

The Centre Reporter.



VOL. LXII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

NO. 11.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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At Fall River, Mass., six thousand weavers went out on a strike for higher wages.

Harrison should go around at once and forbid the mills shutting down and leaving their men idle.

If Cleveland had been elected, what a cry there would have been from the Republicans that the failure of the Reading iron works and 2500 men out of employ, was all Cleveland's fault. Not so?

All the failures of business men, and the shut down of mills in the last four years, including the big failures in the last ten days, were under a high tariff enacted by the Republicans. What have they to answer?

Puddlers of the Blandon Rolling Mill at Blandon, Pa., who voted for Harrison, and protection and expectant prosperity because of the victory, Saturday announced to their employers that they would not accept a reduction from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per ton. The mill is now shut down so they can enjoy inauguration day.

The Lewisburg nail works have shut down and are in the hands of the Sheriff. We are informed the nail company owned the Penna. railroad #242 freight which the latter were not able to collect, and used this expedient: They watched their opportunity, backed an engine up to the nail works, hitched onto a car of nails and ran it over to Montandon.

There is but little gossip afloat concerning foreign missions except that in relation to applications for appointment. It is reported that Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, has been offered the English mission, and ex-senator Palmer, of Michigan, that to Spain. The latter however, says he will not go abroad but return to Michigan and run for governor. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, will go to Rome and it is expected that John C. New will go to Austria.

The committee appointed by the speaker of the house to investigate the rumors that money had been used to defeat the passage of the Granger beef bill, held a meeting in one of the committee rooms of the house. Several witnesses were examined, but they all testified that they did not possess definite information as to the corrupt use of money and knew nothing except that which they had heard. The committee decided to adjourn and meet at the call of the chair.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China at Shanghai was a most gorgeous though exclusive affair. The foreign diplomats requested the privilege of paying their respects to his majesty, but the tenders were politely declined. They were entertained at a banquet by the ministers, however, and received valuable presents in honor of the occasion and the vast sum expended in carrying out the program is in marked contrast to the fact that millions of people are starving in the province.

Some idea of the crowds of people in Washington during the inauguration can be derived from the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad brought into the city 65,000 people on excursion tickets, and the Baltimore and Ohio, according to General Manager Clements, hauled upwards of 75,000 people. After the parade trains were made up and dispatched as rapidly as possible. Not an accident of any kind marred the moving of trains and everything is in good working order on the railroads. As many of the public buildings were given up to visiting militia the employees were unable to work for two or three days and thus had practically that many additional holidays. In the Pension Building business had been almost suspended for a week.

The present depression of the iron trade, says the Patriot, throughout the country naturally excites a great deal of attention and the almost universal opinion of manufacturers is that over production is the cause of the trouble. Previews to the presidential election the republican newspapers and stump speakers admonished the people not to vote in approval of tariff reform for the reason that the triumph of such a movement would break down that policy which protects the American workman and stimulates and encourages home industries.

Tariff reform received a temporary setback and the republican party has absolute control of the affairs of the country yet the list of financial failures grows larger each day and the "protective tariff" has manifestly failed to do the work for which it is intended.

The vast majority of voters who in November last cast their ballots in condemnation of the monopolistic policy know now that there is no doubt as to the wisdom of their course.

State College Expenditures.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved June 3, 1887, appropriating the sum of \$112,000 to the Pennsylvania State College, the following expenditures have been made: About \$18,000 have been expended on the main college building. The old narrow, steep and dark staircases have been torn out and replaced by open and airy stairways, constructed of oiled ash and lighted at each landing from the first to the fifth floor by new and large windows, cut through the heavy stone wall of the building. The corridors have also been greatly enlarged. Two stories of the centre wing have been converted into a chapel, which, with the gallery, will accommodate 600 people, and is provided with opera chairs and an ample stage. In addition to these improvements the building has been furnished with electric light.

About \$8000 have been expended for machinery in the mechanic arts department and the electric plant situated in the mechanic arts buildings.

Some \$19,000 were consumed in erecting the new armory and assembly hall, which is built of brick with Ohio stone trimmings, of the dimensions of 80 by 140 feet, and contains commandant's office, reception rooms and toilette room, the drill room being 80 by 110 feet, covered with an iron truss roof.

