The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C M Bower
" S. W.	Patrick Garrety
" W. W.	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W.	J D Ritter
" 2d W.	J H Riley
" 3d W.	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Blug
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Our poorly paid congress is moving to raise the salary of members from $5000 to $10,000 per year.

It's about time Harrison went to Bellefonte to start up the nail works—that's what he was elected for.

Harrison may turn out to be a fair president, but as a preventive of mills shutting down, he is not a success, thus far.

The house at Harrisburg has passed a tax bill. We hope the farming interest of the state has its due protection in it.

Ten thousand dollars a year for a congressman, is too much—he sits only about 8 months of the year. A farmer works harder and all the year round, and has to live off of less than ten hundred dollars. Instead of legislating for their own pockets let congressmen legislate for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

Chief Justice Fuller's daughter, Miss Pauline, and J. Matt Aubery, Jr., of Chicago, were quietly married in the parlors of the Kirby House. It was a runaway match and the ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace. Mama was opposed to the match but the chief justice did not have any objections.

That old, familiar, unwashed, dirty-faced tramp, the *Legislature Record*, has put its appearance in at the REPORTER office, as usual ten to fifteen days behind time, hence no account. Any other tramp you can get rid of by setting Carlo on him or with a piece of cold ham and bread, but this dirty, always belated legislative tramp sticks to the public crib like tar to a nigger's heel, and can't be shaken off.

Judge Ermentrout, of Berks county, has inaugurated a reign of terror for tramps and other unwashed nomads found within the borders of the Twenty-third Judicial District. Instead of the customary small fine, with the alternative of thirty days in jail, he imposes upon this class a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor, together with costs of arrest. In this summary process Judge Ermentrout is presenting a vigorous solution to the tramp problem, for while the average tramp cares little for temporary incarceration he has a natural antipathy for anything suggestive of labor.

Recent travelers among the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia say the beauty of the mountains is greatly impaired by forest fires, that leave only blackened trunks where magnificent timber had spread over large areas. Cinders from locomotives along the Canadian Pacific and the carelessness of mining prospectors kindle the resinous trees, which burn with extraordinary fury, often eating out even the roots, and leaving nothing but ashes. Capt. Wharton says that those who wish to see all the landscape glories of this region must visit it soon, before they are robbed of half their charm by the terrible fires, the smoke of which last summer often shut out the view entirely. Mr. Green thinks that the fate of all the timber along the railroad is sealed. Probably no part of this continent has rivaled Washington Territory and British Columbia in the grandeur of their pine forests, and it is not a pleasing spectacle to contemplate the destruction of this towering timber which not only adorns the landscape but could be made of the utmost utility.

Curiosities of a State Census.

Figures are dull reading save to a select few, and the idea of handling a State census would frighten the average newspaper reader, says the Pittsburgh Post. Still there are some facts in the report just printed of the Massachusetts census of 1885 that warrant the infliction.

The population of the State was 1,042,141, an increase of 159,000 from the Federal census of 1880. There are 76,373 more females than males in the State. Of the total population it appears that 818,308—that is, 604,161 males and 213,148 females—are engaged in remunerative occupations. This does not include 338,728 scholars and students, largely children, or 382,625 women classified as "housewives," the wife or some person in the family who has general charge of domestic affairs, but without wages. This speaks well for the industry of the people There 395,584 persons engaged in manufactures, trade claims 106,733, and agriculture comes next with 78,661.

There has been an increase in illiteracy in the State the last ten years, which is remarkable considering it is Massachusetts. In a population of 1,581,961 over ten years of age 122,263 are classed as illiterates—cannot read and write. The illiterates, however, are mainly foreign born. There has been much agitation in the State as to the growth of parochial schools, yet it appears while 305,692 children attend public schools only 11,396 are taught in parochial schools.

As to the occupations of the people 76 per cent. of those engaged in agriculture are native born; 51 per cent. of those engaged in fisheries; and 60 per cent. of those in manufactories. In the classification of laborers according to native and foreign born, the percentage of persons born in Ireland is particularly noticeable being 50.46 per cent. or over one-half of the whole number of laborers, while those born in Massachusetts constitute 25,66 per cent. The Yankees don't run to hard manual labor, but in the professions, trades, and government service between 80 and 90 per cent. are native.

