted the philanthropic people in all ages. It has not been solved, yet. The great Judean Teacher who seems to have got as near to the poor and to have been more in sympathy with them than anybody that ever lived in his declaration that "the poor ye have always with you," more than suggested that the problem would never be solved. But Christian and philanthropic people, with a commendable desire to at least alleviate the miseries and privations of this class continually experiment with various agencies having this purpose in view, while a whole swarm of social philosophers offer panaceas for pauperism which are warranted to cure the diseases without fail.

Of this class of so-called doctors for the ever prevalent malady of poverty the world was never so prolific as now. One wants the land divided equally, another wants everything parcelled out on the plan of slicing a cake for a special number of guests, another would have the State own everything from the land to the bake shops, and dole out to each individual his share of bread, raiment and recreation, while still others would have the people divided into Brook Farm communities in which every one should work a little and no one a great deal, with the net result of giving the entire community enough and to spare of every thing they wanted.

All these theories look pretty on paper, and if humanity consisted of an aggregation of individuals created as dollars are turned out of the mint all exactly alike, so far as faculties, desires and inclinations go, some of these patent specifics for the prevention of poverty might prove efficacious. Unfortunately a close study of the causes of poverty in a free country like ours reveals the fact that they are, in a majority of cases, specific and personal to the individuals affected, and do not rise from the general social condition affecting large masses of people in spite of themselves. In

other words, poverty among American citizens arises generally from some fault of the individual, or those to whom he is allied by ties of blood or otherwise, that neither society nor law can correct.

It may be truthfully said that strong drink produces more poverty in this country than all other causes combined. An eminent clergyman, Dr. Howard Crosby, in a recent article stated that he had made a personal investigation of many cases of extreme poverty in New York city, and never yet found an absolute want that was not directly or remotely traceable to indulgence in alcoholic beverages on the part of somebody. While it is not probable that the experience of every philanthropist would bear out this assertion in every particular, it must be a fact patent to every mind that \$900,000,000 cannot be spent annually in the United States, in drink without a good many thousands of people being vastly poorer for the outlay. But the socialistic theory of George or any of his school of philosophers provide no remedy for this state of things.

Another potent cause of poverty is the overcrowding of cities and great industrial centres. But who is to blame for it except the individuals themselves? Some of these out-of-work children of poverty come here to escape a worse condition in foreign lands. More of them probably came from comparatively comfortable homes in the country because they preferred city life and its attractions.

None of the Socialistic leaders of the present day seem to take into account these most prolific sources of poverty or propose any remedy for them. The foreign Socialists who just at present are the loudest in their demand for a new order of things which will make everybody comfortable, are disposed to want the immense drink bill of the country increased, rather than diminished. They neither practice nor preach temperance; and yet it is true that if everybody was temperate and took work they could get, the American poverty would be reduced to a minimum.

Judge Cummin decided an interesting case, in which he explained the liquor law thus: "I deem it a fortunate thing that a man has been brought into court on the offense now being tried here. There is a prevailing impression that the liquor law applies only to persons having license, but no greater mistake could be made. It applies to everybody. The language is this: 'Witfully furnishing drinks, by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, minors or insane persons, etc.' I don't say licensed persons, but every person. I know a good deal of harm has been done by minors obtaining liquor in this way. They can not go to the licensed dealer, because he will not sell to them. Then the boys go to some grown man—he ought not to be called a man—to get the liquor for them, and then the licensed dealer is blamed for selling it. You are one of these parties who do this great harm. Now let all the people know that cases of this kind come within the provisions of the act, and that those who furnish liquor to minors in this way violate the law in doing it."

## MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

On Monday afternoon, Dec. 6, President Cleveland submitted to both houses of Congress, his second message which bears from beginning to the end, the stamp of pure democracy. The main and important parts of the document cover questions which involve the interests and welfare of the people at the present time. The questions discussed indicate that the President is awake and knows the needs of the people. The message is written in clear, strong and forcible style, interesting and instructive.

Our relations with foreign countries is treated in an elaborate manner, and is an indication of the broad, liberal policy of a Democratic party. In his message he points to the great reductions in the expenditures of the Treasury Department, which is sufficient in itself to merit the indorsement of the Administration.

But the most gratifying feature of the message is that which discusses the question of tariff legislation. The President ranges himself in the line with the traditions and practices of the party.

The message of the Secretary of the Treasury is a report worthy of commendation. He devotes a considerable portion to the discussion of tariff legislation which is sound and shows that he well understands the question.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. Possesses in the fullest degree the tonic and stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites combined with the healing, strengthening and fattening qualities of a Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly agreeable form, of wonderful value in Consumption, Debility and Wasting Diseases, etc.