About \$8000 have been expended upon the Botanical Laboratory. This building is built of limestone and brick and contains class rooms and museums, with a conservatory and greenhouse attached to it. Its design is to give a practical knowledge of that branch of biology pertaining to plant life. The building for the chemical and physical laboratories is much the largest of the new structure and presents an imposing appearance. The first story is built of limestone, the balance of brick and Ohio stone. It is three stories high, covering ground to the extent of 101 by 145 feet. It is designed after the Sheffield School of Science at Yale College, and is intended to be one of the most complete schools of chemistry in the country. The cost of this building was about \$30,000.

Two residences, one for the director of the Experiment Station and the other for the United States military instructor have been built. They are built on the Queen Anne style, costing about \$8000.

\$12,000 are being spent on experiments conducted at the station. The balance of the appropriation is being expended on specified objects. The state has taken a step toward placing this institution upon a footing equal to that of similar institutions of other states; for example, Alabama has \$400,000; Massachusetts, \$222,500; Maine, \$437,236.

Grover Cleveland is no longer President of the United States, his term having expired at noon Monday. He has left the office, however, with the respect and good wishes of the great majority of the people of the whole country, who admire him for his honesty, his firmness, his courage and his ability. May his future life be a happy one.

As President Cleveland passes from public to private life, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, it is but the merest justice for men of all parties to cordially concede that his administration, though not free from errors of judgment, has been one honorable to him and creditable to his country. His discharge of duty has been faithful, his conduct honest and patriotic, his industry and zeal unquestioned and unquestionable, his courage too great for his success. During his entire term of office neither his personal nor official integrity has been impugned; his conduct of affairs, foreign and domestic, has been conservatively safe and has resulted in the common prosperity of the country.

Indiana seems to have become the banner State and to have taken possession of everything. Those who knew the president well in Indianapolis have not yet become sufficiently respectful toward him and his high office. When making inquiry about him, instead of asking "Is the president in?" the most of them would say: "Is Ben upstairs?" Halford is always referred to as "Lije." It was the general belief that the same consideration would be shown to the private secretary that was extended to his worthy predecessor, and that he should be known as Colonel Halford, instead of the plain "Lije."

The revenue bill as it stands in the house exempts building and loan associations, as well as manufacturing corporations, from the payment of a tax on the capital stock, a proposition to tax the former having been overwhelmingly defeated at the morning session of the House.

One hundred and thirty out of one hundred and forty of Harrison's old regiments, the applicants for office.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK.

It is Concealed Behind the Prohibition Movement in Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a growing suspicion in Pennsylvania that there is more "politics" than temperance in the sudden zeal of the Republicans for the state for Prohibition. The passage of the Prohibition amendment to the constitution by the legislature, under "Boss" Quay's inspiration, has set many people to thinking, and there is clearly going to be a good deal of discussion before the people come to the polls to vote upon it. The state has at present an excellent high license law which is working well; there was no strong demand for a change from that, and no apparent cause for the sudden action of the Republicans in the legislature. It is suspected, therefore, that there is some political trick in the movement, and one theory is that the Republican managers think a prohibition law would work for their benefit in Pennsylvania as it has in Rhode Island. In the latter state it is well known that the liquor dealers pay little attention to the law, and that they pay regular assessments to the Republican managers with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with. This has been found to be so valuable a source of income to the campaign funds that Republican managers in other states than Pennsylvania are said to be casting long eyes upon it.—New York Evening Post.

A Genuinely Democratic Course.

If a man retires from the office of president late in life he is likely to be comfortably provided for and indisposed to further public service. If he is in the vigor of life and desirous of further honors, he has the chance as other eminent men for public employment if he sees fit to take it, and as in the case of the younger Adams and of Johnson, he may do so without any sacrifice of dignity. Or, best of all, he may, as President Cleveland proposes to do, resume his place among his fellow citizens and engage in whatever profitable occupation his talents and training may fit him for. This is the most genuinely democratic course to pursue and one most in consonance with the spirit of our institutions and of our people. It disposes in a natural and sensible way of the notion that after a man has been president there is no place for him in the Republic and one ought to be made. Let him, like Cincinnati, return to his plow.—New York Times.

The Universal Yankee.