There are very elaborate figures and percentages as to births, indicating the proportion of children to native-born and foreign mothers. This point has been much discussed in arguments about the dying out of the old New England stock. This is the summing up: Of the married women who are native-born 79 82 per cent. have had hildren and 20.18 per cent. have had no children, while of the married women who are foreign-born 86 83 per cent. have had children, and 13.27 per cent. have had no children. There were in the State in 1885 232,704 native born married women having children, and 154 941 foreign born mothers. Of the total number of children 49.21 per cent. are the children of native-born mothers and 50.79 per cent. are the children of foreign-born mothers. These figures are very striking, but the proportion of children living is greater for the native-born than the foreign-born mothers The fact seems to be that the foreign born have the larger families, but matters are nearly equalized by the fewer deaths among the children of native born mothers. Thus we find by these curious census tables that while there is an excess of 77,763 native-born mothers over the foreign-born mothers, that the native-born mothers have had 25,049 fewer children than the foreign-born mothers, but have 23,860 more children living and 48,909 fewer children not living. A table of the number of children to one mother is given, and there was one case each where the prodigious total was reached of 22, 23, 24, and 25 children for one mother; two of 26 children each, and one mother had the total of 27 children. Cases of 10 and over numbered thousands. There is not much danger of the Yankee stock, especially with the oreign-born grafting, dying out.

At the hearing of applicants for license in Allegheny county it was a common thing for saloon keepers to declare that they received from $70 to $80 a day over their bars, or from $22,000 to $25,000 a year, counting 312 days to the year. One man said his receipts last year were $83,067, of which amount he took in $57,719 from the bar and $25,384 from bottles The court expressed surprise at the amount received from sales over the bar and said it was the strongest argument against license he had yet heard.

The House at Harrisburg on 21 passed the new revenue bill by the decisive vote of 173 to 7.

This bill is substantially the law passed in 1887, which failed because the President of the Senate did not sign it.

The Senate should pass it as soon as possible. While the bill is not a perfect one, it is undoubtedly the most rational tax measure that has ever been proposed in this Commonwealth. It does away to some extent with the patchwork tax legislation which has been chiefly valuable for furnishing business for the court and perplexity and disappointment for the revenue officials of the Commonwealth.

The State Finance Muddle.

EX-SENATOR HUMES PUNGENTLY APPEALS TO GOVERNOR BEAVER.

To His Excellency James A. Beaver, Governor:

By the suffrages of the citizens of Pennsylvania you were elected Governor. To this office they refused to elect you in 1882, because of your known subserviency to the corrupt managers and manipulators of your party. On assuming the duties of Governor you took the oath prescribed by our constitution. Your duty as Governor has been to enforce the laws and see that all other State officers performed their sworn duties. Have you performed your duty or have you aided and abetted others in violating their duties, that thereby they might benefit their and your political masters? Knowing the class of men who surround and control you and the fate of those "laboring men" who asked your administration to enforce the constitutional provisions daily violated by the Reading Railroad Company, the only way I can reach you is through the press. Excuse me for speaking so plainly that all can understand.

When we first knew Governor Beaver there was in the sinking fund United States bonds $4,300,000; cash, $958,923. Then the sinking fund expenses were about $1,000,000 and revenues $1,700,918. November 30, 1887, these bonds were still there and $1,489,023 cash. The sinking fund expenses for 1887 were $965,464, showing in the sinking fund $523,558 more than would meet expenses for the year. The revenues for that year were estimated at $1,589,500; this gave you at least $3,000,000 to pay less than one. The laws you and your satellites swore to support command you and them to invest surplus funds in State or United States bonds. What did you and they do? Not only refused to invest the surplus as required by law, but in December, 1887, and January, 1888, sold $1,000,000 United States bonds, swelling the cash in sinking fund to more than $2,300,000. Why did you and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, whom I learned had consulted you, do this? Because of "the opinion of distinguished bank officers" that it would be best to sell United States bonds bearing four per cent and buy State bonds Let us see what your, the Sinking Fund Commissioners', all distinguished bank officers', opinion is worth. The $1,000,000 United States bonds sold in December 1887, and January 1888, would now bring $45,000 more than they did when sold and in addition the people have lost $50,000 interest. In fifteen months your and their operations as financiers has cost the people $95,000, and by February 1882 will have lost to them $120,000 more as interest. But "dear Beaver," the "State Treasury ring" has and will make as interest on this same money by February 1892, $311,750 at 6 per cent. When you ordered these United States bonds sold (clearly in violation of law) had you purchased $800,000 United States bonds they would now have been worth $45,000 more than they cost and the people would now be receiving $204,000 annual interest on United States bonds instead of $132,000, But under your management the banks composing the "State Treasury ring" are receiving the difference. November 30, 1888 there was about $7,225,000 of the State debt that would be paid by August 1, 1894. To pay this you had, cash, $3,300,000, worth $4,257,000: total, $6,688,297.