## A PANIC PROBABLE.

The Patriot says Speaker Carlisle makes a suggestion in regard to the rapidly increasing surplus in the treasury that is worthy of thoughtful consideration. The Speaker is a conservative statesman as well as an able one, and he is not likely to sound an alarm unless there is substantial ground for apprehension. He says that if "the money pours into the treasury and is locked up we shall very soon have a tremendous business panic." No business man and no workman wants to invite such a condition of affairs, but an intelligent examination of the facts proves that there is infinite danger of it.

Business cannot be transacted without a medium of exchange between those engaged in it. That medium is the currency of the country. If the volume is inflated beyond reasonable limits, business becomes recklessly stimulated, uncertain and dangerous. If the currency is contracted to an extent that brings it below the amount needed for purposes of exchange business is made dull and the volume diminishes in proportion as the circulating medium goes down. This is simply in accordance with the inexorable law of supply and demand, and no argument is needed to prove it to the people.

It is presumed that the currency has been adjusted to the needs of business. That is the circulating medium, which includes gold and silver coin and certificates, greenbacks, bank bills and other mediums of exchange are supposed to be just sufficient to meet the requirements of the business world. But the accumulation of surplus in the treasury vaults constantly diminishing the volume of circulation, and if it continued a stringency must ensue that will cause a panic. The treasury surplus is accumulating now at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. It is a question for the business men to determine how long it will take at that rate of contraction to produce the stringency that causes panic.

## DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The newly elected Prothonotary, L. W. Schaeffer, has made a move in Reform as regards the fees of that office, which is important and will be beneficial to the public. At the instance of Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. J. L. Spangler, will petition court to appoint a commission of three members of the bar to render an interpretation of the law upon the Prothonotary's fees, upon the belief that excessive fees have heretofore been charged in the Prothonotary's office. This is a proper move and will be creditable to Mr. Schaeffer, especially if the fees heretofore charged were too high from a want of proper understanding of the law. Such a move may materially reduce Mr. Schaeffer's income, and shows that he means to be an honest public servant. We trust Mr. Spangler's petition will receive prompt attention from the court.

President Cleveland is suffering with rheumatism.

## BLAINE'S GRIEVOUS ERROR.

The Malignant Man of Maine Insults Senator Edmunds.

Washington, November 23.—A gentleman who attended the funeral of ex-President Arthur in New York the other day and returned to Washington to day, tells the following story concerning a meeting in the house of dead ex-President Edmunds. It seems that ex-Senator McMichael, formerly of this district, was master of ceremonies. Among the first to call at Mr. Arthur's residence after the body had been laid out were Mr. Blaine and Mr. Edmunds. In fact when Mr. Blaine called no gentleman at all had been shown upstairs. When he entered the house he was met by Mr. McMichael and showed to a room up stairs, where he was left alone. McMichael returned down stairs and met Senator Edmunds, who had just arrived. He invited him to follow him and showed the Vermont Senator into the room in which he had a few minutes previously left Mr. Blaine alone. As McMichael and Senator Edmunds entered, the former, addressing Mr. Blaine remarked:

"I guess it is not necessary for me to introduce you two gentlemen." Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Blaine, for the first time in several years, found themselves face to face with each other. The Vermont Senator, responding to McMichael's remark, said, "Oh, no," and put out his hand as if to shake hands with the Maine statesman.

At this Blaine gave his old political enemy a withering look, saying, "Oh, no; not at all," and instantly turned his back to him, and intently gazed out of the window.

McMichael at once realized that he had made a bad blunder, and, collecting himself, said, addressing Blaine, "This way Mr. Blaine," and showed him into another room, Blaine passing out without any further recognition of the Senator from Vermont.

Returning, Mr. Edmunds requested McMichael to show him to the room where the corpse was lying. This was done, when Edmunds took his last look at the remains of his former friend and ex-President, and shortly after departed from the house. Subsequently Blaine requested McMichael to show him to the room in which the remains of Arthur were. This he did and Blaine remained

a moment or two, and plucking a flower from some of the offerings, which ornamented the coffin, returned to the room which he had shortly before left, and handed McMichael to show Wm. E. Chandler up, saying that he desired to see him alone. Mr. Chandler was informed of Blaine's desire, and immediately responded.