Engene Field says that young Jim Blaine is so delighted at the prospect of his father's having a place in the Harrison cabinet that he has quit work and is indulging in a jubilation all by himself after the fashion of Lord Dunderbary's bird of a feather that flocked together. The Yankee is a strangely mercurial critter when once he is aroused to a condition of emotional exaltation. They tell a story to the effect that when the annual salaries of the members of the Amherst college faculty were raised to \$1,300 apiece old Professor Snell, who had taught mathematics for half a century in that institution, went home and called out to his wife: "Our salary has been raised, and we've got to celebrate; cook the codfish in cream today, wife—in real cream—no more flour thickening for us."—Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

What the New Administration Needs.

The incoming administration will not have an easy time of it. The margin of its supporters in each house of the congress is very small, and the majority of the people were, and are, opposed to it. The questions which will be forced upon its immediate attention are chiefly economic; and its declared policy is not upon the popular side.

One thing would help it greatly—a serious foreign disturbance. In the event of a conflict with a foreign power our people always sustain the government, "right or wrong." The Harrison administration needs a rumpus with Europe; and, looking over the diplomatic chart, the sagacious eye discovers several fine opportunities.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Protection That Doesn't Protect.

The London Times has the bad taste to mention that England carries over one half of the commerce of the United States, the rest being mainly divided with smaller powers. It is not a matter for eagle work on this side; but then the country has protection in large packages, if it does keep American shipping off the big waters.—St. Paul Globe.

Here Too.

Mr. Cleveland's determination to return to the practice of law in the great state with which his name has been so honorably identified is announced. We congratulate the people of New York upon the acquisition. Mr. Cleveland is in the prime of his power.—Philadelphia Record.

Shut the Door to Themselves.

If there are any New Yorkers who contributed to the Wanamaker campaign fund, they must feel astonished at the thought that by elevating Wanamaker to the cabinet they may have kept their own state from obtaining cabinet recognition.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

True Indeed.

Senator Riddleberger is a candidate for Internal Revenue collector in Virginia. He would make a good taster of distilled spirits.—Boston Herald.

HIS SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Mr. Cleveland Has No Un-American Notions About an Ex-President's Dignity.

The authoritative announcement that Mr. Cleveland, when his term of office expires, will enter upon the practice of law in this city is a gratifying one. He never came to a more sensible conclusion.

There has been more or less falderal prevalent of late about ex-presidential dignity and the propriety of a retirement from the ordinary occupations of life on the part of the individual who has once served as chief magistrate. Under the modern and democratic despotism labor, and there is nothing better for an ex-president than to demonstrate the fact that he can remain a self sustaining and useful member of society.

In so doing Mr. Cleveland will simply vindicate his American citizenship. The most valuable part of John Quincy Adams' life was after he left the White House. He was sent to congress at the next election, and died in the harness nineteen years afterwards with the title, which Milton gave to Isocrates of "Old man eloquent." This was fully as dignified as either drawing a pension or grieving in idleness over past greatness.

It is suggested that it is Mr. Cleveland's intention not to withdraw altogether from the political field, and, however such or little wisdom there may be in such a determination in his case, he could not further his prospects better than by going to work to earn his living or a fortune like other men. There is no doubt about the prompt endorsement of that by the American people, irrespective of party.—New York World.

What Whitney Has Done.

The Samoan question was referred to in the discussion by the house of the naval bill, passed Saturday, as illustrating the class of cases in which the possession of an adequate navy would save the United States from insult and dishonor at the hands of the well armed powers of Europe. Among the items of the bill was one appropriating \$100,000 to "permanently establish" a station for coal and other supplies for our navy and merchant marine on Pago-Pago bay. Mr. Herbert, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, declared that the vessels of the new navy, constructed under the auspices of the Cleveland administration, would be "equal to any vessels in the world of similar types." This is a good deal to be able to say of the efficiency and honesty of the present administration. After the civil war and previous to 1855 we spent several hundred millions for ships, but did not get them, the money going into "political" repairs at various navy yards. The results of Secretary Whitney's management were accomplished chiefly by reforming the bad practices of previous naval secretaries.—Baltimore Sun.

Only Useful at Elections.

The colored man is appearing at Indianapolis and demanding office of the president-elect. And the colored man has a clear right, if political services are to determine the distribution of offices under the incoming administration, to make this demand—and make it loud and strong. The Democratic party has more than a million majority of the white vote of the country. Without the colored man's vote not all the money of the fat friar manufacturers and corporations would have sufficed to elect Harrison and Morton. Without the colored man's vote the candidates could not have carried New York, Ohio and Indiana. If Harrison and Morton are not devoid of gratitude they will see to it that the colored man has his pick of the spoils.—Catakill Recorder.