This was within $536,702 of being enough to pay all that could be paid before February 1, 1912. The surplus sinking fund revenues for that year will be about $870,000, so by November 30, 1889, you would have had money enough to pay all the State debt falling due prior to February 1, 1912, and had a surplus of at least $300,000. You know the annual surplus in the sinking fund is at least $700,000. If this continues for 23 years, till 1912, you will have over $16,000,000 accumulated to pay $6,861,100 bonds falling due in 1912. But, sir, we have a constitutional sinking fund (proceeds of the sale of public works) amounting to about $3,500,000, which bears 6 per cent. This added to the surplus, would make your fund $20,000,000 by 1912. One of two things is certain: you and your advisers know nothing about finance or you and they are the subservient tools of the "State Treasury ring." With $1,489,023 cash in the sinking fund November 30, 1887, you sell $1,000,000 United States bonds in violation of your oath of office for $1,247,000 for the sole purpose of buying State bonds. Yet on November 30, 1888 you have cash in the sinking fund, $2,431,297.

Why did you and your subservient Commissioners not invest in State bonds? Because you and they were not selling United States bonds for the people's interest, but for the banks composing the "State Treasury ring." They are the gainers, the people are the loosers. Had you loved the people as you pretended to more and the State Treasury ring (your master) less you would have advised the Legislature to reduce the sinking fund revenues at least $600,000 and thus relieve a burdened people from so much useless taxation, instead of asking for new sources and new subjects for State taxation. You desire to leave sinking fund taxes as they now are that you may acquire a reputation as Governor in paying the State debt and increase the general fund that you may be called liberal as to appropriations. But "dear Beaver, don't talk;" take up your pencil, and with the aid of some school boy, figure out what the present sinking fund revenues mean by 1912, or even 1894, and tell your master's Legislature what your figures mean. Don't let them run home by April 25 and make the people believe it was for economy. You know they take from the treasury the same amount in April they would in July. Keep them at work. See that they serve the people a little. They can give all license fee to the counties and thus relieve local taxation and make it up by turning $500,000 from the sinking fund to the general fund. By so doing you will follow in the footsteps of Governor Pattison, who when the Commissioners of the sinking fund had less cash than now asked the courts through his Attorney General to make them keep their oaths of office.

Yours truly,

H. J. HUMES.

The complaints of President Harrison chilly receptions to applicants and their friends are no longer smothered murmurs; they are open and general. The president seems to assume that applicants and their friends are all to be dealt with at arm's length, and he applies the same rule to all, regardless of their distinction. It is evident that the president desires to unload the labor of dividing the party spoils as much as possible, and he makes it so unpleasant for those who visit him on the subject that they will not be likely to come again if they can help it. Already the host of expectants are turning their attentions to the cabinet officers, while they denounce the president's rudeness in bitter terms.

If this want of cordiality was confined to importunate applicants, it might be excused, but he is equally chilly to all. There have been fully a hundred leading men to see the president since the inauguration in the interest of others, who will not soon visit him again, because of the repulsive manner in which they were received. The politicians and applicants will have to visit him and take the cold bath, but business men who want nothing for themselves will not be likely to make a second call upon Harrison.

The tendency of the day to form trusts and combinations regulating prices and production, has a notable illustration and reaches an extravagant pitch in a scheme for the amalgamation of all the coal mines of Great Britain. Consultations are now in progress with colliery workers looking to this end. The capital needed is roughly estimated at $500,000,000. The scheme as broached is, of course, full of professions and regard for public interests and solicitude for the working miners and all sorts of beneficent plans of insurance and relief. Guarantees for these latter are hinted at. All the same the leaders of the various miners' associations have promptly sounded the alarm in opposition to the combination. Both in England and France the trust fever is raging and is regarded as showing a very unhealthy condition of the England capitalist and the speculative classes.

A lad near Wooster, Ohio, has recovered from an attack of hydrophobia—the first case on record.