When the two were alone, Blaine told Chandler of the way in which he had snubbed Edmunds and asked him what he thought of it. Chandler instantly replied that he believed that Blaine had made a great mistake. Said he, so the story goes: "Mr. Blaine, you have made a grievous mistake and one I am afraid you will soon learn to regret. You have insulted a guest of a friend in that friend's house. More than that, you have insulted the guest of a dead friend in his own house."

Chandler soon left Blaine and passed down stairs among his friends and told them what had transpired, and what he had said. This was overheard and repeated, and McMichael was seen and asked about the incident, and it is believed that he verified the story told by Chandler. McMichael is quoted as adding that he never felt so embarrassed in his life, and that his bringing the two political enemies together was done thoughtlessly. The incident has created quite a ripple in certain political circles.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

### THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY EXTENDS THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

In pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that Christmas and New Year excursion tickets will be sold between all the principal ticket stations on the main line and branches. The holiday season is the one period of the year most exclusively devoted to the interchange of social visits and the enjoyment of pleasure trips. In order to encourage this custom and to offer all possible benefit to those who desire to indulge in holiday pleasures and festivities, the Company reduces the rates during the favored period. Excursion tickets will be sold on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, 1886, and January 1st, 1887, good to return until January 4th, inclusive.

Michael Hess, laborer, jumped from Brooklyn bridge on Saturday, and was picked up unconscious. He did it for \$25, and is getting over it.

Pneumonia has appeared in some parts of Lancaster county among cattle that originally came from York state.

By sending us the names of two new subscribers for the Reporter accompanied by \$3 for one year, we will give you the Reporter a year. That's a chance for all and a capital one to get the Reporter; offer open until January 15, '87.

## Sunday Church Fires.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church was damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000. Sunday school services were in progress at the time, but teachers and pupils got out of the church without a panic. There is insurance of \$21,500.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 6.—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church was gutted by fire. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000. Fireman McDuff was fatally injured by a fall from a ladder, and three other firemen were severely injured.

A Church Sensation. LONDON, Dec. 6.—Rev. H. R. Hawsell, in a sermon delivered in St. Bride's church Sunday, denounced the church at large for its bigotry, ridiculed the idea of apostolic succession, declared that he didn't believe a word of the Athanasian creed, and expressed himself as only lukewarm in his adhesion to the thirty-nine articles of faith. Mr. Hawsell's sermon caused a profound sensation among his audience, who sat aghast at the succession of heresies hurled at them by the preacher.

## Republicans to Profit by a Split.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6.—Local politics are in a curious muddle. As related to-day, B. J. Shanley, Democratic nominee for city clerk, withdrew his nomination owing to the letter which his friend Willett, the Republican nominee, exposed upon him. Since, however, Mr. Shanley has determined not to withdraw and has withdrawn his withdrawal. As a consequence there is a big split in the Democratic party and the result may be a big Republican victory.

## Minister Manning is Sick.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—Judge Manning, the United States minister, and his wife are both suffering from heavy colds on the lungs. Mr. Manning is showing febrish symptoms, but no danger is apprehended. Dr. Parsons, an American, who is physician to the minister, said that he had been attending Judge Manning, who had had symptoms of pneumonia, but he now thought there was no danger.

## The Boston Campaign.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The United Labor party opened the municipal campaign in this city with large meetings at Sumner hall and Faneuil hall. Henry George, of New York, spoke at both places and received rousing receptions. He made a strong appeal for the party's candidate, George E. McNeill.

## Winning at Faro.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—Sam Crouch, a counsellor of this city, has won \$5,000 playing faro. The proprietor handed over the box to Crouch with the remark: "That breaks me." Crouch lent Woodward \$100 and left.

## Canal Boats Frozen Up.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 6.—About forty canal boats of the Pennsylvania Coal company are frozen in between Columbia and Chickies, and the same number are at southern ports. If the cold spell should be prolonged it will cause great inconvenience to the company and its employees.

## The South Snowed In.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6.—The heaviest fall of snow ever known here commenced at 11 o'clock Sunday. The ground is covered a foot deep and the river is still coming.

## THE TERRITORIES.

### Facts of Interest to People Looking for Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the voluminous report of the secretary of the interior there are some interesting facts concerning the western territories. It says the general condition of the territories shows marked and in some instances, striking progress in population, taxable property, settlement of land, education, the mechanic arts, railroad enterprises, and many other of the elements which promise to make them great and prosperous states in the future.

The population of the territory of Dakota for the year ended June 30, 1886, is estimated at 500,000, an increase during the year of 85,000. The present population of Montana is given at 110,000, and that of Idaho at 85,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 in each of these territories during the year. Washington territory now claims a population of 210,000.