A Campaign of Education.

With the money sack senate continually playing into the hands of the protected monopolists, the people are being afforded a good opportunity to learn all about the effects of the hideous Republican system, devised and promoted for the sole purpose of robbing the many to enrich the few. The "campaign of education" is moving steadily forward.—Seymour Democrat.

Something for Lige to Read.

It might be well for Mr. Harrison, at his inauguration ball, to follow the example of Lady Florence Dixie and allow the ladies to select their partners for the dance. There is little hope, however, that he will do this. Dixie is not a name that Mr. Harrison likes. Indeed, he will not even allow the brass band to make any use of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fleety News.

When Mr. Blaine is secretary of state there, Herbert Bismarck chancellor in Germany, Crispi controlling Italy and Boulanger minister of war in France there should be plenty of news for everybody who likes news.—New York Herald.

The Narrow Minded Senate.

In the Samoan matter, the United States senate has drawn upon itself additional odium. For narrowness and partisan meanness, no legislative body has ever surpassed the present senate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Government for Instance.

On to Oklahoma! That is not the only place that will be run wide open after the 4th of March.—Chicago Herald.

Let's Have the Story.

Why is Senator Allison so reluctant? Is there a story tucked up to St.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is intense excitement all through the southern part of the Pacific coast, over the gold fields just discovered in Lower California. They are located about 100 miles from the border and forty miles from the coast, in the Santa Clara Valley. The development made thus far is said to cover 100 square miles, all thought to be equally rich in placer and quartz. It is about fifty miles from Real Del Castillo, the scene of last year's mining excitement. All manner of wild reports are current concerning the richness of the find, but even after allowance is made for the usual exaggeration, the new fields appear to be phenomenally rich. The placer has long been known to Mexicans, and the placers were profitably worked 100 years ago. The greatest difficulty is in the water supply. At present there is plenty of water, but that supplied by winter rains will soon be gone, and then a large proportion of those now flocking to the mines will find themselves unable either to accomplish anything there or to get away.

Those acquainted with the country say that the winter will run until July, when it will dry up. There is said to be a good supply of water not far from the mines, but it will require a large outlay of money to make it available. From Los Angeles, San Diego and other towns in the south, people are rushing across the border in swarms. Two thousand are camped at Tia Juana, impatiently awaiting the slow progress of the custom house and anxious to reach the diggings. Ensenada, which is forty or fifty miles northwest of the fields, is almost deserted, business men, laborers and idlers having all gone to the mines. In San Diego labor is getting so scarce that the Coronado and other hotels are almost without waiters, stores are short of clerks and now the newspapers are short of printers. The city council has gone and the city guard has deserted its post.

Reports say that 500 men are already in the mining camp. The roads to the mines are lined with the burro trains, and steamers to Ensenada are crowded and compelled to refuse many applications for passage.

Newspapers are now hunting up the shortest complete poems. One quotes a saucy sign:

"Lager beer,
Sold here."

This is full and complete as the fellow gets who is a patron inside. But during a recent blizzard in Dakota, the result of the unpleasant kick up of wind, in its violence and financial effects, was given on a sign outside of a store, viz:

"This blizz
Knocks biz."

The above is poetry, and any fool can write poetry, and judging from the amount of poetry written the census of fools wouldn't show up small. But to write prose with as few words as possible, and saying a great deal, shows the scholar, and the date of this writing being the 4th of March, the Brownian will indite the events of this day, prophetic of four years, in one compound word, viz:

"Harris-on."

This is briefer and carries more significance than the messages which passed between two parties relative to having some coal loaded. The first party sent this:

" ; "

semi-colon—see my coal on. The reply of the other party was thus:

" ; "

colon—coal on.

Now " ; " and Harris-on are mighty concise and to the point. But as our own sentence takes in a period of four years, we trust our enemies will be magnanimous enough to admit that we deserve the premium for brevity:

War on Dressed Beef.

St. Louis, March 11.—The committees appointed by the Legislatures of the Western States and Territories will meet at the Southern Hotel to-morrow to formulate a bill on the beef question to be passed simultaneously by the various Legislatures. The object is to secure quarantine regulations against beef and pork shipped to the different States by the Chicago Dressed Beef Company. The convention is an outgrowth of the butchers' and cattle men's convention held here in November, and a majority of the delegates are understood to favor laws requiring all cattle consumed in a State to be inspected on the hoof by sanitary officers. The Texas men intend to bring their State laws against trusts to bear while the other States deem it best to rest their case on sanitary grounds.