David Barkly, the Milton township boy who is convalescing from an attack of the rabies, is now able to sit up. He is very sore all over his body, but this sensitiveness to touch is ascribed to imagination, as he handles himself with apparent ease. The physicians think that this fear is a result of the hydrophobia. The patient converses with visitors who are still numerous at the Barkly home. Scores of letters from all parts of the country are coming in and owners of "mad stones" are proffering their services. A well-known Eastern physician writes that his daughter was bitten by a dog six years ago and he is in fear that the bite may still result seriously, hence he wants the Barkly boy's treatment in detail. Scientists are writing for data to be used in experimenting.

The faculties of seventeen of the colleges of this state, including the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Hartford and Franklin and Marshall, have addressed a petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of law allowing the graduates of chartered colleges who shall have taken a two years' course in pedagogics, including the theory and practice of teaching, and have passed satisfactory examinations in the same, to teach in the public schools of the State without further examinations. The chief argument used for the passage of the law is that those who enter the professions of law or medicine are required to pass no further examinations after being admitted to practice.

The Attorney Gen. Proceeds against the Lebanon Mutual Aid Society.

Judge Simonton has granted an order at the suggestion of the Attorney General returnable Wednesday, April 3, requiring the United Brethern Mutual Aid Society, of Lebanon, to show cause why its officers should not be removed or its business closed.

The petition to the Court sets forth that the business of the society has not been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the same and it is not carrying out its contracts with its members in good faith. It is charged, among other things, that the corporation has never been organized in the manner contemplated by its charterers, and, further, that the members of the society have been excluded by its officers from participating in its affairs

It is alleged, also, that the directors have so fixed the by-laws, in contradiction to their charter, as to constitute themselves a self-perpetuating body; that they have contracted with themselves and paid to themselves out of the funds of the society large salaries amounting in the ten years preceding December 31, 1888, to the sum of $113,000.

Justice Matthews Dead.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died at half past ten o'clock morning of 22.

He has been quite sick for three weeks, although his original illness dates much further back. For two week past his condition has been considered serious. Dr. Johnson has been in constant attendance with him.

Thursday Justice Matthews was so much worse that Dr. Johnson remained with him during the entire night.

He passed away peacefully. All of his family with the exception of his son was present at the death scene.

Out in Nevada a husband and wife have been sentenced to death. Josiah and Elizabeth Potts were found guilty of murder in killing Miles Taucett at Carlin on Jan. 1, 1888. They were sentenced to death by hanging by Judge Bigelow at Elko. This is the first case in the history of Nevada where the death penalty was ever pronounced on a woman. She betrayed no emotion when sentence was pronounced and thanked the Judge at the conclusion of his remarks. The date of the hanging has not been fixed.

Of all the interests in the country, the agricultural interests are the least protected. The mills and shops and manufactories have been cared for, more or less, by enactments, but the farmer looks in vain for a sop. Our protective system is a one-sided imposition. The farming interests should receive equal protection with any other instead of bearing unjust taxation to keep up others.

A Pointer for Dudley.

It has been intimated that W. W. Dudley will be made commissioner of the patent office under the new administration. Under the laws patent officials are not permitted to have an interest in inventions for which patents are granted. This would prevent Col. Dudley from taking out a patent for his brilliant invention for purchasing "floaters" "in blocks of five."—Philadelphia Record.

But the People Will Have to Foot the Bill.

It takes a big increase of tariff duties to satisfy the manufacturers. The election of Harrison must have cost them enormously.—Chicago Herald.

Don't Be Too Hasty, Col. Dudley.

It is said that Col. W. W. Dudley is being pressed on Mr. Harrison for the commissionership of patents. Dudley's friends should wait until they discover for certain what the Indianapolis jury is going to do with the author of a certain electioneering circular which had about it a suspicious aroma of corruption. The author of that circular is not yet by any means "out of the wood," so that according to the proverb it is a trifle premature for him to indulge in "whistling."—New Orleans States.

Amazing Credulity of Civil Servicers.

While upbraiding President Cleveland for lack of fidelity in its cause, the Indiana Civil Service Reform association expresses great confidence in the incoming administration of Harrison. All things considered, such trust in human nature is quite touching. Though Gen. Harrison was himself, when in the senate, one of the sturdiest of spoils hunters, the Indiana civil service reformers have a child like faith that he will keep the politicians at arm's length.—Philadelphia Record.

How Is This, Field Marshal?

In a recent article in The Century magazine describing his second visit to Gravelotte battlefield Murat Halstead refers to several accidental meetings with Bismark. Can there be any connection between this article, Halstead's recent visit to Gen. Harrison and an ardent desire supposed to be harbored in the Cincinnati editor's mind to be minister to Berlin? It would be so pleasant, you know, to recall old reminiscences with the prince.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Dr. J. Cresswell Lewis, of Frankford, Pa., is as deep as ever.