In all the territories the progress of settlement, as shown by the entry and purchase of lands, has been marked and rapid. In Dakota the quantity of land purchased from all sources by immigrants is estimated to aggregate 4,500,000 acres, an area larger than that of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. One million, four hundred and four thousand three hundred acres were acquired from the government in this territory alone under the homestead and pre-emption acts during the year, and 12,316 acres were located by land scrip. Claims initiated under the three general land laws were: Homesteads, 7,492; pre-emptions, 7,894; and timber culture claims, 7,071.

The past year was not a favorable one for agriculture in the territories. In Dakota and Montana scarcely more than half a crop was realized, and from those portions of the southern territories where irrigation has not been resorted to similar reports have been received. The farmers in many of the territories have, however, done fairly well, because of the introduction of a greater variety of crops, and especially because of the large attention given to stock raising. Cattle in the hands of numerous holders of small herds have been found very profitable, notably in Dakota.

The immense herds of Montana have, however, almost exhausted the pastures of that territory. Owners of large numbers of cattle have been compelled in some instances to seek pasturage in the British possessions, and it is thought that the territory has reached the limit of safe production under the system of large herds. The governor estimates that there are now pastured in Montana 1,500,000 head of cattle, 130,000 horses and 2,000,000 sheep. In Idaho there are 500,000 head of cattle and horses and 250,000 sheep.

The low price of silver and copper has somewhat affected the production of those metals. In Arizona the yield is estimated at gold, \$1,000,000; silver, \$7,500,000, a considerable falling off from the preceding year. Montana reports the gross value of the products of her mines for the year at \$3,450,000 gold, \$9,600,000 silver, \$8,000,000 copper and \$1,250,000 lead. The product of the mines of Idaho is given by the United States assayer as follows: Gold, \$1,538,056; silver, \$3,927,616; lead, \$639,069. The discovery of iron ore assaying 65 per cent. is reported in Washington territory. Coal mining has become a very important industry on Puget sound. Over 1,000,000 tons have been taken from a single mine near Seattle within the past seven years.

The subject of popular education has already received great attention in the territories. In number of schools, aggregate annual expenditure for school purposes and value of permanent school property, Dakota, for instance, is in advance of many of the states of the Union; and Arizona claims to have expended a greater sum per capita on children enrolled in the public schools than any other state or territory.

The development of the territories during the year has been impeded by the Apache raids in Arizona and New Mexico, by Chinese labor troubles in the northwest, and by Mormon troubles in Utah and Idaho.

In Idaho, and especially in Washington territory, the presence of Chinese laborers who do not seek to make permanent homes or to identify themselves with the interests of the people, has been a source of disturbance. There is a general appeal from the territories for national aid in developing their material resources. In the forests of Western Washington the pasture and grain farms of the central plains, the diversified and semi-tropical products of irrigated lands in Arizona and New Mexico, and the rich mines of all the territories, the nation possesses a noble heritage. The care and management of this, our sole remaining estate, is well worthy of the most thoughtful attention.

The present condition of the territories presents many questions of wide interest and of general concern. If the mountainous regions about the fountain heads of our great continental rivers should be denuded of timber, alternate floods and low water, affecting a great extent of country, would probably result. The intelligent care of the forest growth of the territories in such a way as to permit its necessary use by the people, and, at the same time, prevent its wanton destruction, is therefore a question of much more than local importance. The establishment, under suitable regulations, of a great timber reservation in Montana and Idaho has already been brought to the attention of congress, and perhaps would be of practical value in connection with the work now being carried on at Lake Winnemagogus.

It is urged that the system of irrigation necessary to render immense areas of fertile land in the territories inhabitable is impossible to small holders; that the sinking of artesian wells, the construction of extensive reservoirs and irrigating ditches many miles in length, must be done by accumulated capital, and that, therefore, in the development of the territories large masses of land must be brought under a single management. The American policy of placing the lands in the hands of the people in small parcels will develop much more effectually the varied resources of the territories than any system of large ranches and great estates, and at the same time will furnish homes, under the dignity of individual proprietorship, to many millions of people.

## County Money in a Boot.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6.—Henry Wood, treasurer of Carroll county, who was convicted of stealing \$6,000 from the county funds a few weeks ago and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, was taken to Eureka Springs, where his application for a new trial was set for hearing. Wood asserts that he kept the county money in an old boot, which was hidden in a hay loft, and that the money and boot were stolen during his absence from Little Rock, the county seat.