The St. Louis butchers are a unit against Chicago meat, owing to the fact that the Chicago Dressed Beef Company can put choice dressed beef on sale in this city at a less price to the consumer than the beef offered by the local butchers.

The delegates are open to argument and say they will hear both sides of the question. The Chicago people convinced the convention last fall that Chicago was right. A delegation of Chicago dressed beef men will attend the convention.

Inaugural Travel on the Penn. Railroad.

When in 1855 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company successfully carried into and returned from Washington the vast host of inaugural pilgrims, it was considered that the perfection of railroad management, in promptly and effectively moving enormous numbers of people within a given space of time, had been reached. But notwithstanding this extraordinary record the achievement of this company on the inaugural occasion just passed surpassed all previous accomplishments in this direction. The company was prepared to do much more than it did, and had not the unusual inclemency of the weather intervened the total result would have been far greater.

One hundred and five thousand excursionists, including the public, the organizations, and the military, were delivered in Washington before noon of March 4th, and all, except the clubs and the military, were landed at the Baltimore and Potomac Station. For the conveyance of this number it required two hundred and ten trains of ten cars each, with an average of fifty persons to each car. All the trains were run in sections, and in many cases the number of sections to a given train reached ten. This involved a continuous stream of crowded cars entering the station at intervals of a few minutes discharging their passengers, and being shifted out to make room for the incoming current. All these trains were moved promptly, and no accident of any character occurred to mar the success of the work. No unavoidable delay was experienced, but under the strict rules governing the operators of the block system, there were, perhaps, here and there delays, which safety necessitated, on a line of track filled to repletion with long trains of crowded cars.

The true test of ability in management came when the thousands, impatient and eager to return, crowded into the station and filled the trains as fast as they were made up. This difficult portion of the work was accomplished with reasonable promptitude, considering the vast number of people and the multiplicity of trains to be moved at one time. On Monday night and Tuesday hundreds of trains started from the capital, all freighted to their utmost capacity, and under the admirable system which distinguishes the entire organization of this road, were forwarded to their destination steadily and in complete safety. Such a result could never be achieved except under the method of operation employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, coupled with the ability, sagacity, and faithfulness of the employees. It was a truly wonderful exhibition of skillful management, and finds its only parallel in a similar achievement, when the same company handled with conspicuous success one hundred and seventy five thousand people on the occasion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, in September, 1887.

The revenue from this service will amount to half million of dollars.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Harrisburg, March 11.—Colonel Bean, General Gobin and Senator Sloan, the sub-committee to which has been referred the problem of caring for the soldiers' orphans, will have a meeting some time this week. All three gentlemen are in favor of closing schools now controlled by the Wright syndicate. They propose to prepare a bill which shall provide for the care of the children now in the schools until they reach the age of 16 years. In speaking of this matter to-day Senator Sloan said he thought the children would be divided up among the normal schools of the State.

The Senator also said he thought the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic to place the care of the children in the hands of a commission would be embodied in the proposed bill. This, of course, will wipe out the department of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, which is at present connected with that of education.

The West Virginia Muddle.

Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—The supreme court this morning decided in the Goff-Wilson gubernatorial mandamus case that Governor Wilson is entitled to hold over until such time as the contest between Fleming and Goff shall have been settled; or, in other words, Goff is not entitled to the seat on the ground that the returns were not declared by the legislature. The fight will now be between Wilson and Carr on a quo warranto.

New Hampshire Wet.

In New Hampshire the prohibition amendment to the Constitution has been defeated by over 5,000 majority. It has been a Waterloo for the Prohibitionists. The returns near midnight show that they have lost Sullivan, their banner county, by a good majority and as far as known have carried the desired two-thirds majority in only one county, viz. Coos, the most northern county in the State, a region of waste and mountains and double-eyed hayseeds, and Granton county by a small majority, far removed from the necessary two-thirds.

A dispatch from Washington says that Postmaster General Wanamaker has satisfied the employes of the post office department already that there will be no dismissals there except for cause. To one of them who tendered his resignation yesterday he said:

"I don't want that. Go back to your desk and attend to your work. When I get time I will look into your case in its turn. If you have been faithful and efficient you won't be disturbed. If you haven't been you needn't go through the formality of resigning."

—See Fannie's stock before purchasing.