Fifteen congressmen are ill from exposure on inauguration day.

Several of the establishments of the Reading Iron company have closed down

The Bellefonte Nail works have started up.

It is pretty well settled that no removals will be made in Pennsylvania except for cause, and that incumbents of offices will be allowed to serve until their commissions expire.

At Norwood, N. Y., Charles Phelps, a postoffice clerk, locked F. L. Smith, the cashier of the Norwood bank, in the vault and then robbed the cash drawer of $278.

Six thousand Fall River weavers are on strike and fifty mills idle.

Michael Doneghy and his wife, passengers on an incoming steamer from America, were arrested on their arrival at Queenstown for having revolvers and ammunition in their baggage.

Henry George arrived at Southampton and was met by a large party of friends on board of a tender. When Mr. George appeared on deck, he was loudly cheered by his waiting friends, and as he was transferred to the tender the passengers on the steamer shouted "Good-by." Mr. George is at the Westminster Palace hotel, London.

George F. Reese, the foreman who was seriously burned in the explosion of the Powell squib factory at Plymouth, Pa., is dead.

G. R. Barrett, died at the age of 73, at his home in Clearfield, Pa., of paralysis. He was appointed by President Pierce to codify the revenue laws, and served as judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district for eighteen years.

A freight train on the Sunbury and Lewiston division of the Pennsylvania railroad broke in two and the rear portion was struck by two engines following. The locomotive and several cars were wrecked. Fireman Williams was killed and Engineers Rarick and Hopple were badly hurt.

Mrs. Clara M. Nye, only two years a bride, pert, pretty and vivacious, was sent to jail in Farmington, Me., for stealing a horse and wagon.

The Delaware Iron works, at New Castle, shut down for a week owing to lack of orders.

There is no clew in the Weshrung murder in New York. The imprisoned boy still denies his guilt.

A German laborer named Heybeck died in the jail in Allentown, Pa., the victim of a practical joke by pretended White Caps, who visited him some time ago and frightened him out of his wits.

Mr. Ritter, a retired New York merchant, died in a Broadway street car. His sister dropped dead at the sight of his corpse.

At the Academy of Music, Pittsburg, the singing of the German national song, "The Watch on the Rhine," was vigorously objected to by a number of the audience on account of the Samoan incident, and before order could be restored the police had to arrest W. P. Johnston and Dr. Englis.

"Professor" Edwin Farnham, of Camden, N. J., claims that he is the inventor of the Monitor which knocked out the Merrimac, and declares that Capt. John Ericsson, who died in New York last Friday, and who enjoyed the distinction of having planned and built the famous warship, is not entitle to the honer at all.

The well dressed stranger killed on the Pennsylvania railroad and believed to be from Bellefonte, has been identified as D. S. Watkins, of New Jersey.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. T. M. Gramley spent a few days in Rebersburg this week.

Jacob McCool's beautiful mansion on the hill caught fire last Friday, but by the assistance of a large number of the town people the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Wm. Ream has opened a saddler shop in town, something very much needed, and should be patronized by everybody in this vicinity who needs saddlering done.

W. A. Krise has rented his farm, north of town, to F. P. Duck.

Duncan Runkle had his feet burned while assisting to put out the fire on Friday, so that he is obliged to wear slippers.

A number of our young folks say they will attend the exhibition at the Deckart school house on Friday eve.

Some of the schools of Gregg twp., closed last week, some will close this week and some next.

E. C. Krumrine and family, of Lewisburg, spent last week with Mr. Krumrine's father, this place.

Something that Spring Mills needs very much—a first class barber.

There are about a score of applicants for the post office, and each one thinks he has the best right to it. Some of the applicants served in the war and we have reason to believe that one of them will get it.

Select School.

Prof S. H. Ditzell, of Tusseyville, a well qualified teacher, will open a select school one mile east of Tusseyville, in the Pine Grove school building, commencing the 8th of April and continuing ten weeks. This is a good opportunity for those who desire to continue their studies, or prepare for teaching. 14mar3t

Last Notice.

All unsettled accounts on the mill books of the undersigned, circumstances will oblige us to place same in hands of Esq Boal for collection, after April 1.

2t KURTZ & SON.

FOR RENT.—Having leased the Witmer homestead for the year, the one half of same is offered for rent, from April 1st, 1889. CHAS. EMERICK,

Centre Hall.